

CHAPTER I

INTRODUCTION

1.1 Background of Research

Translation is an activity of translating words and texts from one language to another. Translation involves Source Language (SL) and Target Language (TL). According to Newmark (1988), translation is “rendering the meaning of a text into another language in the way that the author intended the text.” (p. 5) Therefore, a translator has to understand the exact meaning of the whole text of the SL before s/he translates it into TL. A translator has to look for the closest equivalent between the SL text and the TL text.

Moreover, Munday (2008) states that:

The process of translation between two different written languages involves the translator changing an original written text (the source text or ST) in the original verbal language (the source language or SL) into a written text (the target text or TT) in a different verbal language (the target language or TL). (p. 5)

Thus, in translating a text, a translator has to process two different languages and to identify two aspects of the SL, namely the meaning and the form in order to achieve the readable translation. Therefore, a translator has to transfer the meaning either in verbal or written from the SL into the TL by changing the form.

Newmark and Munday emphasize that translation has to reproduce the messages and the closest meaning as natural as the SL. Translation cannot be separated from the correlation of meaning. Thus, in the process of translation, the form can be changed but the meaning is maintained in order to achieve clarity, accuracy, and naturalness.

This research observes the translation of English emotion concept into Indonesian. According to Wierzbicka (1999), emotion is “a reference to “feeling”, a reference to “thinking”, and a reference to a person’s body.” (p. 2) It means that emotion is not defined as simple as someone’s feelings. Someone feels something, but it relates to the way of thinking and the bodily events or s/he processes the emotion. For example, someone has a “feeling of loneliness” but it cannot be called as “emotion of loneliness”. This “feeling of loneliness” is clearly related to thoughts, but it is not linked with bodily events, such as rising of blood pressure, a rush of blood to the head and tears (Wierzbicka, 1999, p. 2). Therefore, feeling is not similar to emotion. Emotion is related to thought, feeling and bodily events. As for feeling, it is just linked to either thought or bodily events.

The researcher chooses emotion concepts as the data because emotion concept can be a potential problem to a translator. Translating emotion concepts is

not easy. A translator has to look for the closest equivalent between the emotion concepts of the SL and the TL. Thus, it is very important for the translator to transfer not only form or meaning but also the emotion so as to make the target readers have similar perspective and feeling when reading the translated novel.

In this thesis, the researcher analyzes the categories of the emotion concepts. The categories are used to classify the emotion concepts that are found in the novel. Wierzbicka divides emotion concepts into six categories, namely “something good happened” and related concepts, “something bad happened” and related concepts, “something bad can/will happen” and related concepts, “I don’t want something like this to happen” and related concepts, “thinking about other people”, and “thinking about ourselves.” (Wierzbicka, 1999, p. 50-121)

The researcher also analyzes the procedures used by the translator in translating the emotion concepts in *Fireside* novel. According to Newmark (1988), “translation procedures are used for sentences and the smallest unit of language.” (p. 81) Newmark proposed seventeen procedures, namely transference, naturalisation, cultural equivalent, functional equivalent, descriptive equivalent, componential analysis, synonymy, through-translation, recognised translation, transposition, modulation, reduction, expansion, literal translation, paraphrase, couplets (triplet and quadruplet), and notes, additions, glossaries.

There is a previous research related to this topic. The research was written by Dewi in 2012 who studied at University of Udayana. Her research described the six categories of emotion concepts and emphasized that Natural Semantic Metalanguage (NSM) approach was useful and applicable in determining the

closest equivalent of a lexicon. Her research was accomplished by applying a NSM approach proposed by Wierzbicka as well as the categories of emotion concepts and translation techniques proposed by Molina and Albir.

The data source used by the researcher is the novel entitled *Fireside* and it translated into Indonesian *Fireside: Cinta yang Menguatkan*. The researcher uses the novel as the data because it contains many interesting emotions concepts in describing the characters' feeling.

1.2 Statement of the Problem

Realizing the importance of transferring emotion when translating a novel from English into Indonesian, the questions in this research can be formulated as follows:

1. What categories of emotion concepts found in *Fireside* novel and its translation?
2. What procedures does the translator apply in translating the emotion concepts in *Fireside* novel?

1.3 The Research Objectives

Based on the problems above, the objectives of this study are:

1. To classify the categories of emotion concepts in *Fireside* novel and its translation.

2. To explain the procedure applied in translating emotion concepts in *Fireside* novel.

1.4 Scope and Limitation

Related to the problems mentioned above, this research focuses on analyzing the translation of emotion concepts proposed by Wierzbicka. This research also describes the procedure of translation applied by the translator in translating emotion concept in *Fireside* novel into *Fireside: Cinta yang Menguatkan*. The theory of translation procedures used in this research was proposed by Newmark.

1.5 Research of Methodology

1.5.1 Method

The researcher analyzes the translation of emotion concept from English into Indonesian in *Fireside* novel. The researcher employs the descriptive method. Descriptive method is a method which describes the state of affairs as it exists at present. (Kothari, 2004, p.2) It means that the researcher describes the data which can be words, sentences etc systematically in accordance with the common matter that is happening or has happened.

1.5.2 Data Sources

The data are acquired from the novel *Fireside* and its translation, both the English and the Indonesian version,

- a) The English version, *Fireside*, was written by Susan Wiggs and published by MIRA Books in 2009. It consists of 398 pages.
- b) The Indonesian version, *Fireside: Cinta yang Menguatkan*, was translated by Christine Fransisca and published by Gramedia Pustaka Utama in 2013. It consists of 512 pages.

1.5.3 Data Collection

The researcher collects the data in these stages, namely:

- a) Collecting the data by reading both books (the original and the translated versions).
- b) Marking the data that contain emotion concepts in both English and Indonesian version.
- c) Putting all the emotion concepts separately on the data card.

1.5.4 Data Analysis

The researcher analyzes the data in these stages, namely:

- a) Categorizing the data based on the categories of emotion concepts.
- b) Checking the meaning by consulting some dictionaries (Oxford Advanced Learner's Dictionary and Kamus Besar Bahasa Indonesia).
- c) Analyzing the procedures used by the translator.

1.6 The Organization of Writing

This thesis is divided into four chapters. The first chapter is introduction that gives background of research, statement of the problem, the research objectives, scope and limitation, and research of methodology. The second chapter is theoretical framework that consists of the theories that support this research in detail, beginning with some theories of translation, theory of emotion concepts, and translation procedures. The third chapter consists of the analysis of the data based on the statement of problem in the chapter one. Then, the fourth chapter consists of conclusion as the result of the research.