

CHAPTER I

INTRODUCTION

1.1. Background of the Research

Translation is a process to render meaning from source language to target language. Catford (1968) states that this is a process of transferring meaning from one language to another. It means, translation is not only transferring words from source language (SL) to the target language (TL). Translation needs to replace words from SL into TL which have closest meaning with SL; therefore, the meaning can be understood well by the readers from TL. Larson (1998) mentions that in translation it is possible to change the form but not the meaning. It becomes a problem for the translators if they do not understand the word patterns and structures between languages. Murcia and Freeman (1999) state that word order within sentences in English is more rigid than it is in many other languages.

One of the sentences that has complex structure is conditional sentence. Murcia and Freeman (1999) states that conditional sentence is in a class of complex sentence. Complex sentence has a main clause and subordinate clause. The sentence usually begins with adverbial subordinator *if*. Larson (1986) explains that in complex sentence, there is a relation between the clauses, this relation is called logical relations which there is always the notion of **cause** – EFFECT. Larson divides these logical relations into seven relations, **reason** – RESULT, **means** – RESULT, **purpose** – MEANS, **concession** – CONTRAEXPECTATION, **grounds** – CONCLUSION, **grounds** – EXHORTATION, and **condition** – CONSEQUENCE.

In translating conditional sentences, a translator has to understand the different structure between SL and TL. This is necessary since the conditional sentence in English has three types with different structure and meaning each type, while in Indonesian conditional sentence does not exist. To get the meaning transferred well to the Indonesian. A good understanding of structure and meaning is needed, so that the translator can decide what the right procedure to use to translate conditional sentence. One of the translation procedures theory that the translator can use is the translation procedure by Newmark (1988) who offers seventeen procedures; literal translation, transference, naturalization, cultural equivalent, functional equivalent, descriptive equivalent, synonymy, through translation, shift or transposition, modulation, recognized translation, compensation, componential analysis, reduction or expansion, paraphrase, other procedures (equivalence, adaptation), and couplets.

As Ron (2008) explains further, the most common type of conditional sentence has two clauses; a main clause and subordinate clause. The subordinate clause begins with *if*. The *if* clause contains a proposition known as the condition, and the *result* clause contains a proposition stating what happens if the condition is fulfilled. Therefore, it is potential to cause problem in its translation.

Conditional sentence is not easy to understand and analyze. Conditional sentences refer to be possible or impossible condition that use to express the situation that is also known as real or unreal situation. There are various types of conditional sentences. Based on Azar (2002) there are three types of conditional sentences. He refers these types into type I (true), type II (untrue), and type III (untrue).

Some previews studies were relevant to this research. *An Analysis Of Complex Sentences Translation In Novel Of Mirror Image From English Into Indonesian* by Khodijah (2015). The aims of her research were to identify the types of complex sentences used in novel *Mirror Image* translated into Indonesian which become other types of sentence in the target language, and to find out the translation procedures applied to complex sentence from source language into target language. In this research there were three types of complex sentence translation which was applied by translator to translate the novel; Complex Sentence of Adjective (relative) Clause, Complex Sentence of Adverb Clause, and Complex sentence with noun clause.

Another previous study is *An Analysis Of The Translation Of English Conditional Sentences In The Novel "The Sands Of Time" Into Indonesian* by

Sahnani (2007). The purpose of her research was to find out the method used by the translator in translating English conditional sentences into Indonesian. The researcher used the theory of Larson about methods of translation in logical relations, condition-CONSEQUENCE. The result of her research is that all of data used logical relations, condition- CONSEQUENCE methods.

This current research is aimed to analyze types of conditional sentences in novel *The Mortal Instruments: City of Bones* by Cassandra Clare, the kinds of **condition-CONSEQUENCE** relations, and also analyze whether the conditional sentences translation is acceptable or not based on Larson's logical relations theory (1986). Since translating conditional sentences is hard, this study is expected to shed light on the translation conditional sentences.

1.2. Statement of Problem

How does the translator translate the conditional sentences in novel *The Mortal Instruments: City of Bones* by Cassandra Clare into Indonesian?

1.3. Research Objective

To investigate to what extent the translator translates the conditional sentences in novel *The Mortal Instruments: City of Bones* by Cassandra Clare into Indonesian.

1.4. Scope and Limitation

This study focuses to investigate the conditional sentences in novel *The Mortal Instruments: City of Bones* by Cassandra Clare according to Larson's logical relations, and Newmark's translation procedure. According to Larson, there are seven logical relations; however, this study uses only one logical relation; **conditional-CONSEQUENCE**.

1.5. Research Methodology

1.5.1. Method

The method used for the research is descriptive method. This research gathers the data and describes to what extent the translator translates conditional sentences in the *The Mortal Instruments: City of Bones* based on logical relation theory and the procedures applied.

1.5.2. Data Source

The data that are taken from the first edition of novel *The Mortal Instruments: City of Bones* by Cassandra Clare published in 2007 by Margaret K. McElderry Books was published in the United States of America, and its Indonesian translation translated by Melody Violin was published in 2010 by PT. Ufuk Publishing House in Jakarta.

1.5.3. Data

The data are conditional sentences, and its translation found in the novel *The Mortal Instruments: City of Bones* by Cassandra Clare.

1.5.4. Data Collection

- a. Reading the original and the translated novel of *The Mortal Instruments: City of Bones*.
- b. Marking the conditional sentences found in the novel of *The Mortal Instruments: City of Bones*.
- c. List them in the Data Card.
- d. Choose 10 data for each type randomly.

1.5.5. Data Analysis

- a. Explaining the context of the data.

- b. Analyzing the kinds of logical relations occur in the conditional sentences in the novel *The Mortal Instruments: City of Bones*.
- c. Analyzing to what extent the translator translates the conditional sentences according to Larson and Newmark theories.
- d. Drawing the conclusion.

1.6. Organization of Writing

The research contains of four chapters. In Chapter 1, the introduction is presented in six points, background of reasearch, statement of problems, research objectives, scope and limitation, research methodology, and organization of writing. In Chapter II, the theories used are presented. They are conditional sentences, logical relations, and translation procedures. Chapter III presents the data analysis and discussion followed by chapter IV that contains conclusion.