

CHAPTER I

INTRODUCTION

This chapter is important to describe generally in the study. The subchapters consist of background of the study, statement of research problem, objectives of the study, significance of the study, and limitation of the study.

1.1 Background of the Study

Translation is an alteration of meaning that happens to two different languages, there are one language into another language in text. In the era of globalization, translation is an important field which defined as a transferring process that happens to one language or source language into another language or target language. In other word, the aim of translation is to deliver the message of source language (SL) into target language (TL) of the text. Nevertheless, translation is not about two different languages, yet it is about two different languages which have different culture of language. It means that the using of language in every region or country have its own rule each other. Larson (1988) said that translation will be good if the translator considers some of points like grammatical structure, lexicon, the situation of communication and context of cultural in text of source language. Therefore, to consider of delivery message in translation needed equivalence of meaning between source language and target language in order to make the reader understand the message of text and its translation.

Generally, equivalence in translation can be defined as part of translation process about the balanced of meaning between SL and TL in text. So that, translator must be careful to do translation of a text and translator must understand the text clearly before translate it. Sometimes, translator finds the difficulty to get suitable of meaning equivalence between SL into TL. For instance, equivalence meaning of sociocultural elements. Catford (1965) stated that the problem which often happens in translation is meaning equivalence from SL into TL in text. It means that translator need to have extensive knowledge to do translation. So that, translator can determine the appropriate of meaning equivalence. Then, the problem that related to meaning equivalence will influence the nature of translation in text. The case of meaning in translation frequently found in text which have translation, like novel, movie, songs as source data in research about meaning in translation. Meanwhile, this research will be focused on “abstracts” of theses as source data to analyse types of translation meaning and naturalness of meaning in translation.

Furthermore, definition of abstract is the briefly explanation which explains about the idea in writing. Then, the function of abstract to present overview of writing so that the reader easily to understand about the core of writing. Usually, abstract is used in a research which can be defined as writing that provide about general descriptive and result of the research. In other word, abstract found in article, journal, thesis, book, etc.

Encyclopaedia Britannica (1964) defines “*Abstract as a complete citation, consideration, and summary of essential facts of theories and opinions presented in article or book*” (in Akinwumi, S.O, 2013). It means that, in research, abstract is defined general information which consists of facts of theories, argument, purpose of research, etc. Thus, abstract is the important part of a research. Usually abstract in research using two languages. There are English as general language and mother tongue or the origin language which used the writer for research. For instance, college student in Indonesia who was making a thesis. They have to use Indonesian and English in their abstract of theses. Thus, the writer interested to choose “abstracts of theses” to be source data in this study.

The writer chooses “theses abstracts” in Universitas Trunojoyo Madura as the source of data because of some reasons. First, abstracts of theses consist two different languages, they are Indonesian and English. Second, the texts of abstracts are written briefly. The last, the writer found many data about meaning in translation which related to theory used. For instances in sentence:

Source Language =. *Penelitian ini menggunakan penelitian kualitatif dengan pendekatan fenomenologi.*

Target Language = *This research using the qualitative study with the approach phenomenology.*

Both sentences above are one of data found in theses abstracts in Universitas Trunojoyo Madura. Based on the theory of types of meaning in translation that is proposed by Kridalaksana in Nababan (1999), the translation of both sentences above

can be categorized as textual meaning and lexical meaning. Such as the using word “*penelitian*” as source language that is translated to be “study” as target language in the sentence “*This research using the qualitative study with the approach phenomenology.*” The word “study” as target language include to textual meaning category, because this word can be different meaning if it is used in different text. Then, the *study* word has relation with another word in that sentence. For instance: the word “study” is used in *research text*. The word *study* has meaning as something that is done with an obervation in *research text*. In other word, in Indonesian is *penelitian*. Meanwhile, it will be different meaning of *study* word in another text. For instance, word of *study* used in *tourism text* to be *study tour*. Study tour in tourism text is a traveling which is usually is done by students to get science in the field directly. Based on the explanation above, word of study that is applied into research text and tourism text have different meaning equivalence. Furthermore, based on theory of Nida (1982), Larson (1988), Rochayah (2000) related to naturalness of translation, it means that the translation of source language into target language in theses abstracts are easy to understand or not when theses abstracts text are read by the reader.

Thus, the writer analyses based on types of meaning equivalence by Kridalaksana in Nababan’s theory (1999) and the naturalness translation by (Nida (1982), Larson (1988), and Rochayah (2000)) theories in “theses abstracts” in Universitas Trunojoyo Madura. Therefore, the writer interested to analyses this topic and entitled “*An analysis of Translation in “Theses Abstract” of Universitas Trunojoyo Madura*”.

1.2 Statement of the Research Problems

Through this research, the writer formulated the following questions:

1. What are the types of meaning in translation found in “theses abstract” in Universitas Trunojoyo Madura?
2. How are the naturalness of translation of “theses abstracts” in Universitas Trunojoyo Madura?

1.3 Objectives of the Study

Based on the statements of the research problems, the aims of the study are:

1. To explain about types of meaning in translation found in “theses abstracts” in Universitas Trunojoyo Madura.
2. To identify about naturalness of Indonesian into English translation of “theses abstracts” in Universitas Trunojoyo Madura.

1.4 Significance of the Study

This study is expected to convey about theoretical and practical benefits. Theoretically, the result of this study can give knowledge and comprehension about translation. Then, the writer hopes the reader can understand well about translation equivalence.

Practically, the writer expected the reader can learn more about translation equivalence which is delivered through “theses abstracts”. Then, the writer hopes this study can help the reader understanding and interpreting about translation equivalence.

1.5 Scope and Limitation of the Study

The scope of this study is related to translation which focuses on meaning in translation. In addition, this study involves four theories. There are Kridalaksana in Nababan (1999) who is used to analyse types of meaning and Nida (1982), Larson (1988), and Rochayah (2000) who is used to analyse naturalness of translation. Furthermore, the limitation of this study is the translation of theses abstracts between source language and target language which related meaning in translation. Then, the limitation of time which to analyses about naturalness of translation that the writer using qualitative method.