

CHAPTER I

INTRODUCTION

1.1 The Background of the Study

One of the activities on language is translation. The term translation is familiar to the student who is learning a language. Translation may refer to a science, art, craft, or skill. Translation is the process of transferring the text in the source language into an equivalent in the target language. This process is not simply transferring each word or phrase in the source language but it is looking for the equivalent of meaning or message in the source language to be transferred into the target language.

Translation which focuses in transferring the message from one language into another carries some problems with it. In other words, in performing translation one will possibly get various problems related to grammar, lexicon, meaning, situation, socio-cultural, etcetera. Considering that a certain language has its own systems which are different from those of another language, translating language units will create some problems, especially in the structure and meaning. One of the problems commonly encountered in translation is the rendering of English noun phrases. Actually, English noun phrases may be realized in various linguistic units or classes in Indonesian as their renderings. In other words, they may be translated into noun phrases, adjectives, or adverbs. The following may clarify the discussion intended:

- (1) SL : *Ron's ear* went red.
(35/Eng/np/L/600)
TL : *Telinga Ron* memerah.
(35/Ind/np/L/941)
- (2) SL : 'You think you're such *a big man*, Potter?' said Malfoy
advancing now, Crabbe and Goyle flanking him.
(54/Eng/adj/L/750)
TL : 'Kau pikir kau *hebat*, Potter?' sindir Malfoy, sekarang, maju
diapit Crabbe and Goyle.
(54/Ind/adj/L/1175)
- (3) SL : *A bubble of blood* grew at the corner of Ron's mouth and burst.
(50/Eng/np/L/700)
TL : *Gelembung darah* muncul dan membesar di sudut mulut Ron,
lalu pecah.
(50/Ind/np/L/1097)
- (4) SL : *Last night*, he had once again made the journey along the
Department of Mysteries corridor.
(37/Eng/adv/L/600)
TL : *Semalam*, sekali lagi dia berjalan sepanjang koridor
Department Misteri.
(37/Ind/adv/L/941)
- (5) SL : 'She's horrible, yes but...Harry, I think you ought to tell
Dumbledore *your scar* hurt'.
(16/Eng/n/L/250)
TL : 'Dia mengerikan, ya tapi...Harry, kurasa kau harus
memberitahu Dumbledore bahwa *lukamu* sakit.
(16/Ind/n/L/388)

In the sentence numbered (1) the English noun phrase *Ron's ear* is rendered into *telinga Ron* in Indonesian. In this case, the translation text and the source language text are of the same linguistic unit, namely noun phrase. In fact, the noun phrase *Ron's ear* consists of the head *ear* and the modifier *Ron's*, while in its translation the head is *telinga* and the modifier is *Ron*. It means that, although SL text and its translation are of the same linguistic unit, they are of

different arrangements. The pattern of the English noun phrase in the text above is modifier + head; while the pattern of the noun phrase as its Indonesian is head + modifier.

Whereas, the sentence numbered (3) the English noun phrase *a bubble of blood* is rendered into *gelembung darah* in its Indonesian rendering. In this case, the noun phrase of the source language is rendered as a noun phrase too in Indonesian. The noun phrase *a bubble of blood* consists of the noun head *a bubble* and the prepositional phrase *of blood* as modifier, while in its Indonesian translation the head is the noun *gelembung* and the modifier is the noun *darah*. Besides, the source language text and its translation are of the same pattern namely head + modifier.

In the sentence numbered (2) the English noun phrase *a big man* is translated into *hebat* in Indonesian. In fact, the source language text and its Indonesian translation are of different linguistic units. The noun phrase *a big man* consists of the noun head *man* and the adjective (*a*) *big* as its modifier, while the word *hebat* as its Indonesian is a simple adjective.

Next, in the sentence numbered (4) the English noun phrase *last night* is rendered into *semalam* in its Indonesian. Here, *last night* and *semalam* belong to different linguistic units. *Last night* is classified as a noun phrase consisting of the noun head *night* and the adjective *last* as modifier. While, the word *semalam* as its equivalent in Indonesian belongs to an adverb. In other words, English noun phrase here is rendered as an adverb in Indonesian.

While, in the sentence numbered (5) the English noun phrase *your scar* is rendered into *lukamu* in Indonesian. Here, the source language and the target language constructions are of different linguistic units. The source language is a noun phrase, while the target language form is a noun. In this case, the noun phrase *your scar* is composed of the noun head *scar* and the modifier *your*. But, the word *lukamu* as its equivalent in Indonesian belongs to a noun.

The phenomenon above stimulates the researcher to conduct a research on the rendering of English noun phrases into Indonesian in terms of structures and meanings.

1.2 The Reason of Choosing the Topic

The rendering of English noun phrases in J.K Rowling's *Harry Potter and the Order of the Phoenix* into Indonesian in *Harry Potter dan Orde Phoenix* translated by Listiana Srisanti is chosen as the topic of discussion in this research for some reasons. Firstly, the topic bears great problems to comprehend. Secondly, the researcher wants to enhance her knowledge about translation, especially the way of rendering English noun phrases into Indonesian. Thirdly, the research on the topic is considered relevant in order to get some alternative solutions on those problems.

1.3 The Statement of the Problem

In relation to the topic of the study, namely the rendering of English noun phrases into Indonesian, the researcher formulates two problems to discuss. They are:

1. In terms of their structure, how are English noun phrases in *Harry Potter and the Order of the Phoenix* rendered into Indonesian in *Harry Potter dan Orde Phoenix*?
2. In terms of their meaning, how are those noun phrases rendered into Indonesian?

1.4 The Objective of the Study

In line with the statement of the problem, this research tries to answer the two questions as stated above, namely:

1. To describe the rendering of English noun phrases in *Harry Potter and the Order of the Phoenix* into Indonesian in *Harry Potter dan Orde Phoenix* in terms of their structure.
2. To describe the rendering of those noun phrases into Indonesian in terms of their meaning.

1.5 The Scope of the Study

In fact, translation deals with the studies of transferring the message of source language into an equivalent in target language. In translation, there are

many aspects that can be discussed, but this research focuses its discussion on the rendering of English noun phrases into Indonesian only.

Here, the researcher analyzes the noun phrases in terms of their structure and meaning. Structurally, English noun phrases can be rendered into noun phrases, adjectives, adverbs, noun, compound words and clauses in Indonesian. While, semantically they are concerned with literal meaning and figurative meaning.

1.6 The Significance of the Study

Generally, it is hoped that this research may contribute something valuable for the readers, especially the students of the English Department of Widya Mandala University.

Theoretically, this research can help the readers to develop their abilities in translation, especially in rendering English noun phrases into Indonesian. Practically, the result of this research may stimulate other researchers to do some other researches on the same topic seen from different points of view.

1.7 The Meaning of Key Terms

To make the discussion in this study more comprehensively understandable, some key terms together with their meanings are presented below:

1. **Translating.** It consists in reproducing in the receptor language the closest natural equivalent of the source language message, first in terms of meaning and secondly in terms of style. (Nida and Taber, 1974:12).
2. **Noun.** It is a term used in grammatical classification of words traditionally defined as the name of person, place or thing, but vagueness associated with the notion of 'names, and 'things' (Crystal, 1980:244).
3. **Phrase.** It is a group of words functioning as a single part of speech but lacks a subject, a predicate, or both (Mifflin, 1984:46).
4. **Noun Phrase.** It is a phrase whose head is a noun or a pronoun, optionally accompanied by a set of modifiers (www.wikipedia.org/wiki/noun_phrase)
5. ***Harry Potter and the Order of the Phoenix.*** It is the fifth edition of Harry Potter series written by J.K Rowling. It was released on June 21, 2003 and published by Bloomsbury Publishing, Scholastic Press, Raincoats Books.
6. ***Harry Potter dan Orde Phoenix.*** It is the Indonesian translation of *Harry Potter and the Order of the Phoenix* translated by Listiana Srisanti. It was published in 2004 by PT. Gramedia Pustaka Utama.