CHAPTER I
INTRODUCTION

A. Research Background

Novel is one of the most saleable literary works and popular entertainments for a lot of people in all over the world. There are a lot of people from different ages, educational backgrounds, genders, and etc enjoy reading various kinds of novel written in many languages especially in English language. It often tells a true or fictive story about love, politics, socials, and many fields.

The existence of the translation of English novel in Indonesian language is influenced by two main factors. The benefit for the publisher itself, in terms of money is the first factor. The second factor is Indonesian people love to read English novel, but not all Indonesian people have a good ability in understanding English language. In this case, the translation of English novel has an important role in helping Indonesian people to follow the plot and understanding the content of the story.

Meetham and Hudson (1969: 713) state that translation is the replacement of a text in one language by a replacement of an equivalent text in a second language. The definition means that the text which is translated into the target language must be equivalent with the text of the source language. In this case, equivalent text in the target language will help the reader easily understand the content of the novel.
One of the most sellable novels in the world is *The Hunger Games* written by Suzzane Collins. *The Hunger Games* novel which is distributed in Indonesia is the Indonesian version translated by Hetih Rusli. This novel tells a young girl named Katniss againsts the tyranny President of Panem by joining Hunger Games. The plot of *The Hunger Games* is started when Katniss Everdeen is volunteering to take her sister’s place in a dangerous fight for life. In this competition, twenty-four tributes were placed in arena where they had to kill each other and let only one survivor.

Direct speech is one of the most important aspects contained in a novel. Collins (1990: 15) states that “direct speech is used to report the exact words used by a speaker without any changes”. Direct speech is usually used in a dialogue, or in a conversation such as in a form of novel. It reports someone utterances using their own words and usually placed inside quotation mark (“...”).

There are many kinds of sentences contained in the conversations among the characters in a novel. They are declarative sentence, imperative sentence, interrogative sentence, and exclamatory sentence. Each type of the sentences has different purposes in conversation. Declarative sentence has functions to make a statement and to express a complete thought. Imperative sentence is a sentence to make a command or make a request. Interrogative sentence is used to ask question. The last is exclamatory sentence; it is a sentence to express excitement or emotion.
In this research, the writer analyzes the translation of declarative sentences of direct speech in *The Hunger Games* novel. Declarative sentence is an interesting point to analyze because the characters in the novel have their own styles in conveying information or making a statement. Sometimes the statement from the speaker is conveyed implicitly.

There are the examples of some interesting translation cases in translating the declarative sentences of direct speech in *The Hunger Games* novel:

**Example 1:**

Context of situation: Someone was died in the Games but Katniss and Rue didn’t know how the person died.

ST: “I wonder how the last one died,” says Rue.

TT: “Aku penasaran bagaimana yang tadi tewas ya?” tanya Rue.

From the example above, the translator applies generalization, transposition, and variation techniques in translating the sentence. Generalization technique is applied in translating “the last one” into “yang tadi”. From the context of the situation, “the last one” means that the last person who has died, but the translation is “yang tadi”. There are many people who have died in the games. “yang tadi” can be defined as the first person or the second person. It will be better to translate “the last one” into “yang baru saja”.

The translator applies variation technique in translating “I” into “Aku”. In TL, “Saya, Aku, Beta, Gue” are the variation to translate “I”. The translator uses “Aku” in translating “I” to make a natural translation because she knows that there is an informal conversation. The technique is also applied in translating
“died” into “tewas”. In TL, “died” can be translated into “meninggal, mati, mangkat, mokad, tewas, etc”. In TL, the word “tewas” is the most suitable word to translate a person who has died by an accident or killed by the other people.

The interesting point is the translation of “I wonder how the last one died,” into “Aku penasaran bagaimana yang tadi tewas ya?”. Transposition technique is applied in that sentence. The translator changes the form of the sentence from declarative into interrogative. From the context of situation, Rue is wondering about how someone died. However, the translation is interrogative sentence, it can be seen that Rue is asking to Katniss about how someone died.

Example 2:
Context of situation: Gale meets Madge. They will go to the square to attend the reaping of the tribute from District Twelve.

ST: “You won’t going to the Capitol,” Says Gale cooly.


From the example above, the translator applies established equivalent, pure borrowing and variation techniques. The translator applies established equivalent technique in translating most of the words in the sentence. It can be seen that the translator uses the words which are recognized by dictionaries or language in use, as the equivalence in the target language. According Oxford online dictionaries, the word “going” means an act of leaving a place; in Indonesian language, an act of leaving a place is “pergi”. So, it fits the context when the translator translates the phrase “won’t going to” from ST into “takkan pergi ke” in TT.
The translator applies variation technique in translating “You” into “Kau”. The translator knows that it is an informal conversation, so she uses the word “Kau” instead of “Anda or Kamu” in translating “You”.

Pure borrowing technique is applied in translating the term “Capitol” into “Capitol”. The term “Capitol” is totally borrowed into the target text. There is no change to that term from the source text into the target text. The technique applied by the translator had an impact on the quality of the translation. It belongs to less acceptable translation because the foreign word which is totally borrowed from the ST to the TT is not familiar in the target language. It will be better to translate “Capitol” into “Gedung Legislatif” in order to make an acceptable translation.

Based on the examples above, it can be seen that translating declarative sentences of direct speech is not an easy activity. Various techniques are applied in translating the declarative sentences. The first example shows that not all declarative sentences are translated into declarative sentence in Indonesian language. The second example shows that the use of inappropriate technique will decrease the quality of the translation. In this case, pure borrowing technique applied by the translator in translating the foreign word had a bad impact on the acceptability level of the translation. Those interesting cases lead the researcher to analyze the declarative sentences of direct speech in the novel.

Based on the background, the researcher is interested to analyze translation techniques and translation quality in terms of accuracy, acceptability, and readability of declarative sentences of direct speech in *The Hunger Games* novel by Suzanne Collins’.
B. Research Limitation

This research focuses only on the analysis of translation techniques and quality; in terms of accuracy, acceptability, and readability of declarative sentences of direct speech that can be found in *The Hunger Games* novel by Suzanne Collins and the Indonesian translation *The Hunger Games* by Hetih Rusli.

C. Research Problems

Based on the premise above, the research problems are:

1. What are the techniques applied in translating declarative sentences of direct speech in a novel entitled *The Hunger Games* by Suzanne Collins?
2. How is the quality of the translation of declarative sentences of direct speech in a novel entitled *The Hunger Games* by Suzanne Collins in terms of accuracy, acceptability, and readability?

D. Research Objectives

The objectives of the research are:

1. To find out the translation techniques applied in translating declarative sentences of direct speech in a novel entitled *The Hunger Games* by Suzanne Collins.
2. To find out the quality of the translation of declarative sentences of direct speech in a novel entitled *The Hunger Games* by Suzanne Collins in terms of accuracy, acceptability, and readability.
E. Research Benefits

1. Students of Translation Studies

The researcher expects that this research can give valuable contributions for the students of translation studies in doing their assessments and adding their references about analyzing sentences in a novel, especially declarative sentence. The researcher also expects that the findings of this research can be used as a reference about problems and solutions in translating declarative sentences of direct speech.

2. For other researchers

The researcher expects that this research can be used as an additional reference for the other researchers related to the translation analysis of declarative sentences of direct speech.

F. Thesis Organization

This thesis is divided into five chapters. Thesis organization is as follows:

CHAPTER I : INTRODUCTION


CHAPTER II : LITERATURE REVIEW

It consists of Definition of Translation, Problem in Translation, Techniques of translation, Translation
Quality, Direct and Indirect Speech, Sentences, Declarative Sentence, and About the Novel.

CHAPTER III : RESEARCH METHODOLOGY
It consists of Research Type and Design, Data and Source of Data, Sampling Technique, Method of Data Collection, Technique of Data Analysis, and Research Procedures.

CHAPTER IV : RESEARCH FINDINGS AND DISCUSSION
In this chapter, the researcher presents Research Findings and Discussion. It covers Introduction, Findings, and Discussion.

CHAPTER V : CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS
It consists of Conclusions and Recommendations related to this research.

BIBLIOGRAPHY

APPENDICES