

CHAPTER I

INTRODUCTION

A. Background of the Research

Language is very important for human beings. Human beings use languages to express their thoughts, feeling, ideas, experiences and attitudes or to communicate to each other. Due to the importance of language as a means of communication, people have to master it. By using language, they can understand what they want and what they think of something. However, they will get difficulty in understanding each other because there are many languages and all the languages in the world have their own unique terms and systems, for example, Bahasa Indonesia has a different structure and grammatical system from English.

English as an international language is also used to spread information, technology and science. There are many books written in English. This fact raises some problems because there are only few people who understand and can communicate in English very well.

In every act of communication, people need translation to understand one's ideas, especially when they have different languages. When people in one country cannot understand the language from another country, they need one solution which is called "translation", in written or spoken translation (interpretation).

Although language is the most prominent way in communication, problems come when there are many languages in the world which are different each other. These differences might happen because every language has specific pattern and rule. This diversity might come as the different perspectives of the world view among the natives of each language like geographical condition, distance, culture and ideology. For instance, English and Bahasa Indonesia have different patterns and rules as the differences of the geographical condition of the native languages, of culture and definitely separated by long distance.

In globalization era, people from different nations and languages interact and communicate more frequently. This era, when communication is easier to do, might also enable transferring and exchanging information, science and technology rapidly which mostly come from foreign languages. The natives of one language might have difficulty in understanding other language if they do not understand the rule and pattern of the other language. Besides, learning foreign language is not easy because it needs hard effort and takes a long time. Therefore, to solve those barriers easily, it is required a tool to simplify communicating, transferring and exchanging information, science and technology. The tool is known as translation.

Basically, translation is exercised to transfer meaning of one form into other form, whether it involves one language, two languages, multi languages, or exchanging between verbal sign and non-verbal sign. Translation which is involved two languages, that is applied in this research, is called bilingual translation. In bilingual translation, transferring of meaning from one language to other must be persistent. It means meaning equivalence is the goal of the translating process. In order to transfer meaning equivalently, a translation activity needs a translator who knows the rules and pattern of both the source language and the target language. Therefore, a translator can transform meaning equivalently from the source language text into the target language text.

The that language itself is organized to make meaning about fields, modes and tenors, because those are the meanings that people want and need to make in interacting with each other and world. Halliday differentiates three kinds of meaning; ideational meaning, interpersonal meaning, and textual meaning. These three types of meaning are expressed through language because these are the strands of meaning people need to make in order to make sense of each other and of the world. The last type mentioned by Halliday is the subject of the analysis in this thesis.

Textual meaning works as the “relevance” or the “enabling” metafunction. It is concerned with the potentials the clause for its constituents to be organized differently, to achieve different purposes. This is the level of organization of the

clause which enables the clause to be packaged in ways which make it effective given its purpose and its context. Consequently, textual meaning determines the purpose of the message in one's utterance or writings as a means of communication.

Moreover, the global era has put language into an important role as a means of communication for people in the world. Cooperation has been made among countries in all over the world today. The countries involved in the cooperation use different languages orally and literally where translation has turned into a must to make their cooperation runs well and becomes easier. Therefore, the role of translation is becoming essential in the world of communication.

Translation is a craft consisting in the attempt to replace a written message and or statement in one language by the same message and or statement in another language. Translation involves the rendering of a source language (SL) text into the target language (TL) so as to ensure that (1) the surface meaning of the two will be approximately similar and (2) the structure of the SL will be preserved as closely as possible, but not so closely that TL structure will be seriously distorted. Both Newmark and McGuire focus their definitions on attempt of doing a transfer of meaning.

To sum up, translation is a study consisting of studying the lexicon, grammatical structure, communication situation, and the cultural context of the source language text, analyzing meaning, and reconstructing the same meaning using the lexicon and grammatical structure which are appropriate in the receptor language and its cultural context. Evidently, translation becomes very essential in reserving the message transferred from SL into TL.

In making translation, one will naturally meet problems in transferring the message from SL into TL. The study of textual meaning shift should be one part of a translation theory. It will bring forth a more comprehensive understanding of the translation process and a more objective and appropriate evaluation of translated works.

One actual example of translation is Bahasa Indonesia – English translation on JOGJA Tourist Map which was published by Yogyakarta Provincial Tourism Board, Jl. Malioboro No. 56, Telp. +62 274 587486 Fax (0274) 565437, Yogyakarta – Indonesia, or can visit and downloaded from the internet site (<http://www.visitingjogja.com>).

This thesis works on the translation of *JOGJA Tourist Map*. The translation of this document is very essential to be understood by domestic and the other foreign tourists.

This study analyzes the textual meaning between the source text (ST) and the target text (TT). Halliday (1985: 39) defines Theme as the element in textual meaning which serves as “the starting point for the message: it is what the clause is going to be about”. In writing a clause, what is made first in the clause is what the writer wants to focus on. In other words, theme is the main message of the writer and rheme is the description of what the writer wants to say about the theme. There are three types of theme in textual meaning, namely ideational (topical theme), interpersonal and textual theme.

This study focuses on analyzing shift of theme of both the source text (ST) and the target text (TT). The dominant theme found in SL and TL is also described in a more detail explanation. Some non-equivalent expressions between the two texts of *JOGJA Tourist Map* text are also the reasons that make all of the problems’ described above prove that this research is very important to be done.

B. Focus of the Research

In relation with metafunctions of language, meaning variation in translation might come in ideational, interpersonal, and textual meaning. Ideational meaning is about understanding the environment. Interpersonal meaning refers to a piece of interaction between the speaker and listener or the writer and the reader. Hence, textual meaning is dealing with relevance of a text to the context. They are the preceding and the following text, and the context of situation.

Regarding with the three aspects of metafunctions, this research will limit the data analysis through the textual meaning aspect. The reason is that it is the textual meaning which functions to create relevance of text to its context. It organizes the information in a text and makes connections across the text. To understand the meaning of a text, the role of textual function is important as it keeps the coherence and the cohesiveness of the text.

Lexicogrammatically, textual meaning in a text is realized in the aspect of thematic structure. Thematic structure represents the information distribution of a text. Therefore, in translation activity, thematic structure in the source text should, ideally, remain unchanged if it is translated into the target text. Meanwhile, thematic structure consists of two segments i.e. theme and rheme. Theme is the element which serves as the point of departure of the message whereas rheme is the information about the Theme. It is the Theme in which the clause is concerned. The position of Theme is always followed by rheme in a clause. As each text has its own thematic structure, the comparison of variation of thematic structure between the source text and target text is measured to identify the degree of textual meaning variation of the two texts.

Meanwhile, it is important to consider meaning attributes in order to do meaning analysis of a text. There are three attributes of meaning in semiotic system i.e. breadth, depth, height (Tou in Sinar, 2007: 77). Breadth is characterized by semiotic degree of diversification. Depth is characterized by semiotic degree of stratification. Height is characterized by semiotic degree of delicacy. To do meaning analysis of realization of text, those attributes build meaning characters. This research applies meaning breadth as it reaches the scope of analyzing meaning variation.

In brief this research will analyze a Bahasa Indonesia text compared with its English text. It focuses on analyzing the textual meaning breadth which is realized on the thematic variation of the two texts. The text that will be analyzed is a Bahasa Indonesia text published by Yogyakarta Provincial Tourism Board which later is called the source text (ST). Meanwhile, the target text (TT) since the text has been

translated into English text. This research will examine both ST and TT by the topic according to the academic value.

In accordance with the limitation of the research above, the problems can be formulated as follows.

1. To what extent is the textual meaning breadth variation represented in the Bahasa Indonesia – English *JOGJA Tourist Map* text in terms of the textual meaning breadth variation?
2. What are the contextual factors that motivate the occurrence of the textual meaning breadth variation of those two texts?

C. Objectives of the Research

In accordance with the formulation of the problems, the objectives of this research are:

1. to describe the extent of the textual meaning breadth variation represented in of JOGJA Tourist Map text and its Bahasa Indonesia text and to explain the significance of the variation in translation context, and
2. to explain the contextual factors that motivate the occurrence of the textual meaning breadth variation in those two texts.

D. Significance of the Research

There are some expected benefits to be achieved from this research. Basically, the benefits can be divided into two categories, the benefit for practice and that for theory.

1. Practical Benefits
 - a. Practically, the result of this research could provide feedback information for the readers especially the students of the English Department who have the same interest in translation.

b. This research will be beneficial for the readers especially for beginner translator to provide and improve their understanding about the meaning and realization variation.

2. Theoretical Benefits

a. The result of this research can be used as a reference for anybody else who has the same interest in the same field.

b. The result of this study can be used as an input for those who are concerned with language learning and acquisition especially translation.