

CHAPTER I

INTRODUCTION

A. Background

Language as the products of culture has existed in this world since human beings were created in this universe a long time ago, either written or spoken. As the world develops and moves forward, the need of interaction and communication among people is increasing and undeniable. Language is sometimes difficultly used among the ones who speak different *lingua franca*. Since language diversity becomes difficult, people need something as a bridge to make the communication possibly occur, and it is called translation.

The activity of translation has a long-standing tradition and has been widely practiced throughout history, but in the rapid change of the world its role has become paramount significance. The phenomenon of translation has become fundamental in the new millennium, in which cultural exchanges have been widening, knowledge has been increasingly expanding and international communication has been intensifying. It for scientific, medical, technological, commercial, legal, cultural or literary purposes, today human communication depends heavily on translation and, consequently, interest in the field is also growing.

English is almost certainly the most widely used language in the world. As an international language, it has been even spoken in almost every country whether as the first or second language. Yet, not all of the

people in the world can understand English well. Based on what is explained, translation is needed to transfer the meaning and thought naturally, so it makes English become understandable by people in the whole of the world.

Novel is one of the literary works, and it includes the story in which the characters and situation are imagery but it may include reference the real places, people, and events. Reading novels can give entertainment and enrich the knowledge of the readers. In literary works, there must be social values in the novels itself. Mostly the stories of the classic novels are influenced by the situation and condition that happen in the era in which the novels were made.

At the present time, many of literary works are published in translated version, particularly English novels. Indonesian people may find difficulties to understand and get the message of the story in the novels because of the different language. In this case, translation is the key of solving that problem.

Transferring the language itself belongs to translation activity. Therefore, translation is needed to transfer one language to the other language to make them available to wider readers. Translation is really important for developing countries such as Indonesia since there are many texts which are written in the foreign language, for instance, English. The form of the text can be information, brochures, advertisement, *etc.* People need to transfer the foreign language into their mother tongue or national

language, for example Bahasa Indonesia, in order to help other people understand it.

In the process of translating, the translator may find some difficulties to understand the contents of the text. Therefore, she or he needs to know the context first before translating the source text into the target language. It will make the translator easier to determine the exact meaning of the text; it also makes the readers easier to understand the content of the text. Besides, the meaning of the target language is expected to be the same as the original.

Nowadays, there are many literary works that are published in foreign languages, especially in English as it is the international language. The literary works are not only in the electronic media for instance movies but also in the printed media such as novels, poems and short stories.

The text of literary works needs to be transferred into Bahasa Indonesia since the reader of the text is Indonesian people. It occurs in order to understand the content and the story of the texts. Besides, when the writer was writing the text, hopefully the message of the text is delivered to the readers. That is why the activity of translation is needed. Through the text, the writers also need opinion and respond from the readers of the text. Therefore, it can be concluded that they have built relationship between the writer and the reader or the speaker and the hearer.

Related to the notions above, this research deals with the

translation called bilingual translation where the translator translates the story from the source text into target text; target text here usually in different languages. It can happen in all languages. Correlated to our study, the language where the both texts were written in different languages, the source text is in English and the target text is in Bahasa Indonesia. Furthermore, not all of the Indonesian people use English well. Sometimes, even the translator translates the source text into target text in different languages in correct meaning, but the true message of the source text cannot be understood by the target text reader. It happens because the readers of the target text are off different languages, level of education, social background, or cultural background. For this reason, translation needs to be applied in literary works in order to deliver the true message to the world-wide reader.

The reason why the researcher chooses *Frankenstein* as the object studied is because the novel is one of the famous science novel ever in the world. *Frankenstein* is one interesting novel that gives influences to the reader. Written by Mary Shelley, an English novelist, this novel was created and early published in the year of 1818, and has been translated into many languages including Bahasa Indonesia.

The book is divided into three sections: Shelley's Preface, four letters from Walton to his sister in England, and the twenty-four chapters that make up Dr. Frankenstein's story. This version follows the text faithfully and includes one chapter per page, except for chapter 24, which

is much longer than the others.

After its publication, Shelley's *Frankenstein* attained a classic status, becoming one of the best-known 19th century literatures. The novel was adapted to film in 1931. The interesting story and the influence affected by this book make the researcher interested in analyzing all the expression in both novels to get the variation in interpersonal meaning breadth implied through mood types in this novel.

B. Focus of the Research

Translation is a very useful bridge in relating people from different culture and linguistic background. It brings realities in factual world and non-factual world of imaginary. World realities can be seen as linguistics realities related to meaning. However, translation is not that simple. There are many aspects to deal with in translation. Translation as a process also brings cultural and situational contexts from the source language that have to be re-expressed in the target language. Since translation can also be said as a transfer of meaning, the meaning becomes important. The meaning must be treated as the priority because it is what is transferred from the source text to the target text.

One of the products of bilingual translation is translating an English novel into Bahasa Indonesia. In the process of translating English into Bahasa Indonesia, a translator must pay careful attention towards the grammatical rules of both languages and have sufficient knowledge about translation since he or she may face some problems during the translation

process. There are many aspects involved in translation process that is too broad to analyze. Therefore, the researcher needs to limit the problem in order to focus the problem. The scope of this research is focusing on the analysis of interpersonal meaning breadth.

The interpersonal meaning is associated with mood. The mood types consist of the case of clause, modality and polarity. There are two elements in the mood grammar called mood and residue. The main constituents of the mood element are Subject (nominal groups) and Finite (verbal group, and also can be tense e.g. *is, am, are, have, has* and Modal e.g. *can, must, will*). The Residue element consists of Predicator, Complement, and Adjunct. Mood expresses the speech function, giving and demanding information, goods or services. The speech function above determines the four basic of speech functions. Those are statement, question, offer and command.

Frankenstein was taken as the subject. It is first published in 1818 and the author is Mary Shelley. It is a gothic novel and is one of Mary Shelley's successful novels. This novel is one of the interesting novels that make influences to the readers. Besides, this novel contains dramatic story. It has been made into a movie. The novel *Frankenstein*, which is written in English, will make the readers from foreign languages find difficulties in understanding the text because of the different language. Therefore, it should be published in another language, for instance in Bahasa Indonesia version to help the Indonesian readers easier to understand. The Bahasa

Indonesia version is translated by Anton Adiwiyoto.

Research only focuses on the interpersonal meaning breadth variation through mood type in Mary Shelley's *Frankenstein* and its translation *Frankenstein* by Anton Adiwiyoto. The writer tries to make interaction to the readers through their works and makes the meaning as a form of actions to the readers. In the translation process, the interpersonal meaning should be well interpreted and translated to keep the originality of interaction. That is why the analysis of interpersonal meaning is worth analyzing.

Therefore, this research is conducted to identify the meaning breadth variation in the source and the target expression by using interpersonal analysis of meaning variation. Besides, this research is also conducted to explain the contextual motivating factors that occur in the mood types.

Based on the identification of the problems above, the formulation of the problems of this study can be stated as follows.

1. How is the interpersonal meaning breadth variation of Marry Shelley's *Frankenstein* and Anton Adiwiyoto's realized as demonstrated by the mood types of both texts?
2. What are the contextual motivating factors of the occurrence mood types that demonstrate the interpersonal meaning breadth variation in question?

C. Objectives of the Research

Based on the problems formulated above, the objectives of the research are:

1. to describe the interpersonal meaning breadth variation in Marry Shelley's *Frankenstein* and Anton Adiwiyoto's realized as demonstrated by the mood types both texts, and
2. to explain the contextual motivating factors of the occurring mood types that demonstrate the interpersonal meaning breadth variation in question.

D. Significance of the Research

The result of this study will bring some benefits to the theoretical and practical uses of language.

1. Practically, it is expected that the results of this research may give contribution for the students of English department who are interested in translation. This research provides information about translation especially in terms of interpersonal meaning breadth variation through mood types. The result of this research is also expected to help in understanding interpersonal meaning breadth variation and to give some insights in the field of translation.
2. Theoretically, this study is expected to enrich the readers' knowledge and give additional references in the field of translation in terms of interpersonal meaning breadth variation through mood types. This research may give the advance learners inspiration to develop the

theory of interpersonal meaning breadth variation. This research includes the use of the original English novel compared to its translated version, Bahasa Indonesia.