

## CHAPTER I

### INTRODUCTION

In this chapter, we will describe about background of the study, problem of the study, objective of the study, scope and limitation of the study, significance of the study and definition of key terms.

#### A. Background of The Study

Language (France: langage= langue; Latin: lingua= the tongue) is a system of communication between human through written and vocal symbols.<sup>1</sup> Language is a human endowment that can express itself in more than one form.<sup>2</sup> In another definition, a language is what the members of a particular society speak.<sup>3</sup>

There are two kinds of language that are commonly used by people to communicate each others, spoken and written. Spoken language is expressed orally in the form of conversation, speech, etc. And written language is reflected in the form of book, novel, newspaper, etc. In written language, the messages that are transferred must be readable and understandable, so the receptor knows what the purpose of the message. But, when the source language that is used is different with target language, then it needs an act that

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<sup>1</sup> The new GROLIER WEBSTER INTERNATIONAL DICTIONARY of the English Language Volume I, (New York: Grolier incorporated), 536.

<sup>2</sup> P.G Aaron and R.M. Joshi, *Written Language is as Natural as Spoken Language : A Biolinguistic Perspective*, (Taylor & Francis Group, LLC : 2006). Accessed on June 2014

<sup>3</sup> Ronald Wardhaugh , *An Introduction to Sociolinguistics*, Sixth Edition, (UK : Wiley Blackwell Publisher), 1.

can be used to transfer the message to make it acceptable and understandable.

This act is translation.

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.<sup>4</sup> In a simple definition, translation is an activity to transfer a message from a source language into other language. One of the advantages of the translation is the discourse which is translated can be read by people around the world. We sometimes find difficulties in translating process because there is a word or sentence that untranslatable. It is because of different culture and language between a country and other. So, there is certain word or sentence in a source language that cannot or ambiguous to be translated into target language. It should be difficult or unclear to be understood by the reader. So, we need certain act of adjusting or adaptation to make it clear and understandable. This act is called adjustment. Adjustment that can be used is lexical adjustment.

Lexical adjustments can be used to modify a word that is untranslatable into target language, so that the reader will be easier to read and understand. For example, the translation that is found in the novel “*Every Silence Has a Story*” that is adapted from “*Cerita Dalam Keheningan*” by Zara Zettira Z.R. In the content, there are no equivalent terms or words from the source language into target language. There are many terms that are

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<sup>4</sup> Peter Newmark, *Approaches to Translation*, (UK: Prentice Hall International Ltd, 1988), 7.

untranslatable. So, by lexical adjustment we will be easier to read and understand the content of this novel.

Based on the explanation above, the writer decide to conduct an analysis entitled “Lexical Adjustments in the Translation of *Cerita Dalam Keheningan* by Zara Zettira Z.R into *Every Silence Has a Story*”

### **B. Problem of The Study**

Based on the background of the study, the writer formulates the problem of study as: What are the lexical adjustments found in the translation of “*Cerita Dalam Keheningan*” Novel by Zara Zettira Z.R into “*Every Silence Has a Story*” ?

### **C. Objective of The Study**

Based on the problem of study above, the objective of the study is to describe the lexical adjustments that found in the translation of “*Cerita Dalam Keheningan*” Novel by Zara Zettira Z.R into “*Every Silence has a Story*”.

### **D. Scope and Limitation of The Study**

The scope of this research is translation study that include analyzing, transferring, and restructuring. Restructuring is making a rough draft in TL and doing some adjustments. Adjustment can be grammatical adjustment, lexical adjustment and cultural adjustment.

Based on the scope above, to specify this study, the writer limits this study on the lexical adjustments analysis. This study limitation focuses on discussing the lexical adjustments that are found in the translation of “*Cerita Dalam Keheningan*” novel by Zara Zettira Z.R into “*Every Silence Has a Story*”.

#### **E. Significance of The Study**

The significance of the study is expected to give contribution in the literature and linguistic study, especially in translation studies. And to give information to researcher about the lexical adjustment that found in the translation of “*Cerita Dalam Keheningan*” novel by Zara zettira into “*Every Silence Has a Story*”.

#### **F. Definition of Key Terms**

To make the readers easy to understand this study, the writer provides some definition of key terms as follow:

##### **1. Translation**

Translation is the activity of translating, or in another definition as a text or word that is translated.<sup>5</sup> Translation is a process of transferring, reproducing, or replacing message from a source language into the closest equivalence in target language.

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<sup>5</sup> Oxford Advanced Learner's Dictionary, 1270.

## 2. Lexical

Lexical (Gr.lexicos: of or for words) is pertaining to the words or vocabulary of a language, as differentiated from its syntax or grammar.<sup>6</sup>

## 3. Lexical Adjustment

Lexical adjustment is an adjusting or adaptation in words, sentence, phrase, or paragraph. Lexical adjustment is related with the different use of word construction between source language and target language. It is used to modify a word that is untranslatable into target language, so that the reader will be easier to read and understand.

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<sup>6</sup> The new GROLIER WEBSTER INTERNATIONAL DICTIONARY of the English Language  
Volume I, 549.