

# CHAPTER I

## INTRODUCTION

This chapter presents background of the study, problem of the study, objective of the study, significant of the study, scope and limitation of the study, and definition of key terms.

### A. Background of Study

Language is one of communication tools to convey message both in written and spoken form.<sup>1</sup> language is the best and natural way to control the perspective of human communication. It keeps on the human works and activities. If people live without language, they have big problem to transfer their expression about something. Every native speaker will produce different language and different pronunciation, accent. Therefore, language gives many chances the different cultures in the world.

It is unquestionably justifiable that any human language basically functions as the vehicle of communication in addition to nonverbal vehicle, where<sup>2</sup> by different meanings, ideas, opinions, messages, and even feelings can be most effectively and lucidly expressed, communicated and shared out. Bloomfield(1979) convincingly argues that language plays a great part in the life

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<sup>1</sup> Atkinson, *Foundation of General Linguistics*. London: George Allen & Unwin Ltd  
1982:21

of humanbeings. Therefore, the more languages one can speak the more meaningfully hewould likely be to communicate and interact with others.

English has long been determined, acknowledged and used as aninternational language, like the learning of English in Indonesia which might be ofinterest to be set up on the basis of a linguistic model of translation for two motivations, viz, intrinsic and utilitarian. From the intrinsic or linguistic point ofview the attempt to create a model of translation process is believed to be in herently interesting and valuable as a means for testing theory and forinvestigating language use. From a practical viewpoint, it is clear that in a rapidlychanging world in which knowledge is evolving and expanding at anunprecedented rate, information transfer is coming to immensely depend more and more on efficient and effective translation. Efficient and effective translationprocess inevitably requires competent translator.

Nida and Tiber point out that translating consists of reproducing inthe receptor language the closest natural equivalent of the source languagemessage, first in terms of meaning and secondly in terms of style<sup>3</sup>. Concerning thisstatement, it can be obviously seen that meaning of a SL text must be replaced bythe closest natural equivalent in the TL. In line with this, the style which is closelyrelated to choice of words and sense of expressing ideas becomes very importantin the rendering of a SL into the TL. Therefore, the translator as the person whoplays an important role in conveying the message of SL should not only masterthe language but also be competent in finding the closest natural

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<sup>3</sup>Nida, E.A. and Charles R. Tiber. 1969. *The Theory and Practice of Translation*. Leiden: E.J.Brill

equivalent of TL lexical items. It means that the translator must be able to produce a stylistically natural TL, which necessarily involves changes of the form.

The change of structure from one form to another is not uncommon in translation. To gain naturalness will frequently need to be translated with active constructions or vice versa. Such a phenomenon often occurs in Bahasa-English translation or another languages.

It does not easy to gettig understand foreign language or to translating their own language to the language target. Many form and types on each languages. as imperative sentence is kind of sentence which subject does not exist only the verb is stated. It gives command to the hearer to do what speaker says<sup>4</sup>. In English, the markers of imperative sentence are *do, don't, please, will, can, would*, etc. Hornby writes English imperative sentence can be function to give command, advice, request, invitation, suggestion, and prohibition<sup>5</sup>. Based on the explanation above, it is clear that translation is basically a change of structure, form of words, phrases, clauses, sentences, etc. These forms are the surface structure of a language which is usually seen in printed form or heard in speech.

Larson (1998:3) states that in translation the form of the source language (SL) is replaced by the form of the receptor language (RL). This replacement of form necessarily consists of studying the lexicon, grammatical structure, communication situation, and cultural context of the source language text, analyzing it in order to determine its meaning, and reconstructing the

<sup>4</sup> Frank, Marcella. *Modern English: A Practical Reference Guide*. New Jersey: Prentice-Hall, Inc. 1972

<sup>5</sup> Parker, Frank. *Linguistics for Non-Linguistics*. London (Taylor & Francis Ltd 1986) p.193

samemeaning using the lexicon and grammatical structure which are appropriate in RL and its cultural context.

There are some students of State Institute for Islamic Studies (STAIN) of kediri who conducted the research of analysis,

Based on the background above, the writer takes a title of this thesis "A STUDY THE TRANSLATION OF JAVANESE IMPERATIVE SENTENCE INTO ENGLISH AS FOUND IN DRAMA AUSTRALIAN STUDENTS"

### **B. Problems of Study**

The problems of the study are formulated to answer the following questions are :

1. What types and funtion of Javanese imperative sentences are used in drama Sri ngilang ?
2. How is each type of javanese imperative sentence in drama ' SRI NGILANG' Translated into English. ,

### **C. Objective of the Study**

Based on the problems of study, this research is conducted to describe as follow;

1. To know and describe the types of imperative sentence in English and Javanese language



2. To describe the types of functions imperative sentence Javanese has translated into English

#### **D. Significance of the Study**

The results of this research are expected to be beneficial for:

1. Students

The results of this research will show the types, functions in imperative sentences both in English and Javanese. This can be used as an additional reference for studying those languages. It would be more beneficial for English native speakers who learn Javanese language or vice versa.

2. Teachers

It is also dedicated to the teachers to support learning and teaching process. Especially for teachers who teach English native speaker who learns Javanese language. Besides, through the contrastive analysis, teacher can overcome some errors both in English and Javanese teaching.

3. Other researchers

The results of this research can be hopefully used as a reference for next researchers who are interested in analyzing sentences either in English and Javanese language in future or in another language.

#### **E. Scope and limitation of the study**

The scope of the study as follow:

1. The writer would describes the types, functions of imperative sentence in English and Javanese language only on the student's drama of Australian National University
2. The writer would compares the imperatives sentences in English and Javanese language that they are used

Observation of these case will take just on the dialogue that they used had same thing that they served has already performed ,such as same topics on their conversation on speak javanese.

#### **F. The Definition of key terms**

There are some terms in this study that be clarified, as follows:

##### **a. Translation**

Definitions of proper translating are almostas numerous and varied as the persons whohave undertaken to discuss the subject.This diversity is in a sense quiteunderstandable; for there are vastdifferences in the materials translated, inhe purpose of the publication, and in theneeds of the prospective audience <sup>6</sup>

.Nevertheless, a definition which is not confined to themere transference of meaning is furnished by Nida and Taber (1969: 12) who postulateTranslation consists in reproducing in thereceptor language the closest naturalequivalent of the source language message,first in terms of **meaning** and secondly interms of **style**. (Emphasis is mine)<sup>7</sup>.

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<sup>6</sup>Nida, E. and Reybum, W.D. :Orbis Books.. *Meaning across Cultures*. New York1981

<sup>7</sup>Nida, E and Taber, C..*The Theory and Practice of*

### b. Imperative sentence

As Frank (1972:221) explains imperative sentence is kind of sentence which subject does not exist only the verb is stated. It gives command to the hearer to do what speaker says. In English, the markers of imperative sentence are *do, don't, please, will, can, would, etc.* Hornby (1975:193) writes English imperative sentence can be function to give command, advice, request, invitation, suggestion, and prohibition.

While in Javanese language, Sudaryanto (1992:139) says that imperative sentence always involves the second speaker as the person who „must’ do the command whether it is positive or negative. Its markers are *-a, -ana, -na, -en* and sometimes the suffix of  $\emptyset$  (zero). The functions of imperative sentence in Javanese are to give command, request, invitation, prohibition, and warning.

In this research imperative sentence is defined as two points, positive and negative imperative, but based on the kinds each points will be broad depending on the compotition. Both of them Javanese and English has characteristic linguistics. It could be difficult to getting the meaning if only just translating from (SL) Source Language to (LT) Language Target

### c, drama.

Drama is dialog texts but some peolple trying to performed bycasting, and in their action there are no paper it is flowing looks like happened in the real or just fanntasy life. But several drama they are trying to raising up legend, myth and another story.