

CHAPTER I

INTRODUCTION

This chapter describes the reasons for conducting the research and it deals with several points introducing that concern presents research background of the study, problem of study, objective of study, and significance of study.

1.1 Background Of Study

In an English clause has two points of prominence, in the beginning that is theme and in the end is rhyme. The beginning of the clause is where we can put information which links the clauses what has come before. This information is still contained in the first nominal group in the clause. (Gerot & Wignell 1994, p. 102). Related to translation, the theme-rhyme and thematic progression can be used to analyze the worldview of translate in the target text. One of the texts that can be analyzed by using theme-rhyme and thematic progression and that may content translators of worldview is a speech. The researcher chooses Donald Trump's speech in U.S. Capitol Washington, D.C, 4 February 2020 to be analyzed. It is because everyone has, they're on worldview. Donald Trump, as the president of America also has his own worldview which is easily spread to people through his speech. Therefore, the present study attempts to reveal to worldview delivered by Donald Trump.

The term 'ideology' is defined as the overall perspective from which one sees and interprets the world (The New Oxford Dictionary of English). The process and the product of translation are closely interdependent, so the process Cantrece the worldview of translation. The ideology of translation according to Tymoczko (2003), will be combination of the content of the source text and the various speech acts represented to the source context, layered together with the representation of the content, its relevance to the receptor audience, and the various speech acts of the translation itself addressing the target context, as well as resonance and discrepancies between these two 'utterances'.

Furthermore, there are several studies which are related to the present study, such as research conducted by Vancellos (1997) entitled "Can the Translator Play with The System, Too? A Study of Thematic Structure in Some Portuguese Translation". She uses theme and rhyme in analyzing the study in Portuguese language. There is also research conducted by Downing (2001) entitled "Thematic Progression as Functional Research in Analyzing Text". She concludes that all of these text instances of professional writing who's rhetorical propose ranges from entertainment to

persuasion. Danes' model (1970) appears to be fully applicable in helping to reveal the internal organization of the text. An awareness of the types of thematic progression as expounded by Danes also raises interesting questions for language teaching pedagogy which cannot be dealt with here. Meanwhile, Ghaesaladi (1992) also conducted the research entitled "Thematization in Romantic in Criminal Short Stories in English and Persian: Implication for Second Language Reading". The analysis showed overall similarities across the stories in both languages. These similarities were attributed to the same genre family. Moreover, the result confirmed that theme/rhyme construct could be a powerful and down-to-earth method for analyzing text, including stories, and that it contributes to reading and comprehending story with ease of the text processing. In addition, the researcher also finds the research conducted by Wang (2007), entitled theme and rhyme in the thematic organization of text: Implication for Teaching Academic Writing. Her research has explored the insight gained from the relationship between theme and rhyme to improve cohesion in the level of discourse. The teacher needs to look at the traditional grammar of the clause when teaching writing. The paper shows that theme and rhyme patterning can be effectively applied in classrooms to diagnosis students' weaknesses.

Thus, this study is concerned with the theme-rhyme and thematic progression in Donald's speech in U.S. Capitol Washington, D.C, 4 February 2020 (in the source text and the target text) that aims to discover the differences in worldview and the theme which is most frequently used in SL and TL that is reflected by the translator.

1.2 Problem Of the Study

Based on the background of the study above, the researcher started the problems of the study as follow:

1. What themes rhymes and thematic progression of Donald Trump are often used for source language a language translation text?
2. Are there any differences in viewpoints between the source language text and translation text?

1.3 The Objective of The Study

After the researcher states the problem of the study, this study done under the following purpose:

1. To find out the theme rhyme and thematic progression of Donald Trump which is most frequently used in SL and TL text.
2. To find out differences in worldview between the source language text and the translation text.

1.4 Scope Of the Study

This study focuses on the analysis of the theme rhyme and thematic progression proposed by Halliday (1994) and developed by Eggins (2004) and Gerot and Wignell (1994). The theme rhyme and thematic progression analyses can be used to reveal the worldview of the translation in the target text. One of the texts that can be analyzed by using theme rhyme and each thematic progression and that may contain translations worldview is speech. The which is research hers choose Donald Trump speech in U.S. Capitol Washington, D.C, 4 February 2020 to be analyzed.

1.5 Definition Of the Key Terms

An analyzing of developed theme and rhyme could be used as a phrase in the translation viewpoints in the text target. Among the text is one that can be analyzed and used with theme rhyme and thematic progression and that I have different viewpoints in the translation. The researcher chooses Donald Trump in to be analyzed. So, rhyme would be able to develop information into text (Gerot and Wignell, 1994).

1. Ideology:

Mason's (1997) understanding of ideology as the set of beliefs and values which in form an individual's or institution's view of the world and assist their interpretation of events, facts and other aspects of experience informs his definitions of discourse essays thematically organized sets of statements which gives expression to the meaning and values of an institution. (Mona Baker, 2010)

2. Translation

Translation can be intended on a common subject, the product (the text that has been translated) or the process (the act of producing, otherwise known as translating) (Munday, 2015). Translation can be referred to general subject field, the product (the text that has been translated) or the process (the act of producing the translations, otherwise known as translation). (Munday, 2005)

3. Speech

The utterance or ability to express thought and express aloud and clearly or with formal speeches to be presented in front of an audience (Oxford Dictionaries).

4. Thematic progression

F. Danes in the separation of a development on a thematic progression companion which is very different and also depend on so an theme but its content Tremain, is not enabling or

even will not change from one sentence to another (Danes 1970:74-78)

5. Theme rhyme

Theme as the element which comes first in the clause, and the rest of the clause is called rhyme (Gerot and Wignell. 1994: 103). What the sentence is about (it is topic) and what the writer or speaker wants to tell you about the topic (Thornbury, 2005: 38). The theme is, broadly speaking, what the clause is going to be about. Or in terms of theme and rhyme, theme represents 'this is what I'm talking about' and rhyme is 'this is what I'm saying about it'. In terms of looking at a clause as a message, the theme looks backwards, relating the current message to what has gone before. The rhyme points both backwards and forwards by picking up on information which is already available and adding to it and by presenting information which was not there before. The interaction of theme and rhyme government show the information in a text develops. (Gerot and Wignell, 1994)