

**An analysis of interjection translation in sir arthur conan doyle`s
the adventures of sherlock holmes into indonesian**

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CHAPTER I

INTRODUCTION

A. Research Background

English is an international language that is needed for global communication. It is very important to master English, because many materials use that language, such as computer, textbooks, literary works, etc. The mastery of English is a necessity in this time in order to be able to get information and knowledge from the English source texts properly. However, many people in Indonesia do not master English. In this case, translation plays an important role. By translation, the message from the English texts is transferred into Indonesian, so that the Indonesian readers can get the information easily.

Translation study itself is considered as a new discipline. However, it becomes one of the important studies now. Many researchs and discussions are conducted in this field, so that this subject develops rapidly.

The word *translation* has been defined in many ways by experts. Munday (2001:4) states that “translation” itself has several meanings; it can refer to the

general subject field, the product (the text that has been translated) or the process (the act of producing the translation; otherwise known as translating). Although many experts define the meaning of translation in many ways, the general meaning of translation is the transfer of message of a text from one language into another language.

Translation is an important activity now. However, becoming a translator is not an easy matter. He/she has to master the source and the target languages well. Besides, a translator also has to know the culture and the subject of the text being translated. Competences in translating also have a big role in producing good translation products.

Dealing with translation complexities, many problems come up in translating a text. One of them is to translate interjection. Interjection is an expression of a speaker's emotion. It usually appears in informal texts. The words such as, *oh! Pooh! Dear me! Alas!* are examples of interjection. It is usually used to express surprise, anger, happiness, satisfaction, etc. It needs certain techniques to translate interjections. Translators have to know the functions and also the meanings of each expression, so that they will produce the correct translation.

Literary works are subjects frequently translated into many languages. In translating literary works, translators have to know well both the culture of the source language and the target language. The reason is that each literary work has a cultural background. Meanwhile, the culture from source texts and that of the target text is often different. By knowing both the culture, translators will transfer the message from the source texts into the target texts easily and correctly.

Many novels have been translated into Indonesian. One of them is *The Adventures of Sherlock Holmes*, a famous classical detective story translated by Daisy Dianasari into *Petualangan Sherlock Holmes*. Conan Doyle is a famous author who was born in 1859 in Edinburgh, Scotland. He studied medical at Edinburgh University. However, after completing his study, he was not much in civil practice. He lived in London and focused on writing fiction stories. Among his works, the story of Sherlock Holmes is the greatest one.

A novel is an informal text, and interjections are used frequently in the informal text. This research is aimed to analyze the translation of interjection based on the novel of Conan Doyle's *The Adventures of Sherlock Holmes*.

Some examples can be seen here:

1. SL: “**Great heaven!**” cried the inspector, “it is, indeed, the missing man”
TL: “**Ya, Tuhan!**” teriak inspektur Bradstreet, “Memang dia orang yang dinyatakan hilang itu”.
2. SL: “**My God!**” What an exposure! What can I do?
TL: “**Ya, Tuhan!**” Betapa menyakitkannya, kalau sampai mereka tahu! Apa yang harus saya lakukan?
3. SL: “**Good God!** What a week she must have spent”.
“**Ya, Tuhan!** Betapa dia telah menderita selama satu minggu penuh”.

From the sentences above, the three interjections: *Great Heaven! My God!* and *Good God!* are translated into *Ya Tuhan!* Seen from the form, those three English interjections are different from the Indonesian version *Ya, Tuhan*, but in terms of the transfer of idea and content the interjection *Ya, Tuhan* is acceptable

and quite accurate to those three sentences, as first interjection expresses a surprise, second is a confusion and the last is a worry expression. In this case, the translator uses the strategy of translation by using an interjection with dissimilar form but similar meaning. The decision to use this strategy, however, is logical since it is often there is no direct equivalent for each English interjection in the Indonesian, and *Ya, Tuhan* is appropriate used in the three sentences, because it is usually used in many contexts.

Other example is:

SL: "...If this young person should produce her letters for blackmailing or other purposes, how is she to prove their authenticity?"

"There is the writing."

"**Pooh, pooh!** Forgery." (003/ASH/007)

TL: "... Kalaupun wanita ini menyebarkan surat-surat tersebut untuk memeras atau maksud-maksud lainnya, bagaimana dia bisa membuktikan bahwa surat-surat itu asli?"

"Tulisannya."

"**Puh, puh!** Itu bisa dipalsukan." (003/PSH/019)

In the example above, the interjection *pooh* is translated into *puh*. The translator does not translate into the original Indonesian interjection, instead she uses *puh* which appears from the English interjection *pooh*.

Based on the phenomena above, the researcher is interested to analyze the strategies and accuracy of interjection translation in Sir Arthur Conan Doyle's *The Adventures of Sherlock Holmes* and its Indonesian translation by conducting a

research entitled “An Analysis of Interjection Translation in Sir Arthur Conan Doyle’s *The Adventures of Sherlock Holmes* into Indonesian”.

B. Research Limitation

This research studies about interjection. To focus the subject, the researcher only analyses the strategies and the accuracy of the interjection translation in Sir Arthur Conan Doyle’s *The Adventures of Sherlock Holmes* into Indonesian version *Petualangan Sherlock Holmes* translated by Daisy Dianasari.

C. Problem Statements

Based on the research background above, the researcher arranges the research problems as follows:

1. What strategies are used in translating interjections in Sir Arthur Conan Doyle’s *the Adventures of Sherlock Holmes* into Indonesian version?
2. How is the accuracy of the interjection translation in Sir Arthur Conan Doyle’s *the Adventures of Sherlock Holmes* into Indonesian version?

D. Research Objectives

This research will be intended to answer the questions of the problem statement as follows:

1. To describe the strategies used in translating interjections in Sir Arthur Conan Doyle's *the Adventures of Sherlock Holmes* into Indonesian version.
2. To describe the accuracy of the interjection translation in Sir Arthur Conan Doyle's *the Adventures of Sherlock Holmes* into Indonesian version.

E. Research Benefits

The researcher hopes that this study will give advantages for everyone who likes this study, especially for:

1. Students

Students will get more understanding about English interjections, so that they can translate English interjections correctly.

2. Lecturers

The result of this research can give more information, and it can be used to explain to the students that the translation of interjections can be in many forms, and to teach the students about the appropriate translation of interjections.

3. Other researchers

The researcher hopes that other researchers will get a new idea or information from this research, so that they can conduct further analysis or research related to this subject.

F. Thesis Organization

This thesis is arranged systematically into five chapters. Each of them is elaborated into some parts as follows:

Chapter 1 is Introduction which consists of research background, problem statements, research limitation, research benefit and research organization.

Chapter 2 is Literature review that consists of definition of translation, translation types, translation equivalence, problems in translating, interjection, strategy of interjection translation, translation quality assesment

Chapter 3 is Research Methodology that consists of research type and design, data and source of data, method of data collection, technique of data analysis and research procedures.

Chapter 4 is Data Analysis that consists of data analysis and discussion.

Chapter 5 consists of Conclusion and Suggestion.