CHAPTER I

INTRODUCTION

1.1. Background of the Study

Translation is always an issue of different users of the texts, which involves rewriting for new target language audiences. Nowadays, many translated works are found in the internet, book stores and libraries. The reason of using translated works is that it can make the readers from different country, culture and language easier to get senses or understanding the text. Besides, the readers not only get the knowledge in local work but also in foreign work. In addition, Indonesian children are more consumptive of translated works than the original one because they are still in learning process to understand the language in terms of writing, speaking, and listening. All of the skills can be enhanced by reading literary works, such as novels, short stories, and poems. Beside giving children the advantages in the skills; literary works also have a role to build awareness of the relationship with other societies and knowledge about other cultures as the quotation by Nugroho (2011) Literature is a powerful vehicle for helping children understand their homes, communities and the world.

In addition, translated children literary works has dominated Indonesian children literature as a whole. In the polysystem theory view, translated children literary works takes a central place in Indonesian literary polysystem, while domestic children literary work has been placed in peripheral position. (Humanika, 2011:1).

On the other hand, one of the issues in literary works that succeeds to entertain the readers are playing on words which best known as pun. According to Oxford (2000)

Pun is "The clever or humorous use of a word that has more than one meaning, or of words that have different meanings but sound the same". Playing with words is a part of daily communication that can be produced by everyone. Each person is able to produce wordplay structured differently according to their knowledge of language, creativity, current state of mind. It is also by the development of human's life in technology that makes humans more creative to create popular new words. Besides, it brings positive influence to the children to learn about the ambiguity of words, derived from the same sounds but different in spelling and meaning that makes the children understand about the variations of words. Furthermore it teaches them to think while playing with words in children literature. In this case, the translator has responsibility to translate it in appropriate way.

Moreover, translating the play on word is a great challenge for the translator because not only it delivers the form from the source text to the target text, but also maintains the message. The translator possibly makes the same influence to the readers in the original and translation texts.

In this case, the writer just focuses on the translation of children literature in the novel entitled '*Through the looking Glass* written by Lewis Carroll.

> "Translating for children shares one major problem with translating for adults: like other translation, it is anonymous, even invisible. Several scholars have pointed out that while we acknowledge "original" literature written *for* child readers, we do not acknowledge translating for children. We do not hegemonically think of translators as human beings with their own child images. Yet translators cannot escape their own ideologies, which here means: their child images. Child image is a very complex issue: on the one hand, it is something unique, based on each individual's personal history; on the other hand, it is something collectivized in all society. When publishers publish for children, when authors write for children, when translators translate for

children, they have a child image that they are aiming their work" (Ritta, 2000: 4).

According to the statement above, the writer is aim in this research is to analyze the forms of puns and their strategies for translation that are used by the translator in the target text in which the target readers are the children. The writer chooses the work of Lewis Carroll *Through the Looking Glass* because it is a popular of children literature and many puns can be found here.

This research is expected to give contribution to the linguists and translators. Various strategies are found in translating the English text into Indonesian and the way to maintain forms of puns also gives inspiration for the translator in choosing and using the best strategy dealing with the text containing the puns.

1.2. Identification of the Problems

Through the Looking Glass is apparently interesting in terms of puns, especially when translating it into Indonesian which has different form of word structure and style of language. The writer has three primary questions to analyze puns to answer the problems. Firstly, the writer seeks the forms of puns found in English novel as the source text. Secondly, the writer looks for the strategies in translating pun into Indonesian that are applied by the translator. Thirdly, the way to show literary quality of puns translation refers to the best pun translated from pun to pun which can maintain the form and meaning. These questions are responded by using the theory from Leech (1968) to analyze the forms of puns, Delabastita's theory to interpret the strategies to translate (1996), and Humanika (2011) to argue in quality literary of puns translation.

1.3. **The Objective of the Study**

The writer has three primary purposes associated with this analysis. They are, to find out the forms of puns in the novel '*Through the looking Glass* ', the strategies of translation puns applied in the target text, and the quality of literary puns.

1.4. Scope of the Study

There are six forms of puns proposed by Leech (1968) and some strategies which are used in translating puns. In this research, the writer wants to recognize and observe the application of puns in the novel. The writer focuses on the research to analyze puns in an English novel '*Through the Looking Glass*' and its translation '*Alice di Negeri Cermin*'. Then, the writer analyze the data which show variation of puns in the source text and its translation.

1.5.Method of the Study

In conducting this research, the writer follows several steps, namely: collecting data, analyzing data, and presenting the result of analysis. It is supported by the quotation "Qualitative analysis is orderly in a linear manner: based on the knowledge of the relevant literature we design the research instruments, then collect, process and analyse the data, and finally write up the result." (Dornyei, 2007: 243) The writer applied qualitative approach defines by Litosseliti (2010:51-52) is concerned with structures and patterns, and how something is. In this research, it describes to categorize the forms of puns as found in the source text compared with the target text and then, the writer determines the strategies to translate it.

1.5.1. Source of Data

The sources of data are the novels written in English and its Indonesian version entitled *Through the Looking Glass (1871)* published by Fine Creative Media and *Alice di Negeri Cermin (2012)* by Atria.

Through the Looking Glass is one of best classic children literature which still existing in modern era. It has simple plot and succeed in the way of creating humour, and playing on words and images. Besides, it full of puns, poem parodies and witty remarks. The story's plot tells about Alice, a young girl has brave character and full of questioning in her mind. In this case she really wants to know about Looking-glass House that makes her enter it. Consequence, she cannot find the way how to back home. She even finds a lot of characters and problems that lead to right way, but she eventually realized that everything is dream.

Through the looking glass, is created by Lewis Carroll, is the pseudonym of Charles Lutwidge Dodgson. He was English logician, mathematician, photographer, and novelist. He is a famous author, many of his works are well known in the world because not only published in English but also already translated into many languages.

The Indonesian version of this novel was translated by Anggun prameswari, she is one of the translators in Atria and Gramedia publisher, she was born in Surabaya and graduated from English department of Binus University.

1.5.2. Collecting the Data

In collecting the data, the writer uses non-participant observational method (Sudaryanto, 1993:133). It is done by reading the novel and comparing English version with Indonesian version. The writer selects all of datum that

consists of thirteen puns. The writer applies several steps in collecting the data. First, the writer seeks the original English version. Then, the writer reads English version and Indonesian version several times. Moreover, the writer applies note-taking technique to identify the puns forms, which found in the English novel then compared with its translation.

1.5.3. Analysing the Data

In analyzing the data, firstly the writer uses identity method. The writer identifies each data based on the form of puns in the source text. The data are analysed by using translational identity method (Sudaryanto, 1993:15). Translational identity method is a method used to analyse the translation of one language into another. It means that the object of translational identity method is another langue. The writer conducted several steps in analysing the data. Firstly, is collecting puns that found in English then compare with Indonesian version, the writer identifies the forms of puns proposed by Leech (1968) in the source text, secondly, the theory proposed by Delabastita (1996) is used to find out the strategies applied in translating puns into Indonesian as the target text. Next, the writer compares, analyzes and evaluates the quality of literary puns by using Humanika (2011)

1.5.4. Presenting the Result of Analysis

The results of the analysis is presented using formal method and informal method as proposed by (Sudaryanto, 1993:145). The formal method is use to present the result of the analysis in the table form. The informal one is use to present the result of analysis by using verbal language and giving some explanation based on the analysis

of the data. It is supported by Dornyei (2007) qualitative data analysis is inherently a language based analysis. Then, Dornyei (2007) said that the effectiveness of presenting our findings is how we succeed in keeping the balance between our own interpretive commentary and the supporting evidence in the form of quotes from participants or field notes.

The result of analysis is presented into some steps:

1. Comparing between English puns to Indonesian the writer uses two coloumn in pair.

2. English datum is put into the left coloumn and its translation is put into the right coloumn.

3. Each datum that represent pun is highlighted in SL and its translation.