

CHAPTER ONE

INTRODUCTION

1.1 Background of Research

Translation is a process of transferring the meaning of the text from the SL into TL (Williams, 2013: 63). In approaches to translation, Newmark in Kholid (2010:3) also states that translation is a craft consisting in the attempt to replace a written message and/or statement in another language. Meanwhile Castro et al (2017:5) states that translation consists of transferring the meaning of the source language into the receptor language where the goal is to find the equivalence of the words and makes the sentences of the text sound natural in the TL.

However, one of the problems that deal by the translators in translating a text is when they are must translating gerund because there is no gerund system in the Indonesian language (Keraf, 2012: 2). According to Allen in Octavia (2015: 7), a gerund is defined as the part of a verb that ends in *-ing* which has the force of a noun as well as that of a verb. The reason why the gerund system does not exist in the Indonesian language is that the concept of gerund is different from nominalization in the Indonesian language. Keraf (2012: 60) states that nominalization is derived from a verb or an adjective by adding affixes such as *pe + V*, *pe- + V + -an*, *ke- + V + -an* and *V + -an*. Meanwhile a Gerund is derived from a verb by adding the participle *-ing*.

Nominalization has only a substantival meaning, while gerund has both verbal and substantival meaning. According to Wilting in Kholid (2010), gerund has a force of a noun if the gerund has a substantival feature such as having an article in front of

it and having a plural noun. When a gerund has a force of a noun, it has a substantival meaning. Substantive is a word that can function as a noun such as a gerund, an infinitive and a noun. The gerund has a force of a verb if the gerund has a verbal feature such as having its own object, and having inflected in the perfect and the passive. When a gerund has a force of a verb, it has a verbal meaning (Wilting in Kholid, 2010). When this is the case, gerund becomes a hybrid because it has a noun form but it has a verbal meaning.

One of the procedures in translating gerund into Indonesian, the translator may try to maintain the form of a gerund which is noun by adding affixes such as *pe- an*, *ke- an* and *-an*. However, in practice, a translator has to use other procedures to achieve a dynamic equivalence where the meaning is the most important factor to transfer and not the noun form. The translator may use a class shift by adding affixes such as *be-*, *me-*, *me- -kan*, *di* and *ter-* because the translator finds that using affixes such as *pe- an*, *ke-an*, *pe-* and *-an* is not possible or it will make the translation sounds unnatural. An unnatural translation is marked by interference, primarily from the SL text, possibly from a third language known to the translator including his own, if it is not the target language (Newmark in Kholid, 2010: 5).

Further, in translating gerund, translator may use different procedure, but the translator also must keep in mind to achieve dynamic equivalence since experts agree that translators must make the translation as natural as possible by putting the meaning as top priority. As it is mentioned above, the writer chooses gerund as the topic of discussion since there is no gerund in Indonesian language system. Gerund however, generally can be seen in most of texts whether in article or text books (fiction or non-fiction). In accordance, the writer is interested in doing the analysis

of gerund in one of the famous literary work by Edgar Allan Poe, a short story entitled *The Black Cat*.

The writer also chooses the short story *The Black Cat* since the writer finds out that there are many gerunds used in this short story such as; feeding, caressing, explaining, astonishing and many others. Also, the writer chooses this topic because there is no gerund in the Indonesian language system. In addition, the writer also discussing about translation of gerund so that the readers also understand that there are some considerations and reasons when a translator choosing words in translating gerund from English into Indonesian. It is one of complex subject when a translator needs to translating gerund since gerund commonly verb with additional suffix *-ing* so that the writer should carefully translating the text, whether sentence or phrase.

1.2 Research Question

Based on the background of research above, the writer formulates research question as follow:

What are the translation techniques applied by the translator in translating gerunds from Poe's *The Black Cat* into *Kucing Hitam*?

1.3 Research Objective

Regarding to the research question, the objective of this research is to describe the translation technique in translating gerund that is applied by the translator from English into Indonesian language in Poe's *The Black Cat* into *Kucing Hitam*.

1.4 Uses of the Study

1.4.1 Theoretical Use

Theoretically, the writer hopes that this research is able to enrich readers' knowledge, especially in learning translation procedures of translating gerund into Indonesian. The writer also hopes that this research can be one of the references that provides useful information for the next researcher who conducts the similar research.

1.4.2 Practical Use

Practically, this research provides procedure and example of how procedure in translating gerund from Source Language of English into Target Language of Indonesian. Also, after reading this research, the writer hopefully that the readers are more aware with the characteristics and function of gerund and how it translated.

1.5 Scope of the Study

In the short story of *The Black Cat* by Edgar Allan Poe, there are a lot of aspects and elements that can be analyzed. However, in this case, the writer only focuses in describing the strategy or technique used for gerunds translation from English (SL) into Indonesian language (TL) by using Catford's theory.