CHAPTER I

INTRODUCTION

1.1 Background to the Study

In the process of translating a text, there are several aspects that may cause a problem because of the different form of language between source and target text. One of them is implicit information towards communication situation that may indicate missinterpretation. It involves the situational meaning which may be only known by the author and the reader of the SL text. This also happens in the process of translating English into Indonesian text. The situational implicit information in the source text has to be made explicit in the translation in order to get the correct meaning by the translator. Besides, the translator has to manage the amount of information both implicit and explicit information.

Larson stated: "*...the amount of information included in the text will depend on the amount of shared information..*" (Larson, 1984: 38). According to the statement above, the process of transferring the meaning is conducted by considering the impression of the message that must be delivered accurately in the translation as well as in the source. Hence, communicative translation can be achieved.

One of the processes of making a communicative translation is managing implicit to explicit information. The implicit meaning of the source text, however includes a whole and also partly meaning implied on some information. To make it more natural, it has to be stated by making explicit information in the target text.

A number of previous studies related to this research have been conducted by; Sari (2006), entitled *"Analisis Sintaksis dan Semantis Beban Informasi Pada Beberapa Cerita Anak-anak dan Terjemahannya (Tinjauan Terhadap Terjemahan Komunikatif)"*, and Rosadi (2007), entitled *"Analisis Makna Implisit pada Penerjemahan Novel Harry Potter and The Prisoner of Azkaban karya J.K Rowling"*.

The findings of these studies have not revealed specific aspect of management towards situational implicit to explicit information. Those studies leave several problems as follows:

- First, the previous study described that the research was generally concerned with managing implicit and explicit information. It left the analysis of managing implicit to explicit information especially on implicit situational information.
- Second, the previous study was only focused on findings the type of implicit meaning and the technique in figuring out its translation equivalent. It missed some management on the aspect of presupposition which brings to the communication.

Due to this fact, this research tries to describe the way to manage situational implicit to explicit information. This type is taken as the consideration that the factor of communication situation is important to analyze since there are different social and culture between source and target text.

1.2 Research Question

This research is intended to answer the questions as follows:

1. In what way is situational implicit information managed to explicit information in order to get the translation equivalent?
2. What are the effects of managing situational implicit to explicit information towards information loads?

On the first research question, the description is conducted through the management of situational implicit information that is made into explicit information. It is intended to find out the communication situation on the text that has the influence for the appearance translation equivalent. To obtain the readability of the target text, however, the second question is focused on how far both information deal with information load that has to be understood accurately by the reader of target text.

1.3 Objectives

The objectives of the research are:

1. To describe the way to manage situational implicit information to explicit information in gaining translation equivalent;
2. To find out the effects of managing situational implicit to explicit information towards information load

1.4 Significance to Knowledge

The result of the research is intended to provide others with the description on managing implicit to explicit information. It is important since the description will share the knowledge used in managing the case. Sharing of how to deal with them and of how to employ the translation equivalent are also the significance of this research. Besides, the importance of the speed of information will be introduced towards the information load. Hopefully, those matter can bring the benefit for the reader to interpret both implicit information properly in gaining the correct meaning of the text.

1.5 Framework of the Theories

In the process of translating, the understanding towards the whole text must be mastered because there is a fundamental aspect of translating the implicit information that is expressed explicitly (Larson, 1984: 38). On a book *Meaning Based Translation – A Guide to Cross-Language Equivalence*, Larson also stated that the meaning is classified into three type; Referential meaning, Organizational meaning, and Situational meaning (Larson, 1984: 36). Therefore, to limit the research problems, this research is focused on the managing situational implicit meaning.

Concerning with situational meaning above, the research was be conducted through several aspects as follows: the relationship between the writer or speaker and the addressee; time and place where the communication took place; the age, sex and social status of the speaker and hearer; the presuppositions

that each brings to the communication; and the cultural background. (See also Larson, 1984)

Since the implicit and explicit information have to be treated well, the goal of thus treatment is to deal with communicative translation. It employs to deliver the message clearly, briefly, and simply of the natural style (Newmark, 1988: 48). In other words, communicative translation can be achieved by adapting equivalent translation that reflects the readability of the text. According to that matter, the framework of theories in this research can also be described by the diagram as follows:

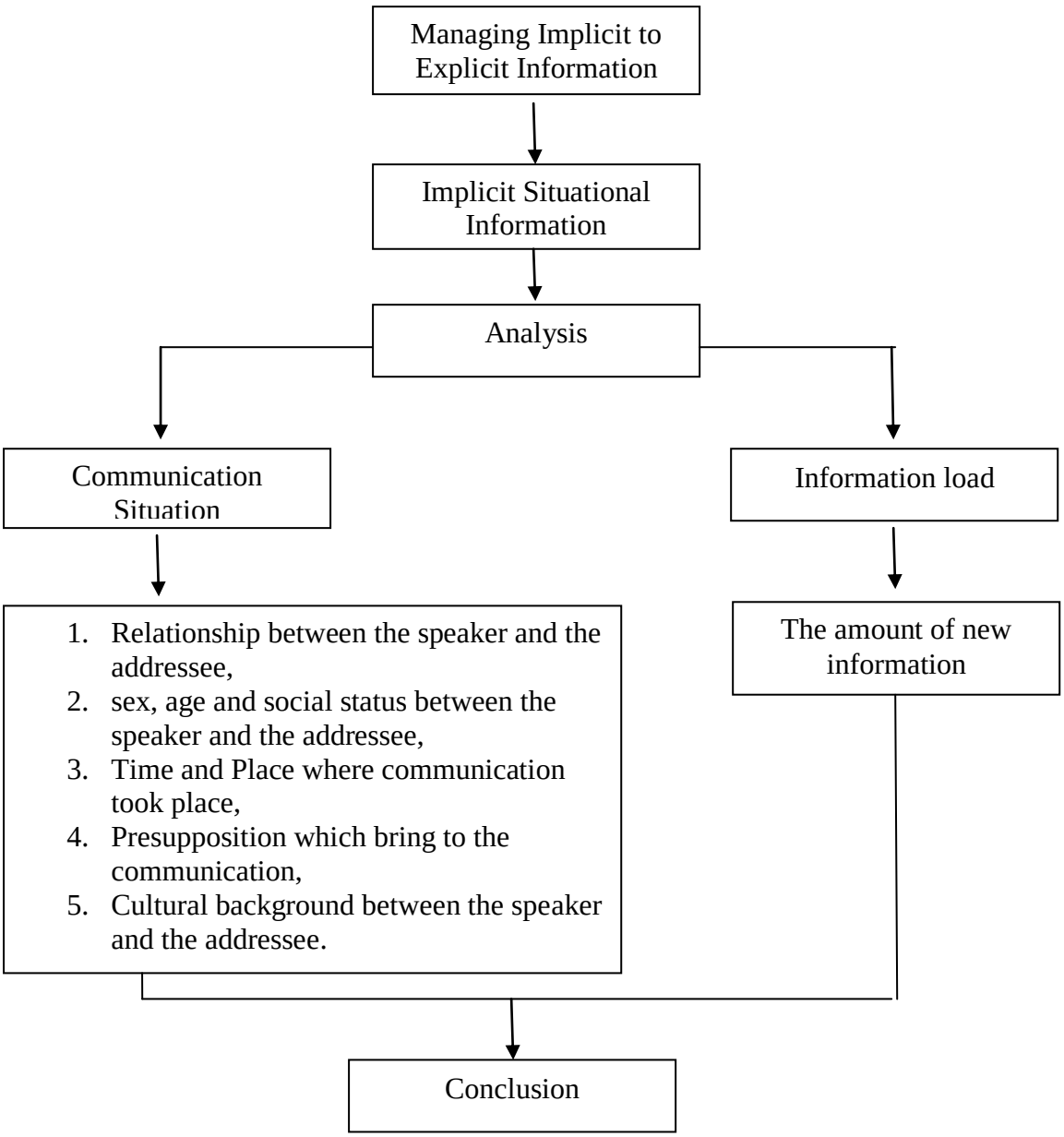


Figure 1.1: The Framework of Theories