# CHAPTER III

# THE DESCRIPTION OF THE TOPIC

## 3.1 Descriptions of activities

For about a month, the writer conducted job training at *Balai Bahasa Bandung* as a technical staff of linguistic. The writer translated the academic writing, made a journal of daily activity, and wrote broadcast scripts for RRI and resumed linguistic texts. While being technical staff of linguistic, the writer compared documents from social network texts and a popular novel. The writer found many terms in Source Language to Target Language, and those terms were affecting target language through literal process.

At the first day, the writer got socialization about job description that the writer would have, the writer did many things which are related to translation. The writer made a journal of daily activity, wrote broadcast scripts for RRI and resumed linguistics text.

Every Monday the writer should attend morning briefing to discuss about progress, and after briefing the writer discussed in Library for what should do the progress in *Balai Bahasa Bandung*. The progress from Sunday until Thursday the writer should have to make a daily activity about journal, and resume the journal. During the writer made a journal through these steps, first, the writer chose the

book which one for discussed. Second, the writer collected the information about what should be written in the book. Last, the writer must be edited the journal.

Beside that, the writer must be translated some academic writing, novel and social network about the *particle*. While translating, the writer searches in Google about the *particle*, the kinds of *particle*, and the function of *particle*. The writer chose the novel for discussed in this context for the particle. During the process of the research *particle* the tutor decide for focusing "*deh"* and "*dong"*. So, the writer focusing discussed about particle and took the data from novel.

In this case, the particle "*deh"* and *"dong"* has the function not only for the insertion word but also for delivered message of the text more clearly and communicative from Source Language to Target Language.

On the other hand, the writer tries to compare the data from novel Source Language to Target Language based on literal and equivalent meaning. The writer used popular novel to find word equivalent and compare to the target language, that ways target language added particle in some cases. Facing the cases, the writer used comparative translation from Source Language (SL) to Target Language (TL). Finally, the writer decided to analyze it as the topic of the job training report, and entitled the report by "*A Comparative Study of the usage particle "deh" and "dong" as communicative and expressive translation in Novel "The Choice"*.

### 3.2 A Comparative Study of the usage particle *"deh"* and *"dong"* as communicative and expressive translation in novel "The Choice"

In this point, the writer describes the explanation about the relation of English and Indonesian Novel. The writer tries to compare the source language and target language in the cases.

#### 3.2.1 Explanation

In communicative and expressive translations Source Language to Target Language has some many characteristic. According to Larson, this literal translation sets up a strange collocation, step 1. Collecting data, step 2. Sort the collocate into generic classes, step 3. Regroup the context according to collocates which belong to the same generic classes, step 4. List and label the senses of the word. According to (Beekman and Callow 1974:97) the common thread of meaning shows that were dealing with a single word rather than with two or more separate words, but each sense will result in a different form for the translation. In this report the writer will focus on multiple senses of lexical items and translation the various senses.

Translation the various senses

Example: SL: I *dressed* myself.

TL: saya *mengenakan* pakaian sendiri.

SL: I *put my clothes on*.

TL: saya *mengenakan* pakaian.

### 3.2.2 Problem and solutions

The writer found some difficulties and problems to make expressive communicative translation. The problems and solution while translating are explained as follows:

#### 3.2.2.1 Problem

Translating the text in the specific field of study is not as easy as translating common text. These phenomena cause the writer difficult to find right word into Target Language. The translator tried to compare the message of the text.

#### 3.2.2.2 Analysis and Solution

The writer compares source language to target language as communicative and expressive massage to reader.

The analysis of data are described and explained, as follows:

1. Data:

| Source Language | Target Language |
|---|---|
| "I told you that I said there not important. | "Sudah kubilang yang kupikirkan tadi tidak penting **deh."** |

2. Data:

| Source Language | Target Language |
|---|---|

| | |
|---|---|
| “Do you remember when you still Travis?” | “Masih ingat **dong** ketika kamu bersama Travis?" |

3. Data:

| Source language | Target Language |
|---|---|
| “I’m seriously” | “Aku serius **deh**” |

The data, it’s to compare between the source language to target language. For the source language, the sentence or the text it’s literal meaning, and for the target language it’s added some particle, like *“deh”* and *“dong*. In this context, the translator wants to express the meaning used the particle, so that the reader more interested in read the text on the novel. Moreover, the aims of the adding particle *“deh”* and *“dong”* is made the context has different sense.

Particle “*deh”* and *“dong”* used in direct speech in the context. The context which used particle is more expressive and communicative language. In SL, there is the literal meaning. By using particle, it makes the translation more effective, and easier to understand by readers since it is literal meaning which can make the readers feel bored while reading. While the readers can enjoy and understand well the text, it means that communicative translation is succeed to reach.

In the result, the particle *"deh"* and *"dong"* is compared about the sense of the context, and how explain clearly the target language is more communicative and expressive, and the message to deliver has more sense value.