CHAPTER 1

INTRODUCTION

1.1 Background to the topic

Nowadays, sharing information is becoming daily needs for people to gain the same perception. To perform this activity effectively, people around the world may use specific information form whether written communication or oral. In written, for example, people may take language considerably. For tour and travel agent, let's say, in making itinerary the usage of natural language should be considered carefully.

Itinerary is expected to be managed in natural and effective language to communicate tourism information to gain understanding of the intention of the agent. Gaining natural and effective language, the existence of a conjunction is, sometimes, badly needed. The conjunction is needed to make a relation between a sentence to the others explicitly managed. Managing the relation should be taken carefully since a relation between sentences will be different; moreover, this case will be harder when involving different languages. In translating, for example, the different ways in managing information should be taken carefully.

In translating an itinerary of Dago Wisata International, the present writer, a translator, is expected to manage information of target language same as that of source language. It means that I should know when the information is managed implicitly or explicitly in the case of conjunction especially.

When taking care of conjunctions, a lot of implicit conjunctions found in the itinerary of Dago Wisata International arise many problems in understanding the message. In this case, there should be a certain treatment on them; sometimes the conjunctions should be made explicit and sometimes it may remain implicit. This is the example that represents the case,

Hari pertama. Sarapan. Pergi ke Bandara

In this sentence, the assumption may appear as go to airport for breakfast. However, the message of itinerary is that after having breakfast, the participants of tour will go to the airport. So the explicit conjunction is needed for making understandable itinerary, as mentioned below:

In the first day, after having Breakfast you may go to Airport.

To learn how important of the case discussed, the report will present about how managing communication relation represented by the conjunction under the tittle, "*The Acts Of Making Communication Relation Explicit In English Itinerary Of Dago Wisata International*."

1.2 Scopes

The scopes for the job training report related to the communication relation would be focused on:

1. What is communication relation identified in the data?
2. What kind of conjunction is suitable for the data, if it is necessary?

1.3 Objectives

Some objectives may be formulated as:

1. To identify communication relation constructed in the data.
2. To determine the appropriate conjunction showing the communication relation.

1.4 Significant to knowledge

The report is expected to give a description about how managing implicit communication relation in data source. In managing it, sometimes the communication relation needs to be explicit to have understanding. In this case, the report will give a comprehensive data to show how managing communication relation so that a translator has an alternative solution to deliver the message.

1.5 The framework of theory

In translation, the communication relation is needed to support the one proposition to other. Using conjunction may be the indication that there is relation between propositions in the text. Communication relation is about combine two propositions as stated in a book titled Meaning Based Translation by Mildred L. Larson (1984):

> *Two terms which are very important in understanding communication relations are the terms addition and support. In grammatical structure, the words coordinate and subordinate would be used for corresponding relations. Addition and*

> *support are used for the relation between communication units semantic structure in order to draw attention to the fact that these are semantic relations and grammatical ones. It is true that quite often the structure by coordinate grammatical units.*

Communication relation is represented as a conjunction grammatically. The form of relation may be coordinate or subordinate.

1.6 Research Method

The method used is analytic descriptive that visualized and analyzed the data refers to the fact and information both of source language and target language to translate. According to Whitney (1960), analytic descriptive method is fact-finding with the proper interpretation. In that method, the present writer could compare the data and the case. Determining and analyzing are also used in this method.

The present writer was assigned to translate itinerary of the agent from Bahasa to English. The data collected are taken from documents of Dago Wisata International where the writer did the job training.

1.7 Place and Time

The writer did the job training at PT. Dago Wisata International located at Jl. Ir. H. Juanda 262 A, Bandung. The present writer did the job training from Tuesday to Friday began from 08-12 am. The period of job training was 30 days, began from from 1^{th} to 30^{th} of July 2011.