CHAPTER I

INTRODUCTION

In this chapter, the writer presents background of the study, research problems, purposes of the study, benefits of the study, scope and limitation, and definition of terms.

1.1 Background of the Study

In interacting with people, we often express our thought using different words, although they have the same meaning. It happens because we consider some reasons like whom we talk to and what event we are in. The similarity of those reasons is that language is used socially as language is primary a means of communication, and communication almost always takes place within some variety of social context (Amberg and Vause, 2010). Language is used to connect society or to communicate by altering the meaning from one person to another. Because language is used to communicate, it has to be understood by the communicators so that there will not be any misunderstandings.

Nowadays, many people tend to learn other languages besides their mother tongue (the advance or the earliest language). Therefore, the communication between people with different languages becomes easier. However, not everybody is bilingual or multilingual.

A bilingual person is someone who acquires two languages completely (Bloomfield in Bialystok, 2001). It means that a person is called as a bilingual if he is able to speak two languages in his daily life and use them in proper ways. A
multilingual, on the other hand, is able to speak more than two languages. Although in Marian and Shook (2012) it is reported that up to 66 percents of the world's children are raised bilingual, there are people who cannot speak English which is an International language. Since it is a globalization era, in which English as a language is a core of mobilization, learning and acquiring English become more important. Many books with many subjects and genre are translated from and into English to reach more readers. Nevertheless, translation does not only involve with English, but many other languages. With translation, any kind of information, knowledge, and many other things are able to be grasped easily by people.

Translation involves the transliterating of a source language (SL) text into the target language (TL) and make sure that the fundamental meaning of both will be more or less similar and the structures of SL will be held as tightly as possible but not so tightly that the TL structures will be severely twisted (Bassnett, 2002). For example, the sentence "When in Rome, do as the Romans" is translated into "Dimana bumi dipijak, disitu langit dijunjung", not "Ketika berada di Roma, bersikaplah seperti orang Roma". It does not mean that the second translation is totally wrong; it just does not fit the concept in the TL. A translator better not use the second translation because the SL has a similar counterpart in the TL which is the first translation. Therefore, many researchers have done many researches in regard of this matter. One of them is about motion event as it is very unique.

Cappelle and Declerck (2005: 891) describe, "Motion events are those events which involve physical (rather than mental) translocation of moving entity". It means that motion event is a situation (event) where an entity moves from one
place to another place, even with only a slight move. Talmy in Saidi (2007: 198) classifies his typology of motion event into two types: verb-framed languages and satellite-framed languages. In addition, Slobin adds one more type besides of the two existing ones which is called as equipollently-framed language (Saidi, 2007: 202). In equipollently-framed languages, there are three typical construction types that are serial verb, bipartite verb, and generic verb. Slobin, in M. Hickmann & S. Robert (Eds.) (2006), claims some examples of languages that fall into each types of motion event, for example Semitic fall into verb-framed, Germanic fall into satellite-framed, Autronesian fall into serial-verb, Hokan fall into bipartite verb, and Jaminjungan (also called as Djamindjungan, Yirram, or Western Mirndi) fall into generic verb. Therefore, Indonesian as one of Austronesian languages belongs to equipollently-framed languages, especially serial verb construction (SVC).

In a previous study by Qadri (2015), it is claimed that Indonesian is a verb-framed language. However, Qadri's work is involving a Holy Manuscript, Holy Qura'an, which must be translated as close as the original version which is in Arabic. The translated version shows what stated in the original version as it is because it is the words of God. In that case, there is a possibility that the Indonesian version is influenced by the language of the original version, Arabic, which is a verb-framed language. Therefore, it becomes a question whether Indonesian really fall into verb-framed language or not, and sparks a curiosity to change the object of the study to another literature work to prove it, novel for example.
*Novel Negeri 5 Menara* is one of Indonesian novel that is translated into English. "Negeri 5 Menara" translated into The Land of Five Towers by Angie Kilbane is the first book in a trilogy written by A. Fuadi—a former TEMPO & VOA reporter, photography buff, and a social entrepreneur" (Marlena, 2012). This novel, a national best seller, is claimed as an Indonesia's most inspiring novel and won several awards. It is the proof that this novel is read by many people in Indonesia (or people who know Indonesian because this novel is originally in Indonesian). In addition, the fact that it is translated into English shows a great possibility of reaching more readers internationally. However, being read by many people and translated into English is not the only reasons why this novel is special. This novel has a lot of characters who live in Pesantren (Islamic boarding school) together, so the characters often interact and do physical activities together. The main character of this novel is Alif Fikri.

Subsequently, the writer decides to take Alif and this novel as the object of her study under the title "An Analysis of Motion Event done by Alif Fikri in Pesantren on "Negeri 5 Menara" Novel and its English Translation"

1.2 Research Problems

Based on the background of study above, the problems that will be observed are stated as follows:

1. What are the motion events found in the novel *Negeri 5 Menara* and its English translation "The Land of Five Towers" by A. Fuadi?

2. What are the types of motion events available in novel *Negeri 5 Menara* and its English translation "The Land of Five Towers" by A. Fuadi?
1.3 Purposes of the Study

Based on the research problems above, this study aims:

1. To find the motion events in novel *Negeri 5 Menara* and its English translation "The Land of Five Towers" by A. Fuadi.

2. To investigate the typologies of motion events available in each version, Indonesian and English, of the novel *Negeri 5 Menara* by A. Fuadi.

1.4 Scope and Limitation

Here is the scope and limitation of this study:

1. Scope

The scope in this study is on investigating the typology of motion event in both Indonesian and English languages.

2. Limitation

The writer limits the scope of her study in the object of study which are the motion events done by Alif Fikri, the main character of the novel *Negeri 5 Menara* or The Land of Five Towers.

1.5 Benefits of the Study

This study is expected to give further knowledge about motion event to the readers, especially English Department students or anyone who learns English. It is hoped that this study will show them that studying motion event will benefit them in using both languages, English and Indonesian.

For English teachers and lecturers, this study is expected to facilitate them with more examples of motion event in English and Indonesian to help them in
teaching English and in habituating their students to use motion event according to the language they are speaking.

For researchers, this study is an inducement for future researches about motion events with various subjects or objects which are hoped to lighten and enrich intellectual cognition.

1.6 Definition of Terms

In order to ease the readers of this study, the writer explains the definitions of the key terms below:

1. Motion event: a motion event is a situation containing motion and the continuation of a stationary location alike (Talmy in Férez, 2008: 25)
2. Translation: Translation involves the transfer of meaning contained in one set of language signs into another set of language signs through competent use of the dictionary and grammar, the process involves a whole set of extra-linguistic criteria also (Bassnett, 2002)
3. Novel: A novel is one of the narration works. It is categorized a literary work. (Palewai, 2014)