

CHAPTER I

INTRODUCTION

1.1 Background

During the process of learning English as a second language, learners will face several difficulties, such as grammar and vocabulary. In addition, the learner must also know the habitual pairing of words that are commonly formed by native speakers. This is called a collocation, such as “take medicine”, “fast food”, and “do homework”. Collocations are unchangeable because if a learner uses the wrong combination of words, it can create an unnatural phrase even though it can be understood by many people. Collocation also plays an important role in the coherence and cohesion of the text. Some of examples of collocations in English are “make the bed”, “make money”, and “a cup of tea” meanwhile some examples of collocations in Indonesian are “*minum obat*”, “*es batu*”, and “*cuaca buruk*”. These word combinations sound natural to native Indonesian speakers. If they are replaced, for example “*minum obat*” is replaced with “*makan obat*”, then the phrase sounds strange and unusual even though people understand the meaning.

Collocation has a crucial role in spoken and written English. Understanding collocation patterns can increase a learner's competence in writing, comprehension, and communication. McCarthy and O'Dell (2005) stated that, “A collocation is a pair or group of words that are often used together” (p.6). Those pair of words feel natural to native speakers, yet the

English learners often struggle with them because collocation is not easy to figure out just by guessing. Furthermore, learners can avoid misinterpretation and develop more expressive words to communicate. Although Indonesian and English both have collocations, the word combinations can be different. This difference can cause problems for Indonesian learners who try to directly translate the collocation in a literal way. For example, the combination of the word “*membuang waktu*” if directly translated would be “throw away time”, while the natural collocation in English is “waste time”. Hence, learners need to understand the correct collocation pairs to make the translation sound natural. To translate collocations well, learners need translation strategies. Hurtado Albir (1999) defined translation strategies as verbal or nonverbal methods that translators use to address challenges encountered during the process of translation to achieve a specific goal.

The researcher conducted a translation analysis to find out collocation phrases in *The Midnight Library* (2020) by Matt Haig. This novel has an interesting plot and a lot of natural collocation phrases, so the researcher was interested in choosing this novel. This research is important to be conducted in order to minimize collocation translation errors from the source language to the target language.

The following is an example of how translation procedure is used.

SL: ‘The point is there is a **strong possibility** that your old life is over. You wanted to die and maybe you will

TL: “*Intinya adalah ada **kemungkinan besar** bahwa kehidupan lamamu sudah berakhir. Kau ingin mati dan kau mungkin akan mati...*”

The phrase “**strong possibility**” is translated into “**kemungkinan besar**”. “**Strong possibility**” is considered as a collocation because it refers to a high probability of something occurring and also the translation “**kemungkinan besar**” is an Indonesian collocation as stated in Fauziyah (2017). Pateda stated that collocation refers to the tendency of two or more words that frequently occur together in specific contexts. If it is translated literally, it would be “*kemungkinan kuat*” and it is quite weird for Indonesian language.

1.2 Limitation of the Problem

In this research, the researcher focuses only on the translation analysis of English collocation phrases in English to Indonesian novel entitled *The Midnight Library* by Matt Haig from chapter ‘A Conversation About Rain’ to ‘An Incident With the Police’. The novel was translated to Indonesian language by Dharmawati. The translation procedure that the researcher used is Vinay and Darbelnet’s theory. Meanwhile, the collocation’s theory that the researcher used is Michael McCarthy and Felicity O’Dell.

1.3 Research Questions

According to explanation above, the following questions are formulated:

- a. What are English collocations found in *The Midnight Library* novel?
- b. What are translation procedures used by the translator to translate the English collocations in *The Midnight Library* novel?

1.4 Objectives of the Research

Based on the research questions above, the aims of this research are:

- a. To analyze the English collocations that appear in *The Midnight Library* novel.
- b. To identify the translation procedures used by the translator to translate the English collocations in *The Midnight Library* novel.

