

CHAPTER II

REVIEW OF LITERATURE

A. Theoretical Background

This chapter present reviews of related literature used in this research. The reviews of related literature have a goal of providing overviews of research about compound nouns, types of compound nouns, and the variation of translation methods on compound nouns.

1. Linguistics

a. Definition of Linguistics

Linguistics is concerned with human language as a universal and recognizable part of human behaviour and of the human abilities.

Linguistics is competence as being a persons potential to speak a language, and his or her linguistics performance as the realization of that potential.¹

Linguistic is the scientific study of language or of particular language.² Linguistics was a term widely used by scholars who studied the structure of contemporary languages. This definition includes the study of the structures

¹<http://hadirukiyah.blogspot.com/2009/07/definition-and-branches-of-linguistics.html> posted by Syamsul Hadi pada Wednesday, 01 July 2009 at 09.54. Browsing on Saturday night at 19.32.

²A.S Hornby, *Oxford Advanced Learner's Dictionary of current English (Fifth edition)* (Oxford: Oxford University Press, 1995), 686.

of individual languages such as English as well as the study of language in general.

b. Branch of Linguistics

The classification for descriptive purposes one can study the sounds of a language, it's phonology; it's can study meaning. Semantics or it's can study how different elements of the sentence relate to one another, syntax.³

General linguistic generally describes the concepts and categories of a particular language or among all language. It also provides analyzed theory of the language. Descriptive linguistic describes or gives the data to confirm or refute the theory of particular language explained generally.

Micro linguistic is narrower view. It is concerned internal view of language itself (structure of language systems) without related to other sciences and without related how to apply it in daily life. Some fields of micro linguistic: 1) Phonetics, the study of the physical properties of sounds of human language. 2) Phonology, the study of sounds as discrete, abstract elements in the speaker's mind that distinguish meaning. 3) Morphology, the study of internal structures of words and how they can be modified⁴. The study of the internal structure of words, and of the rules by which words are

³Bruce L.Lilies, *Linguistics and the english language: A Transformational Approach* (America: Goodyear publishing company,inc, 1972), 14.

⁴<http://hadirukiyah.blogspot.com/2009/07/definition-and-branches-of-linguistics.html> posted by Syamsul Hadi pada Wednesday, 01 July 2009 at 09.54. Browsing on Saturday night at 19.32.

formed.⁵ Every speaker of a language knows thousands of words. In English, nouns, verbs, adjectives, and adverbs make up the largest part of the vocabulary.⁶ The Morphology's rank are: a) Morphemes b) Free and bound morphemes c) Lexical and functional morphemes d) Derivational and inflectional morphemes e) Morphological description f) Problems in morphological description g) Morphs and allomorphs.⁷h) Word formation; a new word in our language and accept the use of different forms of that new word. The basic processes by which new words are created. a) Etymology b) Coinage c) Borrowing d) Compounding e) Blending f) Clipping g) Backformation h) Conversion i) Acronyms j) Derivation k) Prefixes and Suffixes l) Infixes m) Multiple processes.⁸ 4) Syntax; , the study of how words combine to form grammatical sentences 5) Semantics, the study of the meaning of words (lexical semantics) and fixed word combinations (phraseology), and how these combine to form the meanings of sentences 6) Pragmatics, the study of how utterances are used (literally, figuratively, or otherwise) in communicative acts 7) Discourse analysis, the analysis of language use in texts (spoken, written, or signed) 8. Applied linguistics is the branch of linguistics that is most concerned with application of the concepts in everyday life, including language-teaching.

⁵ Victoria Fromkin and Robert Rodman, *An Introduction to Language (Third Edition)* (New York: CBS College Publishing, 1983), 113.

⁶ Donald Winford, *An Introduction to Contact Linguistics* (Singapore: Blackwell Publishing, 2008), 49.

⁷ George Yule, *The Study of Language* (Cambridge: Cambridge University Press, 2006), 62-67.

⁸ *Ibid*, 52-59.

Macro linguistic is broadest view of language. It is concerned external view of language itself with related to other sciences and how to apply it in daily life. Some fields of micro linguistic: 1) Stylistics, the study of linguistic factors that place a discourse in context. 2) Developmental linguistics, the study of the development of linguistic ability in an individual, particularly the acquisition of language in childhood. 3) Historical linguistics or Diachronic linguistics, the study of language change. 4) Language geography, the study of the spatial patterns of languages. 5) Evolutionary linguistics, the study of the origin and subsequent development of language. 6) Psycholinguistics, the study of the cognitive processes and representations underlying language use. 7) Sociolinguistics, the study of social patterns and norms of linguistic variability. 8) Clinical linguistics, the application of linguistic theory to the area of Speech-Language Pathology. 9) Neurolinguistics, the study of the brain networks that underlie grammar and communication. 10) Biolinguistics, the study of natural as well as human-taught communication systems in animals compared to human language.⁹

In this thesis, the following definition for compound nouns, based on Bauer's definition, will be employed: A compound noun is a lexeme which has been constructed by the use of at least two other lexemes and which acts as a one-lexeme noun. Consequently, the only compound nouns which will be

⁹<http://hadirukiyah.blogspot.com/2009/07/definition-and-branches-of-linguistics.html> posted by Syamsul Hadi pada Wednesday, 01 July 2009 at 09.54. Browsing on Saturday night at 19.32.

considered in this thesis are compound nouns which have been constructed by the use of two or more words which could stand alone.¹⁰

2. Compound Nouns

a. Definition of compound noun

Compound noun is a grammatical structure in which nouns are linked together to indicate a new concept. Adjectives are used in English to describe the characteristics of nouns, for example, *a long table*, *a broken table*, or *a painted table*. Nouns in compound nouns can also serve this function, though they usually describe categories rather than characteristics, for example, *a metal table*, *a picnic table*, or *a card table*. Compound noun consisting of two nouns occur in many everyday activities, for example, *dinner plate*, *tooth brush*, *dish cloth*, *book shelf*, *hair clip*, and *raincoat*. A few compound nouns are written as one word, though most are written separately. In American English today, compound nouns are usually not hyphenated. There are no rules that can tell you when to write a compound noun as a single word; if one is not sure, the only solution is to check a dictionary or a speller.¹¹ In some of those examples we have just considered, there is a joining of two separate words to produce a single form. Thus, *Lehn* and *Wort* are combined to produce *Lehnwort* in German. This combining process, technically known as compounding. Common English compounds

¹⁰ Lone SecherWingreen Christensen, *Translating Compound Nouns in User Manuals: A Study of the Strategies Employed in the Rendering of Technical Language* (Aarhus University, 2014), 17-18.

¹¹Peter Master, *Noun compounds and compressed definition* (United States)

are bookcase, doorknob, fingerprint, sunburn, textbook, wallpaper, wastebasket and waterbed. All these examples are nouns, but we can also create compound adjectives (good-looking, low-paid) and compounds of adjective (fast) plus noun (food) as in a fast-food restaurant or a full-time job. According to Oxford Advanced Learner's Dictionary, "a compound word is a noun, an adjective, or a verb made of two or more words or parts of words, written as one or more words, or joined by a hyphen". Nouns are the names of person, thing, or place. The use of the nouns can be the subject of the sentence, object of the verb, and object of prepositions.¹² Compounds can be formed by combining words, or lexemes, from either the same or different word classes. Some examples of compounds made by combining words from the same or different word classes could be: Snowfall (noun + verb), snowflake (noun + noun) and snow-white (noun + adjective).

Compounds are units of meaning formed with two or more words. Sometimes the words are written separately, sometimes they have a hyphen and sometimes they are written as one word. Usually the meaning of the compound can be guessed by knowing the meaning of the individual words. Some examples of compounds are car park, post office, narrow-minded, shoelaces, teapot.¹³

¹²Slamet Riyanto, *A Handbook of English Grammar, An Effective Way to Master English* (Yogyakarta: Pustaka Pelajar, 2013), 7.

¹³Michael McCarthy and Felicity O'Dell, *English Collocations in Use* (Cambridge: Cambridge University Press, 2005), 6.

It is not always easy to separate collocations and compounds and where they are useful for learners or an important part of the vocabulary of a topic, we include compounds too.

There are several different kinds of compounds, such as compound verbs, compound adjectives and compound nouns. However, in this definition, and in this thesis in general, the focus will be placed on compound nouns.

Examples of compound nouns could be the previously mentioned *snowfall* and *snowflake*. But one must keep in mind that compound nouns may be much longer and much more complicated than the ones mentioned here.

A compound noun is a noun that is made with two or more words. A compound noun is usually [noun + noun] or [adjective + noun], but there are other combinations (see below). It is important to understand and recognize compound nouns. Each compound noun acts as a single unit and can be modified by adjectives and other nouns.

There are three forms for compound nouns:

- a. open or spaced - space between words (tennis shoe)
- b. hyphenated - hyphen between words (six-pack)
- c. closed or solid - no space or hyphen between words (bedroom)

We often use the two words joined together into one word, this term is often called a compound noun. The patterns are:

- a. noun (the name of person, thing or place) + noun

Noun- Noun		Compound Noun
Bath	Room	bathroom (kamar mandi)
Department	Store	department store (pasar swalayan)
Foot	Ball	football (sepak bola)

- b. adjective (words that are used to explain or modify a person, place or thing) + noun

Adjective – Noun		
Black	Board	blackboard (papan tulis hitam)
Blue	Print	blueprint (cetak biru)
White	House	white house (gedung putih)

- c. gerund (verb+ing form that is used as a noun, gerund can function as subject, object of the verbs and object of preposition and also complements) + noun

Gerund – Noun		
Dining	Room	dining room (ruang makan)
Swimming	Pool	swimming pool (kolam renang)
Shopping	Center	shopping center (pusat perbelanjaan)

d. noun + gerund

Noun – Gerund		
Fortune	Telling	fortune telling (ramalan nasib)
house	Cleaning	house cleaning (pembersihan rumah)

- e. verb (verb is a word that states what the subject, therefore in the sentence, the word serves as a predicate)+ preposition adverb (a word that are used with a noun or pronoun that are placed in front of them to show a relation between these words with another part of the sentence)

Verb – Preposition Adverb		
Make	Up	make up (berhias, mengulang ujian)
bring	About	bring about (menyebabkan)

- f. noun + preposition phrase (a group of words that are used with a noun or pronoun that are placed in front of them to show a relation between these words with another part of the sentence)

Noun – prepositional phrase		
Son	in-law	son-in-law (menantu laki-laki)
Chief	of-staff	chief-of-staff (kepala staff)
editor	in-chief	editor-in-chief (pemimpin redaksi)

g. preposition + noun

Preposition – Noun		
By	Way	by-way (jalan samping)
Down	Pour	downpour (hujan deras)

h. possessive noun (words that are used to express possessions) + noun

Possessive Noun – Noun		
Artist'	Model	Artist' model (model artis)
Traveller's	Check	Traveller's check (cek turis)
Guide's	Book	Guide's book (buku pemandu wisata)

i. noun + verb

Noun - Verb		
Life	Guard	lifeguard (pengawal renang)
Hand	Shake	handshake (jabat tangan)
Garbage	Dump	garbage dump (truk pembuangan sampah)

j. verb + noun

Verb - Noun		
Pick	pocket	pickpocket (pencopet)
Dance	Team	dance team (tim tari) ¹⁴

¹⁴ Slamet Riyanto, *A Handbook of English Grammar* (Yogyakarta: Pustaka Pelajar, 2013), 404-407.

b. Types of compounds

The type of compound, in which the properties of the head determine the properties of the compound as a whole, is known as endocentric compound. In English, the first part of an endocentric compound normally gives a specification or qualification of the head: a kitchen chair is a type of chair, dark brown indicates the hue within the category of the colour brown, etc. The words, all nouns, and meaning an object you should have a person characterised by a reddish skin, and type of hog have a different structure from those in. We cannot say that is kind of having, a kind of skin, nor a kind of back. That is, in these compounds, unlike those in, it is not the case that the right-hand element is the head. Compounds like those in are known as exocentric compounds.¹⁵

In English and other languages there may be a number of different ways of classifying compounds. In order to explain the various types of compounds, there is one indispensable term I need to introduce: the head of the compound. In compounds, the head is the element that serves to determine both the part of speech and the semantic kind denoted by the compound as a whole. There are three types of compound nouns are:

a. Attributive

The first type is what might be called an attributive compound. In an attributive compound the non-head acts as a modifier of the head.

¹⁵Anne E. Baker and Kees Hengeveld, *Linguistics* (Wiley-Blackwell)

a. Coordinative

In coordinative compounds, the first element of the compound does not modify the second; instead, the two have equal weight.

b. Subordinative

In subordinative compounds one element is interpreted as the argument of the other, usually as its object. Typically this happens when one element of the compound either is a verb or is derived from a verb, so the synthetic compounds we looked at above are subordinative compounds in English.¹⁶

3. Translation

a. Definition of Translation

Translation by dictionary definition, consists of changing from one state or form to another, to turn into one's own or another's language (Merriam-Webster Dictionary, 1974). It is illustrated that translation deals with two states or forms or languages. In the process of translating a text, one form of certain language is changed into another form, for example English into Indonesian. Translating is a kind of language skill with complex requirements.¹⁷

The rules and principles promulgated for translation have, for centuries, been of the first, normative, regulatory type. Translators have been

¹⁶Rochelle Lieber, *Introducing Morphology* (Cambridge: Cambridge University Press, 2009), 46-49.

¹⁷Langgeng Budianto & Aan E.fardhani, *A Practical Guide For Translation Skill* (Malang: UIN-Maliki Press, 2010), 4-5.

told what to do (prescriptive rules) and what not to do (proscriptive rules) but, very rarely, why they are to conform to these dictates.¹⁸

The study of translation seems to be permeated by misunderstanding on both sides, linguistics tending to misconstrue the objectives and methods of translation theory and translation theorists to demonstrate a far from adequate grasp of the principles of linguistics and its methods of investigation.¹⁹

The creative element in translation is circumscribed. It hovers when the standard translation procedure fail, when translation is impossible. It is the last resource, but for a challenging text it is not infrequently called on.

The list of the most obvious occasions for the need for creativity:

- a. Cultural words: objects or activities with connotations, that are specific to one community.
- b. Transcultural words with similar referents and different connotations.
- c. Concept words with different emphases in different communities.
- d. Peculiar syntactic structure.
- e. Cultural metaphors, idioms, proverbs, puns, neologism.
- f. Significant phonaesthetic effects.
- g. Quality words with no one-to one equivalent.²⁰

¹⁸Addison Wesley &Edinburg Gate, *Translation and Translating*, (Newyork: United States of America by Longman, 1991), 12.

¹⁹*Ibid*, p. 21.

²⁰Peter Newmark, *About Translation*, (University of Gurray: Centre for Transalation and Language Studies, 1998).1-8.

b. Process of translation

To start translating the translator has to study the whole text first to get the general idea and to understand what the writers want to deliver. After that the translator should analyze it into its parts meaning to know how the message is describes in the SL sentences, how these sentences related to another, and what diction are used to bring the message. After that the translator should find them in the target language and arrange them in a complete sentence. The smallest unit of equivalent should be determined first, and then combine them into longer unit, next come to the whole text.²¹ And the last the translator have to do with the text is, the translator have to reread the text to evaluate the wquivalent of the product of the translation. From the brief explanation above the researcher concluded that there are three process of the translation: a. Analyzing, b. Transfereing, c. Reconstruction.²²

1) Analyzing step is done by looking for the grammatical connection with the meaning of each word. This is kind of the surface structure which analyze in grammatical relationship, the meaning of the words, and the combination of the words.²³ It is done by reading the text, in order to understand the content of the text, because it is so impossible understand the content of the text without reading it.

²¹Langgeng Budianto& Aan E.fardhani, *A Practical Guide For Translation Skill* (Malang: UIN-Maliki Press, 2010), p.29.

²²Setiawan Djuharie, *Teknik dan panduan menerjemahkan Bahasa Inggris-Bahasa Indonesia* (Bandung: CV.YRAMA WIDYA, 2004), p. 26.

²³Eugene A. Nida. *The theory and the Practical of the Translation* (Netherland: EJ Brill Leiden, 1982) p. 33.

- 2) Transferring is done after analyze the words. The translator transfers the content, meaning, and the messages which is contained in a source language to the target language. The process of transferring the language here is in the form of mind. After the translator get the meaning in their mind, they express the meaning orally or written.²⁴
- 3) In the reconstruction step, the translator rewrites or retells the material which has organized in the step 1 and 2, in which the transferred material is restructured in order to make the final message fully acceptable in receptor language, but the translator should pay attention to whom the translation is intended.

The General problem of understanding the language is finding the meaning of the sound. The meaning of the deep structure is conveyed by its deep structure, and the form of sentence is given by its surface structure. The reseacher can say that the deep structure of the sentence gives its meaning because the deep structure contains all of information required to determine the meaning of sentence.

Sentence of all language have both a deep structure in which give the meaning of sentence. While a surface structure which gives the form of sentence as if it used in communication. Here the researcher can say that deep structure is abstract object, it is structure one assumes on the basis of meaning

²⁴M.Rudolf Nababan. *Teori Menerjemah Bahasa Inggris* (Yogyakarta: Pustaka Pelajar, 2008), p. 27.

of sentence and its syntax. A surface structure is closer to physical reality in that it concretely specifies the syntactic structure necessary for spoken or written communication.²⁵

c. Translation Procedure

While translation methods relate to whole texts. Translation procedures are used for sentences and the smaller units of language.²⁶ There are two kinds of procedure of translation that consist of 1) structural procedure which deal with structural problem. And it is divided into three procedures; addition, subtraction, and transposition, and 2) semantic procedure which based on the consideration of meaning. And the procedures are; borrowing, cultural equivalent, descriptive equivalent, synonym, reduction, addition, official translation, deletion, and modulation.²⁷

d. Translation Method

There are so many way which help the translator translate the language from the source language to the target language. This is what called by the translation method.

Newmark said that the different between translation method and translation procedure are that, “while translation method relate to whole texts,

²⁵Roderrick. A Jacobs, *English Transformational Grammar* (New Delhi Bombay: Wiley eastern Limited) p. 23.

²⁶Peter Newmark. *A textbook of Translation* (Malaysia: Longman, 2005). P. 81.

²⁷Langgeng Budianto& Aan E.fardhani, *A Practical Guide For Translation Skill* (Malang: UIN-Maliki Press, 2010), p.18-21.

translation procedures are used for sentences and the smaller unit of the language.”²⁸ Here are the variation method of the translation:

1) Word for Word Translation

In this method of the translation, the source language translated exactly to the target language. It is also called by interlinear translation. The sentence structure of the source language is as the same as the target language. Every words are translated word by word based on the common meaning.

2) Literal Translation

It is also called by linear translation. This method of the translation placed between word for word translation and free translation. In this method of the translation, the translator look for the grammatical construction equivalent or close to the target language. Firstly the translator translate the source language word for word, and then the translaion adjust with the grammatical structure of the target language.

3) Faithful Translation

This kind of the translation adhering to the intent and the purpose of the source language. So that the product of the translation sometimes sound stiff and weird.

²⁸*Ibid*, p. 26.

4) Semantic Translation

The different between the semantic translation and faithful translation are, the semantic translation is more flexible with the source language. And the faithful translation is uncompromising and dogmatic.²⁹

5) Adaption

This is freest form of translation. This method is almost used in translating poetry, song, plays (comedies), the themes, characters, plots, re usually preserved. The SL cultures are inverted to the TL culture and the text rewritten.³⁰ In this method the translator tries to translate the target language freely to the target language and also could be accepted by the culture. Because the translation is depend on the TL culture.

6) Free Translation

Form of translation that is more about content than form a new text. Usually it is paraphrase and much longer than the original, a so called 'intralingua translation' often prolix and pretentious, and not translation at all.³¹

7) Idiomatic Translation

A good translator will translate with an idiomatic translation, because they will translate the TL idiomatically. The product of the idiomatic translation will looked like the original text.

²⁹ Peter Newmark. *A Textbook of Translation* (Malaysia: Longman, 2005). P. 46.

³⁰ *Ibid.*

³¹ *Ibid.* p. 47.

8) Communicative Translation

According to Newmark communicative translation attempts to render the exact contextual meaning of the original in such a way that both content and language are readily acceptable and comprehensible to the readership.³² In this method the translator give attention to the communication principle. And translate the word depend in the readership and the purpose of the translation.

In sums all translator have their own style in translating the language from the source language to the target language. All the methods which have been mentioned by the researcher are used to help the translator to produce the best translation in target language.

e. Translation Techniques

Translation techniques is one part of specialised translation; institutional translation, the area of politics, commerce, finance, goverment etc., is the other.³³

Translation techniques used on their own or in combination. The tecniques analysed in the worksop were:

1. Direct translation

Direct translation are used when structural and conceptual elements of the source language can be transposed into the target language.

³² *Ibid.*

³³ Newmark, Peter. *A textbook of Translation* (Malaysia: Longman, 2005), p.151.

a. Borrowing

Borrowing is when words are taken from one language to another without any translation.

b. Calque

A calque is when an entire phrase is borrowed from another language and translated word-for-word instead of conceptually.

c. Literal Translation

A literal translation can be used between some languages but not others. Literal translation, although it seems like it, is not a word-for-word translation.

2. Oblique Translation

Oblique are used when the structural or conceptual elements of the source language cannot be directly transposed into the target language.³⁴

a. Transposition

Transposition is where the location of various parts of speech within a sentence is switched based on the particular language.

b. Modulation

Modulation consists of altering a phrase from one language to another to convey the same meaning.

c. Equivalent

³⁴ <http://www.scribd.com/doc/54439476/Translation-Techniques#scribd>

Equivalent often translate these phrases into easy to understand equivalents.

d. Adaptation

Adaptation is when something that is expressed in one culture is expressed in a completely different way in another culture.

e. Compensation

Compensation is when something simply cannot be translated, so the meaning is offered somewhere else within the text.

4. Effective Translation

In order to translate effectively, a translator must have a deep understanding of both languages in question. A successful translation will not just use one translation technique, but a variety of all of the translation techniques.³⁵

f. Translation Equivalent

Equivalence does not mean that two things are identical but they have certain things in common. A translated text is never identical to its original. However, it can be equivalent to it in a certain degree.

The word equivalent has been stated before in famous definition of the translation. It means that the equivalent is very important in translation to keep the quality of the translation. As what the researcher has told before that

³⁵ <https://blog.udemy.com/translation-techniques/>

a good translation doesn't sound like a translation. It sounds like a real text in the source language.

To get the good translation, translation into the target language should be easy for the reader to understand and fulfill the targets of equivalency both grammatical and lexical. Below will explain the grammar and lexical equivalent.

1. Grammar equivalent. Grammar is skeleton of a text, vocabulary, or in a restricted sense. Grammar gives the reader general and main fact about a text: statement, questions, requests, purpose, reason, condition, time, place, doubt, feeling certainty. It indicates who does what to whom, why, where, when, how. Grammar indicates the relation between them, for instance through preposition of time and place or through or shorthand of pronoun.³⁶
2. Lexical Equivalent. Lexical equivalent is the equivalent or likeness of the closest meaning between SL and TL of a word issued in the context.

4. Novel

a. Definition of novel

The novel, like the documentary, is a hard genre to define. Through history, the term 'novel' has been applied to writings that cover a plethora of

³⁶ *Ibid.* p. 125.

topics, that employ numerous and varied styles, and that have achieved divergent results - critically, publicly, aesthetically, and economically.³⁷

The history of the English novel really begins with the publication of Daniel Defoe's *Robinson Crusoe* in 1719. The late arrival of the novel on the literary scene tells us something important about the genre: it is, above all else, a form of literature which looks at people in society.

Novels do not, however, present a documentary picture of life. Alongside the fact that novels look at people in society, the other major characteristic of the genre is that novels tell a story. In fact, novels tend to tell the same few stories time and time again. Novelists frequently focus on the tensions between individuals and the society in which they live, presenting characters who are at odds with that society. A lot of novels have young people as the main characters, for it is often the young who feel themselves to be most at odds with conventional standards.³⁸

Novel comes from the Italian language *novella*, which literally means a small new story. Novels, however, are long works with a great amount of detail on every page. The novel is not only as a means of entertainment but also as an art form that studies and researches aspects of life and values of good and evil (moral) in this life, and directs the reader on a novel character.

³⁷Meigan Gates Goodyer, *Literary Theory, The Novel And Science Media* (Montana: MONTANA STATE UNIVERSITY, 2008), 11.

³⁸John Peck and Martin Coyle, *Literary Terms and Criticism* (London: Macmillan Education LTD, 1984), 102.

In some opinions, novel is considered similar with prose. In the other hand, novel and prose are considered different. Novel can contain many chapters that can take our long time to read and finish it.

b. Element of Novel

Reading a novel for many people is interesting. Some of them just want to enjoy the story that told. They will get general and disguised impression about plot and part of the interesting story.³⁹ By knew this condition, there are some elements of novel that help the reader to get deep impression. There are 5 elements of Novel;

1. Plot

Plot is essentially the account of human activity, of significant changes from one state of human affairs to another. It is, in other words, the element in the work of fiction which is representative of men and woman in action.⁴⁰

Plot is the series of structure of many events in the story in logical arrangement. There are obligation elements in plot; introduction, conflict, crucial, climacs, resolution, ending. All elements in plot don't have to be

³⁹Burhan Nurgiyantoro, *Teori pengkajian Fiksi*, 11.

⁴⁰Edward W. Roseniem, *What Happens in Literature* (London: The University of Chicago Press, 1960), 63.

well organized.⁴¹ The concept event in building the story must arouse the reader emotion.⁴²

2. Character

Character has role to provide reasons in some accidents, and the way to show attitude and habit of person in the story.⁴³ Character in the novel usually is told completely, like physical identities, social values, attitudes, characteristics, and habits. Here, the author also tell about the relationship among the characters directly or not.⁴⁴

3. Theme

Many people think that theme is same with topic. In fact, it has different meaning. Topic is centre of story talking about, but theme is something that want to be fighten in the fiction.⁴⁵ Theme is one of the best vehicles for the expression of moral and social ideas, as the majority of novelist and readers have recognised for sverl centuries.⁴⁶

4. Setting

A novel will display realist of background and atmosphere. Novel will present us with a clear picture of its times, and lead us to feel that we know its setting as if we have lived in it ourselves.⁴⁷

⁴¹Widjojoko, *Teori Sejarah dan Sastra Indonesia* (Bandung: UPI PRESS, 2006), 46.

⁴²Endang Rumaningsih, *Mahir Berbahasa Indonesia* (Semarang: RaSAIL, 2006), 229.

⁴³Widjojoko, *Teori Sejarah dan Sastra Indonesia* (Bandung: UPI PRESS, 2006), 47.

⁴⁴*Apresiasi Sastra Indonesia* (Bandung: UPI PRESS, 2006), 164.

⁴⁵Widjojoko, *Teori Sejarah dan Sastra Indonesia*, 46.

⁴⁶Graham Little, *Approach to Literature* (Australia: Science Press, 1966), 101.

⁴⁷*Ibid*, 102.

Setting conclude places (campuss, class, office) and time (day, month, year). Setting of the novel must be explained completely, clear, and concrete. It makes the reader understand the story deeply as real fact.⁴⁸

5. Point of view

Point of view may be described by answering the question “How much can the narrator be assumed to know? And upon this answer rests the extent ti which the reader, in turn, will be able to share the knowledge of the author and his characters”.⁴⁹ In the other hand, it talks about “who does tell the story”. Point of view is very important in getting the unity of story. There are five kinds of point of view in Indonesian literature: a)The author is as main actor b)Subordinate actor tells main actor c)The man who is telling the story is observer d)The man who is telling the story not only observer, but also an analysator. e)The mixing between point 1 and 4.⁵⁰

c. Kinds of Novel

Novel as a fiction or imaginative story is devided into some kinds. Nurgiyantoro stated that novel is devided into two kinds as follows:

1. Popular novel

Popular novel is a novel that popular in its time and has so many readers, especially the teenagers. It displays actual problems. Popular

⁴⁸ *Apresiasi Sastra Indonesia*, 164.

⁴⁹ Edward, *What Happens in Literarture*, 70.

⁵⁰ Widjojoko, *Teori Sejarah dan Sastra Indonesia*, 47.

novel is easy to read and easier to be enjoyed. Popular novel follows the readers taste, commercial, and entertain the readers.

2. Serious novel

Serious novel is a novel that does not follow the readers taste. It has few readers but it is nothing. The number of novel and the readers are not so many, but serious novel will be not outdated the whole year. The love problem also often adapted into serious novel, but that is not the one important and interesting problem to be told, because the life problem is not only about love story but also social relationship, theology, and so forth.⁵¹ According to Widjojoko and EndangHidayat, novel is divided into 11 types as follows:

- a. **Popular novel** is kind of popular literature that presents problems in life that revolves around the love affair that aims to entertain.
- b. **Literary novel** is a novel of literary quality, referred to as a serious novel. The novel presents the problems of human life seriously. Unlike the popular novel that always follow the market tastes, literary novels are not serving the reader. Literary novels are not serving the reader. Literary novels tend to show the themes that are more serious. Literary text is often implicitly suggesting something so that it can be considered to occupy the reader.⁵²

⁵¹Nurgiyantoro, *Teori Pengkajian Fiksi*, 19.

⁵² *Ibid*, 43

- c. **Action adventure**, action adventure fiction, traditionally (but not exclusively) aimed at male readers, features physical action and violence, often around a quest or military style mission set in exotic or forbidding locales such as jungles, deserts or mountains.
- d. **Crime fiction stories**, centered on criminal enterprise, are told from point of view of the perpetrators. They range in tone from light hearted “caper” stories to darker plots involving organized crime or incarcerated convicts.
- e. **Detective fiction** has become almost synonymous with mystery. These stories relate the solving of a crime, usually one or more murders, by a protagonist who may or may not be a professional investigator. This large, popular genre has many subgenres, reflecting differences in tone, character, and it always contains criminal and detective settings.
- f. **Fantasy**, Fantasy fiction stories generally involve magic, mystical elements or supernatural creatures.
- g. **Romance**: The majority of which feature the mutual attraction and love of a man and a woman as the main plot, and have a happy ending.
- h. **Horror**, horror fiction aims to evoke some combination of fear, fascination, and revulsion in its readers. This genre, like others, continues to develop, recently moving away from stories with a

religious or supernatural basis to one making use of medical or psychological ideologies.

- i. **Mystery fiction**, technically involving stories in which characters try to discover a vital piece of information which is kept hidden until the climax, is now considered by many people almost a synonym of detective fiction.
- j. **Science fiction** is defined more by setting details than by other story elements. Science fiction by definition includes extrapolated or theoretical future science and technology as a major component, and it often set on other planets, on outer space or on a future version of earth.
- k. **Western fiction** is defined primarily by being set in the American West in the second half of 19th century, and secondarily by featuring heroes who are rugged, individualistic horsemen (cowboy). Other genres, such as romance have subgenres that make use the Western setting.⁵³

B. Previous Research Finding

There are some of previous studies related to the writer's present study. The previous study, Ben Verhoeven the students in Linguistics of Universiteit Antwerpen in his entitled A Computational Semantic Analysis of Noun Compounds in Dutch as for the analysis are follows: This thesis

⁵³Widjojoko and Endang Hidayat, *Teori Sejarah dan Sastra Indonesia*, p. 43-46.

describes the first attempt to semantically analyse Dutch noun compounds using the distributional hypothesis.

An inter-annotator agreement of 60.2% was found on a 500 compound subset. The task of automatically analysing compound semantics was considered a classification task for which we can use machine learning algorithms. Context information on the constituents of the compounds was used to create instance vectors for the classifier to train on. In certain variants of the experiment, principal component analysis (PCA) was used as a means of reducing the vector's number of dimensions. Implementations of support vector machines and instance-based learning were used for the machine learning experiments. A maximum F-score of 49.0% was reached on the normal bag-of- words (BOW) vectors using the SVM algorithm. The PCA vectors yielded a maximum F-score of 45.2%. These scores should be compared with a most frequent class baseline of 29.5%. The achieved results in both main variants significantly outperform this baseline. Furthermore, the BOW approach significantly outperforms the PCA approach on the recall of the smaller categories. The distributional hypothesis, having already proven its value in English research on compound noun semantics, turns out to also

work well on Dutch compounds. Further research to improve our initial results is desirable.⁵⁴

Affani Haliim, students of education faculty of English Departement at state Islamic College of Ponorogo (STAIN Ponorogo) in her entitled Complex Sentence Analysis based on Translation Procedure on Khaled Hossaini's *The Kite Runner* Translated by Berliani M. Nugrahani as for the analysis are as follows : Finding out the type of complex sentences with the classification found in the novel *The Kite Runner* by Khaled Hossaini consist of 214 complex sentences with adjective clause, 90 complex sentences with noun clause, and 23 complex sentences with more than one dependent clause.⁵⁵

The third research was conducted by Mustafia (UMS, 2006) of the previous researcher, entitled: *A Study on English-Translation Variation of the nouns in Novel Deck the Halls and its translation*. This research analysis the variations of English compound nouns are appropriate or not. The result of this research are: Firstly, there are 10 translation variations of compound nouns in novel *Deck the Halls*. They are compound nouns that are translated into compound nouns, nouns phrase, verbs, verb phrase, adjective, compound,

⁵⁴Ben Verhoeven, *A Computational Semantic Analysis of Noun Compounds in Dutch* (Antwerpen: University of Antwerp, 2012), 1.

⁵⁵Affani Haliim, *Analysis based on Translation Procedure on Khaled Hossaini's The Kite Runner Translated by Berliani M. Nugrahani*, (Ponorogo: STAINPo Press, 2013), 01.

adjective prepositional phrases, acronyms and abbreviation, and the last variation is compound nouns are not translated.⁵⁶

The research above is different from the writer here, because the object is different. Ben uses computational for analysing the compound nouns, and the writer here uses the dictionary for analyzing the compound nouns.

The second research above is different too, because the object for analysing is different. Affani Haliim analysing of sentences, while the writer analysing of compound words.

This research is originity because the writer wants to write about translation variation analysis on compound nouns in A. Fuadi's: The Land of Five Towers. In this research the writer wants to Finding out the compound nouns, classifying what type of compound nouns, and knowing what translation variation used in compound nouns in A. Fuadi's: The Land of Five Towers.

C. Theoretical Framework

Language can be regarded as communication system related something that communicate, a message (signified) on the one hand with a set of signs or symbols (signified) on the other.

⁵⁶Mustafia, *A Study on English-Translation Variation of the nouns in Novel Deck the Halls and its translation* (Surakarta: UMS, 2006).

People may do when they come to talk. According to (Noam Chomsky, on Language and Mind) When we study human language, we are approaching what some might call the “human essence,” the distinctive qualities of mind that are so far as we know, unique to man.

According to Merriam-Webster Dictionary, 1974. By dictionary definition, consist of changing from one state or form to another, to turn into one's own or another's language. It is illustrated that translation deals with two states or forms or languages. In the process translating a text, one form of a certain language is changed into another form, for example English to Indonesian.

Suryawinata and Hariyanto 2003 said that, A good translation should have a high readership. A good readership can be gained if the translator creates a natural equivalent in the target language. Based on the types of translations purposed by Larson, Newmark and Nida and Taber, it can be started that translation principally can be divided into two poles namely faithful translation and free translation. Free translation can be acceptable since it can produce the most effective way to conveying the message in the target language and the translation is smooth.

According to Fromkin Victoria, 1983, When you know a language, you can speak and be understood by others who know that language. This means you have the capacity to produce sounds that signify certain meanings and to understand sign languages just as hearing individuals. When you learn a

language you learn the sounds used in that language, the basic units of meaning, such as words, and the rules to combine these to form new sentences. The elements and rules constitute the grammar of a language. Every human being who speaks a language knows the grammar. When linguistics wish to describe a language they attempt to describe the grammar of the language that exists in the minds of its speakers. We have used the word grammar in two ways: the first in reference to the grammar speakers have in their brains; the second as the model or description of this internalized grammar.

Zola Christensen & Christensen (2012) said that English compounds are usually written as more than one word. According to this statement the ability of a language to constantly produce new words is practically endless. The processes responsible for this word formation are derivation and compounding. Derivation does not pose much of a problem since many derivations of words are already present in the lexicon as known words and new derivations can easily be analysed by reducing the word to its stem and derivation morphemes. A derivation is merely a syntactic variation of the word stem with almost the same meaning. The small variations in meaning are due to the shift to a different part of speech. Compounding, however, is not an easy problem to deal with.

According to J.C. Catford, 1969, translation is the replacement of textual material in one language (SL) by equivalent textual material in another language (TL). P. Newmark (1974) mentions, translation is an exercise which consists in the attempt to replace a written message in one language by the same

message in another language. Larson (1984) states; in translation, the form of the source language is replaced by the norm of the target language. Nida and Taber (1982:12) say that translating consists in reproducing in the receptor language the closest natural equivalence of a source language message, firstly in term of meaning and secondly in terms of style. From statement above, we know that the translation is very important to do because translation can facilitating the people to know and understand about the other languages.

Drijver (2007) created a model for the analysis and translation of compound nouns and made a successful test on selected compound nouns.

Andreassen (2010) touched upon the issue of comprehensibility as her questionnaires asked the doctors if the translated compound nouns were readable and understandable. Jakobsen (1992) investigated the need for a translator to fully understand a compound noun in order to be able to translate it and found that understanding completely is paramount as the same compounds may have several meanings depending on the context and cannot always be translated by translating the various parts of the compound separately.

According to the statements above, translating the meaning of a compound is a combination of the meaning of its constituents and the semantic relations between these constituents are only implicitly present. The meaning of compounds can be idiosyncratic. For example, in order to understand UN meeting, you need to know that 'UN' stands for 'United Nations'. Sometimes, more than one semantic relation can be identified between the constituents of the

compound. The interpretation of compounds can be highly context-dependent. For example, chair city can have different meanings in different contexts. It might mean that it's a city where a lot of chairs are produced. It can also mean that this city is the chair of some kind of board or council of cities.