

CHAPTER 1

INTRODUCTION

This chapter presents the background of translation, purpose of translation, significances and theory of translation.

1.1 Background of Translating of *Fragranced Deception*

Translation is a process of rendering meaning, ideas, or messages of a text from one language to other language. There are some consideration which follow this process, which mainly related to the accuracy, clarity and naturalness of the meaning, ideas, or messages of the translation. It means that it is an important thing to consider whether the readers of the target text accept equivalent information as the readers of the source text do.

There are so many things that need to be translated, such as speech, news and literature work, including poetry, book, song lyrics, movie scripts, short story and novel.

Novel is a fictitious prose narrative of book length, typically representing character and action with some degree of realism.

The final report for fulfilment of the requirements for degree Diploma III English Translation Program I choose the novel to be translated. The novel is entitled *Fragranced Deception* that is English novel which interesting one. The reason I choose this novel because this novel has never been translated before, the writer may swan is an Indonesian-born Singapore the writer who always shows one of his personal characteristic that never forgets her

hometown as a (former) Bangka girl who will never forget her hometown and this novel also tells the story of her past in Indonesia, that is tells about for dedicated memory of the author's father and all the heroes of Liat river is the place where the author was born. The book is based on the real life story of Lt.Col. Heru Atmodjo. He held the position as Assistant Director of Indonesian Air Force Intelligence Production when he was incarcerated for fifteen years without proper legal procedures for a political crime he did not commit following the 1965 Movement in Indonesia that saw the massacre of over one million innocent people.

This book consists of 7 chapters with 232 pages and I choose to translate the first 3 chapters, that is chapters one, two and three. Because the chapters represent the contents of the book. The reason why Lt. col. HeruAtmojo was imprisoned is in chapter 1 that is caused Heru was charged and made he was responsible for the abortive corp.

1.2 Purposes of Translating of *Fragranced Deception*

Based on the backgrounds above, the writer identifies the purpose of this translation. There are:

1. To find out the proper method for translating this book
2. To find the proper meaning of the whole book.
3. To improve the knowledge.
4. Be a references for the reader.

1.3 Significance of Translating of *Fragranced Deception*

The purpose of this final report have benefits both theoretically practically, as follows:

1. Theoretically, this final report is truly useful for the writer in the process of translating this project and it can show the development of theories of translation strategies.
2. Practically, it also useful for knowing the content of the book either as a conclusion or as a whole from the book. Not only for the writer, this final report can help other writers and students of translators to increase their translation skill.

1.4 Methods of Translation in General

Translation is an activity of changing a written text in source language (SL) into a target language (TL) without changing the message intended in the text.

Newmark (1988) mentioned the differences between translation methods and translation procedures. He said that, "While translation methods relate to whole texts, translation procedures are used for sentences and the smaller units of language". Translation method is used as general approach or main principle in translating a text. According to Newmark (1988: 45-47), translation method is divided into eight types, as follows:

- 1.4.1 Word-for-word Translation:** preservation of word order and asliteral translation as possible of individual words, including cultural words. (Newmark, 1988:45). This often demonstrated as interlinear translation, with

the TL immediately below the SL words. The SL word-order is preserved and the word translated singly by their most common meanings, out of context. Cultural words are literally. The main use of word for word translation is either to understand the mechanics of the source language or construe a difficult text as pre-translation process

Example:

- SL : I am a smart student
- TL : *saya adalah seorang pintar murid.*
- SL : I will go to New York tomorrow.
- TL : *Saya akan pergi ke New York besok.*

1.4.2 Literal Translation: apart from as literal as possible translation of individual words, grammatical structures are converted into nearest target language equivalents (Newmark, 1988:46).

Example:

- SL : Large drops of rain were beginning to fall.
- TL : *Tetesan air hujan yang luassedangmulaijatuh.*
- SL : His heart is in the right place.
- TL : *Hatinya berada d tempat yang benar*

1.4.3 Faithful Translation: stays, if possible, within the constraints of the grammatical structures of the target text, but draws on certain contextual factors (Newmark, 1988:46)

Example:

- SL : Ben is too well aware that he is naughty.
- TL : *Ben menyadari terlalu baik bahwa ia nakal.*
- SL : I have quite a few friends.
- TL : *Saya mempunyai samasekali tidak banyak teman.*

1.4.4 Semantic Translation: more emphasis on naturalness than in faithful translation, and translation of certain cultural words into neutral equivalents in TL (Newmark,1988:46),

Example:

- SL : He is a book-worm.
- TL : *Dia adalah seorang yang suka sekali membaca.*
- SL : It's only fish story.
- TL : *Itu hanyalah cerita bohong.*

1.4.5 Adaption: it is most free method, cultural elements that in source language (SL) is replaced in target language (TL), it is mainly used in translating drama, poetry or novel. (Newmark, 1988:46)

Example:

- SL : Your skin is brigh as white as snow
- TL : *Kulitmu cerah bagaikan seputih kapas*
- SL : His leg felt like a stone.
- TL : *Kakinya membeku seperti es.*

1.4.6 Free Translation: it prioritizes the content of source language (SL) than the structure itself and it is free to express the meaning. It produced the matter without the manner or the content without the manner or the content without the form of theory longer than the original (Newmark, 1988:246)

Example:

- SL : Nisa is growing with happiness.
- TL : *Nisahatintaberunga-bunga.*
- SL : How they live on what he makes?
- TL : *Bagaimana mereka dapat bertahan hidup dengan penghasilannya?*

1.4.7 Idiomatic Translation: Idiomatic translation reproduces the message of source language (SL) but tends to distort the nuances of meaning. (Newmark, 1988:47)

Example:

- SL : Better safe than sorry.
- TL : *Sedia payung sebelum hujan.*
- SL : you're cheery mood.
- TL : *kamukelihatan ceria..*

1.4.8 Communicative Translation: aim at reproducing the exact message of the source text context-wise and context-wise but with emphasis on

naturalness and acceptability or comprehensiveness to the target text readership. (Newmark, 1988:47)

Example:

- SL : What do you mean?
- TL : *maksud lo?*
- SL : Go away please!
- TL : *Sana pergi!*

1.5 Process of Translation

Translation is an activity of changing a written text in source language (SL) into a target language (TL) without changing the message intended in the text.

Translation process is a procedure which consist of some steps in a practice of translating. Two expert, Nida and Tabert (1974: 33), suggest three stages in the process of translation, namely: analysis, transfer, and restructuring. With respect to that matter, they states as follows:

“The second system of translation consist of a more collaborate procedure comprising three stages: (1) analysis, in which the surface structure, i.e. (2) transfer, in which the analyzed material is transferred in the mind of a translator from language A to language B, and (3) restructuring, in which the transferred material is restructured in order to make final message fully acceptable in the receptor language.”



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