

CHAPTER I

INTRODUCTION

This chapter provides background of translation, objective of translation, significance of translation and theory of translation.

1.1 Background of Translating “*The Secret Garden*”

Language is a tool to interact or communicate with the other human being in order to convey a view that is in the hearts and mind of man, so as to create good cooperation between people. Language is composed of several types, among there are spoken a written, sign of language, or programming language, The are so many language in Indonesian. There are also a wide variety of regional language like there are in Betawi, Sundanese, Batak and others.

There are many language in the world, one of them is English. English is an international language that used in communication, especially in business. For employers whose activities related to companies in the other countries, need a translator to assist their business to get in touch with businessmen from other countries. Translation is the transfer of meaning and a message from source language into target language (Catford, 1965:20).

The translator have to know the meaning and purpose of the texts. Translation needs skill in writing, and translation methods. In this case, the writer tries to translate a book entitled “ THE SECRET GARDEN “ to practice this method and find out the meaning of contents and make a translation result which is easy to

understand. The purpose of the writer to translating this novel is for making some exercises within the translation in the concept of finding the difficulties of every words or sentences on it .

The content of this book is about “The Imagination of Little Girl”. Her name is Marry Lenox, her age is 9 years old, live in India. Marry grew up as a selfish child and spoiled. She is move to London with her uncle Mr.Craven. Her parents ware die and all a part her servant, in London she is find the secret garden with redmatch red robin. Marry transform the secret garden into a place of peace and beauty. Therefore, give us information, knowledge how to good atitude and to be greatful.

1.2 Purpose of Translation

Based on background above, the writer identifies the pupose of those translation, there are :

- To improve the translation skill.
- To help the indonesian people readers understand the content of this book in indonesian version.
- How to have a good attitude
- To add and absorb new English vocabulary size.

1.3 Significance of Translation

The purpose of this assigment have benefits both theoretically and practically, they are expected beneficial for the readers. The theory of translation will give

knowledge how process in translating and methods used in this translation. This translation could be used as an additional reference for the readers, especially for the student of English Vocational.

1.4 Theory of Translation

Generally, the translation is process of the language changing (source language) to another language (target language) by considering equivalence and language structures. Brislin(1976:1) said that the translation is a general term referring to the transfer of thoughts and ideas from one language to another, whether the language is in writer or oral form, whether language have established orthographies or not; or wheter one or both language is based on signs, as with sign of the deaf.”

According to Newmark (1988:45) ,“Translation is rendering the meaning of a text into another language in the way the author intended the text. It means, that translation not only translating the language but also the translator should transfer the meaning of the text .” Besides that, The translator have to learn the way or translation techniques, but also the translation methods and proper meaning of the one word, phrase ,sentence and even more on the target language.

According to Edward Sapir (1921), “Language is a purely human and non instinctive method of communicating ideas, emotions and desires by means of voluntary produced symbols.” We can express our ideas, feeling or everything into language. Language and communication have relation to one another and it cannot be separated.

The translation result is considered successful if the messages, thoughts, and source language (SL) can be delivered into target language (TL) same and clearly. According to Vinay and Darbelnet (1995:13-39) there are seven procedures:

- **Borrowing:** (i.e. reproducing or, where necessary, transliterating the original term). It stands at the far end of SL-oriented strategies. If the terms is formally transparent or is explained in the content, it may be used alone. In the other cases, particularly where to knowledge of the SL by the reader is presumed, transcription is accompanied by an explanation or a translator's note. (Vinay and Darbelnet, 1995:31).
Example: **SL:** Must be those tacos and hot sauce I ate for dinner was my immediate thought.
TL: pikirkupastikarenataco dansauspedas yang sayamakanmalamitu.
- **Calque:** some as borrowing, calque transferred the source language to target language but in a literal translation. (Vinay and Darbelnet, 1995:32)
- **Literal Translation:** the most common language that used in translation. If the literal translation does not possible, oblique translation must be used. (Vinay and Darbelnet, 1995:33)
- **Transposition:** the replacing word without changing the meaning of the message, it involves a change in the grammar from SL to TL, for instance, (i) change from singular to plural, (ii) the change required when a specific SL structure does not exist in the TL, (iii)

change of an SL verb to a TL, word, change of an SL, noun group

to a TL, noun and so forth. (Vinay and Darbelnet, 1995:36)

Example: **SL:** The reason I can write this book is that Mel
refused to go back to bed.

TL: Mel

menolak untuk kembali tidur adalah alasan saya menulis
buku ini.

- **Modulation:** the variation that obtained by a change in the point of view. This is used when the translation result unsuitable, it occurs when the translator reproduces the message of the original text in the TL, text in conformity with the current norms of the TL, since the SL and TL, may appear dissimilar in terms of perspective. (Vinay and Darbelnet, 1995:36)
- **Equivalence:** this is used when one text and same situation can be repeatedly by two texts using different stylistic and structural method. (Vinay and Darbelnet, 1995:38)
- **Adaptation:** this is changing the cultural reference in source language (SL) if there is no found in culture of target language (TL). Translation is about communication meaning through “adapting” the translation for a particular marker or style. (Vinay and Darbelnet, 1995:39)

1.5 Method of Translation

1. Word-for-word translation

This is often demonstrated as interlinear translation, with The TL immediately below the SL words. The SL word-order is preserved and the

words translated singly by their most common meanings, out of context. Cultural words are translated 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 a pre-translation process.

Example : Tsu : I will go to New York tomorrow.

Tsa :Sayaakanpergike New York besok.

2. Literal Translation

The SL grammatical constructions are converted to their nearest TL equivalents but the lexical words are again translated singly, out of context. As a pre-translation process, this indicates the problems to be solved.

Example : Tsu : His hearth is in the right place.

Tsa :Hatinyaberada di tempat yang benar.

3. Faithful translation

A faithful Translation attempts to reproduce the precise contextual meaning of the original within the constraints of the TL grammatical structures. It 'transfers' cultural words and preserves the degree of grammatical and lexical 'abnormality' (deviation from SL norms) in the translation. It attempts to be completely faithful to the intentions and the text-realisation of the SL writer.

Example : Tsu : I have quite a few friends.

Tsa :Sayamempunyaisamasekalitidakbanyakteman.

4. Semantic translation

Semantic translation differs from 'faithful translation' only in as far as it must take more account of the aesthetic value (that is, the beautiful and natural sounds of the SL text, compromising on 'meaning' where appropriate so that no assonance, word-play or repetition jars in the finished version. Further, it may translate less important cultural words by culturally neutral third or functional terms but not by cultural equivalents – unenonnerepassantun corporal may become 'a nun ironing a corporal cloth' – and it may make other small concessions to the readership. The distinction between 'faithful' and 'semantic' translation is that the first is uncompromising and dogmatic, while the second is more flexible, admits the creative exception to 100% fidelity and allows for the translator's intuitive empathy with the original.

Example : Tsu : He is a book-worm.

Tsa :Dia (laki-laki) adalahseorang yang sukasekalimembaca.

5. Adaptation

This is the 'freest' form of translation. It is used mainly for plays (comedies and poetry; the themes, characters, plots are usually preserved, the SL culture converted to the TL culture and the text rewritten. The deplorable practice of having a play or poem literally translated and then rewritten by an established dramatist or poet has produced many poor adaptations, but other adaptations have 'rescued' period plays.

Example : Tsu : Hey Jude, don't make it bad

Take a sad song and make it better

Remember to let her into your heart

Then you can start to make it better

(Hey Jude-The Beatles, 196)

Tsa :Kasih, dimanakahmengapakautinggalkanaku

Ingatlah-ingatlahkaupadaku

Janjisetiamutakkankulupa

6. Free translation

Free translation reproduces the matter without the manner, or the content without the form of the original. Usually it is a paraphrase much longer than the original, a so-called ‘intralingual translation*, often prolix and pretentious, and not translation at all.

Example : Tsu : Tati is growing with happiness.

Tsa :Tati, hatinyaberbunga-bunga.

7. Idiomatic translation

Idiomatic translation reproduces the ‘message’ of the original but tends to distort nuances of meaning by preferring colloquialisms and idioms where these do not exist in the original- (Authorities as diverse as Seteskovitch and Stuart Gilbert tend to this form of lively, ‘natural’ translation.)

Example : Tsu : You’re cheery mood.

Tsa :Kamukelihatan ceria.

8. Communicative translation

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.

Example : Tsu : What a shame !

Tsa : Sungguh kasihan !

