CHAPTER I

INTRODUCTION

1.1 Background

Translation is the interpretation of the meaning of the text from the source language to produce a text equivalent in the target language that communicates a message. Its need a process to translated a text from one language into another. According to Nida and Taber (1969:12), explain that translation to produce the equivalent of nearby nature of the message of the source language into the language of the recipient, the first in terms of meaning and secondly in terms of style. Another expert, Wilss (1982: 3) explain, states that translation is a transfer process which aims at the transformation of a written source language text (SL) into an optimally equivalent target language text (TL), and which requires the syntactic, the semantic, and the pragmatic understanding and analytical processing of the source text.

In 21st century, language was applied to get a communication with others. It is makes everyone would be miss understanding if they were not understand. Translator was needed to help people from every country with a different language to understand each other. There are two kind of translator, a person who translate a text or document it is a translator. A person who translate without text or document it is an interpreter. The translator when translating should consider some aspects, including the context, the rules of grammar, writing, conventions and idioms, as well as other things between the two languages. The duty of translator or interpreter is to explain, describe, or guide someone that they are don't understand. It is usually a tourist from another country was traveled and can not communication with the native speakers. A translator should be have many vocabularies in their mind to make a good translation.

In this project I would to translate the results by Peter Haddock Limited in his research entitled "THE PICTORIAL ENCYCLOPEDIA" in this translation I also would to translate some chapters ie chapters 1 until 3. Every chapter has a different place and the background about some place. It must be translate correctly about the name of city or name of kingdom nd anything like that. Translators usually have to deal with different problematic areas in their work, they are translating many kind of text such as document, novel, education book, until the encyclopedia. That will appear a problem: lexical meaning error, grammatical, and also cultural problems. They also find a best similarity or a same meaning in every word and sentences. The translators sometimes must be a reader for finding their mistakes.

Syntactic understanding is related to style and meaning. Understanding of semantics is meaning related activity. Finally, pragmatic understanding is related to the message or implication of a sentence. This definition does not states what is transferred. Rather, it states the requirement of the process.

Larson (1984: 79-80) that contrasts with the same group of words. Vocabulary grouped into one category. And then analyzed the characteristics of the similarities and differences of meaning between the two words which contrasted it, in order to know the main concepts of each word are compared.

Based on the statement before, as the translaltors also the writer in this case for addition the knowledge about world, many building had their own history. It makes the translator get interest to translate this book. And the first reason to get a diploma degree in Faculty Adab and Humanity State Islamic University Bandung.

1.2 Purpose Of Translation

The purpose of the translation are:

1. To fulfill assignment for get a diploma degree in English Program

2. To increase vocabularies the translators

3. To improve skill in translation

1.3 Significance Of Translation

The benefits of the translation are:

1. This translation makes the translators applies the material about translation gained during in the lecture

2. This translation can be useful and helpful for whose who want to know about history buildings of some popular and the history of the city in "Pictorial Encyclopedia"

1.4 Method Of Translation

There are several methods according the experts:

1. *Word-for-word translation* is the rendering of text from one language to another one word at a time with or without conveying the sense of the original text. In translation studies, literal translation is often associated with scientific, technical, technological or legal texts.

2. *Literal translation* in which the SL grammatical constructions are converted to their nearest TL equivalents, but the lexical words are again translated singly, out of context.

3. *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.

4. *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 – une nonne repassant un 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.

5. *Adaptation* 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.

6. *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. And it produces the TL text without the style, form, or content of the original.

7. *Idiomatic translation*: it 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.

8. *Communicative translation*: it 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.