

CHAPTER I

INTRODUCTION

This first chapter presents the background of translation as the reason, the purpose and the significance of this final report, the process and methods for translating the text.

1.1 Background of Translation

Keraf (2005) states that, "Language is a system of communication that use vocal symbols arbitrary, also as communication tool that form sound symbols from mouth." Meanwhile, according to Chaer (2007), "Language is a system. It means that language is formed by components that have same parttern constantly and can be understood."

There are many languages in the world, and there have been found various languages in every country. Of course, it makes people hard to communicate with those who have different language.

The language is important because it helps people to communicate each other. So, in this case we need the translator to translate and help us to understand the content from another languages, such a science, film, and all that.

Foster (1958:1) states that, "Translation is a mental activity in which a meaning of given linguistic discourse is rendered from one language to another. It is the act of transferring the linguistic entities from one language in to their equivalentents in to another language. Translation is an act through which the content of a text is transferred from the source language in to the target language." The language to be translated is called the source language (SL), whereas the language

to be translated into or arrived at is called the target language (TL). The translator needs to have good knowledge of both the source and the target language, in addition to a high linguistic sensitivity as he should transmit the writer's intention, original thoughts and opinions in the translated version as precisely and faithfully as possible.

Translation is a process and a product. According to Catford (1995:20), translation is the replacement of textual material in one language (SL) by equivalent textual material in another language (TL). This definition shows that translation is a process in the sense that is an activity. Performed by people through time, when expressions are translated in to simpler ones in the same language (Rewording and para-phrasing). It can be done also from one language into another different language. Translation is, on the other hand, a product since it provides us with other different cultures, to ancient societies and civilization life when the translated texts reaches us (Yowell and Mutfah, 1999).

A novel is chosen to translate since the translator has an interest in writing as well as interested in knowing how is the language style in the English novel. Apart from that, knowing how to overcome the idiom or slang words transition from English to Indonesian without changing the message of the text is also considered to be the reason in choosing it.

Its hoped in translating this book, a reader could be impressed as this novel is a horror one with a touch of humour which could attract the reader wants to laugh. However, this book considered would enhance our insight regarding Parole Violators Search Unit, on how does that job works, when they face the prisoner, when they look for the escaped prisoner, or the who who gives no report during

remission, its useful for enriching the vocabs of the readers especially about the idiom as well as the slangs.

1.2 Purpose of Translation

The following are some purposes in this translation :

1. To increase knowledge about method, process and identify the steps of translation.
2. To find the proper term (novel language) from English into Indonesia.
3. To give the comfort what is in this book for the readers / novel lovers.

1.3 Significance of Translation

This translation is expected to be a benefit for the readers, and could be used by other translators and readers in term of :

1. Theoretically, In order to apply the science that has been studied in Diploma III English Department Program
2. Pratically, this final project the writer to find the proper term in translation novel . How to translated various idiom, slang /novel language in the same meaning, proper term with different through and different language.

1.4 Process of Translation

According to Pacific International Translations or PACTRANZ Here is the best practice process that quality-focused translators and translation companies adopt.

1. Overview

The first step is to scope out the text to be translated. That is, the subject matter and content, how long it is, the writing style, if it is technical, the various sections, etc. The translator will typically read or **skim read** parts of the text to get a feel for the content. He/she may note key concepts or terminology that will need to be researched, and will decide if any preliminary background reading is needed. Sometimes the translations for key terms will be researched and resolved before beginning the translation.

2. Initial Translation

In this step the document is systematically translated, typically in chunks of 5-10 words at a time. Choosing the appropriate length of individual text chunks to deal with is important. Ideally each chunk will be a discrete and complete unit of meaning. But it also has to be short enough to be retained in short term memory, and anything over about 10 words can be a struggle. Sentences are frequently longer than this, so will typically be broken down into shorter units.

Working with chunks that are too short or not discrete meaning units tends to produce an unnatural and potentially unclear translation, whereas chunks that are too long to easily remember run the risk of some meaning being missed in the

translation. This last sentence for example might typically be split into 4 separate text chunks in the initial translation process.

3. Accuracy check

After the first draft is completed, the translator will then methodically work through his/her translation comparing each chunk of text with the original (source) text. The primary goal here is to confirm no content has been missed and no meaning misinterpreted. Most translators will also identify and improve any slightly unnatural or inelegant wording in this step.

4. Clear the mind

The next step is very simple - put the translation aside and take a break. Ideally this should be for a few hours or overnight. The idea is purely to clear the mind to ensure a more effective fifth and final step.

5. Final polishing

In the final step the translator reads the translation, this time without reference to the source document, looking solely at quality of expression. Final edits will be made to further refine and “polish” the translated text.

1.5 Method of Translation

Newmark (1988 : 81) mentions the difference between translation methods and translation procedures. He writes that, "While translation methods relate to whole texts, translation procedures are used for sentences and the smaller units of language." He goes on to refer to the following methods of translation:

1. **Word-for-word translation**

In which the SL word order is preserved and the words translated singly by their most common meanings, out of context, such a :

SL : Afif drink a milk every morning.

TL : Afif minum segelas susu setiap pagi.

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, such a :

SL : It's raining cats and dogs.

TL : Hujan kucing dan anjing.

3. **Faithful translation**

It attempts to produce the precise contextual meaning of the original within the constraints of the TL grammatical structures, such a :

SL : Ben is too well aware that he is naughty.

TL : Ben menyadari terlalu baik bahwa dia nakal.

4. Semantic translation

Which differs from 'faithful translation' only in as far as it must take more account of the aesthetic value of the SL text, such a :

SL : He is book worm.

TL : Dia adalah seorang yang suka sekali membaca.

5. Adaptation

Which is the freest form of translation, and is used mainly for plays (comedies) and poetry; the themes, characters, plots are usually preserved, the SL culture is converted to the TL culture and the text is rewritten, such a :

SL : As white as snow

TL : Seputih kapas.

6. Free translation

It produces the TL text without the style, form, or content of the original, such a :

SL : Loretta gritted her teeth and tried to take slow.

TL : Loretta mengertakkan giginya dan mencoba untuk rileks

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. such a :

SL : Like father like son.

TL : Buah tidak jatuh jauh dari pohonnya.

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. Such a :

SL : Beware of dog!

TL : Awas anjing galak!


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