

CHAPTER I

INTRODUCTION

This chapter contains introduction of the translation. It consists the background of translation, purpose of translation, significance of translation, process of translation and methods of translation.

Background of Translation

Translation has become an important of life. Translation is the transferring text, information and communication of the meaning of a source-language to target-language. The main purpose of translating is to enable the readers understand the message of the source language.

A translation activity has always been interesting to do because we can get much knowledge from anything we translate. The role of translation is certainly important for individuals, group of people, or even the country to access lots of beneficial information from the other language around the world. Translation process usually has the same structure to transfer the text from source-language into target-language. However, translating actually more emphasis on the delivery of the meaning and the message contained in the source-language.

According Oxford Learner's Dictionary (2005 : 1348), "translation is the process of changing something that is written or spoken into another language". Meanwhile, Newmark (1988 : 5) states that "translation is rendering the meaning of a text into another language in the way the author intended the text". Therefore, in translating a text the translator must deliver or transfer the information from the source-language to target-language as clear as possible so that the readers can understand well.

The writer is interested to translating the book entitled “Living with A House Rabbit” written by Lynda Dykes and Helen Flack. The book constains about how to living with a house rabbit, as well as providing the latest practical advice on all aspects of house rabbit care and training, owners tell their own special stories of the love and companionship that have come from living with these wonderful animals.

Dr Linda Dykes lives in Liverpool with two house house rabbit and a dog. She works as a hospital doctor, specialising in Accident and Emergency medicine. She has been involved with rabbits for most of her life. Meanwhile, Helen Flack first shared her home with a rabbit in 1990. Since than, a succession of house rabbit have been resident with her in Essex. Together with Linda, she was one of the founder members of the BHRA and is currently serving as Chair of the RWA.

Purpose of Translation

The purpose of this book translated are:

1. To know about content in the book entitled “Living with A Ahouse Rabbit” written by Dr Linda Dykes and Helen Flack.
2. To give readers information and knowledge about each of six chapters in the book.
3. To apply translation theory in translating.
4. To understand the translation process from English into Indonesian.
5. To help readers understand the content of book in Bahasa version.

Significance of Translation

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

1. **Theoretically** : This final report hopes to be understood by the readers and can be used as a reference for others about translating the book.
2. **Practically** : This result of this final report hopes can show the purpose, methods and strategies. This book can also be used by animal lovers especially rabbits.

Process of Translation

Translation process to increase skill, ability, knowledge or understanding of the book translated. Translation is revealed the meaning some discourse into another language such as, discourse which must be intended by the writer (Newmark, 1988 :5). It is very important for the translator to know the culture or language of the source language. This explanation figure will describe about the process of translation:

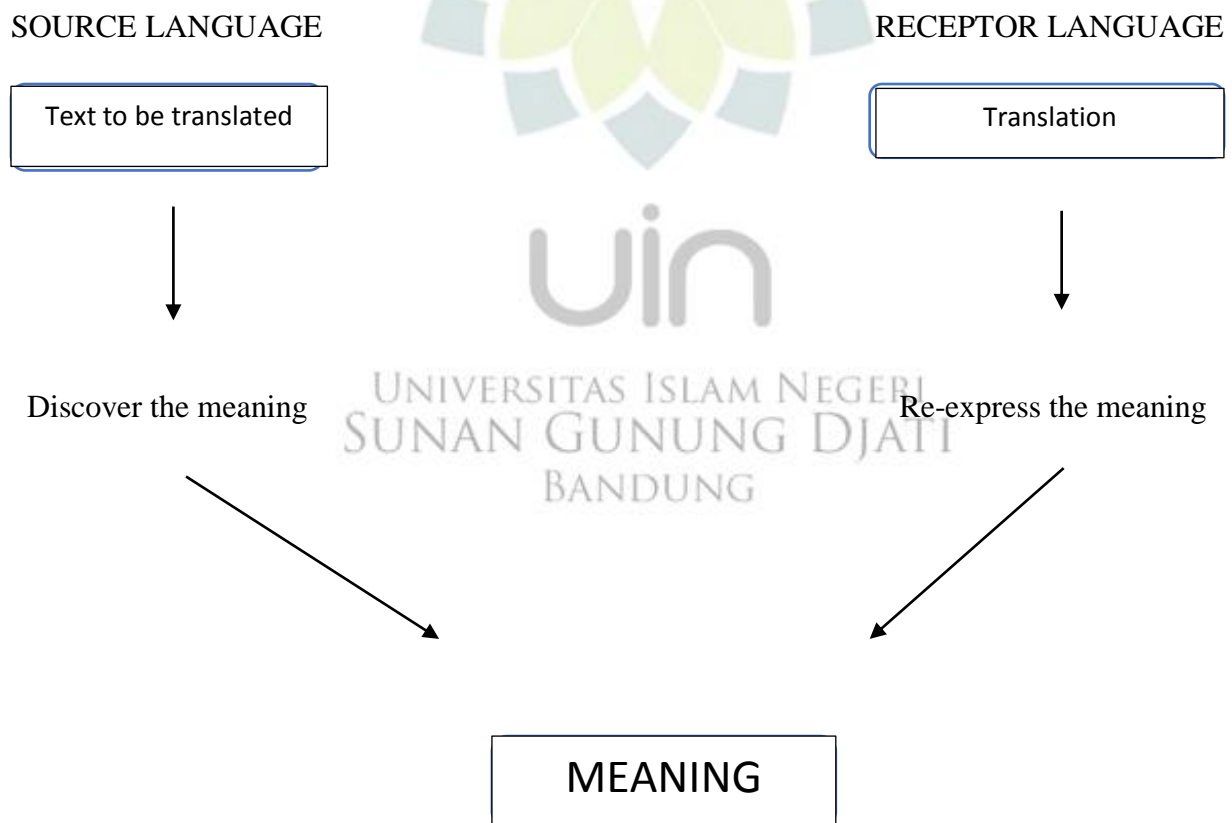


Figure Larson's Translation Process

On the other hand, Larson (1984:3), define that, translation is a process of transferring the meaning of the text, which must be kept constant, from source language onto receptor language. The figure above described consist of translating action from studying lexicon, grammatical structure, communication situation and cultural context from the source language, analysing to determine the meaning and then reconstructing the same meaning using lexicon and grammatical structure.

Method of Translation

In the Merriam Webster, method is a systematic procedure, technique or mode of inquiry employed by or proper to a particular discipline or art. According to Newmark (1988:45-47), he proposed the method of translation used languages, source-language or target-language. He divided method of translation into eight methods are: word for word translation, literal translation, faithful translation, semantic translation, adaptation, free translation, idiomatic translation, communicative translation.

- **Word for word translation:** is a translation that can be used to translate the text word by word if the structure of the source language (SL) and target language (TL) are same, out of context, or the text only contain single words and does not have the related meaning, (Newmark, 1988:45).
- **Literal translation:** this method is still the same as word for word translation, out of context. The difference is in the grammatical construction of source language (SL) are trying changed near the grammatical construction of the target language (TL), (Newmark, 1988:46).

- **Faithful translation:** translator tries to arrange form the contextual meaning but still related to the grammatical structure in source language (SL). So that the translation is often stiff, (Newmark, 1988:46).
- **Semantic translation:** this method is more flexible than faithful translation methods. It prioritiez the aesthetic value of the source language (SL), (Newmark, 1988:46).
- **Adaptation:** it is the 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).
- **Free translation:** it prioritiez the content of source language (SL) than the structure itself and is free to express the meaning, (Newmark, 1988:46).
- **Idiomatic translation:** idiomatic translation reproduces the message of source language (SL) but tends to distort the nuances of meaning, (Newmark, 1988:47).
- **Communicative translation:** the method produces the contextual meaning, so that the aspect of language is acceptable and the contents can be immediately understood by the readers, (Newmark, 1988:47).

In this chapter the writer used five method of translation there are word for word translation, literal translation, free translation and communicative translation.

1. Word for word translation

- The hutch Rabbit
- Kandang kelinci

2. Literal Translation

- Throughout the 20th century, keeping a rabbit in a hutch in the garden has been an integral part of many people's childhood.

- Sepanjang abad ke-20, menjaga kelinci dalam kandang di kebun telah menjadi kebiasaan dari masa kanak-kanak banyak orang.

3. Free Translation

- Today, rabbits are the third most popular pet in Britain, beaten only by cats and dogs.
- Sekarang, kelinci adalah binatang peliharaan yang paling populer ketiga di Inggris, hanya saja kalah oleh kucing dan anjing.

4. Communicative Translation

- They have immensely appealing faces, liquid eyes and soft fur.
- Mereka memiliki wajah sangat menarik, mata yang bening dan bulu yang lembut.

