CHAPTER I

INTRODUCTION

1.1 Background of Translating *Pure as The Lily*

Language is a means of human communication. This media has an important way for human's life, because people express their feelings with word either spoken or written. One of the interesting problems in language is linguistic case to understand the meaning of language. It is supposed to be interesting because sometimes people have many difficulties to understand the meaning of language.

English, as one of the global languages, plays a very dominant role in the worldwide education recognized as an international language that is hard to understand, especially for foreign learners. It also used in communication, science, business, aviation, entertainment and diplomacy. Not only used to speak, but English also used to write. Therefore, the translation of written English text is very important to help the people who cannot speak English, so that they can understand the meaning of the text.

Translation is an effort to divert messages from one source language (SL) to target language (TL). Therefore, we cannot see the translation only as attempt to replace the text from one language into another language. Whereas proposed by Nida

and Teber (1974:12) that the translation "consist in reproducing in the receptor language message, first in terms of meaning and secondly in terms of style."

In fact, we found many difficulties in translation process, because translating is not an easy job. One of them is translating a novel. Translating a novel started from vocabulary and diction because, choosing the word is one of the difficulties on translating because of the differences of culture.

"A translator needs a skill in mastery of theory and practice. When the translator translated, he does not only change the language but also looks for the equivalent term in text. (Widyamartya, 1989:9)"

Nowadays many novels are translated, but not all of them have a good translation. That is why produce a good translation is very important because the good translator can make the text easier to understand by the reader.

Based on the elaborations above the writer is interested to translated one of the most famous classic novels entitled Pure as the Lily by Catherine Cookson. The writer chosen that novel because it has potential issues to be translated using Newmark's theory.

Translating a short story of a novel is challenging because it is deal with not only the way how translated the text but also to found the meaning because of the difference culture. It is interesting when the translation methods are applied and whether the meaning is really transferred from the SL into TL.

1.2 Purpose of Translating *Pure as The Lily*

This final report is undertaken to fulfill the requirement in finishing Diploma 3 of English Vocational program. Besides that, the writer also makes some purposes as follows:

To add vocabularies,

To add knowledge about translation,

To try methods on translation,

To improve skill on translation.

1.3. Significance of Translating *Pure as The Lily*

The significance of translation is to give the reader some experiences that would appear as a result of translation. It is expected to be able to give further knowledge for readers who want to understand and explore novel's content.

In addition, the significance of translation is to add knowledge vocabularies for the writer. It is also give more information about translating for the writer and for the others who concern in translating.

1.4 Translation Theory

Newmark (1988:45-47) has defined eight "methods" of translation, he described the eight translation methods in a so-called diagram-V

1.4.1 Word-for-word Translation

This is often demonstrated as intralinear translation, with the TL immediately below SL words. The SL word-order is preserved and the words translated single by their most common meaning, 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 to construe a difficult text as a pre-translation process.

1.4.2 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.

1.4.3 Faithful Translation

A faithful translation attempts to reproduce the precise contextual meaning of the original within the constraints of the TL grammatical structures. It 'transfer' 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-realization of the SL writer.

1.4.4 Semantic Translation

Semantic translation differ from 'faithful translation' only in as far as it must take more account of the aesthetic value (that is, the beautiful and natural sound) 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 empathy with the original.

1.4.5 Adaptation

This is 'freest' from of translation. It 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 adaptions, but other adaptions have 'rescued' period play.

1.4.6 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 that the original, so-called 'intralingual translation', often prolix and pretentious, and not translation at all.

1.4.7 Idiomatic Translation

Idiomatic translation reproduce 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 Seleskovitch and Stuart Gilbert tend to this form of lively, 'natural' translation).

1.4.8 Communicative Translation

Communicative translation attempts to render the exact contextual meaning of the original in such ways that both content languages are readily acceptable and comprehensible to the readership.

The writer using seven methods for translating the novel because of the difference of SL and TL, the difference of text type, and every sentences have each meaning which difference and difficult to be understood. The usage of the eight methods is to find the main ideas of the text and then the book can be acceptable. The methods that the writers have used are:

1.4.8.1. Word-for-word Translation

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Example:

…, not if she knew it; (…, tidak jika dia tahu ini;). Page 18

1.4.8.2. 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:

…, and then his voice was so light and cheerful (…, kemudian suaranya sangat ringan dan juga ceria). Page 8

1.4.8.3. Faithful Translation

A faithful translation attempts to reproduce the precise contextual meaning of the original within the constraints of the TL grammatical structures. It 'transfer'

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-realization of the SL writer.

Example:

"Eeh! Me granda." ("Eeh! Kakekku."). Page 8

1.4.8.4. Semantic Translation

Semantic translation differ from 'faithful translation' only in as far as it must take more account of the aesthetic value (that is, the beautiful and natural sound) of the SL text, compromising on 'meaning' where appropriate so that no assonance, word-play or repetition jars in the finished version.

Example:

God's holy honor! (Ya Tuhan!). Page 9

1.4.8.5. 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 that the original, so-called 'intralingual translation', often prolix and pretentious, and not translation at all.

Example:

"Asking the road, … ("Tanya pada rumput yang bergoyang, …). Page 15

1.4.8.6. Idiomatic Translation

Idiomatic translation reproduce 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 Seleskovitch and Stuart Gilbert tend to this form of lively, 'natural' translation).

Example:

…, wehereas he thought the sun shone out of her. (padahal itu hanyalah bualan.). Page 9

1.4.8.7. Communicative Translation

Communicative translation attempts to render the exact contextual meaning of the original in such ways that both content languages are readily acceptable and comprehensible to the readership.

Example:

… -"not a drop of water up. And no coals either. Am I supposed to do it all?" (… -"tidak ada air. Batu bara juga tidak ada. Apa aku yang harus melakukan semua ini?"). Page 20