

# CHAPTER I

## INTRODUCTION

This chapter is an introduction which explains the background of translation, purpose of translation, method of translation and theory of translation.

### 1.1 Background of translation

Language is a system of arbitrary vocal symbol used for human communication. As a means of communication, language allows to say thing to each other, (Wardhaugh, 1984 : 46). By language, people can express their ideas, feeling and desire, whether in speaking or writing, in formal or informal situation, each language has identity in the structure and meaning ( Daniel, 1987 : 23 ).

Language is studied in linguistics is the scientific study of human language. Linguistics now covers a wide field with different approaches and different areas of investigation, for example for sound system is phonetics or phonology, for sentence structure is syntax for meaning system is semantics.

There are many languages around in the world is demanding people to think creatively in order to get information from various sources of different languages. So, the idea of translation activity as a result of human thought which seeks to get information from various sources from all the world. Translation is currently done in order to meet the human need for information.

Language is an ability possessed by humans to communicate each other, the way people use language as a communication tools by speaking and writing. According to Oxford Advanced Learner's Dictionary ( 2010:843 ), “ language is the system of communications in speech and writing that is used by people of a particular country or area”. People always need

to communicate even they live in different country. That is why it needs connection between them like language, and language that often used around the world is English. And it has been used as an international language.

This modern era, English is a language that most commonly used in the world. Many countries use it as the main and the second language. Because of that, it could be possible if English is very important to interact with other people in the different countries. In the developing country like Indonesia, sure needs English to communicate even though it is not the main language. Hence, Indonesia people learn English to get information faster. Therefore, because of the difference languages from one country to another, translation has become very important role for people in Indonesia and in the world.

Translation is important in all aspects of life. As we know, involves language translation and linguistic system are fairly complex, which certainly involved and different from one language to another language, because not all translators know the system prevailing in the source language, it certainly makes its own difficulties for a translator to translate.

Translation is a target text written as a result of the translator's comprehension of source text. However, as Nida states that since no two languages are identical, either in the meanings given to corresponding symbols or in the ways in which such symbols are arranged in phrases and sentences, it stands to reason that there can be no absolute correspondence between languages ( Venuti, 2000 ). Besides, Barnwell ( 1983 ) also state that a good translation should be accurate, clear and natural so it does not sound foreign. Therefore, to get a good translation, translator should master in both source and target language. There are competencies should be possessed by translator, they are language competence, textual competence, subject competence, cultural competence, and transfer competence.

In translation, it needs a process or procedure to transfer the meaning of the source language into the target language. A translator must familiar with the process of translation. This translation process starts from the specific text material which is taken, procedures in

translating text, and final product of translation. After the translation process finished, the translator given many kind product of translation which is written in TL text. The products of translation are new words and phrases in genre or class of science.

Translation process usually has the same structure to transfer the text from SL into TL. However, translating actually more emphasis on the delivery of the meaning and the message contained in the source language. According to Nida ( 1969 ) in Hartono (2009:2) also similarity states that translating consist of reproducing the receptor language to the closest natural equivalent of the source language message, first in the term of meaning and secondly in the term of style. In order to keep the meaning as a same as the original, the translator should first understood about the text, and then the translator could apply it on target language. Therefore, the translator could not arbitrarily in translating the text.

So it needs to translate into their own language then people would understand. In the other hand, translation can be done in any kinds of field such as book, movie, news, interview, advertisement, literary, speech and more. Specifically for books, there are a thousand of books in the world that translated into Indonesian language, so that can be read by Indonesian. Recently, many things that written or spoken in English but some people could not understand it well.

This study tries to find out the best way how to translate SL effectively to TL. Because most part the best professional translators and interpreters have little or no use for the various theories of translation. They regard them as largely a waste of time, especially since most professional translator regularly and consistently violate so many rules laid down by theories (Nida 2001:1). The presence of translators in the community basically makes them become lazy; because of they forget the theories of translation as it should be down. Now the writer chooses the book entitled *Death of A Fool*, this book gives about mystery. Writer hopes this paper can give more contribution for readers especially for student who want to finish their study.

## **1.2 Purpose of translation**

1. To improve translation skill
2. To know the conclusion of each chapter in this book
3. To help readers understanding the contents of book in another version in Indonesian language

## **1.3 Significances of Translation**

The purpose of this final report has the benefits theoretically and practically, they are:

1. Theoretically, this final report truly useful for writer in the process translating this project and it can show the development of theories about the strategies of translation.
2. Practically also will be useful for knowing the content of the book either as a conclusion or as a whole from the book. Not only for the writer this final report can help to other writers and translator to increase their skill about translation.

## **1.4. Theory of Translation**

Generally, translation is the process of rendering ideas from one language to another language. According to Eugene A. Nida (1969/1983: 12), translating consist in reproducing the receptor language the closest natural equivalent of the source-language message, first in terms of language and secondly in terms of communicative events.

Based on these definitions, it can be said that basically translation is a process of transferring the message from one language into another language without changing the meaning. Meaning is the highest priority that should be concerned in translating the English

book. Translation as a change of from the SL into receptor language TL in which the meaning must be held consist (Larson, 1988: 23). However, translation is not simply of searching other words with similar meaning but the finding appropriate ways to describe or say thing in another language.

Newmark mentions the difference between translation methods and translation procedures. He writes that translation methods relative to whole texts, translation procedures are used for sentences and smaller units of language, (Newmark, 1988:8). In this case the writer used method is divided into eight types, as follows:

#### **1.4.1. Word For Word Translation**

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. This method is maintain still of word order from SL. Larson and Smalley quoted by Widyamartaya (1989:24) says that this method can be called as glossing or interlinear translation. It means that translator searches the equivalent of words one by one.

For example:

SL: I will go to Jakarta tomorrow

TL: *aku akan pergi ke Jakarta besok*

#### **1.4.2. Literal Translation**

Literal translation: in which the SL grammatical constructions are converted to their nearest TL equivalents, but lexical words are again translated singly, out of context. The process translation method, SL changed as close as possible to the meaning of TL. The literal translation is like word for word translation, but it is different.

Literal translation in which the SL grammatical construction are converted to their nearest TL equivalents, but the lexical words are again translated singly, out of context. The proses translation method, SL changed as close as possible to the meaning of TL.

For example:

SL: The thief was sent to the prison

TL: (*pencuri itu dikirim ke penjara*) **Word for word translation**

(*pencuri itu dipenjarakan*) **Literal translation**

(Djuharie, 2004:19)

### 1.4.3. Faithful Translation

It attempts to produce the precise contextual meaning of the original within constraints of the TL grammatical structures. For example:

SL: Born without arms, he was sent to special school

TL: (*Karena dilahirkan tanpa lengan, dia bersekolah di sekolah khusus*)

(Djuhari, 2004:19)

Because of the limited of TL structure, translation sentence adds some words to support the meaning comprehension such word “karena”. It make TL understand about the sentence clearer. The important thing in this method is the meaning of translation is faith with SL in TL.

### 1.4.4. 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 sound) of the SL text, compromising on ‘meaning’ where appropriate so that no assonance, word-play or repetition jars in the finished version.

For example:

Situation A, Mr. Andrew : You must not go out this evening (SL)

: *Kamu tidak harus pergi sore ini* (TL)

Harry : Yes, Dad (SL)

: *Iya, Pak* (TL)

Situation B, Mr. Andrew : You must not go out this evening (SL)

: *Kamu tidak harus pergi sore ini* (TL)

Harry : Yes, Sir (SL)

: *Iya, Pak* (TL)

#### 1.4.5. Adaptation

Which is the free from 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.

For example

X: What happend? (SL)

Y: My Grandfather passed away yesterday (SL)

X: I am sorry to hear that (SL)

(*Aku turut sedih mendengarnya/aku turut berduka cita*) (TL)

The translation is often found in film, translator is freely to translate a sentence or text as long as the purpose of SL and TL same.

#### 1.4.6. Free Translation

It produces the TL text without the style, form, or content of the original.

For example:

SL: Killing two birds with one stone

TL: (*Sambil menyelam minum air*)

The methode tries to find out the equivalent meaning which contained by SL. It's often found in proverb.

#### 1.4.7. 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.

For example:

SL: The bogey man

TL: *manusia buruk rupa*

#### 1.4.8. 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 (1988:45-47).

For example:

SL: Beware of the dog!

TL: (*Awas anjing galak*)

SL: Beware of the vicious dog!

TL: (*Awas anjing galak*)

