

CHAPTER I

INTRODUCTION

1.1. Background of The Translation

Translation is the communication of meaning from one source language into target language. The translation is to change the source language text into target language by considering the meaning of the two languages so arranged as closely-similarity, so it does not change the meaning. Another definition, translation is a transfer process of thoughts or ideas from a source language into another language.

Translation refers to written information, whereas interpretation refers to spoken information. The purpose of translation is to convey the original tone and intent of a message, taking into account cultural and regional differences between source and target languages. Translation has been used by humans for centuries, beginning after the appearance of written literature. Modern-day translators use sophisticated tools and technologies to accomplish their work, and rely heavily on software applications to simplify and streamline their tasks.

Language is a set of symbols being used mainly for communication. The symbols may be spoken or written. Language is an aspect of human behavior. In written form it is a long-term record of knowledge from one generation to the next while in spoken form it is a means of communication. Language is a key aspect of human intelligence.

Natural language is an ordinary language that has evolved as the normal means of communication among people. For examples, English, French, Japanese, Tamil, Arabic and Hebrew. Constrained languages are those that have a special or limited vocabulary designed for restricted types of communication.

In this final report, the translator translate four chapter of the book entitled "Greetings from Tambora". Such as The eruption that shook the earth, The nightmare, The years without a summer, and Folklore and the Pompeii of the East.

This book contains an eruption that took place in the Tambora volcano located in Sumbawa Island, West Nusa Tenggara, Indonesia. The mountain is located in two districts, namely Dompu Regency which includes the western and southern slopes and Bima District which covers the eastern and northern slopes.

The translator chooses this book because she is always interested all about the stories in Indonesia. Especially this book explains the beginning of the story of the erupting Tambora volcano, the impact for Indonesian people and even the globe, and also explains the situation after an eruption.

1.2. Purpose of The Translation



The followings are some of the purposes of the translation :

- A. To fulfill one of the final assignments in obtaining an A.Md degree in this program.
- B. To find out the contents of the book.
- C. To sharpen the skill to translate.
- D. To add vocabulary.
- E. To add insight into the eruption of the Tambora volcano.
- F. To find out the method used in translating this book.
- G. To help Indonesian people to be able to read this book in Indonesian version.

1.3. Significance of The Translation



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

- A. Theoretically, the translation can be used as a reference for the next study and it will increase the knowledge about translating process.
- B. Practically, the translation project is expected by the readers and it can help the student of English Program in translating a book. Last, it is for the translator in practicing the quality in translating the book.

1.4. Process of The Translation

Translation process is a process where the translation mobilized their knowledge, skill, ability, and hability to transfer a message from source language to target language. Nida and Taber (1968) divide translation process to three levels, there are :

- A. Analysis of the message in source language.
- B. Transfer.
- C. Restructure message to target language.

This process is explain in this following figure.



Figure 1.1 Translating Process by Nida and Taber

According to Newmark (1988), his description of translating procedures is operational. So in my opinion, the translation processes are:

- A. Determining the book to be translated.
- B. Reading and understanding the contents of the book.
- C. Determining the method used.
- D. Translating books.
- E. Opting for a word in the target language which seems similar to or has the same "relevance" as the source language term.
- F. Review or re-analyze the translation results.

The translation have to get the feel of the text to be translated. Then, analysis the content of grammar and meaning from word and combination to get understanding of message what was extend in the text.

1.5. Methods of The Translation

According to Newmark (1988) defines the act of translation as transferring the meaning of the text, from one language to another, taking care mainly of the functional relevant meaning. The selection of method considerate of the following matters like the target reader, the type of the text, intended of the author and the purpose of the translation. The translation methods by Newmark (1988) :

- A. **Word-for-word translation** : often demonstrated as interlinear translation, with the TL immediately below the SL words. The SL word-order is preserved and the words translated singly by their most common meanings, out of context. Cultural words are translated literally.
 SL : I am a beautiful girl.
 TL : Saya adalah seorang cantik gadis.
- B. **Literal translation** : the SL grammatical constructions are converted to their nearest TL equivalents but the lexical words are again translated singly, out of context.
 SL : Large drops of rain were beginning to fall.
 TL : Tetesan hujan yang luas sedang mulai jatuh.
- C. **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.
 SL : Ben is too well aware that he’s naughty.
 TL : Ben menyadari terlalu baik bahwa ia nakal.
- D. **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. 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.

SL : He is a book worm.

TL : Dia adalah orang yang suka sekali membaca.

- E. **Free translation** : reproduces the matter without the manner, or the content without the form of the original.

SL : It's a heavy rain!

TL : Diluar hujan deras!

- F. **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.

SL : As white as snow.

TL : Seputih kapas.

- G. **Idiomatic translation** : 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.

SL : He is a thief.

TL : Dia panjang tangan.

- H. **Communicative translation** : 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.

SL : What do you mean?

TL : Maksud lo? (For teenager)

The translator analyzes each sentences to be translated. This is used because not every sentence using the same method. According to translator, each sentence has a different translation method. Oftentimes, translator using free translation method in translating this book because it is intended that the contents or messages be more clearly accepted by the readers. Free translation is translation that prioritizes the contents of the source language text form.



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