

CHAPTER I INTRODUCTION

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

1.1. Background of Translating the Book

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 attempt to replace the text from one language into another language.

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.

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 the translating the Book

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

To add vocabularies.

To add knowledge about translation.

To try method on translation.

To improve skill on translation.

1.3. Significance of translating the Book

The significance of translation is to give the reader some experience 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 giving more information about translating for the writer and for the others who concern in translating.

1.4. Procees of Tranlation

The translation procees is a series of actions in which translation devotes knowledge, skill, abilities, and habits to transfer messages from TL to SL. According to Nida and Taber (1969:33) Based on that theory, the translator should consider the meaning contained in the text. Then, Nida and Taber explain simply and generally about the process of translation. This process begins from analyzing (SL) into grammatical and semantic structure of the (TL). Second is transferring the meaning and the last is reconstructing the grammatical and semantic structure into the appropriate (SL) forms in order to create equivalent (TL).

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 sounds 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 - *one none repassing 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.

5. Communicative translation

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.

The writer using seven methods for translating the novel because of the difference of SL and TL, the difference of text type, and every sentence 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.

6. Idiomatic translation

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- (Authorities as diverse as Selsoviets and Stuart Gilbert tend to this form of lively, 'natural' translation.)

7. 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

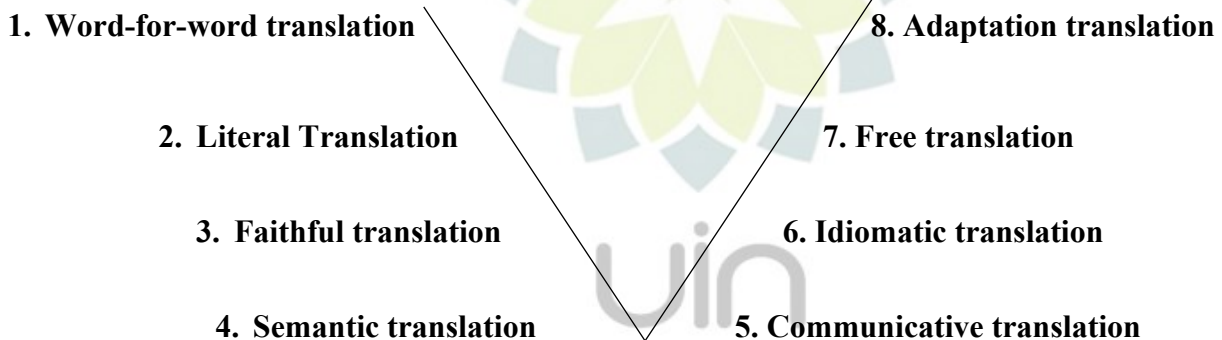
longer than the original, a so-called 'intralingual translation', often prolix and pretentious, and not translation at all.

8. Adaptation translation

This 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. The deplorable practice of having a play or poem literally translated and then rewritten by an established dramatist or poet has produced many poor adaptations, but other adaptations have 'rescued' period plays.

- **Methods in translation**

The V Diagram by Newmark (1988:45-47)



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