

# CHAPTER I

## INTRODUCTION

This chapter presents background of translation, purposes of translation, significances of translation and methods of translation.

### 1.1 Background of Translating *Tor and The Dark Net*

Language is the most important aspect in human life, because it is a way and a tool to make communication among people around the world to express their ideas, feeling, desire and concepts. It cannot be separated along the existence of human being civilization, it is a part of it, born and grow together with human society. It also helps people to understand each other even there is another way to express like sign language. Language is a system of sound symbol which has an arbiter character used by the member of social group to cooperate, to communicate, and to identify them.

Nida and Taber (1969:12) said that translation consists of reproducing in the receptor language the closest natural equivalence message, first in terms of meaning and secondly in terms of style. To be a good translator, the writer should give a proof that recognized in the world of translation, for example, one of translation result should be a work and could be recognized by various parties. Beside that, writer has to choose one publisher that can give her book to translate. Furthermore, it becomes the writer's priority to fulfill one of requirements in finishing Diploma III – English Vocational Program. The writer hopes that this work can be remembered by all of us, motivated the writer in the world of translation and the writer can become useful human for human life.

In this work or final report, the writer translated the book entitled “*Tor and the Dark Net*” chosen by writer to get that purpose. This book is easy to understand and contains full of new knowledge for peoples. The book is written by James Smith. James Smith is a programmer, internet activist, security expert, and bestselling author. Prior

to becoming a writer full-time, he spent 5 years as a software security engineer. After his years of experience he decided to take his knowledge of online security and try to help as many people as he could.

## **1.2 Purpose of Translating *Tor and The Dark Net***

There are some purposes in this translation, such as:

- 1) To improve translation skill and enrich vocabulary.
- 2) To apply and increase the knowledge about the methods, theories, and identify the step of translation.
- 3) To give information about Internet Security and Dark net.
- 4) To help the readers, especially Indonesian people who want to understand the content of the book in other version ( Indonesian as target language ).

## **1.3 Significances of Translating *Tor and The Dark Net***

This final report has some benefits both theoretically and practically, as follows:

1. Theoretical Significances
  - a. It can show the development of the theories about the methods of translation, the process of translation and the result of translation.
  - b. It can be useful for additional information about the content of the book entitled *Tor and The Dark Net*, so the writer and the readers will increase their vocabularies in media term.
2. It can be useful for the students of English vocational program to increase knowledge about the strategy, method and process of the translation.

#### 1.4 Theory of Translation

Nida (1964: 161-164) said that definitions of proper translating are almost as numerous and varied as the persons who have undertaken to discuss the subject. This diversity is in a sense quite understandable; for there are vast differences in the materials translated, in the purpose of the publication, and in the needs of the prospective audience. Nida and Taber (1969: 12) says “who postulate translation consists in reproducing in the receptor language the closest natural equivalent of the source language message, first in terms of meaning and secondly in terms of style(Emphasis is mine).”

Every country has different language, culture, and it influences the language use. People could not understand every language that exist in the world, so many differences are faced by human being and all of those must be finished. And from the differences describe above, it is needed the process of translation. Translation is a way to translate a language or a text from source language (SL) into target language (TL). Not only the meaning but also the content and message should be translated in translation process. Newmark (1971:7) defines translation as “translation is a craft consisting in the attempt to replace a written message and/or statement in one language by the same message and/or statement in another language.”

McGuire (in Suryawinata (2003: 15) said that translation involves the rendering of source language (SL) text into target language (TL) so as to ensure that (1) the surface meaning of the two will be approximately similar and (2) the structure of the SL will be preserved as closely as possible, but no so closely that the TL structure will be seriously distorted.

## 1.5 Methods of Translation

Newmark (1988: 81) mentions the difference between translation methods and translation procedures. He writes that, "while translation methods relate to whole texts, translation procedures are used for sentences and the smaller units of language". ). According to Newmark (1988: 45), that the translation method is divided into eight types. As follows:

### 1. 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.(Newmark, 1988:46). Example :

SL : I know that is cat.

TL : *Aku tahu itu adalah kucing.*

### 2. Literal Translation

In which the SL grammatical constructions are converted to their nearest TL equivalents, but the lexical words are again translated singly, out of context. As pre-translation process, it indicates problems to be solved.(Newmark, 1988:46). Example:

SL : Encryption: What You Need to Know.

TL : *Enkripsi: Yang Perlu Anda Ketahui.*

### 3. Faithful Translation

It attempts to produce 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 deviation from SL norms. It attempts to be completely faithful to the intentions and the text-realisation of the SL writer.(Newmark, 1988:46). Example :

SL : Symmetric encryption uses the same key for locking and unlocking messages.

TL : *Enkripsi simetris menggunakan kunci yang sama untuk mengunci dan membuka pesan.*

#### 4. Semantic Translation

Which differs from 'faithful translation' only in as far as it must take more account of the aesthetic value of the SL text. compromising on 7 meaning where appropriate so that no assonance, word play or repetition jars in the finished version. it does not rely on cultural equivalence and makes very small concessions to the readership. while 'Faithful' translation is dogmatic, semantic translation is more flexible.(Newmark, 1988:46). Example :

SL : He is a book worm.

TL : *Dia seorang yang gemar membaca.*

#### 5. Adaptation Translation

Which is the freest form 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. Example :

SL : This book is not intended for computer wizards; they already know what they need to.

TL : *Buku ini tidak dimaksudkan untuk seorang ahli komputer; karena mereka sudah tahu apa yang harus mereka lakukan.*

#### 6. Free translation

It produces the TL text without the style, form, or content of the original. Usually it is a paraphrase much longer than the original so-called 'intralingual translation', often prolix and pretentious, and non translation at all.(Newmark, 1988:46). Example :

SL : Unfortunately, many websites today are still using private keys that are only 1,024 bits long.

TL : *Sayangnya, banyak situs web saat ini masih sering menggunakan kunci private hanya 1.024 bit.*

### 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. (Newmark, 1988:47). Example :

SL : I'm going to **hit the books**

TL : *Aku akan belajar **dengam sangat giat***

### 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. (Newmark, 1988:47). Example:

SL : Encryption comes in two flavors: symmetric and public-private key.

TL : *Terdapat dua Enkripsi: kunci simetris dan kunci public-private.*

