CHAPTER I
INTRODUCTION

1.1. Background of Translating *Imaginary City*

Language is key to human life because we can communicate with each other. Language is also a resource for community life. Human activity in using a language will definitely continue to be used from time to time. So everyone must have a language that contains purpose and meaning. According to Walija (1996; 4), the definition of language is the most complete and effective communication to convey ideas, messages, intentions, feelings, and opinions to other people. This is because humans are living beings who cannot live alone but need other people to live and social beings who need language to communicate.

Indonesia is a country that has many tribes and cultures. Able to attract and be known by the international world. With this abundant cultural potential, Indonesia is expected to be able to maintain, preserve, and develop the noble values of this culture as a characteristic of a nation. Indonesia is the largest archipelagic country in the world consisting of 17,504 islands spread across 32 provinces, as well as the largest Muslim population in the world, with more than 230 million people. With this wealth of Indonesia, there are many tourists who want to know Indonesian. According to Abdul Chaer and Leonie Agustina (1995; 79), language variations are determined by time, place, sociocultural factors, situation, and media disclosure. The time factor raises language differences from time to time. Regional factors distinguish the language used in one place with another. Sociocultural factors distinguish a language used by a social group.

Situational factors arise because language users choose certain language characteristics in certain situations. Disclosure media factors distinguish oral language and written language.

English is currently often used every day not only in schools, on campus, in cafes, public places and so on, but also often in tools that we often use, especially books, comics, newspapers, magazines, etc. which contain elements English. Besides that there are more and more elements that contain English, it is better to learn English translation. To make it easier and not always depend on electronic translation, to practice life so that it is not obtained in an instant way, living with struggle and struggling will give the impression that you continue to be grateful for the blessings that Allah has given.

The translation is a way of interpreting a text from the source language into the target language that will produce meaning from the source language as intended. Natural and transparent meanings do not look like the results of a translation but like the original text of the author. According to Venuti (1991; 1), I see the translation of produce a text so transparent that it doesn't seem to be translated. The theory can not use if it is not tried by practice the translation everyday. The writer tries to translate a book from Rain Chudori's entitled " IMAGINARY CITY" its a captivating story about the relationship between the city and human emotion, about freedom and loneliness, about falling in love and having lost. The book tries to explain about women who have returned to cities that have many memories. All the places she had visited were poured out in this book and the man she loves too.

1.2. Purpose of The Translation

1. To add the literatures on the translation book from English to Indonesian language, cultural and regional differences between source and target languages.

2. Facilitate Indonesian people to read the novel related book of "Imaginary City".

3. Add vocabularies that exists in the book "Imaginary City".

4. Understand the translation process from English texts to Indonesia text of the book

1.3. Significance of the Translation

1. Practicing translation and good vocabulary, as well as to make it easier for readers about how to make a good translation of contents in this book.

2. Theoretically, the translation project can show the development of the theories about the strategies of translation, the process of translation and the result of translation.

3. Practically, the translation project can help other writers and students translators to increase knowedge about the strategy of translation and the process of translation. This also practically usefull as a reference for them.

1.4. Translation Theory

The study of proper principle of translation is termed as translation theory. This theory, based on a solid foundation on understanding of how languages work, translation theory recognizes that different languages encode meaning in differing forms, yet guides translators to find appropriate ways of preserving meaning, while using the most appropriate forms of each language. Translation theory includes principles for translating figurative language, dealing with lexical mismatches, rhetorical questions, inclusion of cohesion markers, and many other topics crucial to good translation.

Basically there are two competing theories of translation. In one, the predominant purpose is to express as exactly as possible the full force and meaning of every word and turn of phrase in the original, and in the other the predominant purpose is to produce a result that does not read like a translation at all, but rather moves in its new dress with the same ease as in its native rendering. In the hands of a good translator neither of these two approaches can ever be entirely ignored.

Conventionally, it is suggested that in order to perform their job successfully, translators should meet three important requirements; they should be familiar with:

- The source language
- The target language
- The subject matter

Based on this premise, the translator discovers the meaning behind the forms in the source language and does his best to produce the same meaning in the target language - using the forms and structures of the target language. Consequently, what is supposed to change is the form and the code and what should remain unchanged is the meaning and the message. (Larson, 1984)

1.5. Method of Translation

According to Newmark (1988): 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. Newmark assumes 'translation based on the language-use emphasis-either source language or target language' (1988:45). He classifies them into eight types: word-forword translation, literal translation, faithful translation, semantic translation, adaptation, free translation, idiomatic translation and communicative translation. He draws it in the form of flattened V diagram below:there are:

SL Emphasis	TL Emphasis
Word-for-word Translation	Adaptation
Literal Translation	Free Translation
Faithful Translation	Idiomatic Translation
Semantic Translation	Communicative Translation

Figure 1.5 The V Diagram of Translation Methods

1. **Word-for-Word Translation**

    This is 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. The main use of word-for-word translation is either to understand the mechanics of the source language or as a pre-translation process.

    Example:

    > SL: I am going nowhere
    >
    > TL: *Aku sedang pergi tidak kemana-mana*

2. **Literal Translation**

    The SL grammatical construction 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:

    > SL: Killing two birds with one stone.
    >
    > TL: *Membunuh dua burung dengan satu batu.*

3. **Faithful Translation**

    Attempts to reproduce the precise contextual meaning of the original within the constraints of the TL grammatical structures. It 'transfers' cultural word 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 text-realization of the SL writer.

Example:

SL: Vivi is too well aware that she is naughty.

TL: *Vivi menyadari terlalu baik bahwa ia nakal.*

4. Semantic Translation

Differs from 'faithful translation' only in as far as it must take more account of the aesthetic value of the SL text, compromising on 'meaning' where appropriate so that no assonance, word-play or repletion jars in the finished versions. Furthers, it may translate less important cultural words by culturally neutral third or functional terms but not by cultural equivalents.

Example:

SL: He is a book-worm.

TL: *Dia seorang kutu buku.*

5. Adaptation Translation

It is used mainly for plays and poetry the themes, characters, plots are usually preserved, the SL culture converted to the TL culture and the text rewritten.

Example:

SL: As white as snow.

TL: *Seputih kapas.*

6. Free Translation

Reproduces the matter without the manner, or the content without the form of the original, a so-called 'intralingual translation' often prolix and pretentious, and not translation at all.

Example:

SL: It's a heavy rain! You have better stay here for a while or you will be soaking wet.

TL: *Diluar hujan deras. Lebih baik kamu tinggal dulu beberapa saat atau kamu akan basah kuyup.*

7. Idiomatic Translation

Reproduce the 'message' of the original but tends to distort nuances of meaning by preferring colloquialism and idioms where these do not exist in the original.

Example:

SL: The rain likes cat and dog.

TL: *Hujan deras.*

8. 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.

Example:

SL: I would admit that i am wrong.

TL: *Aku mengaku salah.*