

CHAPTER 1

INTRODUCTION

1.1 Background of TranslationThe Novel

- Language

Understanding the language in the novel translation of the existence of the form and type of language of each word and the formation of the sentence. some of which are language, phrase, clause, sentence, paragraph and accent.

- Translation

Understanding the translation in the novel is in the thesis using the sharing of methods and types of translations, namely word of word, literal, idiomatic, semantic adaptation, free, communicative, and faithful. each type and method of translation has one thing in common: it creates the formation of sentences and language in each novel.

- The novel

Novel used in the thesis is a novel titled Mereka Datang ke Baghdad works agatha christie. *They Came to Baghdad* is an adventure novel by Agatha Christie, first published in the United Kingdom by the Collins Crime Club on 5 March 1951, The book was inspired by Christie's own trips to Baghdad with her second husband, archaeologist Sir Max Mallowan, and is also one of few Christie novels belonging to the action and spy fiction genres, rather than to mysteries and whodunnits.

1.2 Purpose of Translationthe novel.

General :

1. In the thesis teaches the meaning and understanding of the novel thesis.
2. Needed high hard work for researching a novel thesis
3. Reading inside the novel and translating in to the thesis.

Specific :

1. Learning the meaning of methods and types of translation in the novel thesis.
2. To analyze the procedure used by the translator in the novel “mereka datang ke baghdad”
3. To identify the translation criteria contained in the novel “mereka datang ke baghdad

1.3 Significance of Translation the novel

Significance of translation "mereka datang ke Baghdad" is in this research translates the novel, for example in the novel we examine the contents of the story and also the subject of the language and the form of the sentence.

- For the reader, must understand each of the theories, methods, types, and examples of such translations.
- For translators, translators must thoroughly understand each translation theory as well as some methods to be studied, as well as each type of translation.

1.2 Translation Theory

Theoretical Basis

By definition in the dictionary, translation is the conversion of a form into another form, or the conversion of a quote into another language, and vice versa (The Merriam-Webster Dictionary, 1984). What is meant by the form of language is the word, phrase, clauses, sentences, paragraphs, etc., both oral and written. The form is called the language's birth structure, which is the structural part of the language that is commonly seen in print or heard in speech. In translation, the source form of language is replaced with the form of the target language. However, how does this change take place? What determines the selection of forms in translation?

This book aims to show that translation is a transfer of meaning from the source language into the target language. This transfer is done from the first language form into a second language form through a semantic structure. The meaning of the translation is called the source language (SL.), While the language of the translation is called the target language (TL.).

Translating Means:

1. Learning the lexicon, grammatical structure, communication situation, and cultural context of the source language text,
2. Analyzing the source language text to find its meaning.
3. Revealing the same meaning by using lexicons and grammatical structures that are appropriate in the target language and cultural context.

1.5 Translation Methods

Literally, methods mean regular means used to carry out a work to be achieved as desired; A systematic way of working to facilitate the execution of an activity in order to achieve the intended purpose. Related to translation, method means a plan and a systematic way of doing translation. An translator must have a clear translation method, which is to translate according to what has been planned. For example, when translating a text for children, the translator has planned whether to eliminate difficult terms that may be difficult for the target reader or not. Of course, the selection of a method is accompanied by careful considerations of the target audience, the type of text, the intent and intent of the author of the text, and the purpose of translation of the text.

"While translation methods relate to whole texts, translation procedures are used for the sentences and the smaller units of language". (Newmark, 1988: 81)

Unlike translation techniques that are at the micro level, translation methods are at the macro level. In the case of research, if techniques can be evaluated in linguistic units of words, phrases, clauses and sentences; Methods are examined based on the whole text not on a case-by-case basis. The determination of the method can be seen from the tendency that arises from the techniques used.

This thesis research refers to the method of translation according to Newmark, according to in his book *A Textbook of Translation* (1988). There are eight methods of translation, which are grouped into two parts, tend to refer to SL and refer to the TL. Here's the translation method in diagram V.

1. Word-for-word Translation;

The lingual unit on the application of this method is at the word level. One by one the words are translated in sequence, regardless of the context. The cultural terms in the TL were literally translated. This method can be applied well if the SL structure is similar to the TL structure, or the text of SL containing only single words - not constructed into phrases, clauses or sentences - so that they are not interconnected meanings. This method can also be used when dealing with a difficult phrase, ie, by pre-translation for word by word, then reconstructed into an appropriate expression translation.

SL : The Captain Crosbie came out of the bank with a cheerful face. He had just cashed a check and found that his savings were still a little more than he had originally thought.

TL : Kapten crosbie keluar dari bank dengan wajah ceria. Ia baru saja menguangkan selembar cek dan mendapatkan bahwa sejumlah uang simpanannya masih sedikit lebih banyak dari yang disangkanya semula.

2. Literal Translation (literal Translation)

This method is still the same as the previous method - word for word, that matching is still out of context. This method can also be used as a first step in performing a translation. The difference lies in the grammatical construction of the SL which attempts to be converted near the grammatical construction of the TL.

SL : leaving a mark one the paper and a wood

TL : menuliskan sebuah nama yang seorang yang mencurigakan dan meninggalkan petunjuk.

3. Faithful Translation;

Translation by this method tries to form contextual meaning but still tied to grammatical structure in SL. This translation is trying as faithfully as possible against TL. This leads to incompatibility with the TL rules, especially the translation of cultural terms, so that the translations often feel rigid.

SL : the left of love

TL : cinta yang tertinggal

4. Semantic Translation (Semantic Translation);

Associated with the SL, this method is more flexible than the method of faithful translation. The translated cultural terms become more readily understood by the reader. The aesthetic element of SL remains preferred, but accompanied by a compromise that is within reasonable limits.

SL : negative heart

TL : tidak mempercayai siapapun



The following methods are oriented to TL:

5. Adaptation (Adaptation);

This method is the most free method of translation. That is, the language and cultural attachment to the SL is very thin, almost non-existent, the attachment closer to the TL. Cultural elements contained in SL replaced with cultural elements that are closer and more familiar to the target audience. This method is often used in translating drama or poetry.

SL : Jumbo has a say on alice, I love you alice said to jumbu, I dare not love me,

TL : Seandainya kau mencintaiku seperti katamu itu kau tidak akan pergi ke amerika dan meninggalkan diriku di kebun binatang.

6. Free Translation;

Free translation method prioritizes the content of SL rather than its structure. Freedom in this method is still free to express the meaning of the TL, so it is still limited the purpose or content of SL although the form of text SL is not raised again. Furthermore, matching searches tend to be at the text, not words, phrases, clauses or sentences, so it will look like SL paraphrases.

SL : a liar girl with a little money

TL : gadis pembohong dengan gaji yang sedikit.

7. Idiomatic Translation (Idiomatic Translation);

The idiomatic translation reproduces the 'message' of SL but tends to distort the nuances of meaning. The idiomatic phrase in SL is translated as a regular expression, not by an idiomatic expression. This is due to not finding it

SL : broken heart

TL : cinta seseorang telah hancur karena tersakit / putus cinta

8. Communicative Translation

This method of translation attempts in such a way as to produce contextual meaning appropriately, so that the language aspect is acceptable and the content can be readily understood by the target reader.

SL : "Good morning, captain Crosbie. Can I help you?"

TL : "selamat pagi, kapten crosbie. Dapatkah saya membantu anda?"

