

CHAPTER I

INTRODUCTION

1.1 Background of the Book Translation

Many people do not know or understand problems in Islam especially Moslem Countries in Europe. In the book with title "*Confessions of A British Spy and British Enmity Against Islam*", written by M. Siddik Gumus. This book is very useful for those who are interested in understanding and learning about British enmity against Islam. this book give a picture that people of Christian and Jewshave in heart big to break the Islam systematically in the field of any hence from this book is very useful to be read.. This Book story about a Britain spy assigned by all priest to continue the mission of espionage activity in Egypt, Iraq, Iran, Hedjaz and Istanbul as center of all Khalifah Islam. Hence from that translator very interested to translate this book, and hope result of this book translation useful especially for translator generally for us all to add knowledge of activity spy of all Islam enemies.

In doing this translation, the writer hopes that the result of translation book *Confessions of A British Spy and British Enmity Against Islam* can be accepted by the readers, so they can get the meaning of this book. Maybe those who read this translation would be interest to understand about this book. This translation also can increasing the writer's ability in translation.

1.2 Purpose of Translation

In this working paper, this project is aimed at:

1. measuring the competence of the writer in doing job translation;
2. finding out what translation method is used by the writer to translate *Confessions of A British Spy and British Enmity Against Islam*; and
3. fulfilling one of the requirements on getting A.md Certificate in D3 English Translation Program.

1.3 Significance of Translation

Theoretically, benefit from the translation is to hone and apply the knowledge that has been gained during the lecture, and adding experience in raising the ability of the writer to develop the comprehension of translation and the result of translation can increase the knowledge.

1.4 Translation Methods

Catford (1965:20) defines translation as "the replacement of textual material in one language (SL) by equivalent textual material in another language (TL)". The purpose of translating is to transfer the meaning of source language to target language. According to Catford, meaning is extremely important in translation. He states, "it is clearly necessary for translation theory to draw upon a theory of meaning; without such a theory certain important aspects of the translation process cannot be discussed" (1965:35). In doing translation, a translator may face difficulties or problems at the level of grammatical, situational or even cultural. Newmark assumes 'translation based on the language-use

emphasis-either source language or target language' (1988:45). He classifies them into eight types: word-for-word translation, literal translation, faithful translation, semantic translation, adaptation, free translation, idiomatic translation and communicative translation.

The methods used in this translation are:

A. Semantic Translation

Semantic translation differ 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 equivalents – *une none 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.

Example:

SL: I had doubtlessly been greatly successful in learning Turkish, Arabic, the Qur'an and the Shari'at. Yet I had not managed to prepare for the Ministry a report revealing the weak aspects of the Ottoman Empire. After the two-hour meeting, the secretary asked me the reason for my failure. I said, "My essential duty was to learn languages and the Qur'ân and the Shari'at. I could not spare time for anything in addition. But I shall

please you this time if you trust me.” The secretary said I was certainly successful but he wished I had won the first grade.

TL: Tidak diragukan lagi bahwa aku sangat sukses dalam belajar Bahasa Turki, Bahasa Arab, Al-Quran dan Syari'at. Namun aku tidak berhasil untuk mempersiapkan laporan Kementerian yang mengungkapkan aspek-aspek yang lemah dari Kerajaan Ustmani. Setelah pertemuan selama dua jam, sekretaris menanyakan alasan keagalanku. Aku berkata, "tugas pentingku adalah untuk belajar Bahasa dan Al-Quran dan Syari'at. Aku tidak bisa meluangkan waktu untuk apa pun selain itu. Tapi aku akan menyenangkanmu saat ini jika kamu percaya padaku. "Sekretaris itu bilang aku pasti sukses tapi dia berharap aku telah memenangkan peringkat pertama.

B. Adaptation

This is the “freest” form of translation. It is used mainly for plays (comedies) and poetry; the theme, 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.

Example:

SL: Incidentally, let me mention the Arabic months: *Muharram, Safar, Rabi'ul-awwal, Rabi'ul-âkhir, Jemâziy-ul-awwal, Jemâziy-ul-âkhir, Rajab, Sha'bân, Ramadân, Shawwâl, Zilqa'da, Zilhijja*. Their months are neither more than thirty days, nor below twenty-nine. They are based on lunar calculations.

TL: Kebetulan, izinkan aku menyebutkan bulan Arab: *Muharram, Safar, Rabi'ul-awwal, Rabi'ul-Akhir, Jemaziy-ul-awwal, Jemaziy-ul-Akhir, Rajab, Sya'ban, Ramadhan, Syawal, Zulqa'da, Zilhijja*. Bulan mereka tidak lebih dari tiga puluh hari, atau di bawah dua puluh sembilan. Mereka didasarkan pada perhitungan bulan.

C. 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, so-called “intralingual translation”, often prolix and pretentious, and not translation at all.

Example:

SL: In my opinion, the Shi'is are right in the matter pertaining to the caliphate of 'Alî, Hasan, and Huseyn. For, as far as I understand from the Islamic history, 'Alî was a person with the distinguished and high qualifications required for caliphate. Nor do I find it alien for Muhammad 'alaihi-salâm' to have appointed Hasan and Huseyn as Khalîfas. What makes me suspect, however, is Muhammad's 'alaihi-salâm' having appointed Huseyn's son and eight of his grandsons as Khalîfas.

TL: Menurut pendapatku, Syiah benar dalam hal yang berkaitan dengan Khalifah Ali, Hasan, dan Huseyn. Sebab, sejauh yang aku pahami dari sejarah Islam, Ali adalah orang yang berkepribadian baik dan terhormat yang diperlukan untuk menjadi Khalifah. Aku juga tidak merasa aneh karena Nabi Muhammad saw untuk menunjuk Hasan dan Huseyn sebagai Khalifah. Apa yang membuatku curiga, bagaimanapun, adalah Nabi Muhammad saw setelah mengangkat Huseyn dan delapan cucu sebagai Khalifah.