

CHAPTER I

INTRODUCTION

This chapter present background of translation project, purpose of translation, significance of translation and method of translation.

1.1 Background of the Book Translation

In the world no one live alone. God created humans not only in one place, but in differently place. The different of place makes them have their own language to know each other.

It is very important to know more than one language in this era since people cannot live with their mother language only. The people have to be open minded to know other language and they can learn to master them. If they study aboard, they need to know at least English to communicate with foreigners since English is one of International Language. Nowadays, most people in the world use it to communicate the other country.

According to Newmark (1981:7), "Translation is 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." The definition above shows that translation is transferring the meaning of a source-language text (SL) by means of an equivalent target-language text (TL). Many experts define translation in many ways. However, the core of each is just the same. The elements of translation are Source Language (SL), Target Language (TL), and Equivalency.

For fulfill one of the requirements on getting A.md Certificate in D3 English Vocational Program, The writer should work on a final report such research or translation project (translating source language text). Then, the writer chooses to translation a book because it is interesting in knowing more about content of a book. Beside that, it can enlarge the knowledge about vocabulary and diction.

There are many English books to be translated, then the writer tried to translated a book entitled “Deadtime Stories Night of the Pet Zombies”. The writer choose the book because the writer loves about horror fiction and interesting to translate. It is a fiction book which told about two friends called David Brewster and Eddie who attempted to revive their science projects plant named Angelica Verdiana. They've done all the way up to a Miracle Life changed everything.

1.2 Purpose of Translation

This purpose of translation are:

1. Giving the reader the easy way to read *Deadtime Stories Night of The Pet Zombies*;
2. Measuring the competence of the writer in doing job translation and finding out what translation method is used by the writer to translate *Deadtime Stories Night of The Pet Zombies*; and
3. To fulfill one of the requirements on getting A.md Certificate in D3 English Vocational Program.

1.3 Significance of Translation

The significances of translation are:

1. 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.
2. Practically, the translating project can help to others writers and students translators to increase knowledge about the strategy and process of translation. This is also practically useful as a reference for them.

1.4 Method of Translation

Newmark mentions the difference between translation method 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" (1988, p.81). Translation method is used as a general approach or main principle in translating a text. According to Newmark (1988: 45-47), the translation method is divided into eight types, as follows: Word-for-word translation, Literal translation, Faithful translation, Semantic translation, Adaptation, Free translation, Idiomatic translation and Communicative translation.

Newmark also mentions other translation methods, "While translation methods relate to whole texts, translation procedures are used for sentences and the smaller units of language. Since literal translation is the most important of the procedures" (1988: 81). On the other hand, Newmark (1988: 81-90), the translation method is divided into twelve types, as follows: Transference, Naturalization, Cultural, Equivalent, Functional Equivalent, Descriptive Equivalent, Synonymy, Shifts or Transpositions, Modulation, Compensation, Componential Analysis, Reduction and Expansion, Paraphrase.

In this translation the writer only uses six methods, such as Word-for-word translation, Literal translation, Free translation, Communicative translation, Transpositions, Reduction and Expansion. The writer uses those methods because in this there are some explanations and examples about seven methods of translation that are used by the writer to translate the book.

1. Word-for-word Translation

This is often shown 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. This method can be applied properly if SL structure is similar to the structure of the TL, or SL text that contains only single words - not constructed into phrases, clauses and sentences

- so do not interlocked meaning. This method can also be used when there is a difficult phrase, is to conduct beginning of translation (pre-translation) word for word, then reconstructed into an appropriate expression translation.

There is an example that is taken from the result of translation from English into Indonesia,

❖ SL: “She’s not going make it through the weekend, is she?” David said, feeling as if he were about to collapse too.

TL: “Dia tidak akan melalui akhir minggu ini, iya kan?” Ucap David, merasa seolah-olah dia akan roboh juga.

2. Literal Translation

The SL grammatical constructions are transformed 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.

There is an example that is taken from the result of translation from English into Indonesian.

❖ SL : He had not hair anywhere on his head, not even any eyebrows or eyelashes.

TL: Dia tidak memiliki rambut dikepalanya, bahkan alis maupun bulu matanya.

3. Free Translation

Free translation reproduces a little excessive translation. It focuses on the matter without considering 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.

There is an example that is taken from the result of translation from English into Indonesian.

❖ SL: “I told you those little holes in the bottom of the pot were for draining water out, not sucking it in,” David continued to rant. “But you wouldn’t listen to me, would you? Nooooooo. You had to bring Herbie home and put him in your bathtub for three days. Now look at him. He’s totally waterlogged!”

TL: “Aku beritahu kamu bahwa lubang kecil dibawah pot mengalirkan air keluar, bukan menghisapnya kedalam,” Lanjut David dengan nada tinggi. “Tapi kamu tidak akan mendengarkanku, iya kan? Tidaaaak. Kamu harus membawa pulang Herbie dan menaruhnya di bathtub selama tiga hari. Sekarang lihat dia. Dia benar-benar penuh dengan air!”

4. 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.

There is an example that is taken from the result of translation from English into Indonesian.

❖ SL: Just days before, Angelica had been full of life, full of hope, full of promise. But now she was frail and weak. She was so dehydrated that the tiny purple veins under her skin were turning brown and collapsing. She couldn’t even stand up anymore-not even with the help of the braces David and Eddie had made for her.

TL : Beberapa hari sebelumnya, Angelica penuh dengan kehidupan, harapan, dan kekuatan. Tetapi sekarang dia sangat lemah dan layu. Dia

sangat kering, barik-barik ungu kecil dibawah kulitnya berubah menjadi coklat dan roboh. Dia bahkan tidak dapat berdiri lagi tanpa bantuan alat penguat yang dibuat oleh David dan Eddie untuknya.

5. Transposition

It involves a change in the grammar from SL to TL, for instance, (i) change from singular to plural, (ii) the change required when a specific SL structure does not exist in the TL, (iii) change of an SL verb to a TL word, change of an SL noun group to a TL noun and so forth.

There is an example that is taken from the result of translation from English into Indonesian.

❖ SL: "That's what I'm afraid of." Eddie gulped.

David pushed open the creaking wood door. Then he and Eddie stepped inside a flower shop.

TL: "Karena itulah aku khawatir." Eddie menelan air liurnya.

David mendorong pintu kayu berderit itu. Lalu dia dan Eddie melangkah memasuki toko bunga.

6. Reduction and Expansion

Reduction is to suppress an ST information item in the TT. There is an example that is taken from the result of translation from English into Indonesian.

❖ SL: "You just saw it!" David said, wanting to believe that Miracle Life was the answer to their problems. "They can't use trick photography on a commercial and say that it's real. There are laws against that kind of stuff. Maybe this weirdo really has discovered a miracle. Besides, what do we have to lose?"

TL: “Lihatlah ini!” ucap David, ingin mempercayai bahwa Miracle Life adalah jawaban dari masalah mereka. “Mereka tidak bisa menggunakan trik kamera dalam iklan dan mengatakan jika itu nyata. Jenis barang ini tidak melanggar hukum. Mungkin orang aneh ini benar-benar sudah menemukan keajaiban. Lagipula, Apa yang kita miliki?”

