CHAPTER 1

INTRODUCTION

The first chapter consists of background, significance, definition, and method of translation.

1.1 Background of Translation

There have been found various languages in every country. The language is very important because it helps people to communicate each other. People can understand what others mean if they have language, at least they have same language, so there is a communication between them. Keraf (2005) states that,"language is a system of communication that uses vocal symbols arbitrarily, also as communication tool that forms sound symbols from mouth". Meanwhile, according to Chaer (2007),"Language is a system. It means that language is formed by components that have same pattern constantly and can be understood." Although language has current pattern that is same, but if it uses by different speaker, it will be different in some elements such as phonological, morphological, syntax, etc. because language has various characteristic.

There are many languages in the world. It, of course, makes people hard to communicate with those who have different language. In this case, there is a role of translator or interpreter. Interpreteris a person who translates messages from SL (Source Language) into TL (Target Language), if there is a conversation between two persons who have different language, the interpreter will be a third person who will translate messages from SL into TL. For example, when an Indonesian is talking to an Englishman, an interpreter will receive messages in Bahasa, the interpreter will change the messages first, in his or her mind, then telling it to an Englishman in English. Aninterpreter or translator has to know everything about translation, like methods, strategies, and techniques that is used in translating texts.

Translation is a process of moving message from SL into TL. It means a translator should be expert in the SL and the TL. Translation is also a process of transferring meanings in source language into target language. Catford (1965) states that,"translation is an operation performed on language: a process of substituting a text in one language for a text in another". In rendering SL into TL, the form of SL has to be replaced by form of TL and the meaning should be equivalent. Nida and Taber (1964) say that,"in translating the message, the meaning should be closely natural and equivalent."

It is undeniable fact that nowadays, translation becomes a necessary in life especially in getting information. Today, people can receive information from around the world, which means there is information in various languages. For Indonesian, of course, that information needs to be translated. One of these information forms is book. There is fiction book such as novel and non-fiction books such as scientific, technological, historical and environmental that needs to be translated to Indonesian. Base on that issue, the writer is interested to translate book entitled "The KGB", which is recommended by Nuansa Cendikia Publisher. This is a historical book that tells about a huge Russia's secret police organization named KGB (*Komitat Gosudarstvennoi Bezopastnosti* or State Committee for Security). All about KGB is in this book, from the information what the KGB is, the members of KGB until describing how KGB is operated. In translating this book, the writer will use some methods that support the process of translating. Then, the writer expects the translation of this book will be useful for all readers.

1.2 Purpose of Translation

Base on the background above, there are purposes in this study as follows:

1. To fulfill final report of D3 English Department Program.

2. To apply theory of translation methods in translating "The KGB".

3. To help the readers understand the content of book in Indonesian version.

1.3 Significance of Translation

The translation has significances involve theoretically and practically, as follows :

1. Theoretically, the translation project can show the development of the theories about the method of translation, the process of translation, and the result of translation

2. Practically, the translation project helps the writer to develop knowledge about translation. Then, this is also expected to help the readers, especially for Indonesian students to support their study, as well as those who are interested in translating historical books.

1.4 Definition of Translation

According to Larson (1984:15) translation method is divided into two categories. First category is literal translation. Secondly, idiomatic translation. By literal translations, he means, the translation faithfully follows the form of the SL. On the other hand, the idiomatic translation tries to convey the meaning intended by the SL writer in a natural form of the receptor language. Larson (1984: 16) then adds that in applying the literal translation, there is rarely a true literal translation. The methods spread in the continuum from very literal, to literal, to modified literal, to near idiomatic, idiomatic, and unduly free.

1.5 Method of Translation

Method is a way of doing something especially in accordance with a definite plan (Machali, 2000: 48). In the process of translating, the writer will refer to the methods of translation by Peter Newmark (1988: 45). Newmark divide his methods into two big groups: (1) method that give an emphasis in source language and (2) method that give an emphasis in target language, as follows::

The methods closest to the source language

a) **Word-for-word Translation**.

The Source Language is translated word by word. The main use of word-for-word translation is either to understand the mechanics of the SL or a difficult text as a pre-translation process.

e.g.

SL : I am a student.

TL : Saya adalah Murid.

b) **Literal Translation**.

The SL grammatical forms are converted to their nearest target language equivalent. However, the lexical words are translated out of context.

e.g.

SL :There is nothing in this room

TL : Tidak ada apa-apa di ruangan ini.

c) **Faithful Translation**.

This method tries to reproduce the precise contextual meaning of the original within the constraint of the TL grammatical structures. It transfers cultural words and faithfully follows the SL grammatical forms.

e.g.

SL : Ben is too well aware that he is naughty.

TL : Ben terlalu menyadari bahwa ia nakal.

d) **Semantic Translation**.

This method concerns the aesthetic value (that is the beautiful and natural sound)of the SL text. In addition, the method compromises on an appropriate meaning. So, that no assonance, or repetition jars in the translation. Further, it may translate less important cultural words by culturally functional terms but not by cultural equivalent.

e.g.

SL: Keep off the grass.

TL: Jauhi rumput ini.

The methods closest to the target language

a) **Free Translation**.

Free translation is the translation, which is notbonded by structure and manner. This method is a so-called 'intralingual translation'.

e.g.

SL: The flowers in the garden.

TL: Bunga yang tumbuh di kebun.

b) **Adaptation**.

This method is the freest form of translation. It is frequently used for plays (comedies) and poetry. The deplorable practice of having a play poem literally translated and then rewritten by an established dramatist or poet has produces many poor adaptations, but other adaptations have 'rescued' plays.

e.g.

SL   : Elisabeth will marry with John

TL   : John akan menikahi Elisabeth

c) **Idiomatic Translation**.

Idiomatic translation reproduces the message of the source text but tend to distort nuances of meaning by preferring colloquialisms and idioms where these do not exist in the original.

e.g.

SL: Excuse me?

TL: Maaf, apa amksud anada?

d) **Communicative translation**.

This method 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.

e.g.

SL: Beware of dog!

TL: Awas anjing galak!

According to Fawcett (1997), there are eight methods or techniques of translation:

1. **Borrowing**

Borrowing is the taking of words directly from one language into another without translation. For example:

SL: Bank

TL: Bank

2. **Calque**

A calque or loan translation is a phrase borrowed from another language and translated literally word-for-word. For example:

SL: Fit and proper test

TL: Uji kelayakan & kepatutan

3. **Literal Translation**

It is a word-for-word translation that can be used in some languages depending on the sentence structure. For example:

SL: I don't like the way you look at me.

TL: Aku tidak suka cara kamu memandangku.

4. **Transposition**

This is the process where parts of speech change their sequence when they are translated (a shift of word class). For example:

SL: However many of us do not know the tower's past history on why it is built.

TL: Bagaimanapun, banyak yang tidak tahu kisah dibalik dibangunnya menara ini.

5. **Modulation**

Modulation consists of using a phrase that is different in the source and target language to convey the same idea. For example:

SL: I cut my finger

TL: Jariku teriris

6. **Equivalence**

It expresses something in a completely different way, for example when translating idioms or advertising slogans. For example:

SL: Don't cry over spoiled milk

TL: Nasi sudah menjadi bubur

7. Adaptation

Adaptation occur when something specific to one language culture is expressed in a totally different way that is familiar or appropriate to another language culture. For example:

SL: As white as snow

TL: Seputih kapas

8. Compensation

Compensation can be used when something cannot be translated, and the meaning that is lost is expressed somewhere else in the translated text. For example:

SL: You

TL: Anda, kamu