

CHAPTER I

INTRODUCTION

This chapter presents the background of translation, purpose of translation, significances of translation, theory and method of translation.

1.1 Background of Translating “*The Boy Who Knew Everything (Chapter 1-7)*”

Language is an important thing which is a human life to interact with each other. The language is often used by human to communicate in their daily activity. In Oxford Dictionary (2015:834), “language is the system of communication in speech and writing that is used by people of a particular country or area”. It means, language is the basic of the communication to get information about anythings.

There are many different languages in the world, which is an English. Mostly, the information uses English because English is international language that used by many people in the world. People have to understand about translation from Source Language (SL) to Target Language (TL) to get the information clearly. The translation is the process of translating words or texts from one language (the source) into another (the target). Catford (1980:20) stated, “translation is the replacement of textual material in one language by equivalent textual material in another language”. It means, we need to know the language so that we can understand the meaning all about the informations.

The translator has to know the meaning and purpose of the texts. Translator needs skill in writing, speaking, and translation methods mastery. In

this case, the writer tries to translate a book entitled “THE BOY WHO KNEW EVERYTHING” to practice this method and find out the meaning of contents and make a translation result which is easy to understand. The purpose of the writer to translating this novel is for making some exercises within the translation in the concept of finding the difficulties of every words or sentences on it . In this novel consist a lot of idiomatics, literature sentences, grammaticals, comparison words and the other difficulties that had been found by the writer it makes open the main idea, not only for the writer herself but also for the reader.

The contents of this book is about story which learned that there were real boy who did know everythings. His name is Conrad Harrington III , he didn't want to be a super genius; he just wanted to live as a normal human. A lot of people loved him because he was the kindly boy and also there is a man who made Conrad to be his son even his father didn't love him. Conrad could make his village which he is stayed on being a different village to the point of successfull and also he made himself built the laboratory of farming.

1.2 Purpose of Translation

Based on background above, the writer identifies the purpose of those translations, there are:

1. To improve the translation skill.
2. To add and absorb new English vocabulary size.
3. To help the Indonesian people readers understand the contents of this book in Indonesian version.

1.3 Significance of Translation

The purpose of this assignment have benefits both theoretically and practically, they are:

1. Theoretically, this final report truly useful for the writer in the translating process project and it can show the theories development about the translation strategies.
2. Practically also will be useful for comprehending the contents of the book either as a conclusion or as a whole from the book. Not only for the writer this final report can help the other writers and student translators in increasing their translation skill.

1.4 Theory of Translation

Generally, the translation is a process of the language changing (source language) to another language (target language) by considering equivalence and language structures. According to Newmark (1988b:45) “Translation is rendering the meaning of a text into another language in the way that the author intended the text. It means, that translation not only translating the language but also the translator should transfer the meaning of the text”. Besides, The translator has to learn the way or translation techniques, but also the translation methods and proper meaning of one word, phrase, sentence and even more on the target language.

1.5 Methods of Translation

There are some experts that had stated translation methods, but in this final report the writer will explain the translation methods by Newmark (1988b:45-45) only. There are eight translation methods by Newmark (1988b:45-47), as follows:

- a. **Word for word translation:** in which the SL word orders is preserved and the words translated singly by their most common meanings, out of context. For example:

- **SL:** Conciuousness is action.

TL: Kesadaran adalah tindakan.

- **SL:** I go to school.

TL: Saya pergi ke sekolah.

- b. **Literal translation:** in which the SL grammatical constructions are converted to their nearest TL equivalents, but the lexical words are again translated singly, out of context. For example:

- **SL:** I can't do it in this hand.

TL: Aku tidak bisa melakukan di tangan ini.

- **SL:** How is one to have that awareness.

TL: Bagaimana seseorang memiliki kesadaran tersebut.

c. **Faithful translation:** it attempts to produce the precise contextual meaning of the original within the constraints of the TL grammatical structures. For example:

- **SL:** Ben is too well aware that he's naughty.

TL: Ben menyadari terlalu baik-baik bahwa ia nakal.

- **SL:** It's raining cats and dogs.

TL: Hujan kucing dan anjing.

d. **Semantic translation:** which differs from faithful translation only in as far as it must take more account of the aesthetic value of the SL text. For example:

- **SL:** He is a book-worm.

TL: Dia (laki-laki) adalah orang yang suka sekali membaca.

- **SL:** She lose her weight.

TL: Dia menurunkan berat badannya.

e. **Adaptation:** which is the freest form of translation, and is used mainly for plays (comedies) and poetry; the themes, characters, plots are usually preserved, the SL culture is converted to the TL culture and the text is rewritten. For example:

- **SL:** As white as snow.

TL: Seputih kapas.

- **SL:** Like father like son.

TL: Buah jatuh tidak jauh dari pohonnya.

f. **Free translation:** it produces the TL text without the style, form, or content of the original. For example:

- **SL:** He came down carrying a cloth bag printed in bright flowers.

TL: Dia datang membawa tas pakaian dengan motif bunga-bunga.

- **SL:** There is no life without relationship.

TL: Tidak ada hidup tanpa adanya suatu hubungan.

g. **Idiomatic translation:** it reproduces the message of the original but tends to distort nuances of meaning by preferring colloquialisms and idioms where these do not exist in the original. For example:

- **SL:** He is a thief.

TL: Dia panjang tangan.

- **SL:** He is a arrogantman.

TL: Dia besar kepala.

h. **Communicative translation:** it 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. For example:

- **SL:** Beware of the dog!

TL: Awas anjing galak!

- **SL:** Do you want me to get your cost?

TL: Mau saya ambikan jaketnya?

The writer refers to the translation method by Newmark (1988b: 45-47) in the process translate this book, there are:

1. **Literal translation:** in which the SL grammatical constructions are converted to their nearest TL equivalents, but the lexical words are again translated singly, out of context. For example:

- **SL:** My father has a terrible secret.

TL: Ayahku memiliki sebuah rahasia yang mengerikan.

- **SL:** Your father is a very smart man.

TL: Ayahmu seorang laki-laki yang sangat pintar.

In translating this sentence, the writer used literal translation because it is transferred by looking grammatical structure.

2. **Free translation:** it produces the TL text without the style, form, or content of the original.

- **SL:** At the moment he had his arms crossed over his chest and a stormy look on his brow.

TL: Pada saat itu dia mendapatkan lengannya menyilang di dadanya, serta alisnya yang berantakan.

- **SL:** Conrad held her gaze.

TL: Conrad memandangnya.

In this case, the SL used the sentence “*Crossed over his chest*” , “*Stormy look on his brow*” and “*held her gaze*” in the sentence, if the writer translate to TL its means, “*tanda silang di atas dadanya*” , “*terlihat heboh pada halisnya*” and “*menggenggam tatapannya*” but it is not appropriate with the context sentence. The writer used the sentence “*Lengannya menyilang di dadanya*”, “*Alisnya yang berantakan*” and “*memandangnya*” to complete this sentence. So the writer used this method in the process of translation.

3. **Idiomatic translation:** it reproduces the message of the original but tends to distort nuances of meaning by preferring colloquialisms and idioms where these do not exist in the original. Example:

- **SL:** Being invisible didn’t automatically open doors for you.

TL: Usaha adalah kunci dasar kesuksesan.

- **SL:** A forest fire of goose bumps exploded up her neck.

TL: Bulu kuduknya berdiri.

The writer used idiomatic translation because when translating this sentence, the writer translated depending on meaning in TL (Target Language).