

CHAPTER I

INTRODUCTION

1.1 Background of Translating *Children's Knowledge Bank Explorer*

There are many languages in the world, 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. Every countries have different language, one of them is English. English the one of the most language commonly used in the world, because is an international language. Everybody can be easy to communicate with foreigner in other countries and for sharing various things as knowledge. Knowledge can be spreading to the whole world in various form as a book. They have an access easily to conveying information and knowledge. There are some kinds of books have been translated from english into indonesian as a novel, comic, encyclopedia etc.

Translation is a process of transferring another language except the meaning. Wilss and Noss (1982) said that, translation is a transfer process which aims at the transformation of a written SL text into an optimally equivalent TL text, and which requires the syntactic, the systematic and the pragmatic understanding and analytical processing of the SL. People need translate to understand what their want to speak, read and to understand the meaning.

It has benefits and the writer interested to translate with encyclopedia book entitled "Children's Knowledge Bank Explorer", this enchylopedias book explains about basic science in various branches of science. It can be used to find information on a wide range of topics. All the topics are discussed in brief and compact terms. The writer translate the book of Encyclopedia, in Oxford dictionary (2015:482), is a book or set of books giving information about all areas of knowledge or about different areas of

one particular subject, usually arranged in alphabetical order, a similar collection of information on a website or cd-room, an online encyclopedia. Then the reason I choose this book to fulfill the assignment final report on English Vocational State Islamic University of Bandung. In general, for all and specially for childrens, so it makes easier to facilitate the reader, especially children who do not understand English, so they can understand the content of this book. The writer is chose two contents of the book to translate in Indonesian language, there are human body and plants. both of the unit give a new informantion for the people who have know about they topic.

1.2 Purposes of Translating Children's Knowledge Bank Explorer

The purposes of this final report are :

1. To fulfill of the requirements for Degree Diploma III English Vocational Program;
2. To improve translation skill;
3. To add vocabulary; and
4. To add knowledge from the content of translated book;

1.3 Significance of Translating Children's Knowledge Bank Explorer

The significannce of the preparation of this final report can be described as follows :

1. Theoritically, procses on translating in this final report give a profit for translator to showing the learning while studing in Degree Diploma III English Vocational Program.
2. Practically, to knowing the content of the book that easier to understand not only the translator but the reader especially for children.
3. This final report is expected to be a reference for the other project in translating.

1.4 Theories of Translation

Nida and Taber (1969 : 12), state that “Translation consists of reproducing in the receptor language the closest natural equivalence of the source language message, first in terms of meaning and secondly in terms of style”. The equivalence of meaning is important on the process of translation and it’s to be a core, although to match of meaning is impossible. Because the facts show all aspects of the terms are in the source language, is not always covered when translated into target language.

Translation is the replacement of textual material in source language by equivalent textual material in target language (Catford in Djuharie, 2013: 11). According to opinion above on translation is not just transferring the word of source language into target language with equivalent meaning.

1.5 Method of Translation

According to Newmark (1981:45-47) Translation is a craft consisting in the attempt to replace a written message or statement in on language by the same message and statement in another language.

1.5.1 Word-for-word Translation

It is this often demonstrated as interliner translation, with The TL immediately below the SL words. The SL word-order is preserved and the words translated singly by their most common meaning out of context. Cultural word are translated the main use of word-for-word translation is their to understand the mechanics of the source language or [o constue a difficult text as a pre-t ran slat ion process.

1.5.2 Literal Translation

The SL grammatical constructions forms are converted 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*.

1.5.3 Faithful Translation

A faithful translation attempts to reproduce the precise contextual meaning of the original within the constraints of the TL grammatical structures. It 'transfers' cultural words and preserves the degree of grammatical and lexical 'abnormality' (deviation from SL norms) in the translation. It attempts to be completely faithful to the intentions and the text-realisation of the SL writer.

1.5.4 Semantic Translation

Differs from 'faithful translation' only in as far as it must take more account of the aesthetic value (that is, the beautiful and natural sounds 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 words by culturally neutral third or functional terms but not by cultural equivalents – *une nonne 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.

1.5.5 Adaptation Translation

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.

1.5.6 Free Translation

Reproduces the matter without, 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.

1.5.7 Idiomatic Translation

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- (Authorities as diverse as Seteskovitch and Stuart Gilbert tend to this form of lively, 'natural' translation).

1.5.8 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.

There are some of the methods by Newmark that the writer used in this final report are :

a. Literal Translation

Literal translation is to translate as closely the form of the target language, attempts to convey the same meaning in TL text as in the original by using the appropriate expression and using words that are natural. The example:

1. The blue stars are large and hot and brilliant (p59)
Bintang biru lebih besar, panas dan terang
2. Their source of energy is the magnetic fields surrounding the sunspots (p64)
Sumber energinya adalah bagian magnetik disekitar bintik matahari.

b. Free Translation

Used translate the general meaning, it means the TL text to translate without the style, or content of the original as a natural meaning. So the translation can be naturally understood. The example:

1. A time spell as low as ten minutes (pg25)

Dalam kurun waktu kurang lebih 10 menit

2. It is a non-violent and peace-loving being. (pg42)

Gajah ramah dan penyayang.

c. Communicative Translation

Communicative translation is constantly concertrated on the reader. Making the smoother, and easier to read. Communicative translation 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 reader. The example:

1. Do you know why people have skin of different colours? Pg (20)

Tahukah kamu mengapa setiap orang memiliki warna kulit yang berbeda?

2. Do you know how the nose detects smell?

Tahukah kamu bagaimana hidung bisa mencium bau?