

# CHAPTER I

## INTRODUCTION

This chapter consists of background of translation, purpose of translation, significance of translation, theories of translation and method of translation.

### 1.1 Background of Translation

Language is a tool to express inner thoughts and emotions, make sense of complex and abstract thought, to learn to communicate with others, to fulfill our wants and needs, as well as to establish rules and maintain our culture. Every word has or expresses a concept or meaning, it has meaning, for example, when we say “book” it means something to read. We can conclude that language is the most important aspect in human life.

Translation is one area of language study whose role is quite vital in communication and transfer of knowledge especially in written language. It is important because there is a great number of language in the world that needs the process of translation in order that people from another country with different language understand what is written.

Translation has two types. There are translation and interpreting. According to, Newmark (1988:5), “Translation is rendering the meaning of a

text into another language in the way that the author intended the text”. Meanwhile, interpreting is defined as Shuttleworth dan Cowie (1997: 83) “Interpreting is a term used to refer to the oral translation of a spoken message or text”. From the definition it can be explained that the interpreting is a process of transferring verbal message from the source language to the target language.

Translation is usually used to translate a text, book or something which foreign language. Nowadays, we can easily get book in foreign language, for example English text book. To easier the reader, it needs translation from English into first language to make it readable.

The writer translated a book of encyclopedia. Encyclopedia is defined as a book or a set of books giving information about knowledge or about different areas of one particular subject, usually arranged in alphabetical order a similar collection of information on a website or cd rom, Oxford (2010:482). This book entitled “*The Pictorial Encyclopedia*” written by Petter Haddock Limited, Bridlington, England. I am translation chapter 4-6 such as Dangerous Journey, Wars and Warrior and Names to Remember. The reason I choose this book is because I am interested in the story on this book, we can know names, men and women who have journeyed the countries of the world, big wars and little wars for thousands and years but in every conflict there have been men and women outstanding bravery, and names to

remember such as Thomas Edison, the great inventor, and Neil Armstrong, the first man to step on to the moon, women like Marie Curie with her husband Pierre, who first discovered radium, boys like Wolfgang Mozart who could write an opera when he was only twelve years of age. Even would be assassins, Guy Fawkes for instance, are famous today. This book tells a history that may be remembered when we read it.

## **1.2 Purpose of Translation**

The purpose of this translation are:

1. To fulfill the final assignment for Diploma III English Vocational.
2. To improve the skill on translating.
3. To add the English vocabulary.
4. To know the content of the book
5. To share the knowledge from that book.

## **1.3 Significance of Translation**

Translation has much significance for the writer and the readers. The writer gets new vocabulary and more knowledge about encyclopedia and the history in this book. For the readers, they can know how to solve the difficulties with translation methods and to increase their skill about translation.

## **1.4 Theory of Translation**

Translation theory is not a solution for all problems that appear in the process of translation. The understanding about general concept of translation theory is important and useful for the translation. We should check again about language used, spelling, meaning, so that it can guarantee full quality of translation result before communicated back to readers. Generally, the translation is a process of the language changing Source Language to Target Language by considering equivalence and language structures. According to Newmark (1988:5) “Translation is rendering 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, sentences and even more on the target language.

## **1.5 Methods of Translation**

Newmark (1988) mentions the difference between translation methods and translations procedures. He write that, “while translation methods relate to whole texts, translation procedures are used for sentences and the smaller units of language” (p. 18). To facilitate a translation process people use the translation method in other to get a good translation result.

There are some methods of translation by Newmark:

### **1.5.1 *Word-for-word translation***

In which the Source Language word order is preserved and the words translated singly by their most common meaning, out of context. Cultural words are translated literally.

### **1.5.2 *Literal translation***

In which the Source Language grammatical construction are converted to their nearest Target Language equivalents but the lexical words are again translated singly, out of context.

### **1.5.3 *Faithful translation***

In which this method attempts to reproduce the precise contextual meaning of the original within the constraints of the Target Language grammatical structures. It transfers cultural words and preserves the degree of grammatical and lexical abnormality (deviation from Source Language norms) in the translation.

### **1.5.4 *Semantic translation***

Semantic translation differs from 'faithful translation' only in as far as it must take more account of the aesthetic value (the beautiful and natural sounds) of the Source Language text.

### **1.5.5 *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.

### **1.5.6 *Free translation***

Free translation is the translation, which is, not bound structure and manner. In this translation, translator is usually paraphrase original text but SL manner, content and form are not used. In the free product, the text do not maintain the content of the original anymore and use the forms that are easier to understand and usually shorter than the original one.

### **1.5.7 *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.

### **1.5.8 *Communicative translation***

It is attempts to render the exact contextual meaning of the original is such a way that both content and language are readily acceptable and comprehensible to the readership.

In this translation, the writer used six methods of translation there are word for word translation, literal translation, free translation, idiomatic translation and faithful translation that used by writer to translate the book.

### **1.5.9 Word for Word**

SL: The attack on Pearl Harbour in Hawai.

TL: **Serangan terhadap Pearl Harbour di Hawai.** (Page 68, paragraph 1, line 1)

That example showed that SL word order is preserved and the words translated singly by their most common meaning, out of context.

### **1.5.10 Literal Translation**

SL: This epic journey has made the Oregon trail word famous.

**TL: Perjalanan epik ini telah membuat jejak Oregon terkenal di dunia.** (Page 49, paragraph 4, line 5)

That example showed that SL grammatical construction are converted to their nearest TL equivalents, but the lexical words are again translated singly, out of context. The SL as can as possible translated nearest to the meaning.

#### **1.5.11 Free Translation**

SL: His name was Christopher Columbus and he discovered America.

**TL: Namanya Christopher Columbus dan dia yang menemukan Amerika.** (Page 50, paragraph 2, line 5)

That example showed TL do not maintain the content of the original anymore and use the forms that are easier to understand and shorter than the original one.

#### **1.5.12 Idiomatic Translation**

SL: Singed the King of Spain's beard.

**TL: Raja Spanyol kebakaran jengot.** (Page 86, paragraph 4, line 6)



In this example translation TL reproduces the message of the SL but tend to distort nuances of meaning by preferring colloquialisms and idioms.

### 1.5.13 Faithful Translation

SL: Colombus though he had reached islands off the east coast of China.

TL: **Colombus mengira ia sudah sampai di pulau-pulau pesisir China.** (Page 51, paragraph 6, line 1)

In this example translation SL reproduce the precise contextual meaning of the original within the constraints of the TL grammatical structures.

