

CHAPTER I

INTRODUCTION

In this chapter, the writer discuss the background of translation, the purpose of translation, the significance of translation, and method of translation. The writer would like to provide some methods that used in translating with the example.

1.1 Background of Translation

Language is a tool of communication, either verbal or non verbal. Therefore, language has an important role in daily activity. According to Alwasiyah (1993:82) Language is a system of arbitrary, vocal symbols which permits all people in a given culture, or other people who have learned the system of that culture, to communicate or to interact.

In the world, everything is written and spoken in English especially knowledge field, such as technology, science, medical, agriculture, economy, literature and we have to absorb them well. Therefore, the translation of English books to other languages is very important to have the people who not mastering English-language so that they can read the book and understand its content.

Communication is the activities of meaning exchanging, ideas, feeling, and information. Which is everyone has character to make a message, to change content and meaning, and to respond it. The purpose is a communicant can receive a message that send by communicators.

Translation is important for this era because it can make the communication easy with different language. According to Newmark (1988: 5): "Translation is rendering the meaning of text into another language in the way that the author intended the text." The translation gives many contributions to language, the translation products exists in almost every aspect of human life and the most popular translation product is in literary works translation.

Bassnet (1980:2) mentioned that "Translation involves the rendering of the SL text into the TL as to ensure that the surface meaning of the two will be approximately similar and the structures of the SL will be preserves as closely as possible but no so closely that the TL structures will be seriously destroyed".

Based on this explanation there are two things In translation which have to be considered . first is the meaning of SL has to be conveyed in TL, and then second is the structures of TL is designed as closely as possible to its SL without seriously distorting TL structures.

1.2 The Purpose of Translation

The purposes of this translation are:

1. To fulfill the final requirement for Diploma III English Translation Program;
2. To improve the skill on translating;
3. To add knowledge about short story;
4. To add vocabularies.
5. To introduce the various of flora and fauna in the sea.

6. To teach the children about goodness such as helpful, brave and unpretentious.

1.3 Significance of Translation

The significance of the translation for the writer as the student of English Translation Diploma program is that can help the writer to be a good translator.

There are two significances of translation as follow:

1. Theoretical signification
 - a. It can be used as reference for the next study.
 - b. It will increase the knowledge about translating process.
2. Practical signification
 - a. For helping students of English translation in translating a book.
 - b. For practicing the quality in translating the book, especially for the writer self.

1.4 Method of Translation

Methodology is one part of translation study. Newmark (1988:81) stated that "Translation procedure is different from translation method." In his opinion, translation method is one way to whole of translate. Whereas, translation procedure is translate to sentence.

Newmark (1988), stated the method of translation are divided into eight types as follows:

1. Word-for-word translation

This is often demonstrated 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. The main use of word-for-word translation is either to understand the mechanics of the source language or to construe a difficult text as a pre-translation process.

2. Literary translation

The SL grammatical constructions 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.

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 'transfer' 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-realization of the SL writer.

4. Semantic translation

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 sound) 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 word by culturally neutral third or functional

terms but not by corporal cloth-and it may make other small concession to the readership. The distinction between 'faithful' and 'semantic' translation 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.

5. Adaptation

This is the 'freest' form of translation. It is used mainly for plays (comedies) and poetry; the themes, characters, plots are usually preserved, the SL culture converted to the TL cultural and the text rewritten by an established dramatist or poet has produced many poor adaptation, but other adaptations have 'rescued' period plays.

6. Free translation

Free translation reproduces the matter without 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.

7. Idiomatic translation

Idiomatic translation reproduced 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 Seleskovitch and Stuart Gilbert tend to this form of lively, 'natural' translation.)

8. 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.

In translating the book "Billy the Squid" the writer used several methods, there are:

1. Word-for-word translation

The writer uses this method when the sentence of the book is simple, use common word, and easy to understand.

For example:

'Help, somebody, help!' came a muffled cry from somewhere inside the shipwreck. 'Help us!'

'Tolong, seseorang, tolong!' datang sebuah rintihan tangis dari sebuah tempat di samping kapal karam. 'Tolong kami!'

2. Free Translation

Sometime in translating writer understand the meaning of sentence or paragraph but cannot explain it in target language.

This method can be used to solve the problem.

Example:

“Wiping his mouth with a huge claw, the lobster staggered towards the waitress, who glided backwards to avoid him. Quickclaw was too quick for her and grabbed one of her fins, spinning her round to face him.”

“Sambil menyeka mulutnya dengan cakarinya yang besar, si lobster berjalan terhuyung-huyung mendekati pelayan yang secara refleks menghindarinya. Tetapi Quickclaw terlalu cepat dan mencapit salah satu siripnya dan berputar mengelilinginya.”

3. Adaptation

A few sentences are translated using this method because there are some western culture and it's not appropriate with Indonesian culture. So, the writer should convert from SL culture into TL one. So, it can be understood by the readers. Here are some sentences that can be translated by this method.

Example:

‘Sheriff, sheriff! We’ve been robbed,’ interrupted a *Halibut* with a black eye as he rushed into the sheriff office.”

“Sheriff, sheriff! Kami telah kerampoakan,” sela seekor Halibut yang bermata hitam sambil tergopoh-gopoh masuk ke kantor sherrif.”

The writer just used three of methods because the book special for children, short story. It is no need many method. Word-for-word used when the SL simple to translated, free translation used when the writer difficult to explained but the writer understand with meaning the book, and last method is adaptation, this methode used when SL no appropriate to TL.

