

CHAPTER I

INTRODUCTION

This chapter contains background of translation, purposes of translation, significances of translation, and methodology of translation.

1.1 Background of Translation

A translation is a piece of writing or speech that has been translated from different language. According to Catford (1969:20), translation is the replacement of textual material in one language (SL) by equivalent textual material in another language (TL). It can be said that in translation, there are Source Language (SL) and Target Language (TL). Source language is one language that is in source text or original text that will be a material to be translated. Whereas, target language is the other language that is a result of translating of source language. There is another opinion from the expert about definition of translation, according to Brislin (1976), translation is the general term referring to the transfer of thoughts and ideas from one language (source) to another (target), whether the languages are in written or oral form; whether the languages have established orthographies or do not have such standardization or whether one or both languages is based on signs, as with sign languages of the deaf. Brislin said that translation is not only process of rendering text, but also process of transferring of thoughts and ideas from one language to another one. It is true, because in process of translation, is not only translating, but also it has to transfer thoughts or ideas that are in source text, so that it can be readable.

In translation, there are translator and translating. Translator is a person whose job is translating writing from one language to another one. So, the translator will do translating process. Translating is process of translation text that will produce a translation. Both of them are also important in process of translation, because it can produce a good translation result.

An object used in translation process of this translation is a book entitled "A Charles Dickens Selection" created by Peter Thomas. The content of this book is about theories of life. Began with where a baby is from until the classification of living creatures. The writer got this book from my friends. Firstly, the Department where the writer has studied, gave two choices for finishing final report. There are research and translation. The writer chose the translation as the final report, because the writer thinks that translation is more interest than research, and actually the writer wants to be a profesional translator in the future. Doing translation will add many vocabularies and practice the skill in translating well, so the writer tried to search a source book to be translated. Finally, my friend gave the first book as a source book that will be translated for the final assignment, but the writer is not really sure to translate that book, because the content is very complicated. Finally, the writer got this book to be translated, because the writer felt the book is readable and the words are easy to understand.

1.2 Purpose of Translation

There are some purposes in this translation, such as :

1. To find some methods which are appropriate used to translating this book.
2. To help the readers understanding the contents of book in another version.
3. To add knowledge about Sains that explained in this book.

1.3 Significance of Translation

There are some significances in this translation, theoretically and practically such as :

1. Theoretically, the final report can show the development of the theories about methods of translation and the result of translation.
2. Practically, the final report can help to increase their knowledge about methods of translation. This is also useful as a reference for others in practicing of translation.

In this translation, there are some things that are expected it can be benefit to the readers.

1. The writer expects that either the writer or the reader can understand the contents of the book entitled "A Charles Dickens Selection" in both of versions, either in English Version or Bahasa.
2. It can be a material of discussion.
3. It can be reference to translate the other book.

In a word, the benefit of this translation is to give and add knowledge for the readers so that they can translate well many books.

1.4 Method of Translation

In this translation process, the writer tells about some methods of translation. There are eight methods of translation by Peter Newmark (1988), such as :

- Word-for-word translation : in which the SL word order is preserved and the words translated singly by their most common meanings, out of context.
- 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.
- Faithful translation: it attempts to produce the precise contextual meaning of the original within the constraints of the TL grammatical structures.
- 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.
- 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.
- Free translation : it produces the TL text without the style, form, or content of the original.
- 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.
- 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 (1988b: 45-47).

Another theory is from Fawcett (1997:34-41), the translation techniques is divided into eight types, there are :

- Borrowing is the taking of words directly from one language into another without translation.
- Calque or loan translation is a phrase borrowed from another language and translated literally word for word.
- Literal translation is word for word translation that can be used in some languages depending on the sentence structure.
- Transposition is the process where parts of speech change their sequence when they are translated.
- Modulation consists of using a phrase that is different in the source and target languages to convey the same idea.
- Reformulation/ Equivalence expresses something in a completely different.
- Adaptation occurs when something specific to one language culture is expressed in a totally different way that is familiar or appropriate to another language culture.
- Compensation can be used when something cannot be translated and the meaning that is lost is expressed somewhere else in the translated text.

Another theory is from Jean-Paul Vinay and Jean Dalbarnet (1958/1995). According to Vinay and Dalbarnet, there are seven methods of translation,

- Borrowing is the simplest of all methods of translation.
- Calque is a special kind of borrowing whereby a language borrows an expression form of another.
- Literal translation is the direct transfer of a SL text into a grammatically and idiomatically appropriate TL text.
- Transposition involves replacing one word class with another without changing the meaning of the message .
- Modulation is is a variation of the form of message, obtained by a change in the point of view.
- Equivalence, most equivalences are fixed and belong to a phraseological repertoire of idioms.
- Adaptation can be described as a special kind of equivalence, a situational equivalence.

In this translation, the writer only takes three methods of translation that will be used in translating, such as, literal translation, free translation, and communicative translation. The writer takes those methods because in this translation process most of translations from English to Bahasa that are done by the writer, use those methods. But, certainly there are some translations that use techniques of translation.

There are some explanations and examples about three methods of translation that are used by the writer to translate the book,

- 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 (Peter Newmark, 1988).

Translation was done literally, is not really difficult because it is basic method and often used by many people to translate text. Literal translation used to translating simple sentence, so the writer only translated the source text as appropriate as the original text.

There are some examples that are taken from the result of translation from English to Bahasa,

- SL :There were four little girls and two little boys, besides the baby who might have been either, and the baby's next successor who was as yet neither.

TL :*Ada empat gadis kecil dan dua anak kecil, selain bayi yang mungkin telah membaik, dan penerus bayi berikutnya yang belum membaik.*

Those examples show that there are not many changes of those sentences. The words of SL almost are translated word by word, there are only some replacement words that translated to TL.

- Free translation : it produces the TL text without the style, form, or content of the original (Peter Newmark, 1988).

In translating freely, it needs a creativity, because the writer does not only translate freely without concerning to structure or grammar of the sentence, the writer has to translate well without losing the original meaning of the sentence.

There is an example that is taken from the result of translation from English to Bahasa,

- SL :The baby protested with all its might.

TL :*Bayi itu protes dengan segala kekuatannya.*

The example shows that the difference between SL and TL, the word “beginning” from SL is translated freely become “asal mula”, and there is addition word “bertanya-tanya” in TL.

- 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 (1988b: 45-47).

Sometimes communicative translation is used in translating some words or sentences in way searching diction that more familiar in TL. It is done, so that the content of the book is more communicative and the reader is easy to read and understand it.

There is an example that is taken from the result of translation from English to Bahasa,

- SL : Thus advised, Mrs Pocket took it the order way, and got its head upon the table which was announcement to all present by a prodigious concussion.

TL : *Jadi disarankan, nyonya Pocket mengambil dengan cara, dan mendapatkannya diatas kepala meja yang diumumkan kepada semua yang hadir dengan bahwa itu dentuman yang keras.*

In that example, we can see in SL there is "prodigious concussion" and then translated to TL become "dentuman yang keras" is communicative and understand to people who read it.