

CHAPTER I

INTRODUCTION

This chapter presents the background of translation including the reason why the writer chooses the book to be translated. It also explains the purpose of translation, methodology of translation, and significance of translation for the readers generally and the writer especially.

1.1 Background of Translation

Translation is replacement the message and statement in another language. According to Newmark (1988: 45-47), translation is a craft consisting in the attempt to replace a written message and/or statement in another language. Newmark said that translation need a skill to interpret a written message or statement into another language. So, it can help to the readers who do not speak English and understand the content of the book.

In translation, there are translators and translating. Translator is a person who job is translating the text from one language to another one. So, the translators 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.

In this paper, the translator translated the book entitled “Istisna (manufacturing contract) in Islamic Banking and Finance Law and Practice” created by Muhammad Al-Bashir Muhammad Al-Amine. There are seven chapters that translated by the translator. The content of this book is about aspects of Istisna especially its role in economic development, areas of its applications, the criteria of project evaluation, security and risk management, insurance and the legal status of the consultant agent pertaining to Istisna.

The translator chooses this book because a translator was interested and the words are easy to understanding. The writer hopes this translation can be useful to the translators self as well as the readers.

1.2 Purpose of Translation

This following are some purpose in this translation, they are:

1. To fulfill a final report of D3 English Vocational Program;
2. To add knowledge and give information about this book;
3. To help the readers understanding the content this book in different version;
4. To be a reference for readers especially students of syariah and law;
5. To know the translators skill in translation.

1.3 Significance of Translation

There are also some significances of translation that can be used by the other translators and readers, as follows:

1. Its theory can explain the proper method and process in translating of this book. The theory and method are also used to solves problems to translate the motivation book that will increase the vocabularies.
2. The translation can give some information to the readers by content of the book and also the translation can be useful for the students to understanding and learn the content without difficulty.
3. The final report can help to increase their knowledge about methods of translation and can be used as reference for the next study. Also, this translation can give and add knowledge for the readers especially for students of English Program and students of syariah & law. So, they can translate well many books.

1.4 Process of Translation

The translation process of Istisna (manufacturing contract) In Islamic Banking and Finance Book, are:

1. Determine the book generally because the writer or translator needs to understand the content exactly. According to Newmark (1988:38) we can read the whole text two or three times, and find the intention, register, tone, mark the difficult words and passages and start translating only when you have taken your bearings.
2. And then, reading the sentence one by one and marking off the words or terms that we can't translate or unfamiliar.
3. Finding out the appropriate diction of the text, because when the diction is wrong, a sentence or text will be unachievable.
4. Determine the method before we are translating the text. It can help the translator to decide an appropriate method to translate.
5. Translate one to three times the result of translation, will be achievable for the readers and then we can edit to be the best one.
6. Analysis to make a perfect translation.

1.5 Method of Translation

The selection of method is considered for the following matters like the type of text, the target reader, intended of the author and the purpose of translation.

Newmark (1988: 45-47), translation methods 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 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 pretranslation process. (Newmark, 1988:45).

For example:

SL: "You are a beautiful girl in the world."

TL: "*Anda adalah seorang cantik di dunia*"

2. Literal 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. (Newmark, 1988:46).

For example:

SL: "I am a stupid student."

TL: *"Saya adalah seorang mahasiswa yang bodoh."*

3. Faithful Translation

According to Newmark (1988:46) that a faithful translation attempts to reproduce the precise contextual meaning of the original within the constraints of the TL grammatical structures.

For example:

SL: "Mr. Bean is too smart in knowing something."

TL: *"Tuan Bean sangat pintar dalam mengetahui sesuatu."*

4. Semantic Translation

This method 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 (Newmark:1988).

For example:

SL: "He is a bad egg."

TL: *"Dia (laki-laki) merupakan seorang yang suka sekali berbuat jahat."*

5. Adaptation Translation

It is used mainly for plays (comedies) and poetry; the themes, 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. (Newmark, 1988:46).

For example:

SL: "As white as snow. "

TL: " *Seputih kapas.* "

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, so-called 'intralingual translation', often prolix and pretentious, and not translation at all (Newmark, 1988:45-46).

For example:

SL: "The trees in the forest."

TL: " *Pohon-pohon yang tumbuh dihutan.* "

7. Idiomatic translation

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 Seleskovitch and Stuart Gilbert tend to this form of lively, 'natural' translation.) (Newmark, 1988:47).

For example:

SL: "Excuse me?"

TL: " *Maaf, apa maksud anda?* "

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. (Newmark, 1988:47).

For example:

SL: "Keep of the grass."

TL: "*Dilarang berjalan diatas rumput.*"

1.6 Strategy of Translation

The word strategy is used in many contexts. In translation studies many theorists have used the term translation strategies widely but with some considerable differences in the meaning and the perspective from which they look at it. A list of more general definitions of the word strategy is given below:

- A strategy is a long-term plan of actions designed to achieve a particular goal (Wikipedia Committee, n. d.).
- A systematic plan, consciously adapted and mentioned, to improve one's learning performance (Instruction Curriculum Reading Glossary, n. d.).
- A strategy is a planned, deliberate, goal-oriented (has an identifiable outcome) procedure achieved with a sequence of steps subject to monitoring and modification (Curriculum Learning Literate-Futures Glossary, n. d.).
- A set of explicit mental and behavioral steps used to achieve a specific outcome (Deep Trance, n.d.).

Clearly, these definitions are general and can be related to different fields of study. This study mainly concerns translation strategies, although the above-mentioned definitions can be narrowed down to this research field, as well. Translation strategies have their own characteristics, through which one can gain an appropriate understanding of them.

Generally speaking, a translator uses a strategy when s/he encounters a problem while translating a text; this means, when a translator translates a text literally, translation strategies may not be needed. Bergen (n. d.) mentions that strategies are not obvious and trivial. Although, when they translate word for word and use a dictionary, beginners in the area of translation think they have made a good translation; they do not understand that a problem still exists and changes must be made at some levels of the translation. Therefore, problem-solving is the most important function of the strategies

