

CHAPTER I

INTRODUCTION

This chapter consists of the background of *The Transfiguration of Man* Translation. The objective of translation which tells about the purpose of the book translation. Significance of translation explain about the benefit of the book translation either theoretically or practically. And the last is the theory of translation, it tells about theories of translation which supported by experts, and includes the method of translation, there are eight methods of translation.

1.1 Background of Translating *the Transfiguration of Man*

Translation is the solution in understanding the books or other materials or even the conferences as the supporting sources for the development of technology and science which are very important for all the people in the world. Many books and materials about technology and science are published; therefore it should be learned and understood by the people. Also, many meetings or conferences held in order to share the development of technology and science among the countries in the world.

However, many of those books and materials are published in foreign language, also, many meetings or conference are using foreign language which cannot be understood by the people who do not use that language as the means of communication in their daily life. Therefore, it is the role of translation to translate those books or materials and the conferences into the language which can be understood by the readers or participants, in this case is the Indonesian people with Bahasa Indonesia as the national language.

One aspect of the linguistic problems to be mastered by a translator is the structure, meaning the sequence of linguistic units that have relationship to each other. A translator who translates English text into Indonesian has to be competent in mastering both English and Indonesian language structure. It will make them capable in grasping the meaning embedded in the text accurately, and will allow them to transfer the same meaning correctly and appropriately using the suitable structure in the target language. Both English and Indonesian are different from each other both in their phonological and grammatical aspects.

As Nida (1974) states that each language possesses certain distinctive characteristics which give it a special character, e.g. words, building capacities, unique patterns of phrase orders, techniques for linking clauses into sentences, discourse markers and special discourse types such as poetry, proverbs and expressions. This study tries to find out the shifts in form and meaning in the Indonesian translation of English noun phrases. This is because the core of equivalence and shifts are in the form and meaning. In equivalence and shift, the meaning is more important than the form. Besides, equivalence focuses to cases where languages describe the same situation by different structure. As Vinay and Dalbernet (cited in Munday, 2001) states that equivalence refers to cases where languages describe the same situation by the different stylistic or structural means.

1.2 Objective of Translating *the Transfiguration of Man*

The objective of translation are;

- a. To find out the meaning of the new vocabulary and how to translate it;

- b. To Increase the translation skill.

1.3 Significance of translating

According to the theories that so many translation experts talking about, it can help the writer make a better translation. So that the result of the translation can be used as an additional knowledge and information for supporting the development of translation theory. And the other benefits are as an application of science translation ever obtained by the writer at the time of college.

1.4 Theory of Translation

Translate/Translation. If you consult an English dictionary, it will give the definition of the word “translate” as, “1. To give the sense or equivalent of in another language; change into another language” (F&W: 1422) or “carry over into one's own or another language.” Obviously, this definition is too broad and loose. This definition is almost the same as “interpret” which means to explain in other words. This would accommodate all the loose methods currently being used by liberal “translators” today.

1.4.1 Method of Translation

a. Word for word Translation

Word for word translation is the method of translation in which the SL word order is preserved and the words translated singly by their most common meanings, out of context and does not take grammar into account. The source language is translated word by word.

SL: Iam a smart student.

TL: Saya adalah seorang pintar murid.

b. Literal Translation

Literal translation is the rendering of text from one language to another “word for word” with or without conveying the sense of the original. In which the SL grammatical constructions are converted to their nearest TL equivalents, but the lexical words are again translated singly, out of context.

SL: Large drops of rain were beginning to fall.

TL: Tetesan hujan yang luas sedang mulai jatuh.

c. Faithful Translation

Faithful translation attempts to produce the precise contextual meaning of the original within the constraints of the TL grammatical structures. It transfers cultural word and faithfully follows the SL grammatical forms.

SL: Ben is too well aware that he's naughty.

TL: Ben menyadari terlalu baik bahwa dia nakal.

SL: Large drops of rain were beginning to fall.

TL: Tetesan air hujan yang lebat mulai jatuh.

d. Semantic Translation

Semantic translation differs from ‘faithful translation’ only in as far as it concerns and must take more account of the aesthetic value

that is the beautiful and natural sound of the SL text. In addition, the method compromises on an appropriate meaning. So, that no assonance, or repetition jars in the translation.

SL: He is a *book-worm*.

TL: Dia (laki-laki) adalah seorang yang suka sekali membaca.

e. Free Translation

Free translation produces the TL text without the style, form, or content of the original. Free translation is the translation, which is not bonded structure and manner.

SL: (Time May 28th, 1990):

“Hollywood Rage for Remakes”.

TL: (Suara Merdeka, 15 Juli 1990):

“Hollywood Kekurangan Cerita: Lantas Rame-Rame Bikin Film Ulang”.

f. Adaptation

Adaptation is the freest form of translation, and it is frequently used 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.

SL: Like father like son.

TL: Buah jatuh tidak jauh dari pohonnya.

g. Idiomatic Translation

Idiomatic translation reproduces the ‘message’ of the original or source text but tends to distort nuances of meaning by preferring colloquialisms and idioms where these do not exist in the original.

SL: He is a thief.

TL: Dia panjang tangan.

h. 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: 45-47).

SL: I would admit that I am wrong.

TL: Saya mengaku salah.

