

CHAPTER I

INTRODUCTION.

This chapter is an introduction which explains the background of translation, purpose of translation, significance of translation, and method of translation. There are as follows:

1.1 Background of The Translation Project

Language is a natural communication tool for people and it is important for them in their daily lives. Hall (1981): said “Language is the institution whereby humans communicate and interact with each other by means of habitually used oral-auditory arbitrary vocal symbols.” Based on definition above, language is an important element in life. There are many reasons why it is like that, one reason is because language is a tool of extraordinary for human being communication.

English position in Indonesia is the first foreign language. It can be proved that a foreign language has a great influence of the Indonesian language. According to the writer, English is an international language that is able to attract the attention of many circles. there are many English books, English papers, and English films in Indonesia but just some of Indonesian people can understand them, because most of them do not understand English, to solve this problem, translation is needed.

Translation is an activity transferring a language into another language without change the meaning, equivalent and culture. Nida and Taber (1969:12)

stated, “Translation consists of reproducing in the receptor language the closest natural equivalence of source language message, first in terms of meaning and secondly in terms of style”. That is, the translation is an attempt to reproduce the natural equivalent TL as close as possible to the SL message, first in terms of meaning and second in terms of the language.

Translating is not an easy thing, it takes a special skill as well as a qualified knowledge about translation. Because we not only change the language but also the meaning. There are some points that must be understood before translating a text, one of which is need to understand the contents and intent of the author in the source language.

Here the writer has the final report to translate a book that is use as a graduation requirement in Diploma III English Vocational program. The writer chose a book entitled “*The Boy Who Knew Everything*” written by Victoria Forester. This book is a middle grade novel by victoria Forester. The writer also interesting to translate this book, because it tells the story of the magic world but a lot of words that are difficult to understand but it becomes a challenge for the writer. This book speaks about the boy who knew everything, his name is Conrad Harrington III, he is doesn’t want to be super genius, he just wants to normal live.

1.2 Purpose of The Translation Project.

Based on the background above, the writer identify the purpose of this translation, there are:

1. To fulfill one of requirement for graduating of Diploma III English Vocational Program of faculty Adab and Humanity,

2. To improve the translation skill and add the English vocabulary size.
3. To help Indonesian people readers understand the content of this novel in Indonesia language version.

1.3 Significance of The Translation Project

The significance of this final report have benefits both theoretically and partially are; Theoretically, to apply theory which is learnt by all students of Diploma III English Vocational Program. Partially, to know the contents of the book that has been translated by the writer.

1.4 Methods of The Translation

Newmark define translation as “a craft consisting in the attempt to replace a written message and or a statement in one language by the same message and or statement in another language. A methods is very important in translation by a method the translator can decided what method that will be used to translate a text. In this of translation the writer using method from Newmark, because the method more easily understood. The appropriate method will be influenced to the result of translation. Newmark (1988:45) stated eight methods of translation. There are;

1. Word for word translation.

word In which the Source language word order is preserved and the words translated singly by their most common meanings, out of context.

SL : I go to school.

TL : Saya pergi ke sekolah.

SL : Asma gave me two tickets yesterday.

TL : Asma memberi dua tiket kemarin.

2. **Literal translation.**

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

SL : Look, little guy, you-all shouldn't be doing that.

TL : Lihat, anak kecil, kamu semua seharusnya tidak berbuat seperti itu.

SL : The Sooner or the later the weather will change.

TL : Lebih cepat atau lebih lambat cuaca akan berubah.

3. **Faithful translation:**

It interprets the exact contextual meaning of the original within the constraints of the Target Language grammatical structures.

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

TL : Ben menyadari terlalu baik.

SL : I have quite a few friends.

TL : Saya mempunyai samasekali tidak banyak teman.

4. **Semantic translation.**

Which differs from 'Faithful translation' only in as far as it must take more account of the aesthetic value of the Source Language text.

SL : She is a book-worm.

TL : Dia adalah seorang yang gemar membaca.

SL : She lose her weight.

TL : Dia menurunkan berat badannya.

5. **Adaptation.**

This is the 'freest' form of translation. It is mainly used for playing (comedies) and poetry, the themes, characters, plots are usually preserved, the Source Language culture is converted to the Target Language culture and the text is rewritten.

SL : As white as snow.

TL : Seputih kapas.

SL : Like father like son.

TL : Buah jatuh tidak jauh dari pohonnya.

6. **Free translation.**

It produces the Target Language text without the style, form, or content of the original.

SL : The flowers in the garden.

TL : Bunga-bunga yang tumbuh di kebun.

SL : There is no life without relationship.

TL : Tidak ada hidup tanpa adanya suatu hubungan.

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.

SL : I can relate to that.

TL : Aku mengerti maksudnya.

SL : She is a thief.

TL : Dia panjang tangan.

8. Communicative translation.

In which this method 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.

SL : Mary held her gaze.

TL : Mary memandangnya.

SL : Beware of the dog!

TL : Awas anjing galak!

