

CHAPTER I

INTRODUCTION

1.1 Background of *Our Knowledge of the External World Translation*

In this global era, there will be more development in our country especially in language. Language is a part of human life which cannot be separable, because language is very important. Someone can extend their intention and desire to other peoples by using language. With language someone can communicate or socialize with other peoples. Everyone has his/her own language which makes differences in language according to where they live whether it is in different regions or countries. Not only language, but they also have differences in terms of culture and others.

One of the best universal world languages is English. As a tool of global communication, English should be studied actively both oral and written. It is not impossible that the development of technology requires us to be more proactive in responding the global information. As the world's lingua franca, it not only as an academic requirement, but also as a global communication medium.

When we will know this English language and get all its meaning which is as a foreign language in our country; both from Indonesian to English or conversely, a good translation is needed. In order to know and make a good translation, we must have flair. This assumption could be true, but the more important is that the theory or method could help the translation more effiently and effectively. The translator has to have a way or technique to solve problems that occur during the translation process which Newmark called it a method. In

addition, Newmark (1988: 5) in his book “*A Textbook of Translation*” says, “It is rendering the meaning of a text into another language in the way that the author intended the text.” Thus, translation is a skill trying to replace the written message or statement of one language with the same message in another language.

To recognize how far the writer could be a good translator, the writer has to attempt to render one book as a training and final assignment. However, the writer has to find a publisher that readily give the writer book to translate it. The writer choose CV. Nuansa Cendekia publisher as her client because this publisher is one of publishers that usually launches translated books.

At the time, the publisher offered many books to the writer. Then, the writer chose one of the books to be translated which the title is “Our Knowledge of the External World” written by Bertrand Russell which is published by The New American Library.

The writer chooses this book to be translated because the book is for the use of anyone anywhere at no cost and with almost restriction. The book has essential thing about science, sense and the universe for someone who want to know about it, especially for me.

1.2 Purpose of the Translation

The final report is undertaken to fulfill the requirements in finishing Diploma III English Translation Program. Besides, the writer also makes some purposes are:

1. To add vocabularies that exist in the book of Our Knowledge of The External World

2. To add any knowledge about translation
3. To improve the skill and understand the translation process from English text into Indonesian text
4. To know how far the write could be a good translator.

1.3 Significance of the Translation

The final report give the significance particularly for the writer and the english students who are studying translation. The significances are:

1. Getting a good knowledge about theory and practice on translation
2. Getting a new vocabularies
3. Adding the experience for the writer to raise his ability in translation and the result of translation can increase the writer's knowledge.

1.4 Method of the Translation

Newmark (1988:45-47) has defined eight “methods” of translation. Further Newmark classified the translation methods into eight types: word for word translation, literal translation, faithful translation, semantic translation, adaptation, free translation, idiomatic translation, and communicative translation. He described the eight translation methods in a so called diagram V below:

SL emphasis

TL emphasis

Word-for-word translation

Adaptation

Literal translation

Free translation

Faithful translation

Idiomatic translation

Semantic translation

Communicative translation

Figure 1.1 The diagram V of Translation Methods

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) 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.

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 'transfers' 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-realisation 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 words by culturally neutral third or functional terms but not by cultural equivalents. The distinction between 'faithful' and 'semantic' translation is that the first is uncompromising and dogmatic, while the second is more flexible.

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 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.

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 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.)

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.

Therefore, to translate this book, the writer has used several methods to solve the problems that happen in the translating process. The methods that have used by the writer are:

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.

Example :

SL: *In that tradition, logic becomes constructive through negation.*

TL: Dalam tradisi itu, logika menjadi konstruktif melalui negasi.

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.

Example :

SL: *Philosophy, from the earliest times, has made greater claims, and achieved fewer results, than any other branch of learning.*

TL: Sejak dulu, filsafat telah membuat klaim yang lebih besar dan mencapai hasil yang lebih sedikit dibandingkan cabang ilmu lainnya.

3. 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.

Example :

SL: *The problems and the method of philosophy have, I believe, been misconceived by all schools, many of its traditional problems being insoluble with our means of knowledge, while other more neglected but not less important problems can, by a more patient and more adequate method, be solved with all the precision and certainty to which the most advanced sciences have attained.*

TL: Saya percaya bahwa masalah dan metode filsafat telah disalah fahami oleh semua sekolah. Banyak masalah tradisional (biasa) yang tidak terpecahkan dengan pengetahuan kita, sementara yang lainnya lebih diabaikan, padahal tidak sedikit

pula masalah yang penting bisa diselesaikan dengan metode yang lebih sabar dan lebih memadai dengan semua presisi dan kepastian terhadap apa yang telah dicapai oleh ilmu-ilmu yang paling maju.

