

CHAPTER I INTRODUCTION

This chapter is an introduction which explains the background of translation, the purpose of translation, method of translation, and theory of translation.

1.1 Background of Translation

People as social being live together in a society and interact one and other: in this case, language plays as big role for human life because it is used as a mean of communication. So many languages use all over the world that we are not able to master all of them. Sometimes we need to get the point of something that is spoken or written in a language that is different from ours. Such cases that can be found in many fields including education. As an example, there are many books written in foreign language such as English that are needed by the Indonesian students. Thus, we needed translation as a way to transfer meaning from source language into our own language and get the point.

Translation is a process of transferring meaning from a source language into target language Newmark (1988:5) gives a definition of translation, "Translation is rendering the meaning of a text into another language in the way that the author intended the text". In translation, translators are required not to make a change of meaning, but they are allowed to change the forms depends on the target language. In the book of Linguistic Theory of Translation, translation is as context transfer in Source Language with context comparison in the Target Language. Translation also emphasizes that context transfer must be correspond with pure context. Because comparison is really important in translating context (Catford in

Djuharie, 2014:11). Therefore, the translation process is used for knowing the Source Language. The translation process changes from Source Language into Target Language.

Moreover, translation also deals with semantic and cultural aspect. Hatim and Mason (1997:1) say, “Translating as an act of communication which attempts to relay, across cultural and linguistic boundaries, another act of communication (which may have been intended for different and different readers/listeners).” Writer has to change it to Target Language. With translation of this, reader and writer are able to understand the text from Source Language especially in events that are in the book.

Therefore, the writer has chosen this book because this book tells about history about conflict in Kenya and Africa. This book is interesting because has the same story like Indonesia. The writer also want to know about history about Kenya and Africa conflict. This history tells about UNHAPPY VALLEY. Histories explained in the book consist of Economic growth and the crisis of colonial administration, The provincial Administration and the KAU: the escalating conflict, Incubent authorities and collective violence, the dialectic of nationalism, and the colonial view. These events are happened in the Kenya history. This book is very interesting and simple, therefore the writer understands about Kenya history. In the other hand, reader can be involved in answering the questions found in the book.

1.2 Purpose of Translation

The purpose of translating the history teks are:

1.1.1 To help the readers understand a plot of the book

1.1.2 To help the readers understand the meaning of the book

1.1.3 got message of the translation from text unhappy valley

1.1.4 To apply method of translation in translating unhappy valley book

1.3 Significance of Translation

Theoretically, it knows about translation theories of Newmark and Nida. Therefore, the translation result is better. Practically, it can give knowledge to students, other writer, translation community, and readers. Therefore, the translation result can be motivation for all students of English Vocational Program. In increasing translation skill, translation project can help the writer. This project also is hoped to help the readers such as English students, other writer, translation community where people are studying at one of association of translation like HPI (Association of Indonesia Translators), Bahtera and also for people interested in translating the book of historically.

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1.4 Theory of translation

There are some definitions of translation. Nida & Taber (1969:12) state that translation consist of reproducing in the receptor language the closest natural equivalence of the source language message, first in terms of meaning and secondly in terms of style. Newmark (1988:45) assumes, "Translation based on the language-use emphasis-either source language or target

language”. He classifies them into eight types, there are: word for word, translation, free translation, idiomatic translation, and communicative translation.

According to Molina and Albir (2002), translation techniques have five characteristics: 1. Translation techniques affect translation results. 2. Techniques are classified by comparison to BSU text. 3. Techniques are at the micro level. 4. Techniques are not interrelated but based on a specific context. 5. Technique is functional.

1.5 Method of Translation

According to Newmark (1988:45-47), there are many methods which can be used to translate a text, they are:

1.5.1 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.

Tsu : I like that clever student.

Tsa : *Saya menyukai itu pintar anak.

1.5.2 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*

Tsu : It's raining cats and dogs.

Tsa : Hujan kucing dan anjing.

1.5.3 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.

Tsu : I have quite a few friends.

Tsa : Saya mempunyai samasekali tidak banyak teman.

1.5.4 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 sounds 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 - *une nonne repassant un corporal* may become 'a nun ironing a corporal cloth' - and it may make other small concessions to the readership. The distinction between 'faithful' and 'semantic' translation is that the first is uncompromising and dogmatic, while the second is more flexible, admits the creative exception to 100% fidelity and allows for the translator's intuitive empathy with the original.

Tsu : He is a book-worm.

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

1.5.5 Adaptation translation

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.

Tsa : Elisabeth will marry with John.

Tsa : John akan menikahi Elisabeth.

1.5.6 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.

Tsu : The flowers in the garden.

Tsa : Bunga-bunga yang tumbuh di kebun.

1.5.7 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 Seteskovitch and Stuart Gilbert tend to this form of lively, 'natural' translation.)

Tsu : Excuse me?

Tsa : Maaf, apa maksud Anda?

1.5.8 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.

Tsu : Beware of the dog!

Tsa : Awas anjing galak!

