

CHAPTER I

INTRODUCTION

This chapter presents background of *Selected Case Studies in American V2 translation*. The purpose of translation tells about the purpose of the book translation. Significance of translation explains about significance of the book translation either theoretically or practically. In the theory of translation, it tells about theories of translation completed by linguist' theories. Then, the method of translation, there are eight methods of translation taken from Newmark.

1.1. Background of Translation

In the world, many languages that are used by different countries for communicating with each other. Especially, in the language case, each people has to translate the context in different language so that they are able to know the mean of the context. In the book of *Linguistic Theory of Translation*, translation is as context transfer in Source Language (SL) with context comparison in the Target Language (TL). Translation also emphasizes that context transfer must be correspond with pure context. Because, comparison is very important in translating context (Catford in Djuharie, 2014:11). Therefore, the translation process is used for knowing the Source Language (SL). The translation process changes from Source Language (SL) into Target Language (TL)..

History (from Greek ἱστορία, *historia*, meaning "inquiry, knowledge acquired by investigation") is the study of the past as it is described in written documents. Events occurring before written record are considered prehistory. It is an umbrella term that relates to past events as well as the memory, discovery, collection, organization, presentation, and interpretation of information about these events (Wikipedia, 2017). Writer needs information about history so that if the text is from Source Language (SL), writer has to change it to Target Language. With translation of this, reader and writer are able to understand the text from Source Language (SLK) especially in events that are in the book.

This history tells about *Selected Case Studies in American V2*. Histories explained in the book consist of *The Case of the Angry Farmers*, *The Clerk and the Union Shop*, *The decision to Acquire the Philippines*, *Theodore Roosevelt and the Panama Canal*, and *The Sinking of the Lusitania*. These events are happened in the American history. This book is very interesting and simple, therefore the writer understands about American 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:

- 1.2.1. To help readers in understanding the translated book content in indonesia language.

1.2.2. To add vocabulary size, especially vocabularies about history and to increase the competence of English-Indonesia translation.



1.2.3. To apply translation methods in translating this book into Target Language (TL).

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 historical.



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 (1988:5) states that translation is rendering the meaning of a text into another language in the way that the author intended the text.

Newmark (1981: 7) defines translation as “a craft consisting in the attempt to replace a written message and/or statement in one language by the same message and/or statement in another language”. In line with this, Bell (1993:5), translating the definition of translation according to Dubois, states that Translation is the expression in another language (or target language) of what has been expressed in another, source language, preserving semantic and stylistic equivalences.

From the definition above the translation has the same term “equivalence”. The meaning, context, though, or message of both source of reproducing in the receptor language, the closest natural are equivalent to the message of source language. The first is meaning and secondly is style. The message of source language must equivalent. The reader of translation who knows the target language only will be confused if the target language is influenced by the source language.

Meanwhile the result of translation must be transferring the meaning of the source language clearly. In order to make the clear meaning of source language, it is expected that the meaning of target language can be understood by the readers. So, the result of translation must be readable. In target language, readability is needed, because it makes the readers easier to catch the content of the translation text, conversely when the translation text is not readable. It will make the readers difficult to understand the content of the text well.

1.5. Method of Translation

Newmark (1988:81) mentions the difference between translation methods and translation procedures. He writes that, "[w]hile translation methods relate to whole texts, translation procedures are used for sentences and the smaller units of language". He goes on to refer to the following methods of translation:

1.5.1. Word-for-word Translation

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

SL: You are a beautiful girl in the world

TL: Anda adalah seorang cantik di dunia

1.5.2. Literal Translation

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: I am a stupid student

TL: Saya adalah seorang mahasiswa yang bodoh

1.5.3. Faithful Translation

It attempts to produce the precise contextual meaning of the original within the constraints of the TL grammatical structures.

SL: Mr. Bean is too smart in knowing something

TL: Tuan Bean sangat pintar dalam mengetahui sesuatu

1.5.4. Semantic Translation

which differs from 'faithful translation' only in as far as it must take more account of the aesthetic value of the SL text.

SL: He is a bad egg

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

1.5.5. Adaptation

which is the freest form of translation, and is used mainly 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: As white as snow

TL: *Seputih kapas*

1.5.6. Free Translation

it produces the TL text without the style, form, or content of the original.

SL: The trees in the forest

TL: *Pohon-pohon yang tumbuh di hutan*

1.5.7. 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: Excuse me?

TL: *Maaf, apa maksud Anda?*

1.5.8. Communicative Translation

it 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 (1988b: 45-47).



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