

CHAPTER I

INTRODUCTION

1.1 The Background of the Study

Translation is the method of exchanging information from one language to another language. Translation also can be a connector for individuals which interfaces the dialect and its culture. In this process of translation, the methods which are utilized will impact the product of the translation. The most point of translation is to exchange the information from one language (source language) into another language (target language) without changing the characteristics of the initial content additionally the culture itself.

Gee (1993: 7) stated that human language is the result of a long evolution of man. Human language is different because human cultures are different, but the language and culture have profound similarities because humans are basically the same. They have the same kind of eyes, kind of the same brain, the same biological basis. Human evolution has formed humans acquire and use specific language. Language is bound by cultural context. Put differently, the language can be seen as an extension of the culture. Language shows a typical symbolic world that depicts the reality of mind, inner experience, and the need for users to think, look at the environment, and the universe around it in different ways, and therefore behave differently.

Furthermore, it is illustrated the power and pride (Kramsch, 1998:66). Then, the words refer to a person experiences. Because they express facts, ideas, or knowledge of the world is going through. The words also reflect the behavior

or beliefs of speakers, ideas, or anything else. In this case, the language can be said to express the reality of the culture. However, members of social groups not only express the experience, they also create through language experience. They gave a name to that experience through tools they choose to communicate with others, for example; write a letter or send a message via e-mail, read the newspaper or interpret graphs. The manner in which a person's well spoken, written, or visual media produce meanings that can be understood by those who have it, such as through tone (tone) voice, accent, speaking style, body language or facial expressions. Through all aspects of verbal and non-verbal, the language adds cultural reality (Kramsch, 1998).

Desjardins explained (2017:12) translation, in a sense, shares a similar history. Globalization has undoubtedly increased contact between different cultures and different languages; therefore, it might be tempting to view translation as a relatively recent. Translation, in a sense, shares a similar history. Globalization has undoubtedly increased contact between different cultures and different languages; therefore, it might be tempting to view translation as a relatively recent phenomenon. However, here, Cronin (2013) does for translation what Standage has done for social media. In *Translation and the Digital Age*, Cronin shows that translation has been a key vector in what he calls the '3T paradigm' (technology, trade and translation) throughout much of human history. Inasmuch as humans have had a need for sharing and forming networks, they have also had to trade to ensure survival. This in turn meant the development of new technology and the need to overcome potential deterrents to trade, of which the inability to communicate in an unknown language is but one example. Cue the

need, then, for translation. Through Standage's and Cronin's work, we see then that social media and translation have evolved somewhat similarly and in a parallel fashion: ever-present since the early days of human interaction, but shifting in form and increasing in speed and inefficiency over the centuries. As Standage (2013) explained, whereas orators once acted as the 'social media' of the Roman Empire, today, people flock to social media platforms such as Facebook and Twitter to obtain the latest news, gossip or family update. And while translation and interpretation were once carried out using rudimentary tools, today, translation can be done significantly faster in some cases through the use of various computer-assisted translation programs or even automatic machine translation, of which Google Translate is but one example. In fact, today's social media and translation technology are so intertwined that it is now possible to have OSM content translated automatically in real time.

The growth of Translation studies as a separate discipline is a success story of the 1980s. The subject has developed in many parts of the world and is clearly destined to continue developing well into the 21st century. Translation studies bring together work in a wide variety of fields, including linguistics, literary study, history, anthropology, psychology and economics. The breadth of work in Translation studies will enable readers to share in the exciting new developments that are taking place at the present time (Lefevere 1992: xi).

Perhaps more than in any other period in modern history, our globalized present is characterized by a constant interaction of, and exposure to, different people, regions, ways of life, traditions, languages, and cultures. Cross-boundary communication today comes in various shapes: as mutual exchange, open dialogue, enforced process, misunderstanding, or even violent conflict. In this situation, 'translation' has become an inevitable requirement in order to ease the flow of disinterested and unbiased cultural communication. Naturally, translation refers to the rendering of texts from one language into another and the shift between languages under pre-colonial (retelling/transcreation), colonial (domesticating), and postcolonial (multilingual trafficking) conditions. It is also concerned with the (in-) adequacy of the Western translation concept of equivalence, the problem of the (un-)translatability of cultures, and new postcolonial approaches (representation through translation). Translation here is used as a wider term covering the interaction of cultures, the transfer of cultural experience, the concern with cultural borders, the articulation of liminal experience, and intercultural understanding (Rudiger & Gross (2009: 10)).

Lefevere (1992: xi) declared that translation is of course a rewriting of an original text. All rewritings, whatever their intention, reflect a certain ideology and poetics and as such manipulate literature to function in a given society in a given way. Rewriting is manipulation, undertaken in the service of power, and in its positive aspect can help in the evolution of a literature and a society. Rewritings can introduce new concepts, new genres, new devices, and the history of translation is the history also of literary innovation, of the shaping power of one culture upon another. But rewriting can also repress innovation, distort and

contain, and in an age of ever-increasing manipulation of all kinds, the study of the manipulative processes of literature as exemplified by translation can help us towards a greater awareness of the world in which we live.

While Mehra (2014:3) argued that culture is a powerful force that shapes communication. Culture is like a mirror that reflects the perceptions with which one makes sense of the surroundings; it provides a framework to structure thoughts, actions, words and speech, as well as the language to express one's thought. It is thus a pattern of thought, a pattern of behavior, and a pattern of artifacts (symbols and products) that help individuals make sense of the world around them. Mehra (2014:1) also added communication relies on continuous negotiation between individuals who interact in different social contexts to achieve specific goals. Communication is constantly shaped by perceptions that emanate from the cultural backgrounds of the individuals as well as their experiences. One's perception of everyday reality is, in truth, a complex collection of intersecting frames that transform otherwise meaningless experiences into meaningful interactions.

This is why the product of translation will influence the culture itself. As the nature of culture and how language can be expressed the cultural reality of the language users. In this context the translators may add some words into the source language to create a relevant product of translation. And how translators translate a text which produces a relevant product depends on the translation methods which are used.

The activities of translation such as translating text, conversation, documents, books, films, magazines, newspapers, novels, literary works, and,

others which are also no exception as the result of technology has a deep relation to the methods which are used. Translation has a long-standing tradition and has been widely practiced throughout history, but in our rapidly changing world, its role has become of paramount importance. Translation is an incredibly broad notion that can be understood in many different ways. For instance, one may talk translation as a product or a process and identify such sub-types as literary translation, technical translation, subtitling, and machine translation; moreover, while typically it just refers to the transfer of written text, the term sometimes also includes interpreting (Hatim& Munday, 2004:3-4).

Translation is accepted by all as a practical necessity, the task and its results have not been without detractors. Almost all translations are bad, for they are made by ordinary people who match the unusual foreign expression with the commonplace in their own tongue. Moreover, they add insult to injury by their desperate concern to be literary (Nida, 1964:01).

There may well reason to complain of translating when one examines closely what happens to a document in the process of being transferred from one language to another. Translating does not same with speaking. That is why many students of foreign department or people who can speak foreign language fluently cannot do a well translation. The translation can be understood as a process of conveying messages in a specific language which is transformed into another language so that it can be understood by readers who understand the target language. Sometimes readers face difficulties to grasp the meaning of the content or context of English written text such as novels. This is why a well translation is needed.

Hebenstreit (2019) declared translation activities in the real or virtual world are usually instances of established translation concepts or combinations. Not every new phenomenon gets to be labeled with its own term, as in the case of fansubbing, romhacking, or scanlation.

Chen & Wang (2020) found that the literal translation is the predominantly adopted procedures for subtitling logical mechanisms to emphasize false example, false analogy, or false time, space, cause, and condition. The visual script is incorporated into the literal translation facilitate the lexical selection to underscore the semiotic resolution.

Newmark (1988:12-13) revealed that usually, the translator's intention is identical with that of the author of the Source Language (SL) text. But he may be translating an advertisement, a notice, or a set of instructions to show his client how such matters are formulated and written in the source language, rather than how to adapt them in order to persuade or instruct a new Target Language (TL) readership. And again, he may be translating a manual of instructions for a less educated readership, so that the explanation in his translation may be much larger than the 'reproduction'.

The potential field and issues of translation are vast and complex. Translation also exists between different varieties of the same language and into what might be considered less conventional languages, such as Braille, sign language and even Morse code. If we go further to flag symbol which is being understood as a country, nationality, or language. This is an example that translation is not between two languages, but between versions or dialects of the

same language (Hatim & Munday: 2004). Pym (2014) also declared that translation studies cannot be reduced to this one map, and the map itself has been evolving dynamically, along with the lands it purports to represent. Yet the curious fact remains that neither Holmes nor his commentators – at least those subscribing to the map and its variants– explicitly named a unified area for the historical study of translation.

Translation is a phenomenon that has a huge effect on everyday life. The writer elaborated the following definition of the term translation: translation: 1. The act or an instance of translating. 2. A written or spoken expression of the meaning of a word, speech, book, etc. in another language. The first sense relates to translation as a process, the second to the product. This immediately means that the term translation encompasses very distinct perspectives. The first sense focuses on the role of the translator in taking the original or source text (ST) and turning it into a text in another language (the target text, TT). The second sense centers on the concrete translation product produced by the translator (Hatim & Munday 2004:3-4).

Lefevere A(1992: 27-28) elaborated four points about translation, namely:

First, the translator must understand to perfection the meaning and the subject matter of the author he translates. If he understands this, he will never be obscure in his translation and if the author he translates is in no way obscene, he will be able to make him easily and perfectly intelligible.

The second point required in translation is that the translator should know the language of the author he translates to perfection and that he should have

achieved the same excellence in the language he wants to translate into. In that way he will neither violate nor denigrate the splendor of one language or the other. You must understand that every language has its own characteristics, and therefore its diction, its patterns of speech, its subtleties, and its power must be translated accordingly. If the translator does not know this, he will hurt the author he translates and also the language he translates him into, for he will neither represent nor express the dignity and the riches of the two languages he has taken in hand.

The third point is that when you translate you should not enter into slavery to the point of rendering word for word. Whoever translates in this way does so because his mind is poor and deficient. If he possesses the qualities mentioned above (and a good translator must possess them) he will work with sentences and not care about the order of the words, and he will see to it that the author's intention is expressed while miraculously preserving the characteristics of both languages. It is therefore wrong to believe (should I call that belief stupidity or ignorance?) that you should start your translation at the beginning of a sentence. But if you express the intention of the author, you translate you will be above reproach, even if you distort the syntax. I shall not pass over in silence the folly of some translators who bow to servitude instead of acting freely. They are such fools that they try to render line by line, or verse by verse. When they make this mistake, they often adulterate the meaning of the author they translate and convey neither the elegance nor the perfection of either language. You must guard against this vice with all you might, since all it demonstrates is the translator's ignorance.

The fourth rule, it must be observed with greater diligence in languages that have not yet become established in the field of art than in others. I would call the following languages not yet established in the field of art: French, Italian, Spanish, German, English, and other vulgar tongues. If you translate a Latin book into one of these languages (even into French), you should not usurp words which are too close to Latin or have been little used in the past. Be satisfied with common usage and do not foolishly introduce novelties spawned by curiosity which can only be called reprehensible. If you observe some translators doing so, do not imitate them, since their arrogance is not worth a thing and cannot be tolerated among the learned. But do not think I am telling you the translator should completely abstain from using words outside common usage, since it is well known that Greek or Latin are richer in diction than French. This often forces us to use rare words, but we should do so only in cases of dire need. Let us now come to the fifth rule a good translator needs to observe. It is such an important rule that all compositions are heavy and unpleasant without it. What is it then? Merely that the translator should observe the figures of speech, namely that he should link and arrange words with such sweetness that the soul is satisfied and the ears are pleased. He should never object to harmony in language. And the writer would once again like to admonish the translator to observe the rules which have given. If he does not, he will not be able to write any remarkable composition whatsoever: his sentences will not sound serious and they will not achieve their legitimate weight, as required.

While some agreed that translation talks about transferring the information from one language to another, but the writer penetrate of translation relates to the

whole aspect of language for instance the culture, sign, picture even sound. One simple example in Indonesia if there is a red flag in front of someone's house, what is the meaning of it? And as a translator how someone can transfer the information to another language. Nowadays Machine translation becomes the first choice as it offers a short time to do the translation, but it will not be a good translator to translate some of symbols or culture such as the example of red flag above. That is why the result of machine translation sometimes can be error. Badler (1999) explained that machine translation is a computer science field that investigates the use of software to translate text/voice from one language to another. It can assist in breaking linguistic barrier and providing easy access to information. A human translator can be substituted with machine translation software to perform translation.

While Kahlon & Singh (2001) found in their research that several research efforts conducted do not directly deal with the translation process but focus on the pre-processing of data and sign synthesis. Sign synthesis has been the main focus of many researchers because it is relevant to the deaf. Several kinds of sign generations have been reported. Though a significant amount of research is done in the sign synthesis field, still a level of completion and satisfaction for the deaf has not been achieved. Evaluation is an essential aspect in translation as the feedback of the deaf is the best source to understand the use, effectiveness, and limitation of proposed projects. They have reported both manual and automatic evaluations and their respective performance metrics used in all the studies. They concluded that not all languages are effective to translate by machine translation such as sign language and some symbols.

The symbol in languages can be found in written text such as novel. Novel has been viewed as a process of communication from the author to the readers. Nowadays we can easily find many English novels which have been translated in Bahasa Indonesia. And how do the translators translate the symbols that appear in the novel, what kinds of methods would be used to produce an acceptable product of translation. One of the novels which is translated into Bahasa Indonesia is 'Cats among the Pigeons' written by Agatha Christie. She is one of the famous novelists in the world and she is also known as 'Queen of Crime' since most of her novels are about crime, her novels also have been translated into 104 languages.

Indonesian translators sometimes use English cultural words which are not translated into target language (Bahasa Indonesia). This fact can be seen in Agatha Christie's novel 'Cats among the Pigeons'. There are some English words which contain some cultural aspects that the words are not translatable into Bahasa, such as: Dropsy, Cardiac, Sophisticated, breakdown, shock, etc. from the example above, the writer is interested in conducting the study about the translation methods found in the novel that has an impact on the quality of the translation based on the accuracy in content, acceptability, and readability in the novel.

To conduct this study, the preliminary data was needed. The data was taken from Agatha Christie's novel 'Kucing di Tengah Burung Dara', Data 67, page 30: SL: 'But why, Bob? Why?', TL: "*Tapi mengapa, Bob? Mengapa?*" The translator used Word-for-word translation method to translate the clause, the process of the method was 'Translate' and the reason was 'Accountability Norm'.

The context of the story from data 67 was when Ali Yusuf was talking to his best friend Bob about his grandfather. His grandfather was a cruel king at that

time that had hundreds of slaves and treated them ruthlessly. In the tribal wars, he killed enemies unmercifully and executed them horribly. But his grandfather was still a legend for the citizen, admired and respected. Meanwhile Ali Yusuf who had done a lot of things for humanity such as built hospitals and schools, welfare, housing, all the things people are said to want. But still no one could respect Ali Yusuf; the chief accusation against him was of being pro-Western. It seemed a bit unfair for him, and then he sighed 'But why, Bob? Why?'

The sentence in the Source Language above was translated by using Word-for-word translation method because the words are translated singly in their most common meanings without understanding the context. The words in the Source Language had the same construction in Target Language. Usually a translator just transfer the meaning of each word based on the word order and part of speech of the Source Language unless the structure of Source Language has the same structure with Target Language.

Translators sometimes use their own ways in translating novels to give sense to the readers. But sometimes they are faced by the problems of choosing the right words into the target language, applying different translation method is one of the ways is used by translators to overcome it. When the researcher read Agatha Christie Indonesian Version novel entitle 'Kucing di Tengah Burung Dara', the researcher found that there are some methods of translation used by the translator. Therefore, this study entitled 'Translation Methods in Agatha Christie's Indonesian Version Novel 'Kucing ditengah Burung Dara'.

1.2 The Problems of the Study

Based on the background of the study above, the problems discussed in this study are:

1. What type of translation methods were applied in Agatha Christie's Indonesian Version Novel 'Kucing di Tengah Burung Dara'?
2. How were the types of translation methods realized in Agatha Christie's Indonesian Version Novel 'Kucing di Tengah Burung Dara'?
3. Why were the types of translation methods realized as they ways they were?

1.3 The Objectives of the Study

Based on the formulation of the problems above, the objectives of this study were:

1. to analyze the types of translation methods were applied in Agatha Christie's Indonesian Version Novel 'Kucing ditengah Burung Dara'.
2. to describe the application of translation methods were realized in Agatha Christie's Indonesian Version Novel 'Kucing ditengah Burung Dara'.
3. to explain the reason why the translation methods were realized in Agatha Christie's Indonesian Version Novel 'Kucing ditengah Burung Dara'.

1.4 The Scope of the Study

The study was focused on studying the methods of translating Agatha Christie's Indonesian Version novel 'Kucing ditengah Burung Dara' from source language; English version into target language that is Bahasa

Indonesia. The methods are word-for-word translation, literal translation, faithful translation, semantic translation, adaptation, free translation, idiomatic translation, and communicative translation.

1.5 The Significance of the Study

The writer expects that the result of this study can give contribution for academic field and practical field, as follows:

1. Theoretically

- a. Giving some contributions to enlarge the knowledge about translation methods, which is hoped after reading this research the readers, will be more understand about translation methods.
- b. After reading this research, it is hoped that it can motivate the readers to find or to identify or even to make their own research about translation methods.
- c. The result of the study can be used as the authentic material to translation methods.

2. Practically

a. Students

This study gives clear explanation about translation methods in Agatha Christie novel entitled 'Cat among the Pigeons'. Besides analyzing the translation methods, it is hoped that this study can contribute the reference for students who are attract to analyze on the same material.

b. Lecturer

This study is to develop the lecturer's insight by dealing with translation methods in the fiction literature. The theories of translation methods in this research are hoped to be reference to the study of translation methods in sociolinguistics, pragmatics, semantics and others.

c. English learning process

Many types of research about linguistics have been done in English Department such as translation methods. Translation Studies is an exceptionally demanding area of research, because of the highly complex nature of its analytical focus (translation), needs to work together with several other disciplines to be able to answer the questions arising during a scientific inquiry.

