

CHAPTER I

INTRODUCTION

1.1 The Background of the Study

Translation is a general term that refers to the removal of reflections and ideas from the source language (SL) and the target language (TL), which translation is the process of transferring message or meaning from one language (source language) to others (target language), so a result of translation must have a correspondence relationship with the source text whether it is equal or not.

Nida (1974:48) a professional linguist and Bible translator gives immense influence and helps to show the significance of the correspondence between target text and target culture in translation works. Moreover, translation facilitates the cross-cultural communication necessary in today's society by converting one language into another. The following extract comes from Nida's approach, *Principles in Correspondence*, outlining his two fundamental orientations in translation, namely: formal equivalence translation and dynamic equivalence translation with special emphasis given to the conformance of receptor language and culture. Otherwise, dynamic equivalent translation refers to the nature that transfer messages contained in the original text so that the response of the people who read or hear the message being transferred is equal to the response of people who read or hear the original text.

Translation as an activity, not only involves the source language and target language, but also involves the source culture and target culture. Mohanty (1994), translation in essence is not only a bilingual activity, but at the same time a bicultural activity. The translator, though his act of translation, generates a symbiosis between the source culture and target culture. The translator not only requires a good knowledge of two languages, but also has a good understanding of both cultures.

In process of translation the translator must be careful to identify the source language into the target language when she or he starts transferring the messages. He or she must realize the different things between source language and target language, consequently he or she has to find its equivalent in target language that is suitable and has the same sense in source language. She or he has to find the equivalent in the target language but another problem faced by the translator in translating process can eventually cause the inaccurate, unacceptable or unreadable translation.

In the translating process, the translator has to deal with two different languages expressed in the forms of words, phrases, clauses or sentences. The translator must concern himself with finding the target language translation equivalents. That is why in every stage of translating process, a translator often finds some difficulties which can be classified into: (1) difficulties in the analysis and understanding of the source language, (2) difficulties in the process of transferring and in finding target language equivalents, and (3) difficulties in restructuring the transferred material to get the best result of

translation. Dealing with these difficulties, to make a good translation, a translator sometimes has to make several adaptations or adjustments.

One of the causes which make a translator difficult to produce a good translation is different grammatical structure of the source and the target languages. As stated by Baker (1992: 183), differences in the grammatical structures of the source and the target language often result in some change in the information content of the message during the process of translation. For example: the different grammatical structure between English and Indonesian.

In translating English novel such as reduction changes, addition and modification from the intrinsic element of the novel is often unavoidable. As a novel source language into target language dubbed, not all words can be changed just like that. To discover what changes are made from English novel, we can do a comparison (analysis) from the English version and Indonesian version.

On the other hand, it is different in translating literary works and non literary works. The literary works are concerned with the world of the imagination and centered in human being, sometimes reflected in their physical characteristics and their natural and climatic background, whilst non literary works described the fact of reality, modified by human intelligence, The translator cannot take literary language at its "face" singular denotative value and has to bear second often multiple connotative meaning in mind.

There are many translation jobs that can be chosen by a translator according to their own interest. One kind of translation that can be found is literary works. Literary works have many types and novel is one of them. Novels are included into literary works, so literary translation is focused on this study.

Based on the writer's reading novel "I Walk to Remember translated into Kan Kukenang Selalu". The translator is used different methods, it can be seen from the translation methods as follow:

Table 1.1 Word for word translation

Code	Translation Method
SL: Hello, Reverend TL : Halo, Pendeta	Word for Word Translation

Based on the preliminary data above, the context of the story is Landon would take Jamie to the home coming dance and when arrived in Jamie's house, he knocked the door and waited Jamie to open the door, but Hegbert, Jamie's father which opened the door, and Landon said hello to him, with saying Hello Reverend. The utterance in the source of language above is translated using word for word translation method. It is because the words are translated singly in their most common meanings. The words in the source language have the same construction in target language. Usually, a translator just transfers the meaning of each word based on the word order and part of speech of the source language unless, the structure of SL have same structure with TL.

Table 1.2 Free translation

Code	Translation Method
SL: Do not you get it? TL : Kau masih juga belum mengerti,ya?	Free Translation

The utterance in the source language above is translated using free translation method. The translator wants the readers of target language understand well when they read the novel. The utterance don't you get it? In the source language itself, it means tidak kah kau mendapatkannya literally, but the translator used free translation by translating it into kau masih juga belum mengerti, ya? She wants to deliver the message as clearly as possible, so the target reader could catch the meaning of the utterance itself.

Larson(1984:193) mentions that the primary purpose of translation is to make a message originally within one language available to people who have the knowledge of his first language. By translating a source work, for instance a novel, many people can read the novel in his first language so that they can understand the content of the novel or literary works. Landers (2001: 106) states that translating literature, the translator should not forget about the fluency, accuracy, register, a feeling for style on appreciation means, and transparency. It is not easy to translate a literary works, thus, to bridge two languages; the translator should have particular qualities. Novel such "A Walk to Remember" is a work of fiction, few characters, combining of matter of fact description with poetic atmosphere, shows a real of life.

In here the researcher is interested in analyze translation methods used in novel "A Walk to Remember", since it is the best novel by Nicholas Sparks based on New York Times Best selling Author in 2002, and also one of the best movies. The purposes of the researcher conducts the Translation Methods is to know what kinds of translation method used in translation work "A Walk to Remember" Novel Translated Into "Kan Kukenang Selalu, The researcher will choose the translation method as analyzed it is because the translation method related with the translation result in the diction of the translator used in translating the novel, and hopefully the result of this study will be able to provide valuable information and knowledge about translation, especially the translation methods

1.2 The Problems of the Study

Based on the descriptions of the background of the study above, the problems of the study are formulated as following.

1. What methods are used in translating novel "*A Walk to Remember*" into "*Kan Kukenang Selalu*"?
2. How were the methods used in translating novel "*A Walk to Remember*" into "*Kan Kukenang Selalu*"?
3. Why were the methods used in translating novel "*A Walk to Remember*" into "*Kan Kukenang Selalu*"?

1.3 The Objectives of the Study

In relation to the problems of the study, the objectives of this study are.

1. to identify the translation methods used in translating novel "*A Walk to Remember*" into "*Kan Kukenang Selalu*."
2. to describe the translation methods used in translating novel "*A Walk to Remember*" into "*Kan Kukenang Selalu*."
3. to describe reasons of differences methods used in translating novel "*A Walk to Remember*" into "*Kan Kukenang Selalu*."

1.4 The Scope of the Study

Scope of the research is needed to give a focus to this research.

This study focused on the translation methods in translating novel "*A Walk to remember*" into "*Kan Kukenang Selalu*". However the researcher limited the research by focusing on the words of utterances by Landon as the main character, used in translating novel "*A Walk to Remember*" into "*Kan Kukenang Selalu*"

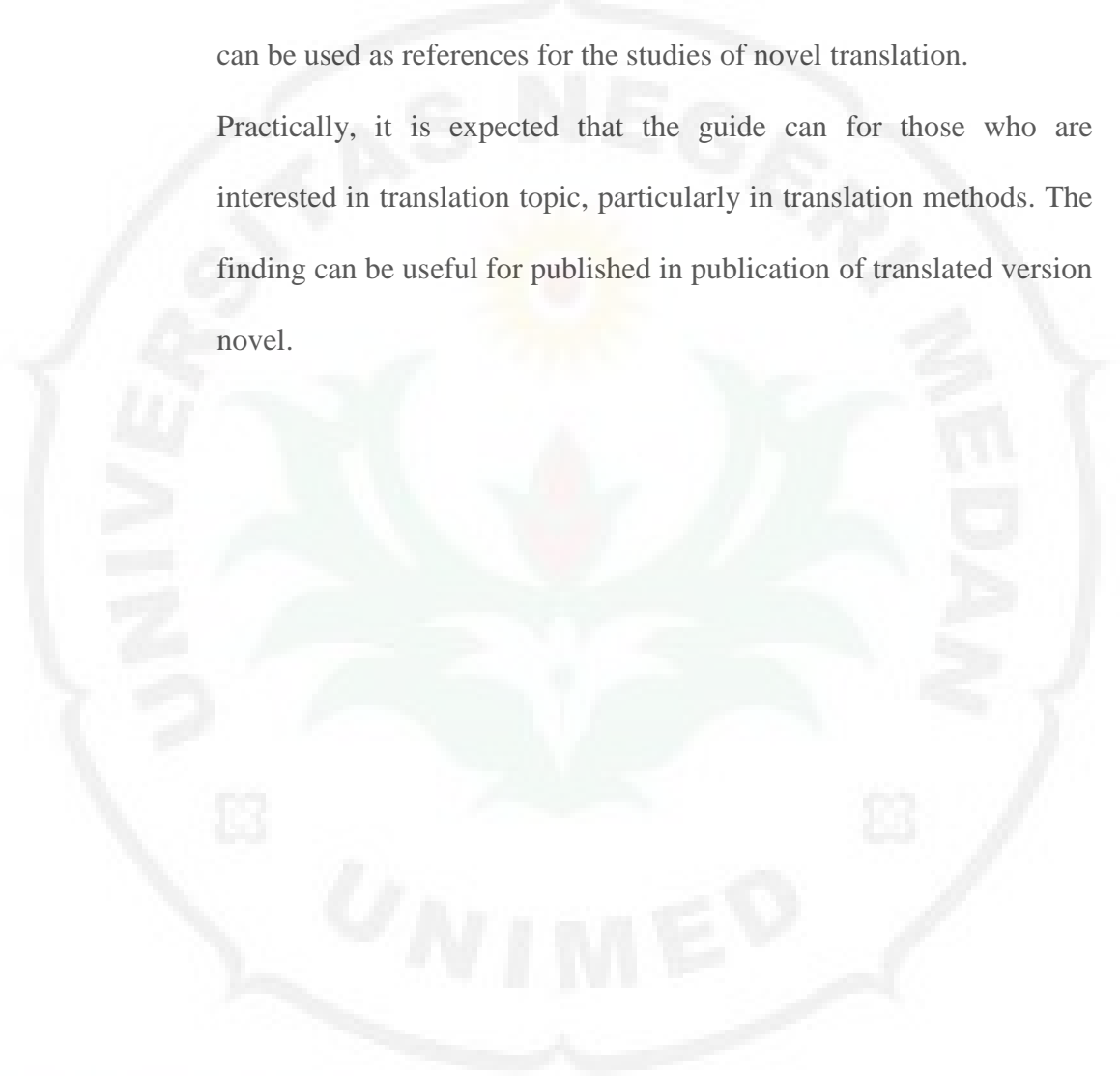
1.5 The Significances of the Study

The findings of the study are expected to be beneficial and give contribution theoretically and practically, as follows.

Theoretically, the findings of the study are expected to be use in providing information about the methods in the translation novel A

Walk to Remember into Kan Kukenang Selalu. In addition, the finding can be used as references for the studies of novel translation.

Practically, it is expected that the guide can for those who are interested in translation topic, particularly in translation methods. The finding can be useful for published in publication of translated version novel.



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