CHAPTER I

INTRODUCTION

1.1 Background of the Study

Translation is the process of transferring the meaning of a text from the Source Language (SL) into the Target Language (TL). Basically, the text is reconstructed by translating the words from the SL into the TL and is arranged based on the structures of the sentence in the TL, therefore, the structures are suitable with the TL and certainly there will be no loss of meaning. As Nababan (1999:20) states that there are two factors in translation, they are linguistic factors that cover words, phrases, clauses and sentences and non linguistic factors covering the cultural knowledge on both sources and the TL cultures.

Munday (2001:4) states that the term translation itself has several meanings. It can refer to the general subject field, the product (the text has been translated) or the process (the act of producing the translation), otherwise known as translating. Scholars have many opinions about the translation meaning. However, they have the same purposes,transfer one language to another language.

Each language has its own characteristics or even distinction. Therefore, the translation from the SL into the TL cannot be exact equivalents as both languages are widely different from structure and cultural background. The understanding of the structure and the culture in both languages is required by the translator as it makes the translator capable of grasping the meaning in the text accurately and allows him to transfer the same meaning. As Vinay and Dalbernet (1995:34) state that equivalence refers to cases where languages describe the same situation by the different stylistic or structural means.

The importance of translation can be seen in daily life. We can find many kinds of translation and translated into a certain language. The result of translation contains some informations needed by human for science, entertainment, and education, such as: text books, novels, newspapers, magazines and tabloids. Translation is transferring the message of the source language (SL) into the target language (TL) by changing the form or adapting the meaning. The message has to be preserved a meaning in the TL and the form can be changed in the TL. Hence, the meaning is constant, however, the form is able to change in the TL and keeping the form in the TL to make a measure of accuracy.

Translation is the solution to understanding the books or other materials or even the conferences as the supporting sources for the development of literature books that are very important for all the people in the world who work, study and research in language, culture and translation. It certainly requires a source of material which can be obtained from the reading book as a reference. One of them is a novel. Novels are a form of literary work in which many are published. From all those novels, they used english as foreign language or source language. Nowdays there are many works of literature that are translated into various foreign languages, one of them is a novel. Novel is as a broad and complete literary work is translated into many languages. Translating a novel seems difficult to do. It is not as easy as translating academic texts, such as texts of mathematics, biology,chemistry etc.Translators usually have problems of translating this literary work. Newmark (1988) says that the translators of literary works mainly have difficulties in translating the linguistic aspects, socio-cultural

aspects, and moral aspects implicitly stated in the literary works (e.g. novels). Here are some difficulties that novel translators usually face every time on which translate English novels into Indonesian. Firstly, linguistically they usually do not understand some long complex sentences with complicated structures.

Many novel translators do carelessness when they translate novels, for examples, they do mistakes in transferring information; add their own interpretation that is out of the original text; do narrow interpretation toward worth messages stated in the novel and finally they produce a bias translation that is not matched between the source text and the target one.Those phenomena are very interesting to search for, so it is important for us to conduct a research about problems of translating a novel and find out the solutions that will be useful for translators in particular and publishers in general. Such as a literary work is kind of one's ceration thought which can be written into a life story form as like as a fictional story. It proposes In order for a literary work could be accepted by the reader, an author or writer makes serious efforts to create an interesting and compelling language. It enables readers to understand,comprehend and feel the essences of the novel itself. Apart of it, an author or writer also usually uses the cultural term from the source language. An English novel is certainly much in enthused by the students, the laity, writers and also the director in making of film.But to comprehend the literary language is like a novel. it is not an easy and understandable thing.Because the language itself has its own difficulty to understand its vocabulary, the expression of sentences used in the accomplishment of the story in written form.This will certainly hinder the readers in enjoying and understanding every story plot that is conveyed. This is so that the

readers can enjoy and understand every meaning implied in a novel story.Surely in this case requires a convinient translation in translating a novel from English as source language and Indonesian language as target language. In the process of translation the important thing to note is the translation techniques and translation procedures. Translation techniques are very influential on the translation product. That is, the translation of the text is largely determined by the translation techniques used by the translator so that the meaning and message of the novel transfer to its readers. This is confirmed by Newmark (1988:81) states that " While translation method relate to whole text, translation procedures are used for sentence and the smaller unit of language".

In the study of translation technique, there are numerous studied that have raised issues on the different phenomenon used in technique. Sinar, Lubis and surbakti (2015) has proven that implementing the Pure Borrowing Technique and the Literal Technique is the most effective way of translating Karonese medical terms in the field of traditional medicine. Therefore, it is not only feasible but also necessary so that the original Karonese medical terms can be faithfully preserved in the translation. The methods of translation which dominated were word-for word, literal, faithful, and semantic translation methods. Then The translation using the most literal equivalence that is closely attached to the terms of the source language is not only feasible, but also desirable, even necessary, so that he original Karonese terms can be faithfully preserved in the translation. It also illustrates a comprehensive and accurate transmission of knowledge from one culture to another. While Fadee (2015) translation techniques of metaphor, translation techniques for stock and cliché metaphors (TT stock and TT cliché) are

used more than other techniques in all six Persian translations. As it is stated before, technique of simile focused on replacing the same simile of the ST in the TT. Also, technique for cliché metaphor is focused on keeping the ST cliché in the TT too. Moreover, technique of stock metaphor focused on replacing the same image of the ST in the TT. Therefore, the high rate of using these techniques in Persian translations shows a high rate of correspondence between English and Persian translation techniques of figures of speech. In Persian language, there is no general and fundamental technique for translating these metaphor and simile and just English techniques are used for translating these two figures of speech. Then Gupta and Shrivastava (2016) found that Translation Techniques of English to Hindi Online Translation Systems which provides above results, that shows the complication of the previous ways ought to be increased. The results show that the planned techniques considerably improve the translation quality. The performance of the two is also different and this has been proven in this study. The choice of Google Translate and Bing Translator to represent English to Hindi translation. In this studies it is found that Bing Translator did a better job when translating English to Hindi and vice versa.

Translation consists of transferring without distortion the meaning of the SL into the TL, the meaning that is being transferred must be held constant, only the form changes, even when the form of the SL changes as it is turned into the form of the TL. The form here represents the grammatical surface structure of the language, while meaning refers to the semantic deep structures. It is first form of language is transferred to the second form (Larson, 1984:3). The form which is changed in the TL e.g; word for instance

SL: I was thinking it would help to have a town hall meeting, *you know*?

TL**:** Menurutku akan membantu kalau kita mengadakan rapat kota, ***bukan?***

Based on the data above, it is clear that the word *you know* from source language was translated to be *Bukan*. It is caused in order to the equivalnet from source language could be understandable. Here the technique used to translate source language *you know* became *bukan* in target language was discursive creation. However It is done so that the temporary equivalent from original text of source language is not far fom target language. The target language itself can be adjusted and understanable y the readers. It is as such as equivalent word in Indonesian language as target language. the next

The next id the different translation technique found in the novel of the first call from heaven. For Instance.

SL: There is a clock on your wall or the ***Dashboard*** of your car.

TL : Ada jam di dinding mu, atau di ***Dasbor*** mobilmu.

Based on the data above, it can be seen that borrowing technique occur in naturalization of utterance, spelling and letter in translation because there are any adjustment and consideration of pronouncing the word *dashboard* from source language become *dasbo*r into target language. It actually purposes so that the naturalisation applied to make translation make the readers of the target language easier in pronouncing and understanding the words in the source language, thus the process of naturalizing the words should be adjusted with the phonological and morphological system in the product (TL) could be acceptable as the the sound and pronouncation itself and readible. It purposes so that the translation product is readiable.

Based on the description above, then it is considered to analyze the translation techniques from Mitch Albom's Novel from English to Indonesia. Finally, this study is entitled *"Translation Technique applied In Translating the first phone call from heaven"* from Mitch's Novel. This study aims to find out the transalation technique applied in translating Mitch's Novel from English language into Indonesian. The types of translation Techniques is limited in the depth meaning.

1.2 Problems of the Study

In regards to borrowing technique in the translation of Mitch Albom's Novel there are some problems that need answering. The problems are:

1. How are the translation techniques applied in translating Novel of *The First Call From Heaven* ?

2. Why are the translation techniques applied as the way they are ?

1.3 Objectives of the Study

In relation to the problem of the study, the objectives of the study are as the following :

1. to describe the way of translation techniques used in translating the Novel of *The First Call From Heaven* ?

2. to describe the reasons for appliying the techniques in translating the Novel of *The First Call From Heaven* ?

1.6 Scope of the Study

This study is limited to the translation techniques in translating novel   of *The First Call From Heaven* by Mitch Albom. It is publised in 2013 that English as source language and Indonesian language as the target language. The researcher uses the theory from Molina and Albir (2002) for analyzing the small unit of words. The techniques are adaptation, amplification, b orrowing, calque, compensation, description,adaptation, amplification, compensat ion, description, discursive creation, established equivalent, generalization, linguis tic amplification, linguistic compression,literal translation, modulation, particulari zation, reduction, substitution, transposition and variation.

1.5 The Significance of the Study

The findings of the study are expected to be relevant theoretically and practically in some aspects.

a. Theoretically, the findings of the study are expected to :

  (1) to add up new horizon to theories of translation techniques and

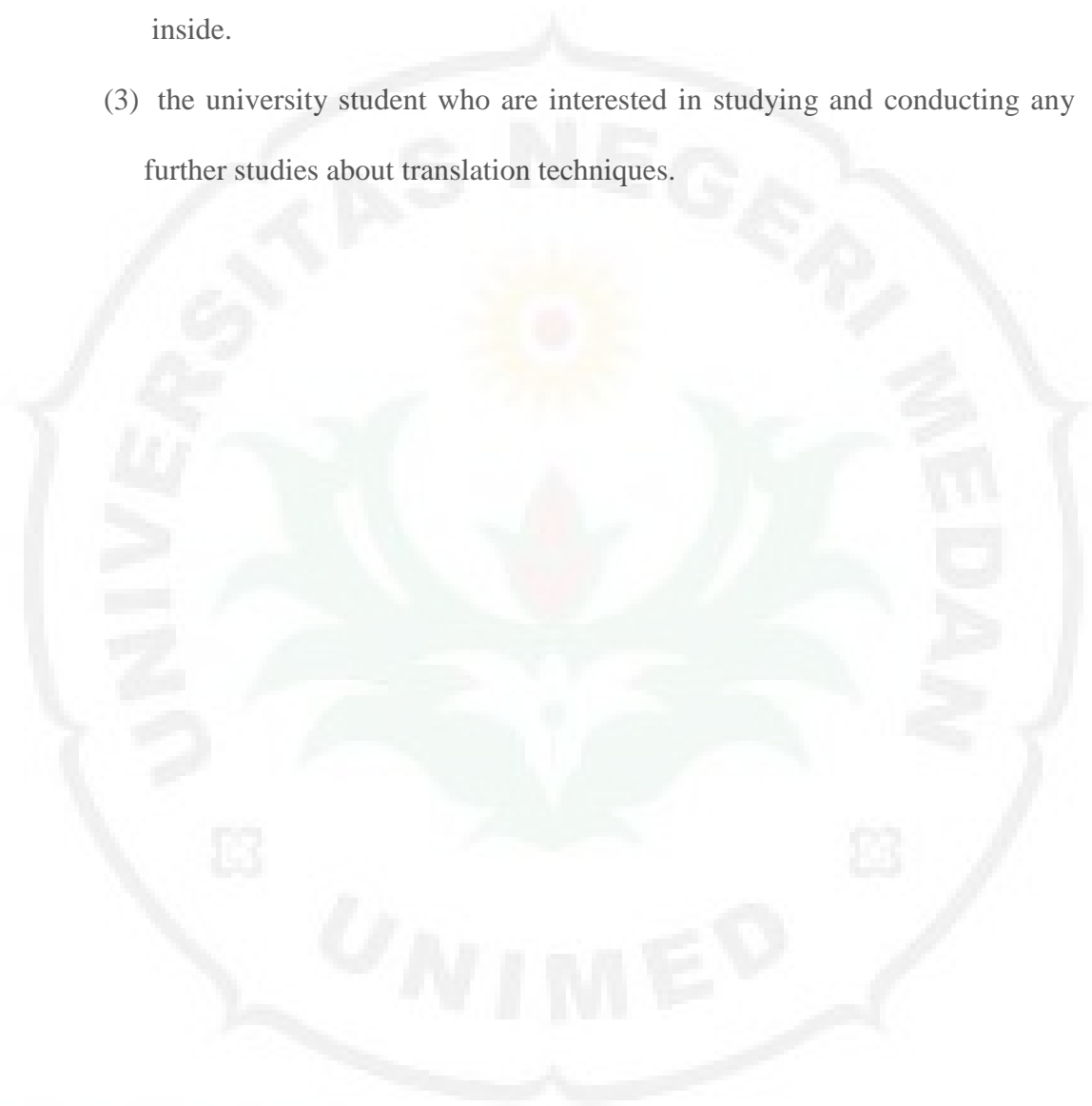 (2) to reference for further studies related to the tarnslation techniques in literature such as novel

b. Practically

Practically, the usefulness of the findings is described as the following:

  (1) by knowing the translation techniques, it is expected that the translators will be able to apply the appropriate using the method or theory in translating the English language into Indonesian.

(2) the English teachers be aware in selecting textbook that has translation inside.

(3) the university student who are interested in studying and conducting any further studies about translation techniques.