CHAPTER I

INTRODUCTION

1.1 BACKGROUND OF THE STUDY

Talking about translation study, many people think that translation is not easy to do, because in translation there are many processes and methods. Generally, translation is known as a process of transferring a language to another. Translation is very important in order to understand message or knowledge found in source language. Cartford (1969:20) says that translation is the replacement of textual material in one language (SL) by equivalent textual material in another language (TL). Nida and Taber (1969) says that translating consists of reproducing in the receptor language the closest natural equivalent of the source language massage, first in terms of meaning and secondly in terms of style.

Pinchuck (1977:38) states that translation is a process of finding a TL equivalent for a SL utterance. Newmark (1981:7) says that translation as a craft consisting in the attempt to replace a written massage and statement in one language by that some message and statement to another language.

Translation has many techniques, procedures or methods. Newmark (1988:81) in *A Text Book of Translation* mention that there are eight types of translation: word-for-word translation, literal translation, faithful translation, semantic translation, adaptive translation, free translation, idiomatic translation, and communicative translation. So, in translating the translator may use procedures that differ in importance according to contextual factor of both the source language (SL) and target language (TL). Molina and Albir (2002, 506) mention that a distinction should be made between translation method, that is part of the process, a global choice that affects the whole translation, and translation techniques that describe the result and affect smaller sections of the translation.
Vinay and Darbelnet (1995, 31) suggest a method for translation which offers into two general methods of translation, namely “literal” and “oblique”. Literal translation consists of borrowing, *calque* and literal translation. Literal translation or directed translation, is the rendering of text from one language to another "word-for-word". Word-for-word means that it is translated in such a way that it may not sound good but is grammatically correct. Literal translation procedures are used when structural and conceptual elements of the source language can be transposed into the target language. Vachon - Spilka finds that, literal translation is the easiest and simplest form of translation, it occurs whenever word by word replacement is possible without breaking rules in the target language. For example, *Lilo didn’t being a liliput* which is translated *lilo tidak ingin menjadi liliput*. Its example of literal translation procedures because the direct transfer of source language text into a grammatically and idiomatically target text.

Oblique translation procedures are used when a structural or conceptual of elements of source language can not be directly translated without altering the meaning. Oblique Translation consists of adaptation, modulation, transposition, equivalence. For example, *it’s in our blood* which is translated *Itu sudah menjadi darah turun-temurun kita*. Its example of modulation because it is a varying a language obtained by change the point of view.

Nowadays, even if it was easy or difficult translation, many people try to translated anything of the story such as a fairytale book story to make easier for kids to understand. Some of fairytale books are written in two languages such as Indonesia and English language. Of course, it is very useful where most of people can understand and follow the storyline especially for those who cannot understand English. That is why the translator made two languages. The translator wants the message in the source language (English) can be transferred clearly in target language (Bahasa Indonesia). So, there is no misunderstanding in transferring the message of the story line.

When you think fairy tale, you will think “children” but pay close attention to the stories and you will see bigger meanings meant not just for children. A Fairytale is something unrealistic and mystical. It is type of short story that typically features folkloric
fantasy characters, such as fairies, goblins, elves, trolls, dwarves, giants, mermaids, or gnomes, and usually magic or enchantments. Something like special stories that are different from other kinds of stories.

Fairytale may be distinguished from other folk narratives such as legends and explicitly moral tales. We can find the tale in oral and in literary form. The history of the fairy tale is particularly difficult to trace because only the literary forms can survive. Many of today's fairy tales have evolved from centuries-old stories that have appeared, with variations, in multiple cultures around the world. The language used in fairytale is not very difficult to understand. However, the translator should match the meaning of words from source language to the target language, because there are many differences in meaning of a word of culture between the source language and the target language.

After reading Vinay and Darbelnet’s translation theory and the fairytale book that are written in bilingual, the writer is interested in analyzing the translation procedures found in fairytale stories. Literal and oblique procedures of Vinay and Darbelnet are applied by the translation of three fairytale stories that written by Arleen Amidjaja and translated by Arine, Antonius Agung Pranoto and Franceeen to get the most dominant procedures from the translation of the three fairytale stories.
1.2 PROBLEMS OF THE STUDY

Based on the background above, the writer has some problems to discuss, they are:

a. What are the translation procedures found in the translated of three fairytales?
b. What is the most dominant translation procedure found in the translated of three fairytales?

1.3 OBJECTIVE OF THE STUDY

The objectives of analysis as the answers of the problems above can be describe as follows:

a. to find out the translation procedures that found in the translated of three fairytales.
b. to find out the dominant translation procedure found in the translated three fairytales.

1.4 SCOPE OF THE STUDY

There are many aspects in translation, such as translation equivalent, translation of the sense, translation shift, translation procedures. But, in this study focuses on analyzing the translation procedures found in three different titles of fairytale book by Arleen Amidjaja. This fairytale book has 10 titles inside that writing in bilingual (English – Bahasa Indonesia). But, the writer only take 3 titles “Goby Goblin”, “Tiny Fairy” and “Liliputs and Queen fairy” to be analyzed as object of this thesis by using Vinay and Darbelnet’s theory that talking about sentences to find out the translation procedure in the target text and to find out the most dominant translation procedure.
1.5 SIGNIFICANCES OF THE STUDY

There are theoretical and practical significances of the analysis that can be taken from this study. Theoretically, this study can be used for students of English department to expand their knowledge about translation study. Practically, this study can be used by translator in practicing the translation and also as reference in foreign language teaching.