

CHAPTER I

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1.1. Background

The development of technology requires people to master more than one language in order to have relationship with other countries. To make this relationship closer, usually the international language, namely English, is used besides the native language. Some countries such as France, Germany, England and Japan have made great advancement by translating a great number of various books. Japan, for instance, runs far ahead in many fields of study compared with other big developed countries such as the United States, France and Germany. That is the concrete results cause by the development of Japan which depends mostly on translating various books written in other languages into Japanese and English.

England is another example. By the late 14th century when King Richard II was in power, he urged his scientists and experts to translate books of science, philosophy, religion, technology, literature, etc from any foreign languages into English (Chambers' Encyclopedia Americana, 1977:365).

All books and journals are written in English, and it often happens most of the people do not understand the English language well. Sadtono (1982:3) states that from all books found in libraries in Indonesia, 75% are written in English and less than 5% of people mastering English are able to understand them. Because of this, translation takes an important role for them to accelerate the relationship.

In Indonesia, there is an increase in the activities of translating books from English to Indonesian. As a developing country, Indonesia needs various kinds of

books, usually scientific ones, to be translated, as translation is deliberately crucial in helping the science development in this country. Up to now, however, the work of translating books of any fields of study has not got serious attention from the experts, and the Indonesian government. There have been some established translation bureaus, such as KITLV-LIPI, the translation school and agency run by S.T. Alisyahbana, and P.T. Gramedia Pustaka Utama. In addition, so many amateur translators spread out in big towns or cities in Indonesia. The quantity of their translation, however, is still too small compared to the number of books available in this world.

Catford (1965:vii) in his book "A linguistic Theory of Translation" states:

"translation is an activity of enormous importance in the modern world and it is a subject of interest not only to linguists, professionals and amateur translators and language teachers, but also to electronic engineers and mathematicians, because many books and articles on translation have been written by specialists in all these fields"

Nida and Taber (1969:12) in "The Theory and Practice of Translation" state:

"translation is the reproducing in the receptor language the closest natural equivalent of the messages of the source language, firstly in terms of meaning and secondly in terms of style. In order to be able to produce the closest natural equivalent, first a translator has to grasp the messages in the original text, find the equivalent of the messages in the target language, and finally restructure the equivalent in the target language"

Yet, as far as the writer has been able to observe, it is not always true that one who has learned and to some extent mastered a foreign language will find it easy to translate a written text in a foreign language to his/her native language or vice versa, with

satisfying results. Translation, however, is not an easy task. It is very hard and complicated. A good translator does not merely need the mastery of both the source and the target language, but the mastery of socio-cultural background, field of study, and a language flexibility.

Seken (1979) in his thesis found that a student's high mark in aptitude tests, did not necessarily determine his ability to translate. This is also admitted by Lado (1961:33) according to whom "ability to translate shows wide difference from ability to speak, understand, read, and write". He further writes:

"the ability to translate is a special skill. People who speak a foreign language well are not necessarily those who translate most effectively, although there is a correlation between knowledge of the foreign language and the capacity to translate"

With everything described above in mind, one may conclude that, in short, a special translation ability is needed to enable one to do some translation work with reasonably good results. That is why, the writer in this study wants to describe the translation done by the bureaus at Surabaya based on many theories of translation.

1.2. Statement of the Problem

With reference to the background of the study, the major problem of this study is formulated as follows:

1. How is the quality of translation done by "Bureau A" on Jalan Anjasmoro ?
2. How is the quality of translation done by "Bureau B" on Jalan Biliton ?

3. How is the quality of translation done by "Bureau C" on Jalan Kalijudan ?
4. Which translation bureau has the best quality of translation?

1.3. The Objective of the Study

By using the theories of translation this study is intended:

1. To describe the quality of translation done by "Bureau A" on Jalan Anjasmoro .
2. To describe the quality of translation done by "Bureau B" on Jalan Biliton .
3. To describe the quality of translation done by "Bureau C" on Jalan Kalijudan .
4. To find which translation bureau has the best quality of translation?

1.4. Significance of the Study

In writing this paper, the writer wants to give some contributions to the readers, especially to the students of the English Department of Widya Mandala Catholic University. From this paper, the readers can understand that translation is not easy to be done, even the translation bureaus themselves. Besides that, the readers also can learn about many translation theories and problems found in the translation.

1.5. Limitation of the Study

In this study, the writer explains many theories of problems which are related with the description of translation done by the bureaus of translation. However, the writer will only take three theories, they are Grammatical Structure, Vocabulary and The level of naturainess.

1.6. Definition of Key Terms

For clarity, accuracy and understanding, the following terms are defined:

1. Translation:

It is the replacement of textual material in one language (source language) by equivalent textual material in another language (Catford, 1965:20). In this study the source language is English and the target language is Indonesian.

2. Quality:

The total mismatches found in the translation (the less total number of the mismatches, the better quality is the bureau), and the types of translation in the translation done by the bureaus.

1.7. Theoretical Framework

In line with the statement of the problem (1.2), the writer will review some theories which are going to be applied in analyzing the translation done by "Terjemahan Anjasmoro", "Pusat Terjemahan" and "Terjemahan Gaya Masa". They are Grammatical Structure, Vocabulary, The Level of Naturalness and The Types of Translation.

1.8. The Organization of the Study

This thesis consists of five chapters. Chapter I is introduction. Chapter II concerns with review of related literature. In Chapter III, the writer discusses the research methodology. Chapter IV concerns with data analysis and interpretation of findings. Finally, in the last chapter, the writer concludes the whole discussion in the form of summary and suggestion.

In conclusions, the writer also concludes the causes of the mismatches done by the three bureaus.