

## CHAPTER I

### INTRODUCTION

#### 1.1 Background

Language is a structured system of communication. Language may be used for more than just transmitting information; it can also be utilized to develop and sustain social relationships. There would be miscommunication if there was no language, and humans would find it difficult to engage with one another. With the use of language, people can express their feelings and thoughts. Every language has its grammar, by which some rules bind the speakers to deliver messages in a way that the target audiences can receive them.

It can be challenging for speakers of languages other than their mother tongue to combine or translate words. To prevent misunderstandings and misinterpretations among non-native speakers, the translation is necessary. Translation is the process of interpreting the meaning of a text written in one language, referred to as the source language, into a text written in another language, referred to as the target language. The output of the translation must be equivalent to the target language, which transmits the same message.

Since the meaning of the source language text must be communicated to readers of the target language, translation is a challenging task. Numerous translated works may be found everywhere, including novels, short tales, advertising, magazines, films, and more. Sometimes, these products employ many languages;

therefore, translation is necessary for those who wish to use these products in their lives but do not comprehend the various languages that the products use.

Newmark (1988) states that “the basics of translation processes are, first translating sentence by sentence, for the first paragraph or chapter and getting the feel and feeling tone of the text. Second, read the whole text two or three times and find the intention, register, tone, mark, and difficult words and start to translate. In the process of translating, the translators should be accurate, since the language has different grammar, structure, and system.”

Nord (1999) suggests that a translator should be a mediating agent with a solid text competence since she believes that translating is a text production activity.

And the result of translation must consider a variety of constraints, such as context, grammatical rules, writing conventions, idioms, and other factors that differ between the source and target languages. Translating results can be considered successful if the result can provide an experience like the original text (Newmark, 48). This will be difficult because of differences in language and cultural systems between the source language and the target language. A good translator should not only be able to overcome the differences in language and cultural systems but he/she should also be able to capture the implicit message or message that is in the source language and relay it back to the target language. This is important because the integrity of a text is influenced somewhat by the implicit message or meaning contained in it.

Based on Oxford Advanced Learner’s Dictionary, Hornby (2000) somit translation is the process of changing something that is written or spoken into

another language. One of the most prominent definitions of translation is stated by Newmark (1998). He defines translation as a process of rendering the meaning of a text into another language in the way that the author intended the text.

On the other hand, Nida and Taber (1974) state that translating consists of reproducing in the receptor language the closest natural equivalent of the source language message, first in terms of meaning and secondly in terms of style. From the definition mentioned, it is found that translation is a process that is intended to find meaning equivalence in the target language.

Phrasal verbs are frequently encountered during translating. Phrasal verbs are important to be learned. A phrasal verb is a verb combined with a preposition or adverb that means something different from each of the words that make up the verb. Phrasal verbs are frequently used in spoken language as well as formal and informal writing.

There are various methods for translating phrasal verbs. Translation of phrasal verbs cannot be done literally, as can be seen from the explanation. Therefore, the translation of phrasal verbs into the target language involves a number of different strategies.

The popular children's fantasy book entitled *The Magic Finger* is authored by Roald Dahl. It has been translated into several number of languages, including Indonesian, because it is a fascinating read. Recently, there has been a huge increase in the number of translated picture books for children published in Indonesia. It is difficult to translate stories for children. It needs particular care because young

readers are the intended audience. Children's comprehension of text and words is different from adults'.

Lefevere in Stolze (2003:1) states that the starting point of an approach to translating for children is often a view of translation as rewriting for different audiences in different times, places, and cultures. As a result, translators should use attention when transferring meaning into the target language. They must use simple vocabulary and sentence patterns so that the children may readily comprehend the story.

Current studies in translation are beginning to see translation as a cross-cultural communication in that the spectrum for understanding translation expands from the conventional concept of replacement of thoughts, ideas, and words from a source language to the target language into a more communicable platform for cultural negotiations.

To illustrate, Bassnett (1998, p. 123) argued about the shift from the earlier lines of theories in translation to a broader issue of culture and context in translation, and how the process that involves culture in translation is integral in the translation. Translation, therefore, provides as a link to what is embodied in the unknown (Venuti, 2004; House 2009)

Such a concept of the unknown has become important in studies in translation as it directs researchers to focus on examining the unknown in the source language and present it in such a way that it takes the most meaningful representation of the concept it brings forward (House, 2009).

## 1.2 Limitation of the Problem

This study focuses on analyzing the translation strategies used for phrasal verbs, the most popular method used for phrasal verb translation, and the accuracy of the translation. The Magic Finger novel and its Indonesian translation, Jari Ajaib, provide the information that has to be evaluated. The analysis in this project is restricted to just the methods for translating the phrasal verbs. The methods for translating phrasal verbs make use of Baker's theory. The Nababan's theory is used to translate phrasal verbs with quality.

## 1.3 Research Question

The research will be discussed on the following questions:

1. What are the translation techniques used in translating phrasal verbs in The Magic Finger novel?
2. What is the most dominant technique used in translating phrasal verbs in the Magic Finger novel?
3. How accurate, acceptable, and readable are the translation of phrasal verbs found in The Magic Finger novel?

## 1.4 Objective of The Research

1. To find out the translation techniques used in translating phrasal verbs in The Magic Finger novel.
2. To find out the most dominant technique used in translating phrasal verbs in The Magic Finger novel.

3. To assess the accuracy, acceptability, and readability of phrasal verb translations in *The Magic Finger* novel depending on the approach utilized.

