

CHAPTER 1

INTRODUCTION

1.1. Background of the Study

Language is a basic aspect of human life. Human beings use language to communicate each other and they use language to express their ideas, information, feeling, and want in order to fulfill their need because a language is very important for human beings. Language could be finding in a dialogue and becomes a very important method in communication and interaction among people. It has an important role in the process of social interaction. It means that every country has many different languages. English has dominated impact for communication around the world and English language is an international language, which widely used as a second and foreign language as well as primary one. Therefore, English becomes one of the important.

In this case, translation is the way to understand both of two languages or more. It is the two render the messages from source language (SL) to target language (TL).

"Translation involves the rendering of a source language (SL) text into the target language (TL) so as to ensure that (1) the surface meaning of the two will be approximately similar and (2) the structure of the SL will be preserved as closely as possible, but not so closely that the TL structure will be seriously distorted (McGuire, 1980: 2).

Then, Newmark (1981:7) states :

"Translation is a craft consisting in the attempt to replace a written message and / or statement in one language by the same message and/or statement in another language" (Newmark, 1981: 7).

From the definition above, the researcher can conclude that translation is transferring an idea from the source language (SL) to target language (TL). All of this, to make, replaces or paraphrase from the source language (SL) to target language (TL) with the same intent of the source language.

Translation activities always lead to profit and loss. This may be the price to be paid by the audience or reader works of translation. The size of the profit or loss depends on the translator; translator seems to act as decision makers for the readers. In translation, the advantage is not good because its own advantage is essentially a loss. The advantage can be in the form of translators such as too subjective in performing their duties so impressed pedantic (smartass from the original author). However, the original author of the work is more 'respectable' than the translator. The legal origin sufficient to explain the level of the position of both parties.

The main key to understand about translation is read the original text and then learn about the native language. Translation is a skill to change the message written in one language to a message in another language. The translator uses a method of translation in order to transfer the message to the correct method. Therefore, this method is widely used in the discussion. Translation is not about the oral one but also the written text too. Researcher can quickly master the meaning of the words by comparing the two languages. Accordingly, the errors of language usage for the researcher able avoided.

According to Larson (1984:15-16) translation method is divided into two categories. First category is form-based or literal translation. Secondly, it is meaning based or idiomatic translation. By literal translations, he means, the translation faithfully follows the form of the SL. On the other hand, the idiomatic translation tries to convey the meaning intended by the SL writer in a natural form of the receptor language. Then adds that in applying the literal translation, there is rarely a true literal translation. The methods spread in the continuum from very literal, to literal, to modified literal, to near idiomatic, idiomatic, and unduly free.

From the definition above, the researcher can conclude that translation method has two categories that are literal translation and idiomatic translation. Literal translation is the translation faithfully follows the form of the original text and idiomatic

translation is non-literal translation that conveys the meaning intended by source language writer in a natural form of the receptor language.

Remember, one of the important things that a translator should have a wide knowledge to translate and render the message from the source language into target language. For example, the translator can translate literary work. There are many literary works which are translated from English into Indonesian language. Imaginative or creative writing literary work composition the work be in the form of Novels, Drama, Poetry, Short Stories.

One of them is short story to be analyzed by the researcher in this research. Short story is fiction prose that content some elements such as character, plot, setting, theme, and point of view. Then, a situation that is described briefly which quickly arrived on the goal.

The novel "The Hound of Death" is written by Agatha Christie, she is a British crime fiction writer and mystery writer best known in the world. Top – sell author whose work of all time. Her books have sold over a billion copies in the English language and a billion more in 45 foreign languages (up to 2003). The Indonesian version of this novel is written by Tanti Lesmana that has a title "Anjing Kematian".

The novel consists of 12 stories, but researcher only examined one part only, which is the story of The Hound of Death. The story The Hound of Death is the one of Agatha Christie bestseller novel that tells about the mysterious symbol, a dog symbol at Belgium. The main character in this short story Anstruther, the detective that want to know about how the dog mysterious symbol was formed.

The reason why the researcher choose this short story as research material are the writer of this short story known as the best writer in novel which has mystery genre and the contains of this short story have an interesting story.