2.1. Definition of ESP

Today English for Specific Purposes (ESP) has grown to become one of the most prominent discussion of teaching English Foreign Language (EFL). The development is reflected in the growing number of colleges that offer English language studies mainly focused on the subject ESP. Unwittingly applied sciences in the world of work such as correspondence using English, hospitality, tour guides and translators use the English system for specific purpose (ESP). In this sub the writer provides information on the definition of ESP according to experts. One of the experts who explain the ESP by Hutchinson and Waters (1987:19) said "ESP is an approach to language teaching in which all decisions as to content and method are based on the learner's reason for learning". It means ESP is the way student learning based on any decision to use the content and approach to teaching languages.

In the other hands, According to Swales, (1992: 300) in Knight “…the area of inquiry and practice in the development of language programs for people who need a language to meet a predictable range of communicative needs.” It means ESP is way to develop a language program through practice, to complete the communications needs for people who need language.

Besides according to Robinson in Javid said “ESP has defined it as the teaching of English to the learners who have specific goals and purposes and these
goals might be professional, academic, scientific etc.” It means ESP is English lesson which is aim to make students more professional, academic, scientific and so on.

Based on the experts above the writer concludes ESP can be interpreted as a method of study for students who have goals to be professional in any fields it can be academics, scientific or other sciences that are useful in the future trough the approach of the reasons student to learn.

2.2. Definition of Translation

After the author gives an explaination of ESP in the previous sub, in this sub the writer explains about the translation by presenting some definitions of translation by experts. one of the experts who explain the translation is Catford. According to Catford (1965:20) said “the replacement of textual material in one language (SL) by equivalent textual material in another language ( TL )“. It means reshaped the source language into the target language by equivalent with the proportionality text.

In the other hands According to Newmark (1988:5) said ”rendering the meaning of a text into another language in the way that the author intended the text”. It means changing the meaning of the text from one language to another using the method in accordance with what the authors mean.

Beside according to Wilss and Noss (1982) sid “Translation is a transfer process which which aims at the transformation of a written SL text into an optimally equivalent TL text, and which requires the syntactic, the systematic and the pragmatic understanding and analytical processing of the SL”. It means, translation is the process of changing that aims to change the source text is written into the text of the
optimal target equivalent, and that requires syntax, systematic and pragmatic understanding and analytical processing of SL.

From the expert above the writer concludes the definition of translation is the process of changing from one language to another with attention to the rules that apply in process translation. The rules can be syntactic, semantic and pragmatic in accordance with what the authors write in the text.

2.3. Definition of Translation Method

In the previous sub the writer explained the definition of translation. In the process of translation there are some steps, namely: methods, procedures and techniques. In this paper the writer focused on the method of translation.

Below, the writer found definition of the method according to the experts, one of them is Bisno (1968), who explains that "methods are techniques that generalize well to be accepted or can be applied together in a practice, or field discipline and practice". It means method is a technique perfected in order to be accepted in general and can be applied in an activity or field of discipline.

Another definition of method by Oxford Dictionary is “A particular procedure for accomplishing or approaching something”. It means methods are certain steps that are used to accomplish something.
In addition, the writer also found that Newmark (1998) filed two translation methods, namely:

1. Method of giving emphasis to the Source Language (SL).

2. The method gives emphasis to the Target Language (TL).

It means the basic difference in the two methods lies in its emphasis only. Translation method is now no longer just about the debate between literal translation and free translation as has been dominating the discussion about translation methods. Therefore, Newmark filed two groups of methods of translation. Four methods below is a method that is more oriented or more emphasis on the source language.

2.3.1. **Method of giving emphasis to the Source Language (SL)**

   A. Word by Word

   Word-for-word translation This is often demonstrated as interlinear translation, with The TL immediately below the SL words. The SL word-order is preserved and the words translated singly by their most common meanings, out of context. Cultural words are translated literally. The main use of word-for-word translation is either to understand the mechanics of the source language or construe a difficult text as a pre-translation process.

   Example:

   1. SL : Look, Little guy, you-all shouldn’t do be doing that

      TL : Lihat, kecil anak, kamu semua harus tidak melakukan itu.
B. Literal Translation

The SL grammatical constructions are converted to their nearest TL equivalents but the lexical words are again translated singly, out of context. As a pre-translation process, this indicates the problems to be solved.

Example:

1. SL: Look, little guy, you-all shouldn’t be doing that
   TL: Lihat, anak kecil, kamu semua harusnya tidak melakukan itu.

2. SL: It’s raining cats and dogs.
   TL: Hujan kucing dan anjing.

In the second example in the literal translation is not only produces nonsignificant TL versions but also generates unusual version, then in the process of translation, this method can be used as a method of early stages of the transition, not as a common method. As the initial translation process, this method helps translators aware of an issue that must be addressed.

C. Faithful Translation

A faithful Translation attempts to reproduce the precise contextual meaning of the original within the constraints of the TL grammatical structures. It 'transfers' cultural words and preserves the degree of grammatical and lexical 'abnormality' (deviation from SL norms) in the translation. It attempts to be completely faithful to the intentions and the text-realisation of the SL writer.

Example:

1. SL: Ben is too well aware that he is naughty.
TL: Ben menyadari terlalu baik bahwa dia nakal.

Although it has a meaning that is quite close to SL but the TL is still stiff, and it will feel more natural to the stage of harmonization of rules adapted to the TL become “Ben sangat sadar bahwa dia nakal”.

D. Semantic Translation

Semantic translation differs from 'faithful translation' only in as far as it must take more account of the aesthetic value (that is, the beautiful and natural sounds of the SL text, compromising on 'meaning' where appropriate so that no assonance, word-play or repetition jars in the finished version. Further, it may translate less important cultural words by culturally neutral third or functional terms but not by cultural equivalents - une nonne repassant un corporal may become 'a nun ironing a corporal cloth' - and it may make other small concessions to the readership. The distinction between 'faithful' and ‘semantic' translation is that the first is uncompromising and dogmatic, while the second is more flexible, admits the creative exception to 100% fidelity and allows for the translator's intuitive empathy with the original. The fourth method above is a method that is more oriented or more stress to the source language.

Example:

1. SL: He is a book worm

TL: Dia adalah seorang yang suka baca.

The translation results is both functional (can be understood easily) even if there is no matching of cultures (matching receipts same idiom performance TL).
From the four methods above the writer concludes that the word by word, literal, semantic and faithful translation are methods that focuses on the source language in which each method has its own function.

2.3.2. The method of giving emphasis to the Target Language (TL)

A. Adaptation

Adaptation This is the 'freest' form of translation. It is used mainly for plays (comediesl and poetry; the themes, characters, plots are usually preserved, the SL culture converted to the TL culture and the text rewritten. The deplorable practice of having a play or poem literally translated and then rewritten by an established dramatist or poet has produced many poor adaptations, but other adaptations have 'rescued1 period plays.

Example:

1. SL: Hey Jude, Don’t make it bad

Take a sad song and make it better

Remember to let her into your heart

Then you can start to make it better

TL: Kasih, Dimanakah

Mengapa kau tinggalkan aku

Ingatlah- ingatlah kau padaku

Janji setiamu tak kan ku lupa

From the example above maintained the rhythm of the song but adjusted with cultural meaning
B. Free Translation

Free translation reproduces the matter without the manner, or the content without the form of the original. Usually it is a paraphrase much longer than the original, a so-called 'intralingual translation’, often prolix and pretentious, and not translation at all.

Example:

1. SL: How they live on what he makes?
   TL: Bagaimana mereka dapat hidup dengan penghasilannya?

From the example above there is the primary of content rather than the form of text and shapes paraphrase was much longer than the original text, which is one of the characteristics of free translation.

C. Idiomatic Translation

Idiomatic translation reproduces the 'message' of the original but tends to distort nuances of meaning by preferring colloquialisms and idioms where these do not exist in the original- (Authorities as diverse as Seteskovitch and Stuart Gilbert tend to this form of lively, 'natural' translation.)

Example:

1. SL: I can relate to that
   TL: Aku mengerti maksudnya

In the original version, these translations are not overly idiomatic who should be able to say "I know what you mean".
D. Communicative Translation

Communicative translation attempts to render the exact contextual meaning of the original in such a way that both content and language are readily acceptable and comprehensible to the readership. The fourth method above is a method that is more oriented or more stress to the target language.

Example:

*Spine* word in the phrase *spines thorns in old reef sediments*. When the word is translated to the experts or the scientists, the biological equivalent of the right is Spina (latin language), but when translated to the more general reader, the word can be translated into *Dur*.

From the four methods above the writer concludes translation are methods that focuses on the source language in which each method has its own function.

After the writer analyzed the eight methods of translating above, there is general and there is also a special nature. Of particular importance, specifically, the use and intended use. General nature of the method, only the semantic and communicative methods that meet the main goal of translation, which for the sake of accuracy and efficiency a text.

2.4. Definition of Short Story

The writer has got two experts who attach their statement about short story in book and internet. In order to obtain good definition, the writer also gives explanation with other word to make the reader more understand about the meaning of book.
Based on Hansen (2015), “Short story, brief fictional prose narrative that is shorter than a novel and that usually deals with only a few characters. The Short story is usually concern with a single effect conveyed in only one or a few significant episodes or scenes. Hansen stated that story is brief narrative fiction. It is shorter than novel and there are only few characters play inside the short story. Hansen also mentioned that story has only concern with single effect in at least few scenes or episodes.

Based on the Keegan statement, a short story consists of at least more than 500 words and less than 10,000 words. Short story can be read within short time or does not take a long time to read because short story is brief and more commonly found that words inside of it are 1,500-5,000 words. Keegan also said that the story is only focused on single effect. The meaning of the story also becomes one of the main point and the most of the short story created tells about event that affect some change or the opposite. Some aspect such as language, point of view, tone, sounds, mood etc are integrated things.

The writer concludes based on all statment above that the story is rief fiction story with averages 500-10,000 words in it and it contains artistic values. Generally, short story deals with few characters play in it and narrative type and most of them focus on singular effect.
2.5. Definition of Book

The writer has got two definition of book from internet. In order to obtain good definition, the writer also gives explanation with other word to make the reader more understand about the meaning of book.

Based on Merriam (2016), “Book is a set printed sheets that are held together inside a cover, a long written work. It means book is a set of sheets paper that are inside a cover.

Based on free dictionary (2016) “Book is a written work or composition that has been published, printed on pages bound together.

The writer concludes based on all statement above that the book is a set printed paper, fastened together to hinge at one side.