CHAPTER I

INTRODUCTION

1.1 Background of Translation

Language is a tool for human to exchange information and understand each other. It occurs if the message that is conveyed and accepted sounds the same. Communication essentially is to give and to get the equal message. In this case, language as one of the medium of communications must be understood by the one who is doing the communication process (communican and the communicator) so that the communication could be succeed.

The Variety of languages which exist today make the cross-language communication happened. Yet the cross-language communication has a varied error understanding. The example is cannot understand the language of communicator. Therefore, it would be better if we master one of the international language such as English in order to ease the difficulty of mastering a lot of languages with the intention that at least language will no more be a problem in communication process.

It is considered that English is one of the most spoken international language although not so many people master it. Hence here is the important role of language lies. To do a communication both spoken or written, someone who is fluent in both international languange like English as well as his local language

will be very reliable to become a translator for helping other people who are not really able to understand any international languages such as English.

Translation is a process of changing a text from the source language to the target language without changing the meaning. However, It is not easy as it sounds, translation essentially requires the certain knowledge apart from mastering the target language itself. One of the knowledge which needs to be mastered or at least known by those whose job is to translate is the culture. Clarine (2010 : 02) said that,

> "All people on earth are divided by their cultures, and language is a particular feature that makes us so different from each other. Speaking the same language, we can easily share our ideas and emotions. We use language when we talk, and when we write. Various languages represent different cultures, and ways of thinking, developing new communication devices, we make people from all over the world closer to each other. Now we have to talk to people from other countries much more often than even twenty years ago. Thus, problems caused by different languages arise more often. These problems are caused not only by different vocabularies, but also by different grammatical structures, and spellings. The translation is a process that helps people overcome such problems.

It is concluded that culture is very important in a translation process. By knowing the culture, we might be able to translate the complex sentences as we might understand what are the equivalent words to be translated.

As an English Vocational student, it is such a rule that translating a book is a must. Especially in the final semester as the requirement to fulfil a final assignment. For that reason, two Sundanese books have been chosen surely. It is realized by the writer that actually translating the text from Sundanese into English or vice versa is never learned in the major. Yet, since Sundanese is the first language of the writer, it has been considered that it would not be that

difficult to translate it as the general knowledge of translation also has been hold in the hand of the writer.

Translating the text from Sundanese into English has been considered as a challenge. A challenge that could possibly make the writer think hard. It has also been thought before hand that there must be lots of sentences that are tricky to translate which rarely have the equivalence in English thus the translation process took time. Then again, through translating such text, plenty new words came and learned. That is how the skill of a person improving.

As what have been mentioned in the first pharagraph that mastering the culture is required in translating a certain text, it can be proved now that it is undeniable to translate those books without knowing any deep knowledge of Sundanese culture. The hardest part in the books found and revealed couple of times. Nevertheless, With the help of the friends, mentor, lecturers, dictionary, and internet, eventually the problem had been solved.

1.2   Purpose of Translation

The puroses of translating this book are written as follows :

1. To apply the lesson and the skill that has been learned in the major.

2. To train the ability of the writer as an English translation student on how good our English is especially in translating sentences from Sundanese into English.

3. To find out the proper meaning from Sundanese into English

4. To give the information about the tourism destinations in Sukabumi along with the history background.

1.3 Significance of Translation

Theoritically

The translation of these Sundanese books makes the author apply her skill that has been learned in the major responsibly. Hopefully this could make the author as well as readers understand what are the proper equivalent words from Sundanese into English. As what had been considered that the translation result of these books are the one which are appropriate and deserves to be read.
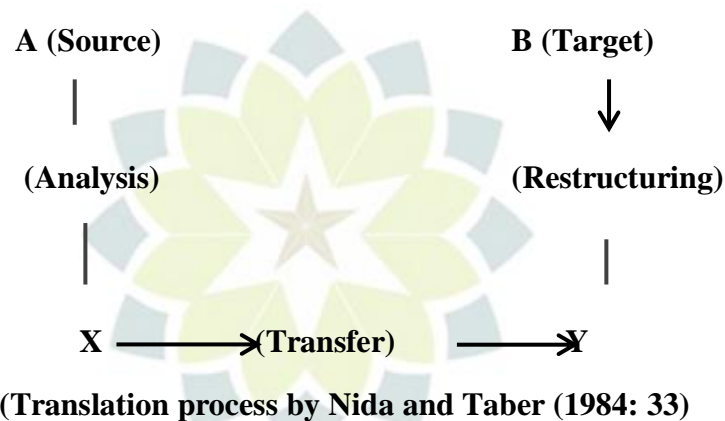
Practically

The translation of these books is created to make the author and the readers learned the words which are difficult to translate into English, this is also hoped can be understandable by those whose the native language is English. The meaning as well as the messages written inside the book also hoped could be conveyed very well since there are many historical stories in the book which expected to introduce and promote Sukabumi's tourism destination.

1.4 Process of Translation

There are series of steps to make the translation result natural and acceptable to be read. According to Nida and Taber (1984:33) there are three stages of translation process. (1) Analysis, in which the surface structure is

analyzed in terms of (a) the grammatical relationships and (b) the meaning of the words and combinations of words, (2) transfer, in which the analyzed material is transferred in the mind of the translator from language A to language B, and (3) restructuring, in which the transferred material is restructured in order to make the final message fully acceptable in the target language. The scheme of Nida's translation process is shown as follows :

A (Source)   **B (Target)**

        | ↓

(Analysis)   **(Restructuring)**

        | |

X ⟶ **(Transfer)** ⟶ **Y**

(Translation process by Nida and Taber (1984: 33)

1.5   Methods of Translation In General

A method of translation is a certain way of a process that is chosen and used by a translator according to his or her objectives in translating a certain text. A method of translation influences the result of the translation itself. These methods of translation below are the one which are thought by Newmark, 1988.

1.   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 to construe a difficult text as a pretranslation process (Newmark, 1988:45).

For example:

SL: I really don't like him .

TL: *aku sangat tidak menyukainya.*

2.   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 (Newmark, 1988:46).

For example:

SL: plenty of students at class cheating on the exam.

TL: *Banyak siswa yang selingkuh di kelas.*

3.   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 (Newmark, 1988:46).

For example:

SL: Ben is too well aware that he is naughty.

TL*: Ben teramat menyadari bahwa ia nakal.*

4.   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 sound) 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 (Newmark,1988:46).

For example:

SL: I know he is just pulling my leg.

TL: *Aku tau dia cuma bercanda.*

5.   Adaptation

This is the 'freest' form of translation. It is used mainly for plays (comedies) and poetry; the themes, characters, plots are usually preserved, the SL culture convertedto the TL culture and the text rewritten. The deplorable practice of having aplay or poem literally translated and then rewritten by an established dramatist orpoet has produced many poor adaptations, but other adaptations have 'rescued'period plays (Newmark, 1988:46).

For example:

SL: Don't cry over the spilt milk

TL: *Nasi sudah menjadi bubur.*

6.   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, also-called 'intralingual translation', often prolix and pretentious, and not translation at all (Newmark, 1988:46)

For example:

SL: it feels great to be around my bestfriend.

TL: *Nyaman sekali rasanya berada di dekat sahabatku.*

7.   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 Seleskovitch and Stuart Gilbert tend to this form of lively, 'natural' translation) (Newmark, 1988:47)

For example:

SL: she never wants to hear what I say.

TL: *Dia benar-benar keras kepala.*

8.   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 (Newmark, 1988:47)

For example:

SL: He said to me ''don't do it again''

TL: Dia bilang jangan diulangi lagi ya.