CHAPTER I

INTRODUCTION

This first chapter presents the background of translation as the reason why the translator choses this title to be translated. It also describes the purpose and the significance of this final report for the readers, as well as the process and methods for translating the text.

1.1 Background of Translation

Language is one of the important things in human life. It is because all human can communication with others by language. We use language to express everything in our mind and to improve our communication skill. Every country has their own language, without exception in Indonesia. Every language in the world has its own characteristics.

Accordingly, when the source language and the target language are widely different in structure and cultural background, there cannot be an exact equivalent transfer of the source language into the target language. English is recognized as an international language. Although English as an international language, sometimes people have many difficulties to understand the meaning of language. One of the ways to understand a foreign language is using translation.

Catford (1965:1), in the book *A Linguistic Theory of Translation,* defines that translation is an operation performed on languages: a process of substituting a text in one language for a text in another. With translation we

can get more information and knowledge especially translation English into Indonesia. As we know that many books written in English have not been translated into Indonesia.

In this final report, *The Cover Me: Living, Loving, and Learning Through Loss* as the material has been chosen. The book is the one of books that uses English language and never been translated before. The translator chooses this book because she cares deeply for the people who have lost of something or someone who loved, but sometimes many of them are weak and cannot accept of that loss. They will feel depressed, they will think that their life are meaningless, and even they will commit suicide. We know very well that such acts are not justified. Although we have lost of something or someone who is loved, we should be able to overcome that loss, make it a lesson, and continue to live.

This book provides the information for those who want to overcome their loss and want to continue their lives well. In the book the author describes the stories of three her friends journeys and the end of their journeys through lives that were cut so far too short. Despite losing them, the author tries to keep loving them and learning from their deaths, she continues to try to continue her life by appreciating and remembering their memories. So the translator want to know how she can accept her loss and continue her life well, and to provide information for people who have lost in order to continue their lives well.

1.2 Purpose of Translation

The purposes of translated the book are:

1. To improve the translation skill.

2. To find the proper meaning of this book "Cover Me: Living, Loving, and Learning Through Loss".

3. To help the readers to understand the content of the book in Indonesia version.

4. To provide information how to overcome the loss.

5. To be a reference for next coming translation.

1.3 Significance of Translation

The translator hopes the readers obtain the significances both theoretically and practically, as follows:

1. In theory, the translation project can show the proper method, process, the development of the theories about strategy, and result in translating this book. The theory is also used to solve problems to translate the *Cover Me: Living, Loving, and Learning Through Loss Book* which will increase the translation student's vocabularies.

2. In practice, the translation project can help to other writers and student translators to increase knowledge about the strategy and process of translation, and get information of the book.

1.4 Process of Translation

Some translation process of the *Cover Me: Living, Loving, and Learning Through Loss* book are:

1. Reading all the chapters in order to know the content of the book. We can read slowly and read two or three times to know the right content. According to Newmark (1988:38) we can read the whole text two or three times, and find the intention, register, tone, mark the difficult words and passages and start translating only when you have taken your bearings

2. After knowing the content of the book, re-read chapter by chapter while translated, reading the sentence keenly one by one, step by step, and mark the vocabularies or the terms that we do not know before.

3. Reading the referential book related to the book. It can help translator to gain similar word in another sentence to catch the meaning.

4. Find the proper method of translation, for base method, the translator uses the word for word method to give the highlight of the meaning.

5. Reading again the result of translation to make sure the result worded in natural way.

1.5 Method of Translation in General

The V diagram proposed by Newmark (1988:45):

SL emphasis   TL emphasis

Word-for-word translation   Adaptation

Literal translation   Free translation

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Faithful translation   Idiomatic translation

Semantic translation   Communicative translation

According to the V diagram, here the meaning of the translation methods by Newmark (1988:45):

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 [o construe a difficult text as a pre-translation process. Example:

SL: Agit is a police.

TL: *Agit adalah seorang polisi.*

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. Example:

SL: We learn Korean language in every Sunday.

TL: *Kita belajar bahasa Korea di setiap hari Minggu.*

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. Example:

SL: I have quite a few friends.

TL: *Saya mempunyai samasekali tidak banyak teman.*

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 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. Example:

SL: She is a book-worm.

TL: *Dia (perempuan) adalah seorang yang suka sekali membaca.*

5. Adaptation Translation

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 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 rescued period plays. Example:

SL: As white as snow

TL: *Seputih kapas*

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, a so-called intralingual translation, often prolix and pretentious, and not translation at all. Example:

SL: To kick something around.

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TL: *Membahas.*

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 Seteskovitch and Stuart Gilbert tend to this form of lively, 'natural' translation). Example:

SL: He is a thief.

TL: *Dia panjang tangan.*

8. Communicative Translation

Communicative translation attempts to render the exact contextual meaning of the original in such a wav that both content and language are readily acceptable and comprehensible to the readership. Example:

SL: Can I help you, sir?

TL: *Apa ada yang saya bisa bantu, Tuan?*