

## CHAPTER I

### INTRODUCTION

This chapter presents the background of translation including the reason why the writer chooses the book to be translated. It also explains the purpose of translation, methodology of translation, and significance of translation for the readers generally and the writer especially.

#### 1.1 Background of Translation

Translation is the communication of meaning from one language (SL) to another language (TL). According to Manser (1996:441), “Translation is the activity of changing something spoken or written into another language.” It means that whatever we are doing with something (information, idea, etc), when we changed into another language is named translation. However, translation is not only about changing the word or text into another language but also the process of translating the source language (SL) into the target language (TL) without left the meaning contained at all.

Translation also an important thing in human life because it has made communication among people with different languages a reality. Translation activities become a tool to create optimal communication. Because with the good communication in human life, it can explain some informations to others ways that make sense and are easy to understand.

Hatim and Munday (2004:34) suggest that one of the key problems for the analyst was in actually determining whether the source text meaning had been transferred into the target text. It is clear that the key of translation is the meaning. We can choose dictions to target language as long as the meaning is still purely the same with the source.

This motivation book entitled *Student Success Secret* will provide students with much more than just information. This book also provides students with simple, effective, and dynamic tools to become a superior student. It will motivate students to use those tools each and every day, as have to be succeed. This book is also based on the research and experience.

In this final report, a motivation book as the material has been chosen. There are a lot of books use an English language with many kinds of genre to explain or give some informations for students, but in my opinion some of students need motivation from any source, including this book. Some students complain that the language is too hard to understand because they often find some unfamiliar or difficult words. Although they try to translate word by word, they still have difficulties to arrange the sentence to be an understandable and proper ones. The writer tries to make it easy by translating the book in order to make the students who want to learn and get a motivation of this book can understand easily. So, the writer thinks the book is good to translate and wishes the translation result of this book will give many benefits for the readers especially for students.

## **1.2 Purpose of Translation**

The followings are some of the purposes of the translation:

1. To improve the skill as a translator.
2. To understand the process of translating this book.
3. To give some motivation by this book to the readers.
4. To be a reference for the next project of translation.

## **1.3 Significance of Translation**

There are also some significances of translation that can be used by the other translators and readers, as follows :

1. Its theory can explain the proper method and process in translating of this book. The theory and method are also used to solve problems to translate the motivation book that will increase the vocabularies.
2. The translation can give some information or motivation to the readers by content of the book and also the translation can be useful for the students to understand and learn the content without difficulty.
3. This final report is expected to be reference to another writers in the writing project.

#### **1.4 Process of Translation**

The translation processes of Student Success Secret Book, are:

1. Reading the book generally because the writer or translator needs to understand the content exactly. 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. And then, reading the sentence one by one and marking off the words or terms that we can't translate or unfamiliar.
3. Finding out the appropriate diction of the text, because when the diction is wrong, a sentence or text will be unachievable.
4. Reading the method before we are translating the text. It can help the translator to decide an appropriate method to translate.
5. Reading one to three times the result of translation, will be achievable for the readers and then we can edit to be the best one.

#### **1.5 Method of Translation in General**

The selection of method is considered for the following matters like the type of text, the target reader, intended of the author and the purpose of translation. Newmark (1988: 45-47), translation methods are divided into eight types. He point out eight translation methods displayed briefly in V diagram as follows:

| SL emphasis               | TL emphasis               |
|---------------------------|---------------------------|
| Word-for-word translation | Adaptation                |
| Literal translation       | Freetranslation           |
| Faithful translation      | Idiomatic translation     |
| Semantic translation      | Communicative translation |

Taken from diagram Newmark , 1988:45

**a. 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: A negative personality will surely bring failure

TL: Seorang negatif kepribadian akan secara pasti membawa kegagalan.

**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. (Newmark, 1988:46).

For example :

SL : The sooner or the later the weather will change.

TL :: Lebih cepat atau lebih lambat cuaca akan berubah.

### **c. Faithful Translation**

According to Newmark (1988:46) that a faithful translation attempts to reproduce the precise contextual meaning of the original within the constraints of the TL grammatical structures.

For example :

SL : She describes common fact about human.

TL :: Dia menggambarkan umum fakta tentang manusia

### **d. Semantic Translation**

This method 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 (Newmark: 1988).

For example:

SL : Every why has a wherefore.

TL :: Setiap masalah pasti ada jalan keluarnya.

**e. Adaptation 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. (Newmark, 1988:46)

For example:

SL : As white as snow

TL :: Seputih kapas

**f. 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, so-called 'intralingual translation', often prolix and pretentious, and not translation at all (Newmark, 1988: 45-46).

For example :

SL : I can't seem to get motivated

TL :: Saya sepertinya tidak termotivasi

**g. 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 is an easy going girl.

TL :: Dia adalah gadis yang baik hati.

#### **h. 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 : Beware of the dog!

TL :: Awas anjing galak!

