CHAPTER I

INTRODUCTION

This chapter consists of background of translation, purpose of translation, significance of translation, proses of translation, and method of translation.

1.1 Background of Translation

Language is a tool of communication, because of language we can know the information we need and helpto understand each other. According to Keraf (in Smarapradhipa, 2005:1), "providing two languages understanding. The first notion of language as stated means of communication between members of the public in the form of a symbol of the sound produced by means of said human. Second, language is a communication system that uses symbols vocal (speech sound) which are arbitrary."

There are many languages in the world, every language has different dificulty level. As we know English is a universal language, there are a lot of people learn it. But not all of them can master it. So, it needs translation to make it can beunderstood.

Translation is transfering text from source language (SL) into target language (TL) by using some methods without changing the meaning. According to Mc.Guire (1980:2), "Translation is 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 structures will be seriously distorted."It is hard enough to make the translation result to be natural, needed more practice.

In this final report the translator chooses a health bookentitled*Self-Healing for Women*. Thetranslator chooses it because it is good oneand never been translated before.As we know it is important to stay healthy. This book gives much information about the most important medical issues facing women, such as menstrual problems, dieting etc. Not only give information about the medical issues but also help women take possitive control of all their health needs.

1.2 Purpose of Translation

The purposes of the translation in "Self-Heling for Women" are:

1. To know the meaning of the content.

2. To improve translation skills of the translator.

3. To help Indonesian readers especially for the women understand the content of this book in Indonesian version.

1.3 Significance of Translation

1. Theoritically, the translation project can show the development of the theories about process, method, and result of translation

2. Practically, the translation project can help the other translator to increase knowledgeabout the process of translation, and the method of translation.

1.4 Prosess of Translation

Prosess of translation is a prosess where the translator translate the text from source language (SL) into target language (TL) to be natural one. Newmark

(1981:144),"mentions three basic translation processes. The first process is the interpretation and analysis of the source language text. The second process is the translation procedures, which may be direct, or on the basis of source language and target language corresponding syntactic structures, or through an underlying logical "interlanguage". The last process is the reformulation of the text in relation to the writer's intention, the readers' expectation, the appropriate norms of the target language, etc."

1.5 Methods of Translation

1. Word for WordTranslation

   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).Such as:

   SL: I am Cucu Cahyatie.

   TL*: Saya adalah Cucu Cahyatie.*

2. Literal Translation

   The SL grammatical forms are converted to their nearest target language equivalent. However the lexical words are translated out of context. Such as:

   SL: Large drop of rain were beggining to fall.

   TL*: Tetesan hujan yang luas sedang mulai jatuh.*

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3. Faithful Translation

   According to Newmark (1988:46) "A faithful Translation attempts to reproduce the precise contextual meaning of the original within the constraints of the TL grammatical structures." Such as:

   SL: Large drop of rain were beggining to fall.

   TL*: Tetesan hujan yang lebat mulai jatuh.*

4. 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). Such as:

   SL: He is a book-worm.

   TL*: Dia adalah orang yang suka sekali membaca*

5. Adaptation Translation

   It is used mainly for plays (comediesl and poetry; the themes, characters, plots are usually preserved, the SL culture converted to theTL culture and the text rewritten (Newmark, 1988:46) Such as:

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

   SL: Hoping that your love makes a tango.

   TL*: semoga cintamu tidak bertepuk sebelah tangan.*

7. Idiomatic Translation

   The idiomatic translation produces original 'messgaes', but tends to change the meaning with the natural or colloqual and the idiom does not include in the source (Newmark in Djuharie, 2013:20). Such as:

   SL:He is a thief.

   TL:*Diapanjang tangan.*

8. Communicative Translation

   This translation method shofts the contextual meaning which is appropriate from the source so both the content and the language is easy to be understood by the reader (Newmark in Djuharie, 2013:20).

   SL:what do you mean?

   TL*: Apa maksudmu?*

1.6 Strategies of Translation

According to Vinay and Darbelnet (1995) "devided into two translation strategies, direct and oblique translation, there are seven procedures. Three of them are direct translation."

- **Direct Translation Procedures**

1. Borrowing

   Can be explained as a translation procedure that involves using the same word or expression in original text in the target text, there are two types of borrowing: 1. Pure borrowing means the expression or word taken over purely from source language into the target language without any change. 2. Naturalized borrowing in the translation is made to fit the spelling rules such as grammar or pronunciation in the target language. It is relatively the simplest of all procedures used for translation, involves using foreign word in the target text.

   Vinay and Darbelnet (1958, in Waliński, 2015:58)

   Examples:

   a. Borrowing with no change in form and meaning (pure borrowing):

   email → email

   dollar → dollar

   b. Borrowing with change in form but without change the meaning (naturalized borrowing):

contract → *kontrak*

packet → *paket*

negotiation → negosiasi

2. Calque

It is a special kind of borrowing in which the TL borrows an expression form the SL by translating literally each of the original elements. "The meaning other calques can be rather obscure for most people, especially when they relate to specific vocations or subjects such as science and law" (Bosco:2017). An unsuccessful calque can be extremely unnatural, and can cause unwanted humor, often interpreted as indicating the lack of expertise of the translator in the target language.

Vinay and Darbelnet (1958, in Waliński, 2015:59)

Examples:

Service user → service user

Transceiver cable → *kabel* transceiver

3. Literal translation

Literal translation is generally using the source language of grammatical construction which is converted into the target language. A literal translation can only be applied with languages which are extremely close in cultural terms. It is acceptable only if the translated text retains the same syntax, the same meaning and the same style as the original text.

Vinay and Darbelnet (1958, in Waliński, 2015:60)

Examples:

Leafy trees → *pepohonan lebat*

Long grass → *rerumputan tinggi*

All the geese → *semua angsa*

- **Oblique Translation Procedures**

  1. Transposition

  Transposition is the procedure which involves replacing one word class with another without changing the meaning of the text. This technique introduces a change in grammatical structure that occurs in translation from SL to TL (singular to plural, position of adjective, changing the word class or part of speech). As a result of the divergence of language systems between SL and TL, this strategy to altering words without semantic change is undertaken probably most common and even sometime necessarily by translators. Vinay and Darbelnet (1958, in Waliński, 2015:61)

  Example:

  A pair of glasses → *sepasang kacamata.*

  Long grass → *rerumputan yang tinggi*

  2. Modulation

  Modulationis a variation of the form of the message, obtained by changing the semantics and shifts the point of view or perspective in the source language. It consists of using a phrase that is different in the source and target languages to

convey the same idea. There are two types of modulation, namely free or optional is generally adopted because of nonlinguistic reason. It is mostly used to stress the meaning, to affect coherence or to find out natural form in the TL. Fixed or obligatory modulation occurs when a word, phrase or structure cannot be found in the TL. When an active sentence is translated into a passive one, this is an instance of this type of modulation.

Vinay and Darbelnet (1958, in Waliński, 2015:62)

Example:

By the will of the God → di luar kemampuan manusia.

The stars went out → *pagi menjelang*

it isn't expensive → *ini murah*

3. Equivalence

It is also known as reformulation, this is a translation procedure which uses a completely different stylistic and structural methods or expression to transmit the same reality. Through this technique, names of institutions, interjections, idioms or proverbs can be translated. This strategy is viewed as a type of modulation and a linguistic sub-discipline of pragmatics which is concerned with the use of language in different cultures.

Vinay and Darbelnet (1958, in Waliński, 2015:62)

Examples:

cocorico → cock-a-doodle-do

miaou → miaow

hi han → hee haw

4. Adaptation

Adaptation involves changing the culture reference when a situation in source culture does not exist in target culture. This occurs as some of the source language data do not have exact equivalents in the target language because of the different cultural backgrounds between the source language and target language. In such cases the translator must recreate a situation that can be regarded as more or less equivalent. Vinay and Darbelnet (1958, in Waliński, 2015:63)Examples:

Peekaboo → *Cilukba*

Hide and seek → petak umpet.

5. Reduction (Omission)

Reduction is a technique that reduces certain elements of the SL. It is also called elimination, omission or subtraction which suppressing a SL information in the TL. For example:

Mom, Why didn't you wake me?! → Kenapa kau tidak membangunkan aku?!

6. Addition

Addition is a technique that conveyed details that are notformulated or stated in SL. It can be either information or paraphrasingexplicitly. It is same with addition or gain. It also can be called grammaticalexpansion for clarity of meaning. For example:

You're early today→ *Kau datang lebih awal hari ini.*