CHAPTER I
INTRODUCTION

This chapter explains about the background of translation, purpose of translation, significance of translation, process of translation, and method of translation.

1.1 Background of Translation

According to Newmark (1988:5), "Translation is rendering the meaning of a text into another language in the way that the author intended the text". In line with Nida and Taber's opinion, (1974:12) "translating consists in reproducing in the receptor language the closest natural equivalent of the source language message, first in terms of meaning and secondly in terms of style. Based on that theory, translation is process of translating the source language (SL) into the target language (TL) without changing the meaning contained therein. So many kinds of books that are usually needed to translate, such as novel, academic books, fiction books and motivation books.

In this final report, the writer would like to translate some chapters of the book entitled: "How to Get a Job You'll Love" (A Practical Guide to Unlocking Your Talents and Finding Your Ideal Career) by John Lees. The book is one of a motivation book that has been chosen by the writer to be translated. The reasons why the writer chooses the book "How to Get a Job You'll Love" is to know the content of the book, to increase the writer's experiences and her capabilities in translating the literature text and extend information to the readers.

1.2 Purpose of Translation

In this section, the purposes of this final report are:

1. To improve translation skill.

2. To know the meaning of the book.

3. To help the Indonesian readers understand the content of this book in Bahasa version.

1.3 Significance of Translation

The significances of translation are:

1. Theoretically, the final report of this translation can show the theories development about translation, like methods, process and can show the result.

2. Practically, the result of the translation of some chapters in this book entitled *"How to Get a Job You'll Love"* may have some significances for everyone. The stories of this book inspire and give more motivation for everyone.

1.4 Process of Translation

Translation is a thinking the process of translating a text from one language to another without changing the meaning contained in the text. According to Nida and Taber (1982, in Kraal: 2011:7), "Translating consists in reproducing in the receptor language the closest natural equivalent of the source language message, first in terms of meaning and secondly in terms of style". Based on that theory, the translator should consider the meaning contained in the text.

Nida and Taber explain simply and generally about the process of translation. Nida and Taber (1974:33) introduce three stages in the process of translation. This process begins from analyzing (SL) into grammatical and semantic structure of the (TL). Second is transferring the meaning and the last is reconstructing the grammatical and semantic structure into the appropriate (SL) forms in order to create an equivalent (TL).

1.5 Method of Translation

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

SL emphasis   **TL emphasis**

Word for word translation   Adaptation

 Literal translation   Free translation

  Faithful translation   Idiomatic translation

   Semantic translation   Communicative translation

1.5.1 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: We should ask one question.

TL: *Kita harus bertanya satu pertanyaan.*

SL: If you really believe that you live to work.

TL: *Jika kamu benar-benar percaya bahwa kamu hidup untuk bekerja.*

1.5.2 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: I'm not a creative person.

TL: *Saya bukan orang yang kreatif.*

SL: I'm a hard worker.

TL: *Saya seorang pekerja keras.*

1.5.3 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: It is hard for me to kill your heart.

TL: *Saya sulit menaklukan hatimu.*

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

TL: *Mike menyadari terlalu baik bahwa ia nakal.*

1.5.4 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: His father is a throw-bone.

TL: *Ayahnya seorang yang pekerja keras.*

SL: She is a book-worm.

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

1.5.5 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. (Newmark, 1988:46).

For example:

SL: You get out what you put in.

TL: *Kamu akan menui apa yang kamu tanam.*

SL: As snow as white.

TL: *Seputih kapas.*

1.5.6 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: The flowers in the garden.

TL: *Bunga-bunga yang tumbuh di kebun.*

SL: How they live on what he makes?

TL: *Bagaimana mereka dapat hidup dengan penghasilannya?*

1.5.7 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: He is a thief.

TL: *Dia panjang tangan.*

SL: His father always goes flat out to fulfil the needs of his family.

TL: *Ayahnya selalu bekerja banting tulang untuk memenuhi kebutuhan keluarganya.*

1.5.8 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). This method is ideal translations method because both the content and the language easily accepted and understood by the reader.

For example:

SL: What do you mean?

TL: *Maksud lo?*

SL: Beware of the dog!

TL: *Awas anjing galak!*