

CHAPTER I

INTRODUCTION

This chapter consists of background of translation, purpose of translation, significance of translation, process of translation and the methods of translation.

1.1 Background of Translation

Language is communication tool to each other. It is the most important aspect in human life, without language language we can not express our feeling to others, cooperate and communicate with people around us, and so on. The scientific study of natural language is known as linguistic. Linguistic is related to translation. Translation is linguistic study and intellectual activity that has contribution to development of information, science, and arts among countries. We can understand information and get knowledge from foreign language by translation.

Translation is a process of translating a text or message from the source language to target language. Nida and Taber (1969: 12) say that translating consists in the reproducing in the cereptor language the closest natural equivalent of the source language message, firstly in terms of meaning and secondly on terms of style. According to Levy, Larson (1984: 3) in (Djuharie, 2004: 12) translation consists of translating the meaning of the source language into the receptor language. From the explanation about translation above, it can be concluded that translation is not only about transferring the word from the source language to the target language but also transferring the meaning of it. The aim of the translation is to find the equivalent meaning of the source language expression in the target language. Thus, meaning is important in translation and it be held constant.

Translator will find some difficulties when doing translation. The difficulties that faced by translator are the difference of structure rules, lexical, cultures, idiomatic and

figurative sense of both languages. So, translator must have good ability in grammar, vocabulary, cultural knowledge and so on.

In this final assignment the writer will translate some chapters of the book with the title *Little Good Thing Every Day* by Medeline Djajasaputra. This book tell about the good things of life and how to be succes people. The reason of the writer chose this book is because the writer think that it will give anvantage an be useful for the readers, in addition, the writer also think this book is interesting because outhor present his ideas on various interrelated issues, followed by discussion with one or more participants.

1.2 The purpose of Translation

The followings are some purposes this translation

1. To fulfill requirement for degree Diploma English Program;
2. To increase translation skill of the writer;
3. To know exactly the work of being a translator in the real word;
4. To understand how translation process in *Little Good Things Every Day* book.

1.3 Significance of Translation

Translation has much significance for the writer and the reader. The writer gets new vocabulary and more knowledge about the good things. Her ability in translating also increase, she practices directly to be real translator. For the leader, they can know how to solve the difficulties in translation with translation methods.

1.4 Process of Translation

Translation is the replacement of the textual material in one language (SL) by equivalent textual material in another language (TL) (J.C, Catford: 1965: 20) in this book *A Linguistic Theory of Translation*. Translation is rendering the meaning of the text into another language in the way that the outhor intended the text (Peter Newmark: 1988:5) in his book *A Text Book of Translation*. It can be concluded that translation is transferring text and the

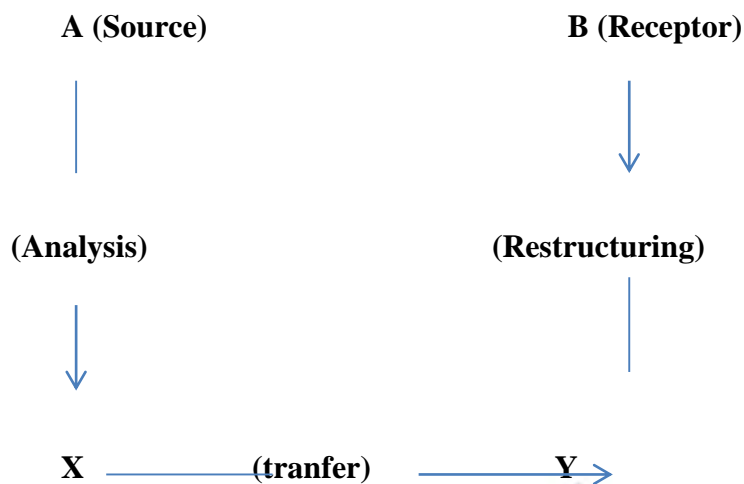
meaning of it from the source language to the target language. The aim of the translation is to find the equivalent meaning of the source language expression in the target language.

Process translation is a process where translator translate the source language text into the target language with their knowledge and skill. When we are translating, we should translate with four levels more or less consciously in mind (Peter Newmark :1988:19):

1. The SL text level, the level of language, where we begin and which we continually (but not continuously) go back to;
2. The referential level, the level of objects and events, real or imaginary, which we progressively have to visualise and build up, and which is an essential part, first of the comprehension, then of the reproduction process;
3. The cohesive level, which is more general, and grammatical, which traces the train of thought, the feeling tone (positive or negative) and the various presupposition and reproduction: it present an overall picture, to which we may have to adjust the language level;
4. The level of naturalness, of common language appropriate to the writer or the speaker in a certain situation.

There are three stages in translation process (Nida and Teber, 1969:33):

1. Analysis, in wich the surpaxe structure (the message as given in language A) is analyzed in term of (a) the grammatical relationships and (b) the meaning of the words and combination of words;
2. Transfer, in which the analyzed material is transferred in the mind of the translator from the language A into language B;
3. Restructuring, in which the transferred material is restricted in order to make the final message fully acceptable in the receptor language.



There are two approaches to translating (Newmark, 1988:20). The first, you start translating sentence by sentence, for say the first paragraph or chapter, to get the feel and the feeling tone of the text, and then you deliberately sit back, review the position, and read the rest of the SL text. The second, you read the whole text two or three times, and find the intention, register, tone, mark the difficult words and start translating only when you have taken your bearings.

1.5 The Methods of Translation

Peter Newmark (1988:45-47) suggests eight methods of translation:

1.5.1. word for word translation

this is often demonstrated as interlinear translation, with the TL immediately below 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.

Example:

1. SL: Children believe without having to see.

TL: Anak-anak percaya tanpa harus melihat. (page:36,line:15)

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 problem to be solved.

Example:

1. Tsu: Life demands so much from us but we have to make our own standards and be happy with our choices.

Tsa: Kehidupan banyak menuntut kita, tetapi kita telah menyetandakan dan membahagiakan diri sendiri dengan pilihan kita. (page:42, line:21)

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 structure. It 'transfers' cultural word and preserves the degree of grammatical and lexical 'abnormality' (deviation from SL norms) in the translation. It attempts to be completely faithful to the intonation and the text-realization of the SL writer.

Example:

1. SL: Peace exists even in the darkness of time.
TL: Kedamaian bahkan ada dalam kegelapan waktu. (page;19, line:5)

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 equivalent.

Example:

1. SL: Closed doors are not meant to be fretted.

TL: Ketika pintu tertutup bukan berarti harus cemas. (page:56, line:10)

1.5.5. 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 converted to the TL culture and the text rewritten. The deplorable practice of having a play or poem literally and then rewritten by an established dramatist or poet has produced many poor adaptations, but other adaptations have 'rescued' period plays.

Example:

1. SL: when life gives you a hundred reasons to cry, show life that you have a thousand reasons to smile.

TL: ketika hidup memberikanmu seribu alasan untuk menangis, perlihatkan hidupmu bahwa kamu memiliki seribu alasan untuk tersenyum. (page:30, line:14)

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

Example:

1. SL: When life gets rough or we can't seem to win, we must believe that dark days will pass.

TL: Bila hidup menjadi keras dan kita tidak bisa menang, kita harus percaya bahwa kegelapan itu akan berlalu.(page:31,line:18)

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 then to this form of lively, 'natural' translation).

Example:

1. SL: there is magic in every ordinary person.

TL: Ada sebuah keajaiban disetiap orang biasa.(page:19,line:19)

2. SL: When today is not looking up, there will be a better tomorrow.

TL: bila hari ini tidak lebih baik, maka akan ada hari esok yang lebih baik.(page:33,line:22)

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 to the readership.

Example:

1. SL: Being the best isn't about winning.

TL: Menjadi yang terbaik bukanlah tentang kemenangan.(page:30,line:18)



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