

## CHAPTER I

### INTRODUCTION

This first chapter presents the background of translation as the reason why the writer chose this title to be translated. It also describes the purposes and the significances of this final report for the readers, as well as the theories and methods for translating the text.

#### 1.1 Background of Translation

Language is the most important aspect in human life, because it is a way and a tool to make communication among people around the world to express their ideas, feeling, desire and concepts. It cannot be separated along the existence of human being civilization, it is a part of it, born and grow together with human society. It also helps people to understand each other even there is another way to express like sign language. Language is a system of sound symbol which has an arbiter character used by the member of social group to cooperate, to communicate, and to identify them.

Nida and Taber (1969:12) said that translation consists of reproducing in the receptor language the closest natural equivalence message, first in terms of meaning and secondly in terms of style. To be a good translator, the writer should give a proof that recognized in the world of translation, for example, one of translation result

should be a work and could be recognized by various parties. Beside that, writer has to choose one publisher that can give her book to translate. Furthermore, it becomes the writer's priority to fulfill one of requirements in finishing Diploma 3 – English Vocational Program. The writer hopes that this work can be remembered by all of us, motivated the writer in the world of translation and the writer can become useful human for human life.

In this work or final report, the writer translated the book entitled “The Cinderella Coach” chosen by writer to get that purpose. This book is simply good, easy to understand, and contains best way to be entertain. This book tells about a story romance. The book is written by Rozz Denny. Published in United States by Rosaline Fox

## **1.2 Purposes of Translation**

There are some purposes in this translation, such as:

- 1) To improve skills on translation.
- 2) To apply and increase the knowledge about the methods, theories, and process of translation.
- 3) To increase the competence of English – Indonesian translation.
- 4) To help the readers in understanding the content of book in Indonesian version.

### **1.3 Significances of Translation**

This final report has some benefits both theoretically and practically, as follows:

#### 1. Theoretical Significances

- a. It can show the theories development about translation, like methods, process and can show the result of translation.
- b. It can be useful for additional information about the content of the book entitled *The Cinderella Coach*, so the writer and the readers will increase their vocabularies.

#### 2. Practically Significance

- a. It will be motivation for all students of English Vocational Program in writing the final report.
- b. It can help the other student translators to increase knowledge about the strategy of translation and the process of translation text.
- c. It is expected to be reference for the association of translation in the future.

### **1.4 Theories of Translation**

Nida (1964: 161-164) said that definitions of proper translating are almost as numerous and varied as the persons who have undertaken to discuss the subject. This diversity is in a sense quite understandable; for there are vast differences in the materials translated, in the purpose of the publication, and in the

needs of the prospective audience. Nida and Taber (1969: 12) says “who postulate translation 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 (Emphasis is mine).”

Every country has different language, culture, and it influences the language use. People could not understand every language that exist in the world, so many differences are faced by human being and all of those must be finished. And from the diffrences describe above, it is needed the process of translation. Translation is a way to translate a language or a text from source language (SL) into target language (TL). Not only the meaning but also the content and message should be translated in translation process. Newmark (1971:7) defines translation as “translation is a craft consisting in the attempt to replace a written message and/or statement in one language by the same message and/or statement in another language.”

McGuire (in Suryawinata (2003: 15) said that translation involves the rendering of source language (SL) text into 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 no so closely that the TL structure will be seriously distorted.

## 1.5 Methods of Translation

Newmark (1988: 81) mentions the difference between translation methods and translation procedures. He writes that, "while translation methods relate to whole texts, translation procedures are used for sentences and the smaller units of language." According to Newmark (1988: 45), that the translation method is divided into eight types. As follows:

### 1. **Word-for-word Translation**

In which the SL word order is preserved and the words translated singly by their most common meanings, out of context.(Newmark, 1988:46).

Example :

SL : Jade, I can't believe you're running around like this at ten in the morning!

TL : *Jade, aku tidak percaya kamu berlarian seperti inipada jam sepuluh di pagi hari!*

### 2. **Literal Translation**

In which the SL grammatical constructions are converted to their nearest TL equivalents, but the lexical words are again translated singly, out of context. As pre-translation process, it indicates problems to be solved.(Newmark, 1988:46).

Example :

SL : My father is inside talking with your grandparent's.

TL : *Ayah saya sedang berbicara dengan kakekmu di dalam.*

### 3. Faithful Translation

It attempts to produce 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 deviation from SL norms. It attempts to be completely faithful to the intentions and the text-realisation of the SL writer. (Newmark, 1988:46).

Example :

SL : Catching some of her friend's excitement, Jade tore into the envelope, she scanned the enclosed pages quickly, then let out an unladylike whoop.

TL : *Menangkap sebagian dari kegembiraan temannya, Jade merobek amplop itu, dia mengamati halaman-halaman yang tertutup dengan cepat, lalu mengeluarkannya dan berteriak tidak sopan.*

### 4. Semantic Translation

Which differs from 'faithful translation' only in as far as it must take more account of the aesthetic value of the SL text. compromising on 7 meaning where appropriate so that no assonance, word play or repetition jars in the finished version. it does not rely on cultural equivalence and makes very small concessions to the readership. while 'Faithful' translation is dogmatic, semantic translation is more flexible.(Newmark, 1988:46).

Example :

SL : She felt pressured-compelled to please her grandparents.

TL : *Dia merasa terdorong untuk menyenangkan kakek dan neneknya.*

### 5. **Adaptation Translation**

Which is the freest form of translation, and is used mainly for plays (comedies) and poetry; the themes, characters, plots are usually preserved, the SL culture is converted to the TL culture and the text is rewritten.

Example :

SL : As white as snow.

TL : *Seputih kapas.*

### 6. **Free translation**

It produces the TL text without the style, form, or content of the original. Usually it is a paraphrase much longer than the original so-called ‘intralingual translation’, often prolix and pretentious, and non translation at all.(Newmark, 1988:46).

Example :

SL : Jade’s brows drew together in a frown.

TL : *Jade tampak cemberut.*

**7. Idiomatic translation:**

It 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. (Newmark, 1988:47).

Example :

SL : She'd never understood how a person as demure as Mei Li could wreak such havoc with a door.

TL : *Dia tidak pernah mengerti bagaimana seseorang yang sok seperti Mei Li dapat menimbulkan malapetaka seperti itu dengan sebuah pintu.*

**8. Communicative translation**

It 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).

Example:

SL : Wedged inside the belly of a thirty-foot green-and-purple dragon, Jade Han heard the back door of her Beverly Hills home slam.

TL : *Terjepit di dalam perut naga setinggi tiga puluh kaki yang berwarna hijau keunguan, Jade Han mendengar pintu belakang rumahnya di Beverly Hills terhantam*





uin

UNIVERSITAS ISLAM NEGERI  
SUNAN GUNUNG DJATI  
BANDUNG