

CHAPTER I

INTRODUCTION

This chapter presents the background of translation, purposes of translation, significance of translation, theories of translation and methods of translation.

1.1 Background of Translation

Language is a thing needed by all people to communicate and share information with each other. Hall (1988:4) stated, “Language is the institution whereby humans communicate and interact with each other by means of habitually used oral auditory arbitrary symbols”. Without language we cannot interact with the other. According to Edward Sapir (1921), “Language is a purely human and non instinctive method of communicating ideas, emotions and desires by means of voluntary produced symbols”. We can express our ideas, feeling or everything into language. Language and communication have relation to one another and it cannot be separated.

There are so many language in the world, like Indonesian, English, Arabic, and others. English is one of international language. In movie, newspaper, book, advertisement, magazine that published use English as source language. But not all the people, like Indonesian people can understand it. People have to translate the source target into their native language.

Translating is process to translate the text from one language to other language. In translating, people have to know about the basic of translation or Source Language (SL) to Target Language (TL) to get the clear information. Hatim and Mason (1997:1)said that, “Translating is an act of communication which attempts to

really across cultural and linguistic boundaries, another act of communication (which may have been intended the different purpose and different readers/ hearers). So the translator have to know about cultural and linguistic boundaries both source and native language.

The book translated in this project is a book entitled *The Heart of A Woman* created by Pat Biondi Krantzler, M.A. and Mel Krantzler, Ph.D. This book wants to tell everyone about psychological healing process and give the information, especially for woman who had no knowledge that heart disease is the number-one killer of women. And it is one woman's personal story of her physical and psychological odyssey through surviving heart disease and reversing its effects, and this is also for you if you are a family member of a woman with heart disease and want to support your loved one throughout the rehabilitation process in the most skillful way possible.

There are 10 chapters in this book, but the writer will translate 5 chapters only. There are *Prelude, Touch and Go, The Wounded Healer, I Search For Answers and I Practice My New Lifestyle* because the writer very interest with its content.

1.2 Purpose of Translation

Based on the background above, the writer identifies the purpose of this translation, they are:

1. To fulfill the final report of Diploma III English Vocational Program.
2. To know how to have a healthy life.
3. To know how to manage and what causes of heart disease.

1.3 Significance of Translation

The purpose of the final report have benefits both theoretically and practically.

1. Theoretically, the final report is truly useful for the writer in translating process this project and it can show the development of theories about the strategies of translation.
2. Practically, this final report will be useful for knowing the contents of the entitled *The Heart of A Woman*. So the writer or the reader can get the information about heart disease.

1.4 Methods of Translation

To translate a book, the translator have to know about the method and strategies of translation. Method is the way to arrange the word in source language (SL) so that can be appropriate in target (TL). Newmark (1998) defines the act of translation as transferring the meaning of a text, from one language to another, taking care mainly of the functional relevant meaning.

Newmark (1998:45-47) states the methods of translation as follows:

- **Word-for-word translation:** preservation of word order and as literal translation as possible of individual words, including cultural words. (Newmark, 1988:45)
Example: **SL:** I like that clever student.
TL: Saya menyukai itu cerdas anak.
- **Literal Translation:** apart from as literal as possible translation of individual words, grammatical structure are converted into the nearest target language equivalents. (Newmark, 1988:46)
Example: **SL:** I tried to get up from the floor, but could only remain kneeling with my hands on the side of the bed.

TL: Saya mencoba bangkit, tetapi hanya bias berlutut dengan kedua tangan berpegangan pada sisi tempat idur.

- **Faithful Translation:** Stays, if possible, within the constraints of the grammatical structures of the target text language equivalents. (Newmark,

1988:46)

Example: **SL:** I have quite a few friends.

TL: Saya mempunyai sama sekali banyak teman.

- **Semantic Translation:** more emphasis on naturalness than in faithful translation, and translation of certain cultural words into neutral equivalents in the TL. (Newmark, 1988:46)

Example: **SL:** He is a book worm.

TL: Dia adalah seseorang yang suka sekali membaca.

- **Adaptation:** it is the most free method, cultural elements that in source language (SL), is replaced in target language (TL), it is mainly used in translating drama, poetry or novel. (Newmark, 1988:46)

Example: **SL:** As white as snow

TL: Seputih kapas

- **Free Translation:** it prioritizes the content of source language (SL) than the structure itself and it is free to express the meaning. It produced the matter without the manner or the content without the form of theory longer than the original. (Newmark, 1988:46)

Example: **SL:** Since the mind is a wild monkey

TL: Karena pikiran saya tak karuan

- **Idiomatic Translation:** idiomatic translation reproduces the message of source language (SL) but tends to distort the nuances of meaning by preferring colloquialisms and idioms where these do not exist in the original. (Newmark, 1988:47)

Example: **SL:** You are cherry mood

TL: Kamu terlihat ceria

- **Communicative Translation:** Aims at reproducing the exact message of the source text content-wise and context-wise but with the emphasis on naturalness and acceptability/comprehensiveness to the target text

readership. (Newmark, 1988:46).

Example: **SL:** What's the matter, Pat?

TL: Ada apa, Pat?

1.5 Theories of Translation

Generally, translation is process of translating from one language into another.

Translation according to Newmark (1988:5) is "Rendering the meaning of the text into another language in the way that the author intended the text". According Larson (1984:30, "Translating is transferring the meaning of source language into the receptor language". The translation result must be same with the message from the source language. According to Nida and Taber (1982:12), "Translating consist in reproducing in the receptor language the closest natural equivalent of the source language message."

The translation result is considered successful if the messages, thoughts, and source language (SL) can be delivered into target language (TL) same and clearly.

According to Vinay and Darbelnet (1995:13-39) there are seven procedures:

- **Borrowing:** (i.e. reproducing or, where necessary, transliterating the original term). It stands at the far end of SL-oriented strategies. If the terms is formally transparent or is explained in the content, it may be used alone. In the other cases, particularly where to knowledge of the SL by the reader is presumed, transcription is accompanied by an explanation or a translator's note. (Vinay and Darbelnet, 1995:31).

Example: **SL:** Must be those tacos and hot sauce I ate for dinner was my immediate thought.

TL: pikirku pasti karena *taco* dan saus pedas yang saya makan malam itu.

- **Calque:** some as borrowing, calque transferred the source language to target language but in a literal translation. (Vinay and Darbelnet, 1995:32)
- **Literal Translation:** the most common language that used in translation. If the literal translation does not possible, oblique translation must be used. (Vinay and Darbelnet, 1995:33)
- **Transposition:** the replacing word without changing the meaning of the message, it involves a change in the grammar from SL to TL, for instance, (i) change from singular to plural, (ii) the change required when a specific SL structure does not exist in the TL, (iii) change of an SL verb to a TL, word, change of an SL, noun group to a TL, noun and so forth. (Vinay and Darbelnet, 1995:36)

Example: **SL:** The reason I can write this book is that Mel refused to go back to bed.

TL: Mel menolak untuk kembali tidur adalah alasan saya menulis buku ini.

- **Modulation:** the variation that obtained by a change in the point of view. This is used when the translation result unsuitable, it occurs when the translator reproduces the message of the original text in the TL, text in conformity with the current norms of the TL, since the SL

and TL, may appear dissimilar in terms of perspective. (Vinay and Darbelnet, 1995:36)

- **Equivalence:** this is used when one text and same situation can be repeatedly by two texts using different stylistic and structural method.

(Vinay and Darbelnet, 1995:38)

- **Adaptation:** this is changing the cultural reference in source language (SL) if there is no found in culture of target language (TL). Translation is about communication meaning through “adapting” the translation for a particular marker or style. (Vinay and Darbelnet, 1995:39)

