

CHAPTER I

INTRODUCTION

This chapter presents background of translation project, purpose of translation project, significances translation, and method of translation.

1.1 Background of Translation

Human being, who is a social creature, cannot be separated from language. People can interact with others by using language in their communication, because human interaction is related to language purpose such as express in their feeling, ideas, and their desire. Language is the main tool for communication. Language is a part of social life that is used for communication. Even those who cannot speak also use sign language as a communication tool. The basic characteristic of human as a social creature cannot be separated from communication by using language.

Language is a system of arbitrary vocal symbol used for human communication. As a means of communication, language allows to say thing to each other, (Wardhaugh, 1984 : 46). By language, people can express their ideas, feeling and desire, weather in speaking or writing, in formal or informal situation, each language has identity in the structure and meaning (Daniel, 1987 : 23).

Language is studied in linguistics is the scientific study of human language. Linguistics now covers a wide field with different approaches and different areas of investigation, for example for sound system is phonetics or phonology, for sentence structure is syntax for meaning system is semantics.

There are many languages around in the world is demanding people to think creatively in order to get information from various sources of different languages. So, the idea of translation activity as a result of human thought which seeks to get information from various sources from all the world. Translation is currently done in order to meet the human need for information.

Language is an ability possessed by humans to communicate each other, the way people use language as a communication tools by speaking and writing. According to Oxford Advanced Learner's Dictionary (2010:843), " language is the system of communications in speech and writing that is used by people of a particular country or area". People always need to communicate even they live in different country. That is why it needs connection between them like language, and language that often used around the world is English. And it has been used as an international language.

This modern era, English is a language that most commonly used in the world. Many countries use it as the main and the second language. Because of that, it could be possible if English is very important to interact with other people in the different countries. In the developing country like Indonesia, sure needs English to communicate even though it is not the main language. Hence, Indonesia people learn English to get information faster. Therefore, because of the difference languages from one country to another, translation has become very important role for people in Indonesia and in the world.

Translation is important in all aspects of life. As we know, involves language translation and linguistic system are fairly complex, which certainly involved and different from one language to another language, because not are

translators know the system prevailing in the source language, it certainly makes its own difficulties for a translator to translate.

Translation is a target text written as a result of the translator's comprehension of source text. However, as Nida states that since on two languages are identical, either in the meanings given to corresponding symbols or in the ways in which such symbols are arranged in phrases and sentences, it stands to reason that there can be no absolute correspondence between languages (Venuti, 2000). Besides, Barnwell (1983) also state that a good translation should be accurate, clear and natural so it does not sound foreign. Therefore, to get a good translation, translator should master in both source and target language. There are competencies should be possessed by translator, they are language competence, textual competence, subject competence, cultural competence, and transfer competence.

In translation, it needs a process or procedure to transfer the meaning of the source language into the target language. A translator must familiar with the process of translation. This translation process starts from the specific text material which is taken, procedure s in translating text, and final product of translation. After the translation process finished, the translator given many kind product of translation which is written in TL text. The products of translation are new words and phrases in genre or class of science.

Translation process usually has the same structure to transfer the text from SL into TL. However, translating actually more emphasis on the delivery of the meaning and the message contained in the source language. According to Nida (1969) in Hartono (2009:2) also similarity states that translating consist of reproducing the receptor language to the closest natural equivalent of the source

language message, first in the term of meaning and secondly in the term of style. In order to keep the meaning as a same as the original, the translator should first understood about the text, and then the translator could apply it on target language. Therefor, the translator could not arbitrarily in translating the text.

So it needs to translate into their own language then people would understand. In the other hand, translation can be done in any kinds of field such as book, movie, news, interview, advertisement, literary, speech and more. Specifically for books, there are a thousand of books in the world that translated into indonesian language, so that can be read by indonesian. Recently, many things that written or spoken in English but some people could not understand it well.

The book entitled *How To Get Going When You Can Barely Get Out Of Bed* is chosen by the writer to get that pupose. This book is quite simple and easy to understand of many books for the writer. This book provides the attention is important every woman's dealing with depression and frustration. The book is written by Linda J.Bailey, the book focuses on some outstanding examples in psychological, emotional, feelings, depression, and frustation. One of the reasons why the writer dedicates to translate the book because she hopes the book gives a lot knowledge for her, readers, and especially for woman.

1.2 Purpose of Translation

The purpose why the writer has to translate the book and make this paper substantially, the objectives are:

- 1) To fulfill one of requirements in getting A.Md. degree on Diploma 3 – English Vocational Program,
- 2) To improve the translator's skill on translation, and
- 3) To add the writer vocabularies and understanding about the text.

1.3 Significance of Translation

The writer is a student of English Vocational Program who is majoring translation study. She has to translate a book to get an A.Md degree in this the program. However, it is truly helpful for her to develop her skill in that field.

The significance of this report especially for the writer for is to add new vocabularies and improving the quality in translation. Moreover, the result of translation can increase the knowledge for the readers and especially to the writer. We also can get to know a lot of about how to be a good leader. To help people monitor and improve myself, we can study deeds of outstanding leaders of ancient and modern times. The writer hopes the result translation will be read by all people who will be leaders of the past.

1.4 Method of Translation

Translation is the replacement of textual material in one language by textual material in another language. The process of translation is mean here is a model to explain the thought process (internal) that a man while doing the translation. To translate it, the translator analyses the message of the source language into its simplest and structurally clearest forms, transfers it at this level, and then reconstruction it to level in the receptor language, which is most appropriate for the audience which he intends to reach.

1. Word for word

This is often demostated as interlinear translation, with the TL immediantely below the SL words. The SL word-order is preserved and the words translated singly by their most common meanings, out of context. Example :

SL: I go to school everyday.

TL: *Saya pergi ke sekolah setiap hari.*

In this process of translation, the sentences translated word for word and converted to their nearest TL.

2. Literal translation

Literal translation: in which the SL grammatical constructions are converted to their nearest TL equivalentents, but lexical words are again translated singly, out of context. The process translation method, SL changed as close as possible to the

meaning of TL. The literal translation is like word for word translation, but it is different.

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For example:

SL: The thief was sent to the prison

TL: (*pencuri itu dikirim ke penjara*) **Word for word translation**

(*pencuri itu dipenjarakan*) **Literal translation**

(Djuharie, 2004:19)

3. Faithful translation

A faithful translation attempts to reproduce the precise contextual meaning of the original within the constraints of the SL grammatical structures.

Examples :

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

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

Here the word translated cultural content, but deviation of grammar and choice of words is still there or left. This translation sticking to the intent and purpose of SL, so the translation is sometimes still feels stiff and often foreign.

4. Semantic translation

Semantic translation differs from 'faithful translation' only in 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.

Example:

SL: She is a book-worm.

TL: *Dia (perempuan) adala seseorang yang suka sekali membaca.*

Phrase 'book-worm' translated flexibly in accordance with the cultural context and

functional limitations are acceptable in TL. But these translations are less precise and should be translated into : '*Dia seorang kutu buku.*'

5. Adaptation

This is the 'freest' form of translation. It is used mainly for plays (comedies) and

poetry: the themes, characters, plot are usually preserved, the SL culture converted to the TL culture and the text rewritten.

Example:

SL: as white as *snow*.

TL: *seputih kapas*.

The sentences converted the SL culture to the the TL culture. Such as above the sentences, the writer translated **snow** converted to TL become to *kapas* because culture line in TL. In TL culture there is not snow and then translated become to *kapas* that seem like snow and preserved meaning in each culture.

6. Free translation

Free translation reproduces the matter without the manner, or the content without the form of the original.

Example :

SL: The followers in the garden.

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

This method is usually from paraphrase longer than its original form, intended to fill or clearer message received by TL. Translation is longwinded and wordy, even the translation looks like not a translation. In the example above shift called shunt up (*langsing ke atas*), because of prepositional phrases in the garden be a clause '*yang tumbuh di kebun*'.

7. Idiomatic translation

Idiomatic translation reproduces the ‘message’ of the original but tends to distort

nuances of meaning by preferring colloquialism and idioms where these do not exist in the original.

Example:

SL: I can relate to that.

TL: *Aku mengerti maksudnya.*

The translation really seem does not like idiomatic translation results. The translation as if writing results from native speakers.

8. Communicative translation

Communicative translation attempts to render the exact contextual meaning of the original to such a way that both content and language are readily acceptable and comprehensible to the readership.

Example:

SL: Beware of the dog! (Communicative sentence)

: Beware of the vicious dog! (Grammatical)

TL: *Awas anjing galak.*

Translation of the sentence ‘Beware of the dog!’ has already signaled that the dog ‘*galak*’ (vicious). Explained that the translation communicative basically emphasizes the transfer of message. This method is very attentive to the reader or listener TL who do not except any difficulties and ambiguities in the text translation.

