CHAPTER 1
INTRODUCTION

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

1.1 Background of Translation

Language is the ability that human beings have to communicate with others by using signs, such as words and movements. When we use language, we communicate our thoughts. Language is also can be as a communication system that makes people work together. This definition emphasizes the social function of language as well as the fact that humans use it to express themselves. Everyone has their own language. To understand each of language, we have to know about translation.

Translation is the communication of the meaning of a source language text by means of an equivalent target language text. In order to understand the message from another text accurately, a translator should have knowledge both of source and target language. When the translators is translating, they have to consider some limitations, including context, grammar, writing conventions, and idioms, as well as anything else between the two languages.

The complexity of the translator's task cannot be overstated: one author suggests that becoming an accomplished translator after having already acquired a good basic knowledge of both languages and cultures may require a minimum of ten years' experience.

To recognize so far the translator could be a good translation, the translator has to attempt to render one book as final assignment. The translator chooses one of the book to be translated which the title is "*Cancer Has Its Privileges : Stories of Hope and Laughter*" written by Christine Clifford.

This book tells about cancer story. Stories of hope and laughter for cancer patients. Many people thoughts that there is no hope and laughter for cancer patients, but they are wrong. This book give the readers a lot of motivation especially for cancer patients. The translator is interested in translating this book because the book is deserve to be translated. And the translator thoughts that this book will be helpful.

The source language of "*Cancer Has Its Privileges*" book is English. and the translator will translate it into Indonesian. There are many people around the world who has cancer, including in Indonesia. Some cancer patients did not understand other language . The translator wants to translate this book and help the cancer patients to find out the meaning of their life, and be grateful for any time they have.

This book is including story of some survivor cancer. They tell us about every difficulties in their life before having cancer, and also tell about their stories fight against cancer, until they recover from cancer and they get their laughter again.

After reading this book, we would learn how to always be grateful for our life. And there are many people outside who are very hard to stay alive while against cancer. With this book, we will know how hard chemotherapy is, What the steps of healing cancer are, What the symptoms of cancer are, and others.

After reading this book, we will realize that life is very meaningful. We must keep our body healthy, and avoid cancer. With this book, we can see that everyone has their own difficulties. Therefore, we should live our lives better.

1.2 Objective of Translation

The final report is undertaken to meet requirement in finishing Diploma III English Translation program. There are some purpose of translating the book. The first is to make the translator understand knowledge about translation. The "Cancer Has Its Privileges" book contains many useful sciences, translating this book will give the readers many knowledge about the life of cancer patients, medical science, and motivation of life.

The second purpose of translating this book is to find out the vocabularies about medical, and some new vocabularies about cancer. Otherwise it can also find out the difficulties in translating process, and then the translator can solve it with another way. The last is to increase the skills translation from English into Indonesian and Indonesian into English.

1.3 Significance of Translation

Theoretically, the meaning of translating this book is to motivate not only for the cancer patients, but also for all people around over the world who feels not eager of their life. Practically, translating this book, the writer would getting to good practice translation, getting new vocabularies, getting new information about

cancer. It can be useful data information, as well can be a reference for everyone. The result of this final report will useful for the readers who are want to read the "Cancer Has Its Privileges" book with Indonesian version. It may be also useful for the readers who are writing a concerned final report.

1.4 Theory of Translation

In developing a theory of translation there are so often a number of wrong concepts that constitute problems for the study of inter-lingual communication: first, the idea that translation is a science and second, the assumption that translating depends on a theory of language that includes all classes of texts, audiences, and circumstances of use (Nida, 1989:60).

Translating is not a separate science, but it often does represent specialized skills and can also require aesthetic sensitivity. Skilled translator must have a special capacity for sensing the closest natural equivalent of the text, whether oral or written.

Translating is essentially a skill and depends largely on a series of disciplines, for example, linguistics, philology, cultural, anthropology, psychology, and theories of communication. In contrast with the various sciences, such as a physics, chemistry, and biology, translation is an activity that all bilinguals they quickly sense the degrees of equivalence in comparable texts (Catford, 1965:55).

We may be able to speak more scientifically about translating when we know more about the ways in which the brain manipulates information and transfers

concepts from one language to another. Without that information we cannot really understand what take places in our brains. Some people seem to be unusually skilled in manipulating words, phrases, and clauses.

Skilled translators do not spend years memorizing sets of related meanings, but they have incredibly alert sensitivity to the meanings of corresponding expressions two or more languages.

Nida (2002:63) mentions that she has asked the director of a famous school of translating in Europe to tell her how many really outstanding translators he had helped to train during the twenty five years in which he had directed a school of translating, but he immediately replied that their famous school had not trained any highly creative translators such persons seem to be born with such skills of linguistic and behavioral equivalence.

Discussions of the practice and theory of translation reach back to antiquity. When the ancient Greeks distinguished between *metaphrase* (literal translation) and *paraphrase.* This was adopted by English poet and translator John Dryden, who described translation as the judicious blending of these two modes of phrasing when selecting, in the target language, "counterparts," or equivalents (Kasparek, 1983:83).

Newmark (1988: 41) mentions the difference between translation methods and translation procedures. Translation procedures are used for sentences and the smaller units of language. He goes on to refer to the following methods of translation

word for word translation, literal translation, faithful translation, semantic translation, idiomatic translation, and communicative translation.

1. Word for Word Translation

This often demonstrated as interlinear translation, with the Target Language (TL) immediately below the Source Language (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 construe a difficult text as pre- translation process.

Example

SL : Learning to laugh again.

TL : *Belajar untuk tertawa lagi.*

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.

Example:

SL : Humor: The last thing on my mind.

TL : *Humor: Hal terakhir di dalam pikiran saya.*

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 text- realization of the SL writer.

Example:

SL : Ever aware of the symbolic value of his public actions.

TL : *pernah sadar atas symbol nilai pada aksi publiknya.*

4. Semantic Translation

Semantic translation differs from 'faithful translation' only in as far a it must take more account of the aesthetic value (that is, the beautiful and natural sounds 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 – none renascent 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.

Example :

SL : Take off your shoes.

TL : *Buka sepatumu.*

5. Adaption Translation

This is the 'freest' form of translation. It is used mainly for plays (comedies and poetry the themes characters, plots are usually preserved, 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.

Example :

SL : Don't cry over split milk.

TL : *Nasi sudah menjadi bubur.*

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 intralingua translation, often prolix pretentious, and not translation at all.

Example :

SL : I was all the way across the room and started laughing when I heard it.

TL : *Aku berada di seberang ruangan dan tertawa saat mendengarnya.*

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.

Example :

SL : Rain on somebody's parade.

TL : *Merusak kesenangan orang lain.*

8. Communicative Translation

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

Example :

SL : I couldn't help but laugh.

TL : *Saya tidak dapat menahan tawa.*

The following are the strategies of translation mentioned by Newmark (1988):

- Transference: it is the process of transferring an SL word to a TL text. It includes transliteration and is the same as what Harvey (2000:5) named "transcription."

- Naturalization: it adapt the SL word first to the normal pronounciation then to the normal morphology of the TL (Newmark, 1988:82).

- Cultural equivalent: it means replacing a cultural word in the SL with a TL one. However, "they are not accurate."

- Functional equivalent: it requires the use of a culture- neutral word.

- Descriptive equivalent: in this procedure the meaning of the CBT is explained in several words (Newmark, 1988: 83).

- Componential analysis: it means "comparing an SL word with a TL word which has similar mening but is not an obvious one-to-one equivalent, by demonstrating first their common and then their differing sense components (Newmark, 1988:114)."

- Synonymy: it is a "near TL equivalent." Here economy trumps accuracy (Newmark, 1988:86).

- Through-translation: it is the literal translation of common collocations, names of organizations and components of compounds. It can also be called: calque or loan translation (Newmark, 1988:84).

- Shifts of transpositions: it involves a change in grammar from SL to TL, for instance, (i) change from singular to plural, (ii) the change required when a specific SL structure does now exit in the TL, (iii) change of an SL verb to a TL word, change of a SL noun group to a TL noun and so forth (Newmark, 1099:86).

- Modulation: 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 the TL may appear dissimilar in terms of perspective (Newmark, 1988:88).

- Recognized translation: it occurs when the translator "normally uses the official or the generally accepted translation of any institutional term (Newmark, 1988:89)."

- Compensation: it occurs when loss of meaning in one part of a sentence is compensated in another part (Newmark, 1988:90).

- Paraphrase: in this procedure the meaning of the CBT is explained. Here the explanation is more detailed than that of descriptive equivalent.

- Couplets: it occurs when the translator combines two different procedures.

- Notes: notes are additional information in a translation (Newmark, 1988:91).

According to Nida (1964:241-245) there are three kinds of translation strategies:

- Technical procedures.

- Analysis of the source and target languages.

- A through study of source language text before making attempts translate it.

- Making judgments of the semantic and syntactic approximations.