

CHAPTER I

INTRODUCTION

This chapter present the background of translation, purpose of translation, significance and method of translation.

1.1 Background of Translation

As a social being. People use language to understand each other and exchange the Information. Automatically, language is very important for people. it is used in every activity in their life. Newmark (1981:4) states, “Language is the institution where by humans communicate and interact each other by means of habitually used oral auditory arbitrary symbols.” Communication and language are important things to make a good conversation where people can understand each other. According to Oxford Advanced beamer’s Dictionary (2010:834), “Language is the system of communications in speech and writing that is used by people of a particular country or area.” Language is basic communication to get information faster from the other, one of important things needed by people. Every people could access all information from everywhere. Mostly the information is in English and English is an international language that used by many people in the world. Because we live in the country that did not use English as a main language, so that we have some problem to get the information.

There are so many languages used all over the world that we are not able to master all of them. But sometimes we need to get the point of something that is spoken or written in a language that is different from ours. Such cases can be found in many fields including education, marketing, tourism, correspondence, entertainment, etc. As an example, there are many books written in foreign language such as English that are needed by the Indonesian students. Thus, we needed translation as a way to transfer meaning from source language into our own language and get the point.

Translation is a process of redirecting a message without reducing the meaning contained in the source language (SL) into the target language (TL). This part helps the reader to understand the text. Translation process requires the ability excelling to produce accurate result of translation. According to Catford (1969:20) “Translation is the replacement of textual material in one language (SL) by equivalent textual material in another language.” In this case. Translation is not an easy activity. Because it must be able to translate a certain text without changing the meaning of the text. Translation is a process of transferring meaning from a source language into target language.

Translators are required not to make a change of meaning, but they are allowed to change the forms depends on the target language. Basically, the term of translation itself has several meanings: it can refer to the general subject field, the product (the text that has been translated) or the process (the act of producing the translation, otherwise known as translating) (Munday, 2001:5). Nevertheless, the

definition of translation is not simple. Further elaboration is needed to make it obvious. Many experts in translation theory define translation in different ways.

A procedure and techniques of translation to analyze and classify how it develops and can be applied to various units of the lingual. Therefore, translation techniques can be referred as the realization and the decision-making process in the results of which can be identified in the creation of translation.

In addition, the translation was a means of communication and exchange of information, it be direct or indirect, and orally or in writing. This is due to the limited mastery of the language of the person so in treating a translator.

The translator has to know the meaning and purpose of the text. Translator needs skill in writing, speaking and mastery of theory of translation. Newmark (1988: 5) gives a definition of translation as "translation is rendering the meaning of a text into another language in the way that the author intended the text."

In this case, the writet tries to translate a book entitled '*THE HEALING TOUCH ACUPRESSURE*' to practices this theory and find out the meaning of content and make a translation result which is easy to understand. The writer choose this book to translate because there are some benefit from this book. As we andknow, the people around us that understand what the acupressure is and the benefit of it. The content of this book is about what the acupressure is and what a technique of healing and relaxation is. Based upon the idea that channels of energy flow trhough the body. Acupressure was developed to keep these channels flowing freely to maintain maximum health.

1.2 Purpose of Translation

Generally purposes of translation are :

1. To help Indonesian readers be able to read chapter in Indonesia version.
2. To help the readers in understanding the messages of the book.

Specifically purposes for the translator are :

1. To fulfill the final report of Diploma III English Vocational Program.
2. To measure the competence of the writer in doing job translation and finding out what translation method is used by the writer.
3. To give the reader the easy way to read The Healing Touch Acupressur.

1.3. Significance of Translation

Theorycally, the final report can show the theory of translation, the process of translation methods and also the result of translation. Practically, this final report is significance for student of English Vocational Program. The final report can become as a reference for others in translating the similar genre (health book). For health students the result of translation can help health student to understand the content of the book.

1.4 Theories of Translation

There are some definition of translation stated by some experts. One of the most prominent definitions of translation is stated by Newmark (1988: 5) who defines translation as “rendering the meaning of a text into another language in the way that the author intended the text”. In this definition, the meaning of source language text (SL) which is translated into target language text (TL) should be written in the way of the author that is intended to impress and influence the readers.

Meanwhile, Hatim and Munday (2004: 6) define translation as “the process of transferring a written text from source language (SL) to target language (TL)”. In this definition, they do not state directly that meaning or message is an object being transferred. They emphasis on translation as a process. On the other hand, Nida and Taber (1982: 12) stated that translating 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. Nida and Taber explicitly state that translation is closely related to the problems of languages, meaning, and equivalence. It means that the meaning of the target text must be equivalent with that of the source text.

From the definitions mentioned above, it is found that translation is a process of rendering meaning which is intended to find meaning equivalence in the target text. The process of rendering meaning involves some aspects as diction, grammatical

structure, communication setting, and cultural context of the source text. Meaning of the source and target texts must be equivalent. It means that it is an important thing to consider whether the readers of the target text accept equivalent information as the readers of the source text do.

1.5 Method of Translation

1. Word-for-word translation

This is often demonstrated as interlinear translation, with the TL immediately below the 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 a pre-translation process.

For example :

SL : I call myself john.

TL : *saya memanggil saya sendiri john*

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.

For example :

SL : The sooner or the later the weather will change.

TL : *lebih cepat atau lebih lambat cuaca akan berubah.*

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 the text-realisation of the SL writer.

For example :

SL : I have quite a few friends.

TL : *saya mempunyai sama sekali tidak banyak teman.*

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 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 – unenonnerepassantun 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, admits the creative exception to 100% fidelity and allows for the translator’s intuitive empathy with the original.

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For example :

SL : He is book-worm.

TL : *Dia adalah orang yang suka sekali membaca.*

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 translated and then rewritten by an established dramatist or poet has produced many poor adaptations, but other adaptations have 'rescued' period plays.

For example :

SL : As white as snow.

TL : *seputih kappas*.

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.

For example :

SL : The flowers in the garden.

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

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 Seteskovitch and Stuart Gilbert tend to this form of lively, ‘natural’ translation.)

For example :

SL : He is a blue-eyed boy.

TL : *dia itu anak kesayangan.*

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 and comprehensible to the readership.

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For example :

SL : Be ware of the dog!

TL : *Awas anjing galak!*