

CHAPTER I

INTRODUCTION

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

1.1. Background of Translation

Language is a key for human life because without language people can't interact with each other. According to Sapir (1956) in Bassnett (2002:22), "Language is a guide to social reality and that human beings are at the mercy of the language that has become the medium of expression for their society". It means that language is also a tool to convey a mind, feeling, opinion, etc. Without language people will difficult to interact with others.

According to Oxford Advanced Learner's Dictionary (2010:834), "Language is system of communication in speech and writing that is used by people of a particular country or area". It means language is a tool of human communication either spoken or written. Indonesia is one of the countries that have many languages, such as national language and local language. In Indonesia, English is the foreign language that has a big role for some things or communication.

Not all people can understand the foreign language as well as English that is hard enough to be mastering. So they need to translate to understand it. Translation is to transfer the message from one language to another language or from Source Language (SL) to Target Language (TL).

The object used in this translation process is a book entitled “Making Friends” created by Andrew Matthews. The content of this book is about the tips how to making friends or a guide to getting along with people. The writer got this book from Nuansa Cendikia Publisher. Actually, the writer got two choices to finish the final report from English Vocational Program where the writer studies and the choices are to doing research or doing translate a book.

The writer chooses to translate a book because the writer has background education as English Translation Student. Besides that, translation is more interest because the writer can gets more new vocabularies, idioms, the values of the book which the writer translates.

The writer chooses “Making Friends” book because the writer thinks that nowadays, some people in the world are hard to find a friend because they don’t know how to make a good relationship with others.

1.2. Purposes of Translation

There are some purposes in this translation, such as:

1. To practice translating the book from English into Indonesian version
2. To improve the translation skill
3. To apply and increase the knowledge about the methods, theories, and identify the step of translations
4. To help the reader especially Indonesian people understanding the contents of the book, so they also can get knowledge not only understand the contents but also can learn about languages (English-Indonesia)

1.3. Significances of Translation

This final report has some benefits both theoretically and practically. Theoretically, this final report can show the development about theories of translation methods that the writer learned and to know the result of translation. Practically, this final report will be useful for knowing the contents of the book entitled *Making Friends*. So the writer or the reader can get the values from that book, they also can learn from it to know how we get more friends with the right way and how to make a good relationship with others.

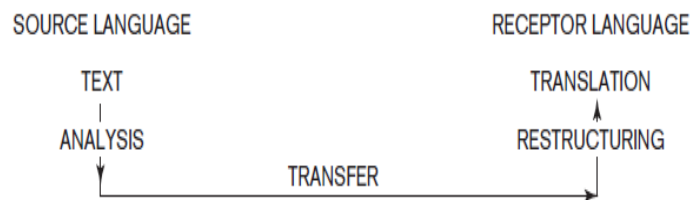
1.4. Theories of Translation

Translation is the process transfer message from one language to another language that has an equivalent meaning. Hatim and Munday (2004:3) say translation is a phenomenon that has a huge effect on everyday life. It means that translation has a big role in life to communication between people in different language.

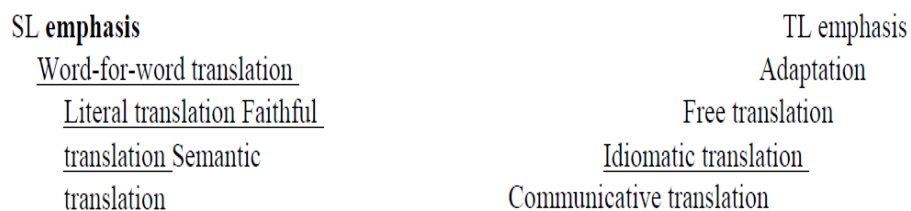
Catford (1965:20) said that, "Translation may be defined as follows: the replacement of textual material in one language (SL) by equivalent textual material in another language (TL)". It means the Source Language (SL) is the original text and the Target Language (TL) is the result text of the Source Language (SL) text that has an equivalent.

Based on Catford statement, we get the result that the translator needs so many skills such as writing, listening, speaking, mastery of theory, etc. The translator also has to practice continually because when they doing translate, they do not only change the language but also looks for the equivalent term in text.

Nida (in Munday, 2004:161) says that the translator first analyses the message of the SOURCE language into its simplest and structurally clearest forms, transfers it at this level, and then restructures it to the level in the RECEPTOR language, which is most appropriate for the audience which he intends to reach.



According to Newmark (1998:45), “The methods of translation are divided into eight types. He puts them all in a flattened V diagram.”



1.5. Methods of Translation

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

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 to construe a difficult text as a pre-translation process.

Example:

SL	I go to school.
TL	Aku pergi ke sekolah.

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	His heart in the right place.
TL	Hatinya berada di tempat yang benar.

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.

Example:

SL	Ben is too well aware that he is naughty.
TL	Ben menyadari terlalu baik bahwa ia nakal.

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 - *une nonne repassant un 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.

Example:

SL	He is book worm.
TL	Dia adalah seseorang yang sangat gemar 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.

Example:

SL	As white as snow.
TL	Seputih kapas.

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, also-called 'intralingual translation', often prolix and pretentious, and not translation at all.

Example:

SL	How they live on what he makes?
TL	Bagaimana mereka dapat hidup dengan penghasilannya?

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.)

Example:

SL	You are cheery mood.
TL	Kamu terlihat ceria.

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.

Example:

SL	Be aware of the dog!
TL	Awas anjing galak!