

CHAPTER I

INTRODUCTION

This chapter presents the background of translation, purposes of translation, significances of translation, and method of translation in general that used in this study.

1.1 Background of translation

Translation is a process of rendering or transferring meaning, ideas, or messages of a text from the first or native language which becomes the source language (SL) into the second language that becomes the target language (TL), without changing the meaning contained therein. Catford (1965:20) said that translation was the replacement of textual material in one language (SL) by equivalent textual material in another language (TL). It implies that the meaning of the target text that is translated from the source text should be equivalent.

The source and target language have different grammatical structures and cultural backgrounds. Thus, the translator must have a clear understanding and knowledge about the language structures and cultural backgrounds, both in source and target languages. Translators also must be able to understand the author idea, thought or message, in order to make a good translation.

In this final report, the writer would like to translate eight chapters of the book entitled : “CURING COUGHS, COLDS AND FLU – THE DRUG-FREE WAY by Margaret Hills, SRN. This book wants to tell everyone about the other ways for curing coughs, colds, and flu without use the drugs. The writer not just

tells about the way to cure that diseases but she also remind the readers for living a healthy life since childhood.

This book was very interesting. Makes the reader become seriously depth, but the language is a little hard to understand and contains a lot of the value ways and rules to keep healthy. It consist eleven chapters, because of the limited time of this study, the book to translate is only eight chapters. It would be something good if this book translated into Indonesian language.

1.2 Purpose of translation

The purpose of translation of *Curing Coughs, Colds and Flu The Drug-Free Way* book are:

1. To find out the proper method for translating the book.
2. To understand the translation process of the book.
3. To improve the translation skill as a student translator.
4. To apply and increase the knowledge about the methods, theories, and process of translation.

1.3 Significances of translation

The significances of translation are:

1. Theoretically, the translation project can show the development of the theories about the strategies of translation, the process of translation and the result of translation.

2. Practically, the translation project can help to other writers and student translators to increase knowledge about the strategy of translation and the process of translation. This also practically usefull as a reference for them.

1.4 Method of translation

To translate a book, translator must have a method and strategies that can be used. Method is the way to arrage the word and sentence in source language (SL) so that can be appropriate in target language (SL). Newmark (1988) defines the act of translation as transferring the meaning of a text, from one language to another, taking care manily of the functional relevant meaning.

This translation refers to the translation method by Newmark (1988:45)

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 (Newmark, 1988: 45). Example:

SL: How to Cure a Cold

TL: *Bagaimana untuk menyembuhkan pilek*

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 (Newmark, 1988: 46). Example:

SL: We should treat the body better than we do

TL: *Kita harus merawat tubuh ini lebih dari yang biasanya kita lakukan*

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 ‘transfer’ cultural words and preserves the degree of grammatical and lexical ‘abnormality’ (derivation from SL norms) in the translation. It attempts to be completely faithful to the intentions and the text-realization of the SL writer (Newmark, 1988: 46). Example:

SL: I should very much like to leave the reader with this thought.

TL: *Saya sangat ingin meninggalkan pembaca dengan pemikiran ini.*

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4. Semantic translation

Semantic translation differ from ‘faithful translation’ only in as far 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. Further, it may

translate less important cultural equivalents – *une none 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 (Newmark, 1988: 46). Example:

SL: The hand that rocks the cradle rules that world.

TL: *Tangan yang bekerja akan mengatur dunia.*

5. Adaptation

This is the “freest” form of translation. It is used mainly for plays (comedies) and poetry; the theme, 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 (Newmark, 1988: 46). 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, so-called “intralingual translation”, often prolix and pretentious, and not translation at all (Newmark, 1988: 46). Example:

SL: The valve leading out of the stomach.

TL: *Yang disebut dengan proses pelepasan lambung ke usus dua belas jari.*

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 Seleskovitch and Stuart Gilbert tend to this form of lively, ‘natural’ translation (Newmark, 1988: 47). Example:

SL: Hand to mouth.

TL: *Tidak punya penderian .*

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 (Newmark, 1988: 47).

Example:

SL: What do you mean?

TL: *Maksud lo?*