

CHAPTER I

INTRODUCTION

This chapter presents background of translation as the reason why the writer chose this title. This is not only presents the background but also describes the purpose and the significance of the final report, as well as the process and methods for translating the book.

1.1 Background of Translation

An interesting phenomena about human is the differences one to the other. By language ability, human in the whole world can communicate either the same or different origin. In this globalization era, a necessary to communicate between nation is increasing. As variant of culture and language, it is needed a media which relating the differences so those can not be an obstacle for developing human civilization.

People believe that by writing they could share information to the other nation. Yet there is one thing should be remembered, they should be able to understand the foreign language. Therefore, translation appeared to fulfill sharing information around the world. Nowadays, many informations are published by English. Because of that, if people want to gain a broader information, they must learn English and get clear information.

According to Newmark (1981: 7), translation is a craft consisting in the attempt to replace a written message and/or statement in one language by the same message and/or statement in another language. Thus, translating is not only changing the words but also transferring message from Source Language (SL) into Target Language (TL) without left the meaning and/or the message as well.

A translation can not easily be produced to be the same as the source language because the cultural differences and gramatical structure in every language. A translator (a person who translate) must perfectly comprehend all of the aspects of both. Also must be able to understand the message and the author idea.

In this final report, the writer tries to translate the book entitled *How To Be A Family – The Operating Manual* by Howard B. Schiffer which published by Heartful Loving Press in Santa Barbara, California. This book offers simple instruction and wisdom to keep family happy, healthy, thriving and together. It is begun with a discussion of what to look for in a partner. Then addresses how to make the decision to have children and all the way to keep family alive. Basically human is a social thing, they could not life alone and must need each other. And this book will help to keep social life especially in family. That is why the writer chose this book to be translated.

1.2 Purposes of Translation

The purposes of translation of *How To Be A Family – The Operating Manual* book are:

1. To find out the proper method for translating the book.
2. To understand the translation process of this 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 writer hopes the readers obtain the significances benefits both theoretically and practically.

Theoretically, the final report can show the proper method and process in this translation. The theories help to solve the problem in translating. Therefore, the result is better. Also, both the writer and the readers increase the vocabularies that have not known before.

Practically, the final report can be useful for the student translation especially the student of English Vocational Program to know about the strategy, method and process of translation and to develop the translation skill. This gives the information to the readers for increasing the knowledge; the information about the content of this book. Also, the translation is hoped to help the organization like HPI, Bahtera, etc as an additional information and reference in the next time.

1.4 Theories of Translation

Along with development of translation, there are some definitions of translation mentioned in some references. One of the most definitions is stated by Catford (1969), Translation is the replacement of textual material in one language (SL) by equivalent textual material in another language (TL). According to Larson (1984: 3) says that translation consists of translating the meaning of the source language into the receptor language. This is done by going from the form of the first language to the form of a second language by way of semantic structure.

Meanwhile, Nida and Taber (1969: 12) said that translating consists of reproducing in the receptor language the closest natural equivalent of the source language message, first in terms of meaning secondly in terms of style.

In order to make the clear meaning, it is expected can be understood by the readers. So, the result of translation must be readable. In target language, readability is needed, because it makes the readers easier to catch the content of the translation text, conversely when the translation text is not readable. It will make the readers difficult to understand the content of the text as well.

From the definitions above it can be concluded that translating includes the act of transferring message from the source text to the target text. The aim of translation is to find the equivalent meaning of the source language expression in the target language. The equivalence must be the primary. It is more emphasizing a message than changing the words to the target text. The best result is the translation does not seem like ‘a translation’. It means that must be as near as possible to the source language society.

1.5 Methods of Translation

The method must be comprehended by the translator to be used in the process of translating. So, the result be good. There are some methods of translation stated by some experts. One of the most prominent methods of translation is stated by Newmark (1988: 45-47). He used eight terms in his classification. They were word-for-word, literal, faithful, semantic, communicative, idiomatic, free, and adaptation. He put them in the V diagram as follows:



Diagram 1.V Diagram (taken from Newmark, 1988:45)

Here are some explanations and examples taken from translated book:

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 (Newmark,1988:46). Here the example of word for word translation:

SL: Starting a family.

TL: Memulai sebuah keluarga.

2. Literal Translation

The SL grammatical construction are converted to their nearest TL equivalents but lexical word again translated singly, out of context. As a pre-translation process, this indicates the problem to be solved. (Newmark,1988:46). Such as:

SL: Each type of family will face its own challenges.

TL: Setiap keluarga akan menghadapi tantangannya sendiri.

UIN
UNIVERSITAS ISLAM NEGERI
SUNAN GUNUNG DJATI
BANDUNG

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 (Newmark,1988:46).

SL: Something deep inside calls to you, but you question or don't pay attention to it.

TL: Sesuatu dari lubuk hati memanggilmu, tetapi kau ragu bahkan tidak memperdulikannya.

4. Semantic Translation

This method 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 assonance, word-play or repetition jars in the finished version. (Newmark: 1988). For example:

SL: Like love, it makes all the pieces fit together.

TL: Layaknya cinta yang bisa menyatukan segala perbedaan.

5. Adaptation Translation

This method is the freest form of translation. It is frequently used for plays (comedies) and poetry. According to Newmark (1988: 46) said that it is used mainly for plays (comedies and poetry) the themes, character, plots are

usually preserved, the SL culture converted to the TL culture and the text rewritten. Such as:

SL: One thousand three hundred and sixty-two miles between us made it a lot harder to be casual.

TL: Dua ribu seratu sembilan puluh dua kilometer jarak antara kami bukanlah hal yang biasa.

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). For example:

SL: See how closely you match when it comes to dividing up responsibilities and roles.

TL: Ketika berbagi tugas dan tanggung jawab kalian bisa melihat kecocokan satu sama lain.

7. Idiomatic Translation

According to Newmark (1988: 46) said that the idiomatic translation produces original 'messages', but tends to change the meaning with the

natural or colloquial and the idiom does not include in the source. Here an example of idiomatic translation:

SL: Is this person strong in his or her inner core?

TL: Apakah pasanganmu bermental baja?

8. Communicative Translation

it 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 (1988: 46). Such as:

SL: A part of you knows that your destiny lies here, and you are uncertain what to do with it.

TL: Kau tak yakin apa yang harus kau lakukan namun sebagian dari dirimu tahu bahwa takdirmu disini.