

CHAPTER I

INTRODUCTION

1.1 Background of Translation

Language is a tool to interact or communicate that serves to convey thoughts, ideas, concepts or feelings. In sociolinguistic studies, language is defined as a symbol which being form of sound and having characteristics arbitrer, productive, dinamic, various and humanity.

Language is a system, it means, language is formed by a patterned component that is fixed and can be customized. The language system also in form of symbols of sound that symbolize a meaning or concept. For example, the language which sound “rice” that symbolize meaning or concept about something which could ate everyone then they called it as staple food.

Translation is a process switching of language from source language to target language by giving emphasis to the meaning or message to be conveyed. Then the result of translating should have the same meaning or message with the message from the source language. until the users of target language can catch the message that conveyed from source language.

According to Larson (1984 : 3) translation is transferring the meaning of the source language into the receptor language. This is done by going form the form of the first language to the form of a second language by way of semantic structure.

The aim of translation is to find the equivalent meaning of the source language expression in the target language. Thus, meaning is important in translation and it must be held consist.

This time the writer translated book of Geoffrey Budworth ; “The Right Way to Improve Your Memory”. The writer choose this book because it will useful for me. The book tells about how to manage your memory start with a little things such as tidying a wardrobe. In order that we would always remember where we put something is we should tidying every things in their places. Then this book is never translated before.

1.2 Purpose of Translation

The purposes of translation are ;

1. To understand the content of the book “The Right Way to Improve Your Memory”.
2. To give way how to manage your memory in order to remember everything for more a long time.
3. To help the readers understand the content of the book in Indonesian version.
4. To apply some theories of translation.
5. To find out the appropriate translation of method when translating the book.
6. To understand the translation process from English text into Indonesian text.

1.3 Significance of Translation

1. Theoretically, the final report can show the development of the theories about the process of translation, the methods of translation and the result of translation.
2. Practically, the final report can help to increase their knowledge about process of translation and methods of translation. This is also useful as a reference for other writers and student translators.

1.4 Translation Theory

Translation has been defined in many ways by different writers in the field, depending on how they view language and translation. According to Newmark, translation is rendering the meaning of a text into another language in the way that the author intended the text.

Danila Seleskovitch, a brilliant interpreter and writer, has said in Newmark: 'Everything said in one language can be expressed in another – on condition that the two languages belong to cultures that have reached a comparable degree of development.' The condition she makes is false and misleading. Translation is an instrument of education as well as of truth precisely because it has to reach readers whose cultural and educational level is different from, and often 'lower' or earlier, than, that of the readers of the original – one has in mind computer technology for Xhosas

'Foreign' communities have their own language structures and their own cultures, 'foreign' individuals have their own way of thinking and therefore of expressing themselves, but all these can be explained, and as a last resort the explanation is the translation.

Besides, Nida and Taber (1982 : 12) say that translating consists in the reproducing in the receptor language the closest natural equivalent of the source language message, firstly in terms of meaning and secondly in terms of style. Both definitions above imply that translation involves two languages : the source language (SL) and the target or receptor language (TL or RL), and that an act of translating is an act of reproducing the meaning of the SL text into that of the TL text.

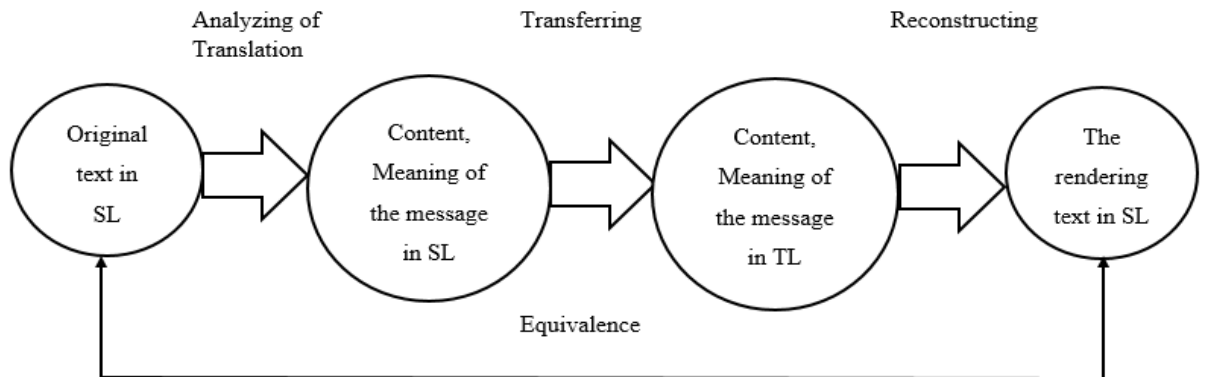
1.5 Process of Translation

The translation process is sets of actions in which the translator tries to transfer the message from Source Language (SL) into Target Language (TL) based on his/her knowledge, skill and ability to translate it. Process of translation must be understood by translators in order to decide the ways used in translating the text.

In the translating the book, the writer begins from reading the original text in source language, then she analyzes the context, the content and the meaning of the text in source language. after that she transfers the content and meaning from source

language into target language, and reconstructs the message in target language and finally she renders the text in target language.

Here is the translating process schema.



Djuharie (Adapted from Suryawinata, 1989:14)

Figure 1.1 Translation Process

1.6 Methods of Translation

The purposes of translation is to transfer the message from source language into target language.

According to Fawcet (1997), there are 8 methods or techniques of translation:

- Borrowing

Borrowing is the taking of words directly from one language into another language without translating. For example :

SL : Bank

TL : Bank

- Calque

A calque or loan translation is a phrase borrowed from another language and translated literally word-for-word. For example :

SL : Fit and proper test

TL : Uji kelayakan & kepatuhan

- Literal Translation

It is a word-for-word translation that can be used in some languages depending on the sentence structure. For example :

SL : I don't like the way you look at me.

TL : Aku tidak suka cara kamu memandanku.

- Transposition

This is the process where parts of speech change their sequence when they are translated (a shift of word class). For example :

SL : However many of us do not know the tower's past history on why it is built.

TL : Bagaimanapun, banyak yang tidak tahu kisah dibalik dibangunnya menara ini.

- Modulation

Modulation consists of using a phrase that is different in the source and target language to convey the same idea. For example :

SL : I cut my finger.

TL : Jariku teriris.

- Equivalence

It expresses in a completely different way, for example when translating idioms or advertising slogans. For example :

SL : Don't cry over spoiled milk.

TL : Nasi sudah menjadi bubur.

- Adaptation

Adaptation occur when something specific to one language culture is expressed in a totally different way that is familiar or appropriate to another language culture. For example :

SL : As white as snow

TL : Seputih kapas.

- Compensation

Compensation can be used when something can not be translated, and the meaning that is lost is expressed somewhere else in the translated text. For example :

SL : You

TL : Anda, Kamu

There are 8 methods of translation by Peter Newmark (1988) ;

- Word-for-word translation

In which the source language word order is preserved and the words translated singly by their most common meanings, out of context.

- Literal translation

In which the source language grammatical constructions are converted to their nearest TL equivalents, but the lexical words are again translated singly, out of text.

- Faithful translation

It attempts to produce the precise contextual meaning of the original within the constraints of the target language grammatical structures.

- Semantic translation

Which differs from 'faithful translation' only in as far as it must take more account of the aesthetic value of the source language.

- Adaptation translation

Which is the freest form of translation, and is used mainly for plays (comedies) and poetry; the themes, characters, plots, are usually preserved, the source language culture is converted to the target language culture and the text is rewritten.

- Free translation

It produces the target language text without the style, form, or content of the original.

- Idiomatic translation

It 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.

- 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.

In translating that book, the writer found some methods of translation that are appropriate to be used in translating the book, such as literal translation, free translation and transposition. The writer takes those methods because in this translation process most of translations from English into Indonesian that are done by the writer, using those methods. The writer will give some examples based on the book which was found and translated into Indonesian.

- Literal translation

It is a word-for-word translation that can be used in some languages depending on the sentence. For example :

SL : A good memory is not a gift. It is a reward.

TL : Memori yang bagus bukanlah suatu hadiah, melainkan sebuah ganjaran.

- Free translation

It produces the TL text without the style, form, or content of the original.

SL : It is just that at present you don't have to full control of it.

TL : Buktinya kamu tidak memiliki kuasa penuh untuk mengontrolnya.

- Transposition

This is the process where parts of the book change their sequence when they are translated (a shift of world class)

SL : It may be, however, that all information has to pass through it on its way to long-term storage.

TL : Mungkin, karena semua informasi harus melaluinya terlebih dulu agar dapat masuk ke memori jangka panjang.





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