

# CHAPTER I

## INTRODUCTION

This chapter presents background of translation, purposes of translation, significances of translation and methods of translation.

### 1.1 Background of Translation

Translation is one of simple and effective ways to understand another language easily. In order to understand the message from another text accurately, a translator should have knowledge both source and target languages. Therefore, a deep understanding of translation will help in doing a good translation text. Nida and Taber (1984:12) state that “translating consists of reproducing the receptor language to the closest natural equivalent of the source language message, first in the term of meaning and secondly in the term of style. Catford (1978:21) state that the replacement of textual material in one language by equivalent textual material in another language.

According to Larson (1998:15), Translation is “ Transferring the meaning of the source language into the receptor language, only the form change ”In this final report, the writter wants to translate several chapters of the book entitled: "How to Get the Job You Will Love" (A Practical Guide to Unlocking Your Talent and Finding Your Ideal Career) by John Lees (2009:10). That is how to decide what job the reader will love besides

that, the job will be appreciated by the reader and find out the contents of the book.

Translating this book is actually the hunting action of the previous writer, Inra Agung Purnama , the difference is he translated the book from chapter 1,3,8,14 and chapter 15 , in other words, the author tries to fill the gap, the chapters not translated by him. The reason is in order to the readers get a complete information from the book.

## 1.2 Purpose of Translation

In this section, the purposes of this final report are:

1. To understand the translation process from English into Indonesian text
2. To apply the translation methods and techniques into the book of "*How to Get the Job You'll Love*"
3. To further improve translation skills and enrich vocabulary.
4. To help the readers understand contents of the book from various language versions.

## 1.3 Significance of Translation

The significances of translation are divided into theoretical and practical significance:

1. Theoretically, the final report of this translation can show the theories development about translation, like methods, process and can show the result.
2. Practically, the final report can help other students D3 Bahasa Inggris and translator of translate to increase knowledge about the strategy of

translation and the process of translation. This is also practically useful as a reference for them. And the translation would be meaningful for the readers, especially to those who are curious about the content of book either as a conclusion or as a whole text of *“How to Get a Job You’ll Love”* may have some significances for everyone. valuable experiences about a writer named John Lees greatly inspire many people to respect any work.

#### 1.4 Process of Translation

The translation process is a series of actions in which translation devotes knowledge, skill, abilities, and habits to transfer messages from TL to SL. According to Nida and Taber (1969:33) Based on that theory, the translator should consider the meaning contained in the text. Then, nida and Taber explain simply and generally about the process of translation. This process begins from analyzing (SL) into grammatical and semantic structure of the (TL). Second is transferring the meaning and the last is reconstructing the grammatical and semantic structure into the appropriate (SL) forms in order to create an equivalent (TL).

#### 1.5 Method of Translation

In the form of a diagram V by Newmark (1988:45).

##### SL emphasis

Word for word translation

Literal translation

Faithful translation

Semantic translation

##### TL emphasis

Adaptation

Free translation

Idiomatic translation

Communicative translation

### 1.5.1 Word for Word Translation

This is done interlineally, between lines, 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).

For example:

SL: How to get a job you'll love.

TL: *mencari pekerjaan yang anda cintai.*

### 1.5.2 Literal Translation

This translation, 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).

For example:

SL: When your Sunday newspaper arrives, fat with different sections,

TL: *ketika koran Minggu Anda tiba, tebal dengan bagian yang berbeda,*

### 1.5.3 Faithful Translation

The translator agrees to produce contextual meanings from the original text right at the boundaries of the grammatical structure of the target text. culturally charged words are updated, but grammatical aberrations and choice of words still exist or are left unchecked. This translation adheres to TL aims and objectives, so that the translation results sometimes still feel stiff and difficult to use (Newmark, 1988: 46; Machali, 2000: 51).

For example:

SL: The problem is love for job , and what must be done to love his job.

TL: *masalahnya adalah mencintai pekerjaan, dan apa yang harus dilakukan agar mencintai pekerjaannya*

### 1.5.4 Semantic Translation

Semantic translation more emphasis on the naturalness than faithful translation and translation of certain cultural words into neutral equivalents in the TL. 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 - unenonnerepassant 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).

For example:

SL: Love you'll job is a piece of cake

TL: *mencintai pekerjaan sangat mudah.*

### 1.5.5 Adaptation Translation

This is the 'freest' form of translation and more of a target language or culture based interpretation of the source text than a translation as such, this is sometimes called document design . 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. (Newmark, 1988:46).

For example:

SL: Have patience. All things are difficult before they become easy.

Never give up

TL: *Bersabarlah, semua hal pasti akan sulit pada awal dikerjakan.*

*jangan menyerah*

### 1.5.6 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. (Newmark, 1988:46). Focuses on the content of the target text rather than the form, which means that the same content is expressed in the target text but with very different grammatical structure it need be.

For example:

SL: To find an inspired career there should be a metronome ticking inside you.

TL: *untuk menemukan karir yang terinspirasi harus ada detak yang stabil dalam diri anda.*

### 1.5.7 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).makes use of idioms and colloquialism that are not present in the source text

For example:

SL: To keep an eye attitude.

TL: *menjaga tingkah laku.*

### 1.5.8 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). This method aims at reproducing the exact message of the source text content wise and context wise but emphasis on natural and acceptability comprehensiveness to the target text readership.

For example:

SL: What a great idea!

TL: *ide yang bagus!*

