CHAPTER I

INTRODUCTION

This chapter presents Background of Translation, Purposes of Translation, Significances of Translation, Process of Translation, Methods of Translation

1.1 Background of Translation

Translation is the replacement of textual material in the language (SL) by equivalent textual material in another language (TL) (Catford 1965:20). Based on the statement above, translation is an activity to change the meaning of textual material in original language into the other language, not the text but the content of the text. However, people who wants to translate a book have to master both of the languages (SL and TL).

The translated text taken from a book entitled " Nature Cure for Common Diseases" becomes the object of translation. It is chosen as its content is considered useful to be known by public in different languages and different countries. This translated text expected to be helpful for readers in particular using Indonesian language (as a target language). The chosen text is considered as important to know and to understand as it talks about how to cure or overcome diseases with some natural treatment. What kind of natural treatment and what the benefit of natural treatment.

Disease is nothing but an abnormal condition of the body due to violation of natural laws. The diseases occur due to over eating, constant purging with mineral poisons, wrong combinations of food as milk and fish.

1.2 Purposes of Translation

The purpose of translating this final report are:

1. To fulfill the final assignment as a student of Diploma III English Vocational of UIN Sunan Gunung Djati Bandung.

2. To increase translation skill.

3. To know the content of the text and make the proper content in Indonesian version.

4. To help the readers to read the translated text in Indonesian version.

1.3 Significances of Translation

The result of this final assignment is expected to be useful for the readers, in terms of:

1. Theoretically, this final report shows the developmentof the theories about the methods of translating the text.

2. Practically, for me as a translator this final report becomes the practice of translating the book related to health and to improve my knowledge about it.

1.4 Process of Translation

Everyone might have different process in translating a text. Nida and Taber (1974:33) introduce three stages in the process of translation, the process are:

1. Analyzing SL into grammatical and semantic structure of the TL,

2. Transfering the meaning

3. Reconstructing the grammatical and semantic structure into the appropriate TL forms in order to create an equivalent TT.

Meanwhile, based on Darwish (2003) translation is a complex dichotomous and cumulative process that involves a host of activities drawing upon other disciplines related to language, writing, linguistics and culture. This multidisciplinary process suggests that three major activities run concomitantly:

1. Transfer of data from the source language to the target language.

2. Synchro-analysis of text and translation and research of subject-matter.

3. Continuous self-development and learning.

Based on the both of theory above, translation process not only changing the word or setence, yet translation has to transfer data, content and the message from the source language to target language.

1.5 Methods of Translation

The most confusing problem found in translating the text has always been about the way to translate, whether the text should be translated literally or others. Newmark (1988:45) mention the method of translation, he writes the V diagram

SL Emphasis   TL Emphasis

Word-for-wordTranslation   Adaptation

    Literal Translation   Free Translation

     Faithful Translation   Idiomatic Translation

      Semantic Translation   Communicative Translation

Based on the V diagram, he makes clear that the methods are:

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 construe a difficult text as a pre-translation process. (Newmark, 1988:45).

For example:

SL: I see a cat.

TL: *aku melihat seekor kucing.*

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).

For example:

SL : The sooner of the later wheater will change.

TL: *Lebih cepat atau lebih lambat cuaca akan berubah.*

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).

For example:

SL: A large party of school boys run here and there.

TL: *Sebuah pesta sekolah yang besar anak laki-laki berlari kesana kemari.*

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. (Newmark, 1988:46).

For example:

SL: Leaving after having fun.

TL: *pergi setelah bersenang-senang.*

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. (Newmark, 1988:46).

For example:

SL: As snow as white.

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, a so-called 'intralingual translation*, often prolix and pretentious, and not translation at all. (Newmark,1988:46).

For example:

SL: The old lady come again last week.

TL: *Wanita tua yang baik hati tersebut datang lagi minggu lalu.*

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.) (Newmark, 1988:47)

For example:

SL: Where there is smoke there is fire.

TL: *Dimana ada asap pasti ada api.*

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)

For example:

SL: You must be blind. Take a good look at him. He is not your kind.

TL: *Kau pasti buta. Lihat sisi positifnya. Dia itu gak seperti yang kau kira.*