

CHAPTER I

INTRODUCTION

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

1.1. Background of Translating the Book

Translation is a mental activity in which a meaning of given linguistic discourse is rendered from one language to another. Nida and Taber (1982:12 cited in Choliludin 2013:3) says that “*translating consists in reproducing in the receptor language the closest natural equivalence of a source language message, firstly in terms of meaning and secondly in terms of style.*”

For that reason, a good translator should be familiar with the culture, customs, and social settings of both in source language and target language, in order to generate a good translation. As part of the final assignment to complete the study, the requirement to translate books is a must. The book titled "If You Want Something You Never Had, Than Do Something You Never Did" written by Prof. Nossarat Peseschkian becomes the object of translation. It was chosen on the grounds that the contents of the book in English were considered as meaningful for Indonesian people who knew Indonesian as the target language. While for me as a translator, this project became the practice of translating books related to depression and increasing my knowledge about it.

This book shows valuable experience and critical knowledge in conveying positive messages of psychotherapy that can overcome various interpersonal conflicts. He also succeeded in his efforts to provide deep and unique insights but in simple techniques, where listeners and readers can align their needs with specific stories. According to the author, the function of the story is to evoke a process of thinking about problems that arise due to daily interpersonal relationships.

There are several benefits when we can understand this book in depth, apart from being a motivation for people who are stressed with their lives if we understand more in this book, many teach us about trivial things that can make us always grateful. Submitting the story as a picture of life problems that we experience makes it easier for us to better understand each meaning intended by the writer.

This book helps the author develop an attitude of caring about himself when the writer tries to translate it so from that, the author chooses this book as a book that will be translated and expected by the translation of this book can also help readers especially Indonesian people to share the benefits provided by this book.

With the translation of this book, it is hoped that everyone who reads it can take advantage of such things as being able to control his own thinking patterns and attitudes. also able to handle every problem and go through every suffering with a calm mind.

1.2. Purposes of Translation

The purposes of project are:

1. To improve the translation skill
2. To add the English vocabulary
3. To know the difficulty and the easiness of translating the book
4. To help the Indonesian people readers understand the content of this book in Indonesia Language version
5. To give more information to the readers about the depression
6. To motivate people so that they can free from his burdens

1.3. Significance of Translation

This translation project is expected to useful and helpful for the readers, and significances are:

1. Theoretically, the final report can show the development of translation theories, such as the method, the process and the result.

2. Practically, this final report is significant for:
- a. Students of English Vocational Program. This final report is hoped can be a reference for them to make their process of writing final report easy to finish, because this also can add their knowledge about the theory of translation.
 - b. English Vocational Program. This can be useful data-based information, because it can be a reference for everyone and add the collection of the final report.
 - c. Readers. This final report can be a reference for the readers who are writing a concerned final report. This is also useful
 - d. Other writers. This can be a reference for other writers, and also can be a new knowledge and information.

1.4. Process of Translation

In translation, there is a process that has to be passed by the translators. Before translating, the translators have to understand about translation process because it can make their translation process is easier.

Nida and Taber (1974:33 in Nurwulan 2015:5) introduce three stages in the processes of translation. The processes are:

1. Analyzing source language into grammatical and semantic structure of the target language
2. Transferring the meaning
3. Reconstructing the grammatical and semantic structure into the appropriate target language forms in order to create an equivalent target text.

SOURCE LANGUAGE

RECEPTOR LANGUAGE

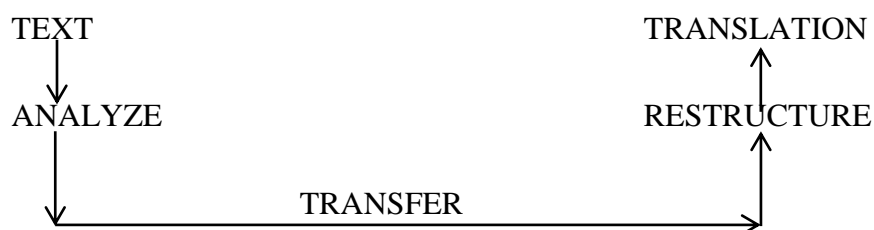


Figure 1.1. Translation Process by Nida and Taber (1969:3)

The theory above can be a reference for the translators. This has also been used as a reference by the writer in writing the final report. This theory makes the translation process quicker and easier.

1.5. Method of Translation

In general, the purpose of translation is delivering well and appropriately a message from a source language text into target language text. So in order to fulfill it the translator needs a techniques, procedures or methods. In this case Newmark mentions eight methods of translation.

1. Word-for-word Translation

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 pretranslation process. (Newmark, 1988:45).

For example:

SL: My Mother like you.

TL: *Saya Ibu seperti kamu.*

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: It's raining cats and dogs

TL: *hujan kucing dan anjing*

3. Faithful Translation

To be completely faithful to the intentions and the text-realisation of the SL writer.(Newmark, 1988: 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 46).

For example:

SL: I have quite a few friends

TL: *saya mempunyai sama sekali banyak teman*

4. Semantic Translation

Semantic translation differs from 'faithful translation' only in as far as it must take more account of the aesthetic value (the beautiful and natural sounds) of the Source Language text.

For example:

SL: Persuading at a trade show is akin to persuading on the street or in the ancient bazaar

TL: *Mempengaruhi di tempat expo sama dengan mempengaruhi di jalan atau di pasar kuno*

5. 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: Keep of grass

TL: *Jangan injak rumput*

6. 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)

For example:

SL: She is an arrogant

TL: *Dia besar kepala*

7. 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)

For example:

SL: I do love you

TL : *Aku tergila-gila padamu*

8. Adaptation

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: Like father like son

TL: *Buah jatuh tidak jauh dari pohonnnya*