

# CHAPTER I

## INTRODUCTION

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

### 1.1 Background of Translation

Language is the most important aspects in human life, because it is a way and a tool to make communication among people around the world to express their ideas, feeling, desire and concepts. Language cannot be separated along the existence of human being civilization and grows together with human society. Language is also helps people to understand each other even there is another way to express like sign language. Language is a system of sound symbol which has an arbiter character used by the member of social group to cooperate, to communicate, and to identify them.

Every country has different language and culture and it influences the language use. People could not understand every language that exist in the world, so many differences are faced by human being and all of those must be finished. From the differences describe above, it is needed the process of translation. Translation is a way to translate a language or a text from source language (SL) into target language (TL). Not only the meaning but also the content and message should be translated in translation process. Based on Newmark (1971 : 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.”

Nida and Taber (1969 : 12) say that translation consists of reproducing in the receptor language the closest natural equivalence message, first in terms of meaning and secondly in terms of style.

McGuire (in Suryawinata (2003 : 15) says that translation involves the rendering of source language (SL) text into target language (TL) so as to ensure that (1) the surface meaning of the

two will be approximately similar and (2) the structure of the SL will be preserved as closely as possible, but not so closely that the TL structure will be seriously distorted.

To be a good translator, a writer should give a proof that is recognized in the world of translation, for example, one of the translation results should be a work that could be recognized by various parties. Furthermore, it becomes the writer's priority to fulfill one of the requirements in finishing Diploma 3 – English Department Program. The writer hopes that this work can be remembered by all the readers and can motivate the writer in the world of translation and the writer can become useful for human life.

In this work or final assignment, the writer has translated the book entitled “Action Learning” chosen by the writer to get that purpose. This book is simply good, easy to understand, and contains the best way to be a useful human. This book is to provide a comprehensive overview of the true principles and successful practices of action learning as it has emerged on a worldwide basis. The book is written by Michael J. Marquardt. Published in the United States, Davies-Black Publishing by National Book Network. The book describes what action learning is, how and why it works, and what benefits accrue to organizations that employ it. This book also includes a step-by-step guide to implement action learning programs in your organization. One of the reasons why the writer chooses and dedicates to translate this book is because she wants to give a lot of ways to be good people and also motivates people to be useful humans.

## **1.2 The Purposes of Translation**

There are some purposes in this translation, such as:

- 1) To practice translating the book from English into Indonesian version and understand the meaning well
- 2) To improve skill on translation
- 3) To apply and increase the knowledge about the methods, theories, and identify the step of translation
- 4) To give motivation and help Indonesian readers especially to understand the content of the book, so they can get the knowledge.

### 1.3 The Significances of Translation

This final report has some benefits both theoretically and practically. Theoretically, this final report can show the development about theories of translation methods that the writer has learned and to know the result of translation. Practically, this final report will be useful to know the contents of the book entitled Action Learning. So the readers also can get the knowledge and benefits from that book, they also can get the action learning.

### 1.4 The Theories of Translation

E. Nida (1964: 161-164) says definition of proper translating is almost as numerous and varied as the persons who have undertaken to discuss the subject. This diversity is in a sense quite understandable; for there are vast differences in the materials translated, in the purpose of the publication, and in the needs of the prospective audience (161). According to Nida and Taber (1969: 12) it is said that “Who postulate Translation consists in reproducing in the receptor language the closest natural equivalent of the source language message, first in terms of meaning and secondly in terms of style. (Emphasis is mine).”

### 1.5 Methods of Translation

Newmark (1988b) mentions the differences between translation methods and translation procedures. He writes that, “[w]hile translation methods relate to whole texts, translation procedures are used for sentences and the smaller units of language” (p.81). He goes on to refer to the following methods of translation:

#### 1. Word-for-word translation

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

Example :

SL : I will go to Bandung tomorrow.

TL : *Saya akan pergi ke Bandung besok.*

#### 2. Literal translation

In which the SL grammatical constructions are converted to their nearest TL equivalents, but the lexical words are again translated singly, out of context. As pre-translation process, it indicates problems to be solved.

Example :

SL : His hearth is in the right place.

TL : *Hatinya berada ditempat yang benar.*

### 3. Faithful translation

It attempts to produce 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 deviation from SL norms. It attempts to be completely faithful to the intentions and the text-realisation of the SL writer.

Example :

SL : Ben is too well aware that he is naughty.

TL : *Ben menyadari terlalu baik bahwa ia nakal.*

### 4. Semantic translation

Which differs from 'faithful translation' only in as far as it must take more account of the aesthetic value of the SL text compromising on 7 meaning where appropriate so that no assonance, word play or repetition jars in the finished version. It does not rely on cultural equivalence and makes very small concessions to the readership. While 'Faithful' translation is dogmatic, semantic translation is more flexible.

Example :

SL : She is a book-worm.

TL : *Dia (perempuan) adalah seseorang yang suka sekali membaca.*

### 5. Adaptation

Which is the freest from of translation, and is used mainly for plays (comedies) and poetry, the themes, characters, plots are usually preserved, the SL culture is converted to the TL culture and the text is rewritten.

Example :

SL : As white as **snow**

TL : Seputih **kapas**

6. Free translation

It produces the TL text without the style, form, or content of the original. Usually it is a paraphrase much longer than the original so-called ‘intralingual translation’, often prolix and pretentious, and non translation at all.

Example :

SL : The flowers in the garden

TL : *Bunga-bunga yang tumbuh di kebun*

7. 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.

Example :

SL : I can relate to that.

TL : *Aku mengerti maksudnya.*

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 (1988b: 45-47).

Example :

SL : Beware of the dog.

TL : *Awas anjing galak.*

Newmark (1991 : 10-12) writes of a continuum existing between “semantic” and “communicative” translation. Any translation can be “more, or less semantic—more, or less, communicative—even a particular section or sentence can be treated more communicatively or less semantically.” Both seek an “equivalent effect.” Zhongying (1994: 97), who prefers literal translation to free translation, writes that, “[i]n China, it is agreed by many that one should translate literally, if possible, or appeal to free translation.”

**Procedures of translation according to Newmark (1988b) :**

Procedure of translation	Meaning	Example
Transference	The process of transferring an SL word to a TL text.	<p>The following are normally transferred:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Names of all living and most dead people;</li> <li>Geographical and topographical;</li> <li>Names of periodicals and newspaper;</li> <li>Titles of as yet untranslated literary works, plays, films;</li> <li>Names of private companies and institutions;</li> <li>Names of public</li> </ul>
Naturalization	Adapts the SL word first to the normal pronunciation, then to the normal morphology of the TL (Newmark, 1988b:82)	Edimbourgh, humeur, redingote, that cherisme. Note, for German, Performanz, aitrakiiv, Exhalation.
Cultural equivalent	Replacing a cultural word in the SL with a TL one. However, “they are not accurate” (Newmark, 1988b:83)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- <i>Baccalauriai</i> (the French) : A level</li> <li>- <i>Abitur</i> (MatUTa) (the German/Austrian) : A level</li> <li>- <i>Palais Bourbon</i> (the French) : Westminster</li> <li>- <i>Montecitorio</i> (the Italian) : Westminster</li> <li>- <i>Charcuterie</i> : delicatessen (now English deli)</li> <li>- <i>Notaire</i> : Solicitor</li> <li>- <i>Le cyclisme</i> : cricket baseball</li> </ul>

		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- <i>Tea break</i> : cafe-pause</li> <li>- <i>Carte a identity</i> : car licence</li> </ul>
Functional equivalent	Requires the use of a culture-neutral word. (Newmark 1988b:83)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- <i>Baccalauriat</i> : Trench secondary school leaving exam</li> <li>- <i>Sejm</i> : Polish parliament</li> <li>- <i>Roget</i> : dictionnaire ideologique</li> </ul>
Descriptive equivalent	The meaning of the CBT is explained in several words. (Newmark, 1988b:83)	<i>Samurai</i> : the Japanese aristocracy from the eleventh to the nineteenth century; its function was to provide officers and administrators
Componential analysis	Comparing an SL word with a TL word which has a similar meaning but is not an obvious one-to-one equivalent, by demonstrating first their common and then their differing sense components.” (Newmark, 1988b:114)	<i>Mule</i> : stubborn, obstinate
Synonymy	Near TL equivalent. (Newmark, 1988b:84)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- <i>Personne gentile</i> : kind person</li> <li>- <i>Conte piquant</i> : racy story</li> <li>- Awkward or fussy : <i>difficile</i></li> <li>- Puny effort : <i>effort faible</i>.</li> </ul>
Through-translation	The literal translation of common collocations, names of organizations and components of compounds. (Newmark, 1988b:84)	Superman: <i>Übermensch</i>
Transpositions	Involves a change in the grammar from SL to TL (Newmark, 1988b:86)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- <i>Des meublest</i> : applause</li> <li>- <i>Des applaudis</i> : sements</li> <li>- Advice : <i>des consetis</i></li> </ul>



Modulation	The translator reproduces the message of the original text in the TL text in conformity with the current norms of the TL, since the SL and the TL may appear dissimilar in terms of perspective. (Newmark, 1988b:88)	- <i>Chateau d'vau?</i> : water-tower
Recognized translation	The translator "normally uses the official or the generally accepted translation of any institutional term." (Newmark, 1988b:89)	- <i>Mitbestimmung</i> (in management) : codetermination - <i>Rechtsstaat</i> : constitutional state
Compensation	Loss of meaning in one part of a sentence is compensated in another part. (Newmark, 1988b:90)	Tsu : "Me?" exclaimed Mrs. Albert Forrester, for the first time in her life regardless of grammar Tsa : "Apaan?" teriak Ny. Albert Forrester, untuk pertama kali dalam hidupnya lupa pada tata bahasa
Paraphrase	The explanation is much more detailed than that of <i>descriptive</i> <i>equivalent</i> . (Newmark, 1988b:91)	
Couplets	Translator combines two different procedures. (Newmark, 1988b:91)	
Notes	Additional information in a translation. (Newmark, 1988b:91)	By translating Hemingway's 'at Handley V by <i>dans le bar Handley, in der Handley Bar</i> '





uin

UNIVERSITAS ISLAM NEGERI  
SUNAN GUNUNG DJATI  
BANDUNG



uin

UNIVERSITAS ISLAM NEGERI  
SUNAN GUNUNG DJATI  
BANDUNG