CHAPTER I

INTRODUCTION

This chapter presents background of translation, purposes of translation, significance of translation and method of translation.

1.1 Background of Translating *Victims No More*

Translation is a process of translating which converting one language called Source Language (SL) to another language positioned as the Target Language (TL), without changing the message. There are several opinions according to experts about the definition of Translation. Newmark (1988: 7) explain that "*translation is a craft consisting in the attempt to replace a written message statement in one language by the same message or statement in another language*", Nida and Taber in Djuharie (2014: 12) state that "*translation 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*". In this definition there are two important points on translation process. First, a translator should bring an appropriate message to the target language. Second, a translator has to translate the appropriate style in the target language.

According to Catford in Djuharie (2014: 11), "*Translation is the replacement of textual material in one language (Source Language) by equivalent textual material in another language (Target Language)*". For that reason, a

translator also has to consider the context and the culture in the target text, so that the message can be accepted by the readers well.

As a part of the final assignment to complete the study, the requirement to translate a book is a must. The book entitled "Victims No More" written by Thomas R. McCabe, Ph.D. becomes the object of the translation. It was chosen for the reason that the content of the book in English is considered meaningful for Indonesian people who know Indonesian Language as a target language. Meanwhile for me a translator, this project is becoming the practice of translating the book related to health and prosperity and to improve my knowledge about it.

The book talks about the problem drinker and it provides a step-by-step method of confronting the drinker with his destructive behavior. For The nondrinking members – especially the spouse and children of the drinker can learn to understand how the drinking problem involves them intimately, how they aid in maintaining it, and how they can be the instruments for constructive change. This book is divided into seven chapters. **First chapter:** family as a system where the system changes and there is some pressure due to the drinker. **Second chapter:** family reactions to an alcohol problem and tell how, unknowingly, loved ones may actually help to maintain the drinking behavior. **Third chapter:** how family members perpetuate the drinking by inappropriate responses. **Fourth chapter:** how the family members can change themselves and perhaps even stop the problem drinking. **Fifth chapter:** makes other suggestions for taking positive action to intervene in the downward spiral of alcohol abuse. **Sixth chapter:** the family members and the problem of drinking must receive the vital treatment

necessary for recovery. **Last chapter:** point out some of the major readjustments which the family must make if they are to restore balance and equilibrium to the system (reorganizing system). This book is practical it tells and guides the readers about what they can do and should do to treat the person with problem drinking.

1.2 Purpose of Translation

Some purposes of this translation project are:

1. To fulfill the final assignment as a student of III Degree English Vocational in State Islamic University Sunan Gunung Djati Bandung.

2. To improve and practice translation skill.

3. To give information about the problem drinker and how to handle it.

4. To make the book understandable and readable in other version (Bahasa Indonesia as a Target Language).

1.3 Significance of Translation

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

1. To improve knowledge of the reader or the translator.

2. To give information about alcoholism and how to react to it.

3. To make people aware of the impact of the problem drinking behavior.

4. To help people who have problems with alcoholism, so they can do a proper treatment for it.

1.4 Process of Translation

In the process of translating, there are several stages to transfer messages from Source Language into Target Language. According to Nida and Taber in Djauharie (2014: 13-14) there are three stages of translation process:

1. Analysis, is the first step in which the surface structure in SL is analyzed in terms of linguistics such as grammatical relationship and the meaning of the words and socio-cultural aspects.

2. The transfer stage is when the analyzed material is transferred in the memory of the translators from the SL into the TL.

3. Restructuring stage is the final step in which the transferred material is restructured in order to make the final message acceptable in the receptor language.

Nida and Taber's process on translation can be seen in the following model:

```
  Source                                    Target Language
  Language (Text)                           (Translation)
       |                                          ↑
       ↓                                          |
   Analyzing                                  Restructuring
       \                                          ↗
        \          Transferring                  /
         →                                 →
```

Nida and Taber's Translation Process

1.5 Method of Translation

To produce a good translation, the translator needs a techniques or methods or strategies in the process of transfer meaning from Source Language into Target Language. In this case Newmark mentions eight methods of translation.

1. Word-for-word Translation

This is often demonstrated as interlinear translation, with the Target Language immediately below the Source Language words. The Source Language 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).

Example:

    SL: I need you.

    TL: *Aku butuh kamu.*

2. Literal Translation

The Source Language grammatical constructions are converted to their nearest Target Language equivalents but the lexical words are again translated singly, out of context. As a pre-translation process, this indicates the problem to be solved. (Newmark, 1988: 46).

Example:

SL: The thief was sent to the prison.

TL: *Pencuri itu dikirim ke penjara.*

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-realization of the SL writer. (Newmark, 1988: 46).

Example:

SL: The police tried to stop him.

TL: *Polisi mencoba untuk menghentikannya.*

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 sound 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).

Example:

SL: Her daughter is hit the books and really smart.

TL: *Anaknya tekun belajar dan sangat pintar.*

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).

Example:

SL: His leg felt like a stone.

TL: *Tungkai kakinya seperti terpaku.*

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).

Example:

SL: If this rain pours over my head.

TL: *Hujan ini, saat jatuh di kepalaku.*

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)

Example:

SL: I can relate to that.

TL: *Aku mengerti maksudnya.*

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)

Example:

SL: You're so damn cold!

TL: *Lo keren banget!*

Peter Newmark (1988) also mentioned the strategies of the translation, there are *transference, naturalization, cultural equivalent, functional equivalent, descriptive equivalent, componential analysis, synonymy, through-translation, shifts or transposition, modulation, recognized translation, compensation, paraphrase,* and *couplets.*

On the other hand, Fawchett (1997: 34-41) said that the translation has 7 different strategies. There are:

1. Borrowing

Borrowing is a translation strategy that involves using the same word or expression in original text in the target text. The word or expression borrowed is usually written in italics.

2. Calque

When a translator uses a calque, a translator is creating or using a neologism in the target language by adopting the structure of the source language.

3. Literal

Usually this is called a literal translation or metaphrase. This means a word-for-word translation, achieving a text in the target language which is as correct as it is idiomatic. It is acceptable only if the translated text retains the same syntax, the same meaning and the same style as the original text.

4. Transposition

Transposition involves moving from one grammatical category to another without altering the meaning of the text. This technique introduces a change in grammatical structure.

5. Modulation

   Modulation is about changing the form of the text by introducing a semantic change or perspective.

6. Equivalence

   This is translation procedure which uses a completely different expression to transmit the same reality. Through this technique, names of institutions, interjections, idioms or proverbs can be translated.

7. Adaptation

   Adaptation also called cultural substitution or can be described as a special kind of equivalence, is a cultural element which replaces the original text with one that is better suited to the culture of the target language.