

CHAPTER I

INTRODUCTION

This chapter consists of background of translation, purposes of translation, significances of translation, process of translation and methods of translation.

1.1. Background of Translation

Language is a tool of communication, because of language people can know the information they need, help to understand each other and of course for communicate each other. There have been found various language in every country. People can understand what other mean if they have language, at least they have same language, so there is a communication between them. According to Keraf (in Smarapradhipa,2005:1), “providing two language understanding. The first notion of language as stated means of communication between members of the public in the form of symbol of the sound produced by means of said human. Second, language is a communication system that uses symbol vocal (speech sound) which are arbitrary.”

Translating a text might be transferring the meaning and the message equally. The process of a translation is a process of transferring meaning from the source language (SL) into the target language (TL) by using some methods without changing the meaning. According to Mc.Guire (1980:2),”Translation is rendering of a source language (SL) text into the target language (TL) so as to ensure that (1) the surface meaning of two be approximately similar and (2) the structure of SL will be preserved as closely as possible, but not so closely that the TL structures will be seriously distorted. “it is hard enough to make the translation result to be natural, need more practice.

In this translation project, the translator chooses a health book entitled *Killing Cancer* . The translator chooses it because it never been translated before

and the good one for giving motivation for those people who had terminal cancer. As we know much people give up because of terminal cancer. This book gives much motivation for those people who had terminal cancer, and how to cure for terminal cancer without any chemotherapy poison.

1.2. Purpose of Translation

The purpose of the translation are:

1. To know the meaning of the content.
2. To improve translation skill and enrich vocabulary about health.
3. To give information about Terminal Cancer.
4. To make the book understandable for Indonesian people.

1.3. Significance of Translation

The Translator chooses this book to translate, because the translator felt it suitable with the profession translator as a student of English Vocational Program. That the translation project can be contribute to the translator in developing translation skill that has been obtained from lectures for three years at the English Vocational Program. This translation project is expected to useful and helpful for the readers, as follow:

1. **Theoretically**, the translation project can give and show the use of methods and theories. As a translator will be familiar with the theories of translation. Actually, the translation project is a beneficial to train a translator uses the skill and intelligence, so that the translation is correct, accurate and quality.
2. **Practically**, the translation can help the readers, especially the person who had terminal cancer. The readers know how to survive from terminal cancer without chemoterapy poison and do not give up from terminal cancer.

1.4. Process of Translation

In translating a text there are a series of steps in translating a text, to make it natural and acceptable. The process of translation is an Activity of translating the text into the TL with some certain steps which is done by a translator. According to Djauharie (2004:13) in *Techniques and Guide Translating English - Indonesia*, “Translation process is a series of actions in which the translator devote their knowledge, skill, abilities, and his habit to divert message from SL to TL.” So, it could be said that process translating is stages in transferring the meaning with a series of actions. According to Newmark (1981:144),

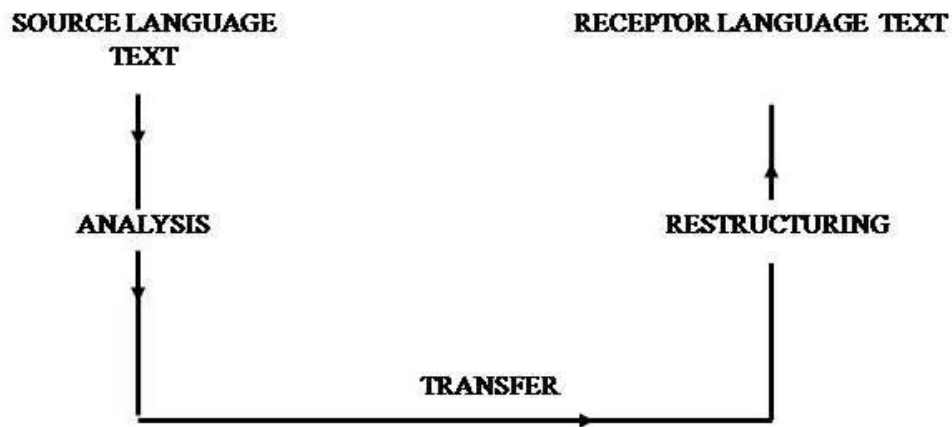
“mentions three basic translation processes. The first process is the interpretation and analysis of the source language text. The second process is the translation procedures, which may be direct, or on the basis of source language and target language corresponding syntactic structures, or through an underlying logical “interlanguage”. The last process is the reformulation of the text in relation to writer’s intention, the readers’ expectation, appropriate norms of the target language,etc.”

Nida and Taber (1982:33) state the translation Process in three stages, there are analysis, transfer and restructuring.

The first stage is analysis, where the grammatical relationship, meaning of each word and the combination of word are analyzed, reviewed and searched. A translator should note down any lexical items which seems to be the keywords. These will be words which are crucial to an understanding of the text.

The second stage is transfer, a proces of going from the semantic structure analysis to the initial draft of the translation. This stage takes place in the mind of a translator. He or she will find a lexical equivalent for the material of the source language and culture (in the first stage).

The Final stage is restructuring, where a translator reveals the material that has been processed at the first and the second stages so that gives a complete ‘closest natural equivalent’ translation to the readers.



Theory by Nida and Taber

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, they 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 to construe a difficult text as a pretranslation process. (Newmark, 1988:45).

For example:

SL: I am batman.

TL: *saya adalah batman.*

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: His heart is in the right place.

TL: *Hatinya berada di tempat yang tepat.*

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).

For example:

SL: And I bless you, too.

TL: *Dan aku memberkati kamu juga.*

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).

For example:

SL: The exam is a piece of cake.

TL: *Ujian itu mudah.*

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: What do you mean?

TL: *Apa maksudmu?*

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: He is so selfish.

TL: *Dia berkepala batu.*

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: The flowers in the garden.

TL: *Bunga-bunga yang tumbuh di kebun.*

8. 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: Like father like son

TL: *Buah jatuh tidak jauh dari pohonnya*

1.6 Strategies of Translation

According to Vinay and Darbelnet (1995) “divide into two translation strategies, direct and oblique translation, there are seven producers. Three of them are direct translation.”, as follow:

1. Borrowing : the simplest of translation, the idea of taking the word from the source language (SL) and maintaining it in the target language (TL).

For example : Email → Email

2. Calque : transferred the source language to target language but in a literal translation.

For example : Service User → Service User

3. Literal translation : the most common language that used in translation. If the literal translation does not possible, oblique translation must be used.

For example : All the geese → Semua Angsa

4. Transposition : the replacing the word without changing the meaning of the message.

For example : Black ball → Bola hitam

5. Modulation : the variation that obtained by a change in the point of view. This used when the translation result suitable.

For example : It isn't expensive → Ini murah

6. Equivalence : this is used when one text and same situation can be repeatedly by two text using different stylistic and structural method.

For example : he han → Hee haw

7. Adaptation : this is changing the cultural reference in source language (SL) if there is no found in culture of target language (TL).

For example : Hide and seek → Petak Umpet

8. Reduction : the technique that reduces certain element of the SL.

For example : She got a car accident → Dia mengalami kecelakaan

9. Addition : this is a technique that conveyed details that are not formulated or stated in SL.

For example : there are many Indonesian at the ship → Banyak warga negara Indonesia di kapal itu.



uin

UNIVERSITAS ISLAM NEGERI
SUNAN GUNUNG DJATI
BANDUNG