

CHAPTER I

INTRODUCTION

This chapter provides an introduction that explains the background of translation, purpose of translation, significance of translation, method of translation, and theory of translation.

I.1 Background of The Translation Project

Translation is the process of translating words or text from one language into another. Translation is a process and a product. According to Catford (1995), translation is the replacement of textual material in one language (SL) by equivalent textual material in another language (TL).

It means, transferring meaning from a text into another language in accordance with what is written by the author. Translation can also be said as the process transferring of meaning from the source language into the target language.

According to Wills in Choliludin (2007: 3), translation is a procedure which leads from a written source language text to an optimally equivalent target language text and requires the syntactic, semantic, stylistics and text pragmatic comprehension by the translator of the original text. Principally, the translation is expression of meaning, communicated in the source language into the target language based on the meaning contained in the source language. Not only does translation "replace" the source language text into target language text but also it needs an activity to substitute idea and purpose intended in the same way with the source language text's message.

In the substance of the writer has stated above, one of translation studies often used in translation activity is translation procedure. Translation procedure becomes significant in the stage of translation process to complete the translation results by studying the translation procedure. Then, the writer will understand how to convey the message in the source language to adjust for changes in grammatical structure of meaning existed in the target language, and a result of translation is successful, if the message, thoughts, ideas and concepts are in the source language

and they can be delivered into target language. This will be challenging due to differences in language and culture system between the source and target language itself. A translator must not only be able to overcome differences in language and cultural system, but he must understand the message or meaning too in the source language and delivered back into target language.

Based on explanations above, the writer tries to translate the text from English into Indonesian of the book entitled “Problem Solving 101” written by Ken Watanabe. This book is about how to solve problems in our daily lives. The contents are quite simple, short, and well presented. This book is interesting because we always face problems everyday and we have to overcome them. After reading it, you will think that you are already using the methods presented in the book. However, you may be using them unconsciously and in unstructured ways. This book explains these problem solving methods with three interesting case studies.

1.2 Purposes of The Transaltion Project

The following are some of the purposes of the translation :

1. To practice translating the book entitled “*Problem Solving 101*” written by Ken Watanabe
2. To know the meaning of the book
3. To help Indonesian readers to be able read this book in Indonesian version

1.3 Significance of The Translation Project

The significance of translation are :

1. Theoretically, the translation project can present the theories about of the method of translation, the process of translation and the result of translation, to enrich vocabulary, new term, and more about content of a book.
2. Practically, the translating project can help English students to increase knowledge about the method and process of translation.

1.4 Methods of Translation

Newmark (1988: 45-47) uses eight terms in his classification, he put in the form a flattened V diagram :

SL Emphasis

Word for word translation

Literal translation

Faithful translation

Semantic translation

TL Emphasis

Adaptation

Free translation

Idiomatic translation

Communicative translation

a. 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 pre-translation process.

SL: Sehun swims every week.

TL: Sehun berenang setiap minggu.

b. 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.

SL: My house is in the right side.

TL: Rumahku berada di sisi kanan.

c. 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.

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

TL: Ben menyadari terlalu baik bahwa ia nakal.

d. 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.

SL: He is book worm.

TL: Dia seorang yang gemar sekali membaca.

e. 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.

SL: As white as snow.

TL: Seputih kapas.

f. 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.

SL: I attend EXO's concert.

TL: Saya menonton konser EXO

g. 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.)

SL: He is a thief.

TL: Dia panjang tangan

h. 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.

SL: Keep of the grass.

TL: Dilarang berjalan diatas rumput.

1.5 The Strategies of Translation

Translation strategy is a series of competencies, a set of steps or processes that favor the acquisition, storage, and/or utilization of information (Jaaskelainen 1999 in Ordudari, 2007: 3). The strategies used in translating the text are Borrowing, Transposition by Vinay and Darbelnet's, Omission by Mona Baker and addition by Newmark.

1. Transposition

Transposition is substituting one word class with another without changing the meaning of the message (Vinay and Darbelnet's: 1958, in Venuti: 2000). It used to make the translation more communicative and acceptable.

For example:

SL: She appeared to be about five feet tall and very blond.

TL: Tinggi wanita itu sepertinya sekitar satu setengah meter dan dia sangat pirang.

2. Borrowing

Vinay and Darbelnet 1958 in Venuti 2000 explained that borrowing strategi is used to tackle a meta-linguistic difference. It is the simplest strategy of translation that means using source language terms in the target text.

For example:

SL: I am listening the music

TL: Saya mendengarkan musik

3. Omission

This strategy is used if the meaning conveyed by a particular item or expression is not vital enough, so that the translator could simply omit it (Baker, 1992: 40). The translator uses this strategy to avoid long explanation.

For example:

SL: I don't have to take a look at you

TL: Aku tidak harus memperhatikanmu

4. Addition

The additional information a translator may have to add to his version is normally cultural (accounting for difference between SL and TL culture), technical (relating to the topic) or linguistic (explaining wayward use of words), and is dependent on the requirement of his, as opposed to the original, readership (Newmark, 1988:91-92).

For example:

SL: Crocodile is a reptile.

TL: Buaya adalah sejenis hewan reptil.

