

# **CHAPTER I**

## **INTRODUCTION**

This chapter presents the background of translation, purpose of translation, significance of translation, process of translation, strategy of translation in general and method of translation in general that used in this study.

### **1.1 Background of Translation of Loving Each Other**

Language is the most important skill for every human. This is important because it is one of the main ways to communicate and interact each other. The scientific study of language called linguistic. According to Julie S. Amberg and Deborah J. Vause (2009: 2), “language is the foremost means of communication, and communication almost always takes place within some sort of social context.”

Language is a fundamental human faculty used for the expression of our thoughts and creative ideas, face-to-face communication, scientific inquiry, and many other purposes. Language also allows people to communicate and helps us to express our feelings and desire to other people. According to Edward Sapir (1921 : 3), “language is purely human and non instinctive method of communicating ideas, emotions, and desire by means of voluntarily produced symbols.” Language is much more than the vommunication of words. It is also an expression of culture, society, and belief.

Everyone needs to communicate to each other and we need language to communicate and common spoken language in this world is English.

According to Wikipedia, “English is a West Germanic language that was first spoken in early medieval England and eventually became a global language.” English is the international language and has become the most important language in many parts of the world. It is the most commonly spoken language in the United Kingdom, the United States, Canada, Australia, Ireland, and New Zealand, and it is widely spoken in some areas of the Caribbean, Africa and South Asia. It is very useful and necessary language to be learned.

Therefore, in developing country like Indonesia English language is not the main language. It is hard for Indonesian people to communicate and interact with other people if we do not understand English. In fact, however, is that not everybody can speak and understand English. So, translation has become very important for people around the world who can not speak and understand some language.

Translation is the process of translating from source language (SL) to target language (TL). Translation has been seen as a communicative and intercultural process of transfer in which content is conveyed from one language to another language (Tymoczko, 2006:443). On translation we need to pay attention on the aspects of meaning and culture. Translation have been strictly defined as the practice to keep the meaning of the source text undistorted (Robinson, 2003:25).

Today, there are a lot of things that written in English such as books, magazine, news, etc. Translation become more essential to translate such a things. Now, there are a lot of books in the world that translated to Indonesian

language that Indonesia people can read it easily. That is why the book, *Loving Each Other*, was translated. It is can help people to know and understand the book.

This book tells about human relationships that contains love, tenderness, compassion, caring, sharing, and relating – the most vital of human behaviors. This book also contains the result of an extensive survey on relationships and discusses the qualities of forgiveness, tenderness, communication, honesty, and jealousy between family, husbands and wife, friends and acquaintances.

The source language of the book “*Loving Each Other*” is English. The writer will translate it into Indonesia. Since not everyone can understand the source language, the writer wants to translate this book to help people that makes them more understand the content of the book.

It is necessary to translate this book into Bahasa.

## **1.2 Purpose of Translating Loving Each Other**

There are some of the purpose of the translation:

- 1 To practice and add the experience in translating the book entitled “*Loving Each Other*”.
- 2 To improve the skill of translation.
- 3 To know the content of the book.
- 4 To help people to read this book in Indonesian version.

### **1.3 Significance of Translating Loving Each Other**

There are some significance in this translation, theoretically and practically, as follows:

- 1 Theoretically, the final report can show the development of the theories about strategies of translation, methods of translation, and the result of translation.
- 2 Practically, the final report can help to increase their knowledge about new vocabularies, theories, strategies, and methods of translation.

### **1.4 Process of Translation**

According to Larson (1984: 3) when translating a text, the translator's goal is an idiomatic translation which makes every effort to communicate their meaning of the SL text into the natural forms of the receptor language. Furthermore, he states that translation is concerned with a study of the lexicon, grammatical structure, communication situation, and cultural context of the SL text, which is analyzed in order to determine its meaning. The discovered meaning is then re-expressed or reconstructed using the lexicon and grammatical structure which are appropriate in the receptor language and its cultural context. The following diagram is presented by Larson as the translation process.

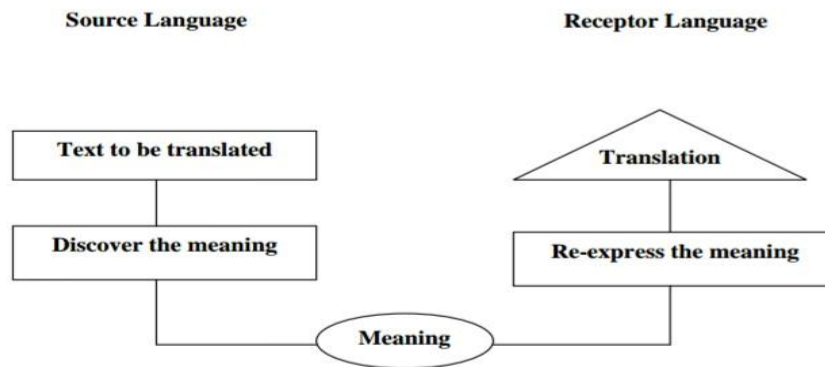


Figure 2. Translation process by Larson (1984: 4)

Nida and Taber (1982: 33) distinguish translation process into three stages: (1) analysis, in which the surface structure is analyzed in terms of (a) the grammatical relationships and (b) the meaning of the words and combinations of words, (2) transfer, in which the analyzed material is transferred in the mind of the translator from language A to language B, and (3) restructuring, in which the transferred material is restructured in order to make the final message fully acceptable in the receptor language. The translation process can be illustrated in the following diagram.

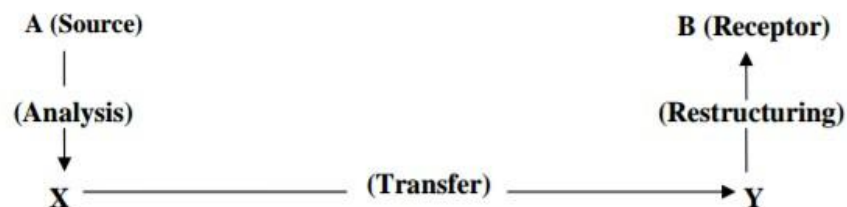


Figure 3. Translation process by Nida and Taber (1982: 33)

## 1.5 Strategy of Translation in General

To translate a book, translator must have strategies that can be used to translating the text. According to Vinay and Darbelnet (1958: 58), “due to structural and metalinguistic parallelisms that occur between languages it is often possible to overcome gaps (*or lacunae*) between the source language (SL) and target language (TL) by transposing the SL message piece by piece into the TL.”

According to Vinay and Darbelnet (1958: 58-63), It is divided into two translation strategies, direct and oblique translation procedures. Direct Translation Procedures, as follows:

### 1 Borrowing

The simplest of all procedures used for translation, involves using foreign phrasing in the target language. The most interesting aspects of using borrowings relates to creating specific stylistic effects, e.g. introducing the flavor of the foreign culture into a translation.

### 2 Calque

Special kind of borrowing in which the TL borrows an expression from the SL by translating literally each of the original elements. Since *borrowing* and *calque* are strongly related, it is sometimes difficult to draw an absolute border between these two translation procedures.

### 3 Literal Translation

Relies on the direct transfer of a text from SL into a grammatical and meaningful text in TL. In practice, literal translation occurs most

commonly when translating between two languages of the same family, such as French and Italian, and works most efficiently when they also share the same culture.

Oblique Translation Procedures, as follows:

#### **4 Transposition**

Replacing one word class with another without changing the meaning of the text. For instance, “She announced she would resign” can be transposed to “She announced her resignation”.

#### **5 Modulation**

Changing the form of the message through a change in perspective. An alteration of this kind may be required in contexts where a literal or transposed translation still sounds unidiomatic or awkward in the TL, despite being a grammatically correct utterance.

#### **6 Equivalence**

This is also known as *reformulation*, produces an equivalent text in the target language by using completely different stylistic and structural methods.

#### **7 Adaptation**

This is used when the type of situation referred to by the SL message does not function in the SL culture. In such cases the translator must recreate a situation that can be regarded as more or less equivalent.

## 1.6 Methods of Translation in General

The translator must have a methods that can be used to translating the book. Newmark (1998) define the act of translation as transferring the meaning of a text, from one language to another, taking care mainly of the functional relevant meaning.

This translation refers to the translation method by Newmark. Newmark (1998: 45-47) uses eight terms in his classification. They are word-for-word, literal, faithful, semantic, communicative, idiomatic, free, and adaptation that divided into two scopes – the methods closest to the source language and the methods closest to the target language. He put them in form of a flattened V diagram, as follows:

### 1 The methods closest to the source language

#### a. Word-for-Word Translation

The source language is translated wor-per-word. The text only contains single words and does not have the related meaning.

**SL:** She is a teacher.

**TL :** *Dia adalah seorang guru.*

#### b. Literal Translation

The source language grammatical forms are converted to their nearest target language equivalent. However, the lexical words are translated out of context.

**SL :** She is a smart student.

**TL :** *Dia murid pintar.*



### c. Faithful Translation

This method tries to reproduce the precise contextual meaning of the original within the constraint of the TL grammatical structures. It transfers cultural words and faithfully follows the SL grammatical forms.

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

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

### d. Semantic Translation

This method concerns the aesthetic value –that is beautiful and natural sound– of the SL text. In addition, the method compromises on an appropriate meaning. So, that no assonance, or repetition jars in the translation.

**SL :** He is a book-worm.

**TL :** *Dia adalah suka sekali membaca.*

## 2 The methods closest to the target language

### a. Free Translation

Free translation is the translation, which is not, bonded structure and manner.

**SL :** The flowers in the garden.

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

### **b. Communicative Translation**

The method 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:** Beware of the dog!

**TL:** *Awas anjing galak!*

### **c. Idiomatic Translation**

Idiomatic translation reproduces the message of the source text but tend to distort nuances of meaning by preferring colloquialisms and idioms.

**SL:** Break a leg!

**TL :** *Semoga beruntung!*

### **d. Adaptation**

This method is the freest form of translation. It is frequently used for plays (comedies) and poetry.

**SL :** As white as snow.

**TL :** *Seputih kapas.*