CHAPTER I

INTRODUCTION

This chapter is an introduction which explains the background of translation, purpose of translation, significance of translation, and method of translation.

1.1   Background of the Translation

Translation is the solution in understanding the books or other materials or even the conferences as the supporting sources for the development of technology and science which are very important for all the people in the world. However, many of those books and materials are published in foreign language, also, many meetings or conference are using foreign language which cannot be understood by the people who do not use that language as the means of communication in their daily life. According to (Catford 1965 in Joseph 2014:1) stated, "Translation is an operation performed on languages: a process of substituting a text in one language for a text in another." For that reason, a good translator should be familiar with the culture and social setting of both in source language and target language, in order to generate a good translation.

Based on many kinds of books written in English, the translator chooses the book entitled "The Finnish Way" by Katja Pantzar. The author Katja Pantzar share her story about how she changed her lifestyle from the Finland unique culture of resilience that they called *sisu,* to help her transition from a weaker, slightly more passive person scared of trying new things, into a person who has found surprisingly simple and sensible ways to feel better physically and mentally. That's why the translator interesting to this book and the translator hopes this paper can give more contribution for readers.

1.2 Purpose of Translation

The main purpose of making this final project is to fulfill final assignment of graduation of English Vocational program, the complete purposes are:

A. To fulfill final assignment as an English Vocational Student of UIN Sunan Gunung Djati Bandung;

B. To know content of book translation;

C. To implement the translator's skill and knowledge in translation; and

D. To identify the steps of translation.

1.3 Significance of Translation

The significance of translation is to see the skill of student of English Vocational Program. Give translator many experiences in the translation and make translator be a good translation. This is a field for a translator to show his knowledge and applied everything the translator gets from lecturer.

Besides the significance of translation is to give the readers some experiences that would appear as a result of translation. For readers as whole who want to understand and explore the book's content.

1.4 Process of Tranlation

In translating a text there are a series of steps in translating a text, to make it natural and acceptable. According to Nida and Taber (1984:33) there are three stages of translation process. (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 target language. The scheme of Nida's translation process is shown as follows.

A (Source)   **B (Target)**

(Analysis)   **(Restructuring)**

    X ———————— **(Transfer)** ————————▶ **Y**

(Translation process by Nida and Taber (1984: 33))

1.5   Strategy of Translation

A.   Borrowing

This is the simplest of translation, source language (SL) wor is transfered directly into target language (TL) word or reproducing the source language (SL) word to target language (TL). (Vinay and Darbelnet: 1995, 31)

Example:

Pure Borrowing   → SL: Hard disk, sandal, radio.

TL: *Hard disk, sandal, radio*.

Naturalized Borrowing → SL: Computer, telephone.

TL: *Komputer, telepon.*

B.   Calque

Same as borrowing, calque transferred the source language to targer language but in literal translation. (Vinay and Darbelnet, 1995:32)

Example:

SL: He is the new assistant manager.

TL: *Dia adalah asisten manajer baru.*

C. Literal Ttranslation

The most common language that used in translation. (Vinay and Darbelnet, 1995:33)

Example:

SL: The president gave the present to Adam last week.

TL: *Presiden memberi hadiah itu minggu lalu.*

D. Transposition

The replacing word without changing the meaning of the message. (Vinay and Darbelnet, 1995: 36)

Example:

SL: An amazing traditional dance performance.

TL: *Pertunjukan tarian tradisional yang luar biasa.*

E. Equivalence

This is used when one text and same situation can be repeatedly by two text using different stylistic and structural method. (Vinay and Darbelnet, 1995: 38)

Example:

SL: Next month the attorney general will visit England.

TL: *Bulan depan jaksa agung akan berkunjung ke Inggris.*

F. Adaptation

This is changing the cultural reference in source language (SL) if there is no found in culture of target language (TL). (Vinay and Darbelnet, 1995: 39)

Example:

SL: As white as snow.

TL: *Seputih kapas.*

1.6 Method of Translation

A method is very important in translation: by a method the translator can decide what method that will be used to translate a text. The appropriate method will be influenced to the result of translation.

Newmark (1988) proposed some methods of translation. Those are: word for word translation, adaptation, literal translation, free translation, faithful translation, idiomatic translation, semantic translation, communicative translation.

A. Word for Word translation

Word for word translation is a method of translation in which the text in SL is translated into TL in an interlineal way. In this method, the word order is preserved and the words in SL are translated one by one into TL by the most common meanings and out of context.

The grammatical constructions in this method are not converted to their nearest TL equivalents.

The main use of word for word translation is to understand the mechanics of the source language or to construct a difficult text as a pre-translation process (Newmark, 1988:46).

For example:

SL: We tired now

TL: *Kita lelah sekarang*

B. Literal translation

Literal translation just as word for word translation, is a method of translation in which the text in SL is translated into TL one by one, out of the context, but the grammatical constructions in SL are converted into their nearest equivalents in TL (Newmark. 1988:46)

For example:

SL: My house is in the right side

TL: *Rumahku berada di sisi kanan.*

C. Faithful Translation

Faithful translation is a method of translation which tries to translate the accurate centextual meaning in SL but still within the constraints of the grammatical structures in TL. This method of translation translates cultural words from SL but preserves the degree of grammatical and lexical abnormality in the translation in TL.

This method tries to be faithful to the orginal text an intentions of the SL writer (Newmark. 1988:46).

For example:

SL: I have quite a few friends.

TL: *Saya mempunyai sama sekali tidak banyak teman.*

D. Semantic Translation

Semantic translation is just like a faithful translation but there are some distinctions. The distinctions between the faithful and semantic translation are that the faithful translation is promising and dogmatic, while the second one is more flexible, admits the creative exception to 100% fidelity and allows the translator's intuitive empathy with the original (Newmark. 1988: 46).

For example:

SL: Don't litter!

TL: *Dilarang membuang sampah disini!*

E. Communicative Translation

Communicative translation is a method of translation that tries to translate the contextual meaning of the SL into TL exactly in a particular way so that both the content and language are easily acceptable and comprehensible to the readership (Newmark. 1988: 47).

For example:

SL: Beware of dog!

TL: *Awas anjing galak!*

F.   Idiomatie Translation

Idiomatic translation is a method of translation that reproduces the massages from SL into TL but tends to distort the nuances of meaning by preferring colloqualism and idioms where these do not exist in SL (Newmark, 1988: 47).

For example:

SL: How was your test? Well, it's a piece of cake.

TL: *Bagaimana test mu? Oh, sangat mudah sekali.*

G.   Free Translation

Free translation is a method of translation which reproduces the content of SL into TL but without the same form of the SL. This method usually paraphrases the text in TL much longer than SL (Newmark, 1988: 47).

For example:

SL: It's a heavy rain! You have better stay here for a while or you will be soaking wet.

TL: *Diluar hujan deras! Lebih baik kamu tinggal dulu beberapa saat atau kamu akan basah kuyup.*

H.   Adaptation Translation

Adaptation is the freest form of translation. This method translates the SL culture into TL culture and the text is rewritten and is usually used in translating plays and poetry in which the themes, characters, and plot in SL are usually preserved when they are translated into TL (Newmark, 1988: 47).

For example:

SL: As white as snow

TL: *Seputih kapas*