

CHAPTER I

INTRODUCTION

This chapter present background of translation, the purposes of translation, the significances of translation, the theories of translation, and methods of translation.

1.1 Background of Translation

Language is the most important aspect in human life, because it is a way and a tool to make communication among people around the world to express their ideas, feeling, desire and concepts. It cannot be separated along the existence of human being civilization, it is a part of it, born and grow together with human society. Language not only orally but also in the form of the text must be understand by the reader and one of methods to understand a text is translation. According to Oxford Advanced Learner's Dictionary International Student's Edition (2010) "Translation is the process of changing something that is Written or spoken into another language".

Translation is process of translating the source language (SL) into the target language therefore, when the source language and the target language are widely different on structure and cultural background, there cannot be an exact equivalent transfer of the source language into target language (TL) without changing the meaning contained there in to according Mc. Guire (1980;2), "translation is the reading source language (SL) text the into target language (TL) so as the ensure that (1) the surface meaning of the two will be approximately similar and (2) the structure of the SL will be seriously distored." Every country has it's own characteristics.

In this final assignment, the writer translation the book entitled "Kids Who Strat Ahead, Stay Ahead" chosen by writer to get the purpose. This book is simply good, easy to understand, and contains lot of education for kids. This book tells about the way teach kids. The book is written by Dr. Neil Harvey. Published in Garden City Park by Avery Publishing Group.

1.2 Purpose of Translation

In this translation, the writer has some purposes. The purposes are as follows:

1. To apply theory of translation methods and translations *Kids Who Start Ahead, Stay Ahead*.
2. To help readers understand the content of the translated book in Indonesian Language
3. To add vocabulary size.
4. To increase English-Indonesia translation competence.

1.3 Significance of Translation

Theoretical Significances, It can show the development of the theories about the methods of translation, the process of translation and the result of translation. It can be useful for additional information about the content of the book entitled *Kids Who Start Ahead*, so the writer and the readers will increase their vocabularies in media term.

Practical Significances, It can be useful for the students of English vocational program and for other writer to increase knowledge about the strategy, method and process of the translation.

1.4 Theory of Translation

In developing a theory of translation there are so often a number of wrong concepts that constitute problems for the study of inter-lingual communication: first, the idea that translation is a science and second, the assumption that translating depends on a theory of language that includes all classes of texts, audiences, and circumstance of use (Nida, 1989:60).

Translating is not a separate science, but it often does represent specialized skills and can also require aesthetic sensitivity. Skilled translator must have a special capacity for sensing the closest natural equivalent of the text, whether oral or written.

Translating is essentially a skill and depends largely on a series of disciplines, for example, linguistics, philology, cultural, anthropology, psychology, and theories of communication. In contrast with the various sciences, such as physics, chemistry, and biology translation is an activity that all bilinguals quickly sense the degrees of equivalence in the comparable text (Catford, 1965:55).

We may be able to speak more scientifically about translating when we know more about the ways in which the brain manipulates information and transfers concepts from one language to another. Without that information we cannot really understand what takes place in our brains. Some people seem to be unusually skilled in manipulating words, phrases, and clauses.

Skilled translators do not spend years memorizing sets of related meanings, but they have incredibly alert sensitivity to the meaning of corresponding expressions in two or more languages.

Nida (2002:63) mentions she has asked the director of a famous school of translating in Europe to tell her how many really outstanding translators he had helped to train during the twenty-five years in which he had directed a school of translating, but he immediately replied that their famous school had not trained any highly creative translators such persons seem to be born with such skills of linguistic and behavioral equivalence.

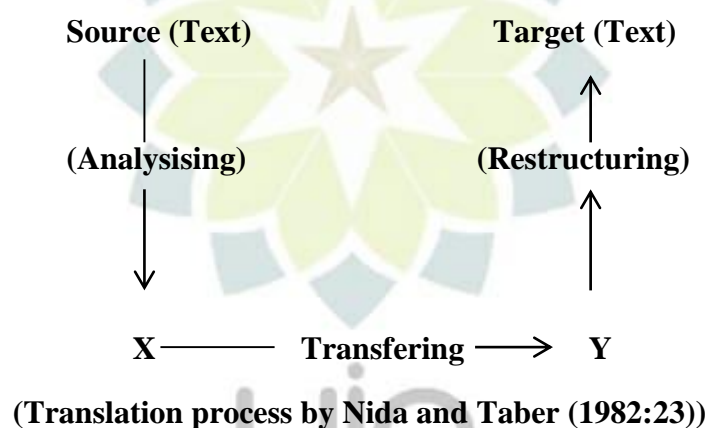
Discussions of the practice and theory of translation reach back to antiquity. When the ancient Greeks distinguished between *metaphrase* (literal translation) and *prasafrase*. This was adopted by English poet and translator John Dryden, who described translation as the judicious blending of these two modes of phrasing when selecting, in the target language, "counterparts," or equivalents (Kasperek, 1983:83).

1.5 Process of Translation

Translating is the process of replacing the SL into the TL that has the same meaning with SL. According to Larson (1984:3) claims that translating is the transferring of message in the SL into the TL using lexical and grammatical structure based on the culture of the SL. In addition, the TL should be acceptable and readable. In getting a good translation, there are a process that have been done.

According to Nida and Taber (1982:33) there are three stage of translation:

1) Analysis, 2) Transfer, 3) Restructure.



Analysis is the first step to read and identify the difficult words. In analysing, there are some steps that translator or reseacher do. Nida and Taber (1982) claims that there are three major steps in analysing (1) Determining the meaningful of relationships between the words and combination of words, (2) The referentials meaning of the words and special combination of words, (3) The connotative meaning is how to use of the language react, wheter positively to the words and combinations of them. Then, transferring is the stage for translator's memory from

the SL into the TL. The last stage is Restructuring. It is the stage to get acceptable message in the receptor language.

1.6 Strategy of Translation

The reader will be understand if the text is readable. Not only for mother tounge but also another language such as a text that has been translated. Therefore, a translator has to translate well. The translator has to be understood the meaning of SL well. In that process, the translator needs the strategy or methode of translation.

According to Molina and Albir (2002:498-512). There are 18 translation techniques:

1. Adaptation

According to Molina and Albir (2002:500), “A shift in cultural environment, ie., to express the message using a different situation, e.g. cycling for the french, cricket for the english and baseball for the American” It means that adapation is the translation technique that using TL’s culture that has the same meaning with TL. The similarity of this technique assumed by Newmark (1988:46) that adaptation is the technique that SL’s culture close with TL’s culture. It has the same viewpoint.

For Exanple:

SL: *Can't learn an old dog new tricks, as **the saying** is.*

TL: Tidak bisa mempelajari muslihat baru seekor anjing tua, kata pepatah. ‘Saying’ at that sentences is translated to pepatah and it is only had by indonesian language as TL at the sentence.

2. Literal

According to Molina and Albir (2002:499), "Word for word translation, e.g., The ink is on the table and L'encore est sur la table." The similar theory is given by Newmark (1988:84) explain that Literal is the methode in which SL grammatical constructions are covered to their nearest TL equivalents but the lexical words are again translated singly, out of context.

For example:

SL: *And look at **your mouth**.*

TL: Dan lihat ***mulutmu***

It is translated literally that used word by word then it is adapted with gramatical.

3. Borrowing

It is a technique that takes a word or expression straight from another language.

SL: You need to use computer

TL: Kamu perlu menggunakan komputer

4. Transposition

It uses the replacement of gramatical category.

For Example:

SL: *He worshipped this new angel with **furtive eye**, till he saw that she had discovered him; then he pretended he did not know she was present, and began to "show off" in all sorts of aSLrd boyish ways, in order to win **her admiration**.*

TL: Tom mengagumi dan **mencuri-curi memkamung** bidadari baru ini sampai dia melihat bahwa gadis itu telah melihatnya, kemudian dia berpura-pura tidak tahu bahwa gadis itu ada, dan mulai "pamer" dengan segala kekanak-kanakan yang konyol agar gadis itu **tertarik**.

Furtive eye is *noun phrase* and **mencuri memkamung** is *Verb*. It meand that the sentence has the replacement of grammar.

5. Free translation

It produces the TL text without the style, form, or content of the original. Usually it is a paraphrase much longer than the original so-called 'intralingual translation', often prolix and pretentious, and non translation at all.(Newmark, 1988:46).

Example :

SL : Kids who start ahead, stay ahead.

TL : *Anak - anak yang selau terdepan.*

