

CHAPTER I

INTRODUCTION

This chapter presents background of translation, purpose of translation, significance of translation, process of translation, and method of translation.

1.1 Background of Translation

Language is a system of communication by speaking, writing, or making signs in a way that can be understood, or any of the different systems of communication used in particular regions. Certainly, there are many languages in this world, such as English, Indonesian, Latin, etc. But, not everyone is able to master the language of another country; sometimes they have difficulty in communicating. This problem can be overcome if we learn languages from other countries or use the services of translators, both translators, and interpreters. However, in this globalization era, mastering other languages from other countries is a must, and translation skill is really needed in this era.

Translation is the process of changing the words of one language into the words in another language that has the same meaning. Larson (1984:3) states “A translation consists of transferring the meaning of source language into the receptor language”. The translation consists of reproducing in the receptor language to the closest natural equivalent of the source language message, first in the term of

meaning and second in the term of style (Nida & Taber, 1984:12). Newmark (1988:5) also states that “Translation is rendering the meaning of a text into another language in the way that the author intended the text”. Therefore, we can make a conclusion that translation is the process of transferring the meaning, message, and style from one language into another language.

As a part of the final assignment to complete the study, the requirement to translate a book is a must. The book entitled “The Right Way to Improve Your Memory” written by Geoffrey Budworth is becoming the object of translation. The writer selected this book in order to get knowledge about improving memory. As we know that the memory of each person is different. If we train and use it in the right way, it will amply repay you. So, the writer hopes this book can help to improve memory for anyone who reads it.

1.2 Purpose of Translation

The purposes of this translation are:

- a. To fulfill the final assignment as an English Vocational student of State Islamic University of Sunan Gunung Djati Bandung.
- b. To improve the writer’s skill in translating text.
- c. To give information about the right way to improve memory.

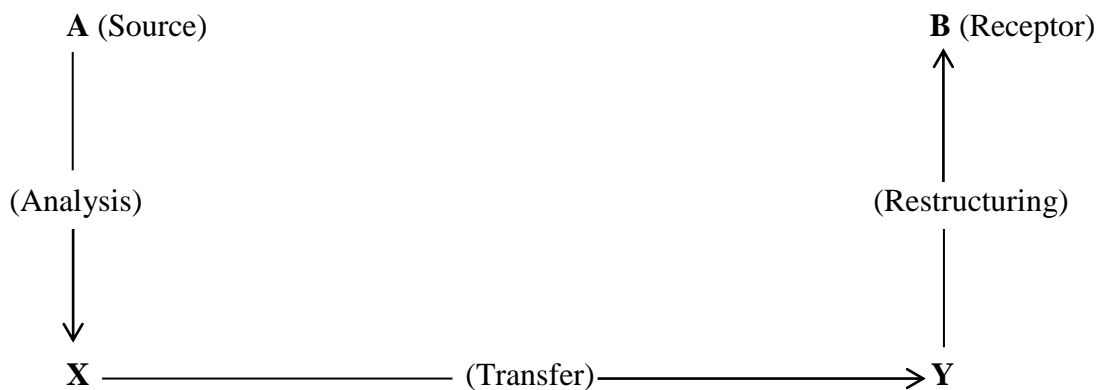
1.3 Significance of Translation

The significances of this translation are:

- a. To improve the knowledge of the writer and reader.
- b. To give information that memory is quite excellent.
- c. To help readers improve their memory in various ways.

1.4 Process of Translation

There are many steps in translating a text, to make it natural and acceptable. According to Nida and Taber (1984:33), there are three stages of the translation process. (1) Analysis, in which the surface structure is analyzed in terms of (a) the grammatical relationships and (b) the meanings of the words and combination of words, (2) transfer, in which the analyzed material is transferred in the mind of 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 the translation process is shown as follows.



1.5 Method of Translation

According to Peter Newmark's book '*A Textbook of Translation*', the central problem of translating has always been whether to translate literally or freely. There are eight methods of translation (Newmark, 1988:45-47).

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 construe a difficult text as a pre-translation process.

Example:

SL: I am a student.

TL: *Aku adalah seorang pelajar.*

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.

Example:

SL: The letter was written by Naomi.

TL: *Surat itu ditulis oleh Naomi.*

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 translation. It attempts to be completely faithful to the intentions and the text-realization of the SL writer.

Example:

SL: He is stubborn.

TL: *Dia kepala batu.*

d. Semantic translation

Semantic translation differs from ‘faithful translation’ only in as far as it must take more account 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).

Example:

SL: He is a light-fingered.

TL: *Dia suka mencuri.*

e. Adaptation translation

This is the ‘freest’ form of translation. It is used mainly for plays (comedies and poetry; the themes, characters, plots are 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.

Example:

SL: Taste of your own medicine

TL: *Senjata makan tuan*

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 a translation at all.

Example:

SL: Kill two birds with one stone.

TL: *Menyelam sambil minum air.*

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.

Example:

SL: She works very hard.

TL: *Dia bekerja banting tulang.*

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.

Example:

SL: Take it easy.

TL: *Santai aja.*