

## **CHAPTER I**

### **INTRODUCTION**

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

#### **1.1 Background of Translation (“*No Place Like Home*”)**

Language is a very high human culture. Because of language, human can communicate and interact to each other. It is used by human to do communication with other people in conveying and sharing idea, feeling, emotion, and information both in spoken and written forms. It also serves the human needs in their everyday communication in any situation. Language is also one of the characteristics that distinguishes humans from other creatures. This is because human have the ability to think and the ability to develop their minds.

According to Oxford Learner’s Pocket Dictionary (2003) language is a system of communication in speech and writing used by people of a particular country. One of characters of language is unique. The uniqueness of language is owned by each country because there are many languages in the world, one of international languages and the most widely used is English. English has become a second language for people in the world, but not all understand English. Commonly, to understand other languages especially English someone needs it’s translation.

Translation is a process to change original language, which is called source language (SL) to target language (TL). Newmark (1988:28) says that “translation is rendering the meaning of a text into another language in the way that the autor

intended the text". In short, the meaning of a text should be the same with the author's aim when it is translated.

Translation plays an important function as an interlingual communication activity in developing country to get the information and technology. Duff (1989:5) states "As a process of communication, translation functions as the medium 'across the linguistic and cultural barriers' in conveying the messages written in the foreign languages". It functions as a bridge to carry the messages (meanings) from the SL to RL. This function is very useful for someone who faces a foreign language barrier when he/she wants to know the meaning or content of the foreign language text. In other words, the language of the original text is the barrier for him/her to know the content of the text. This problem can only be overcome by translation which functions as the medium between SL and RL.

The translator has to know the meaning and purpose of the texts. Translator needs skill in writing, speaking, and translation methods mastery. In this case, the writer tries to translate a book entitled "No Place Like Home" and find out the meaning of contents and make a translation result which is easy to understand. The purpose of the writer to translating this novel is for making some exercises within the translation in the concept of solving the difficulties of every words or sentences on it.

This book tells about how to make home as a cozy nest for us. The readers will be given instructions on how to make the room so that we are comfortable staying in our nest. How to color the nest according to our personality, how to color the room after room so that we avoid boredom.

## 1.2 Purpose of Translating *No Place Like Home*

Based on background above, the writer identifies the purpose of those translations, there are:

1. To improve the translation skills.
2. To add and absorb new English vocabulary size.
3. To give the information what is in the book for reader.
4. To be a reference for next coming translation.

## 1.3 Significance of Translating *No Place Like Home*

The purpose of this assignment have benefits both theoritically and practically, they are:

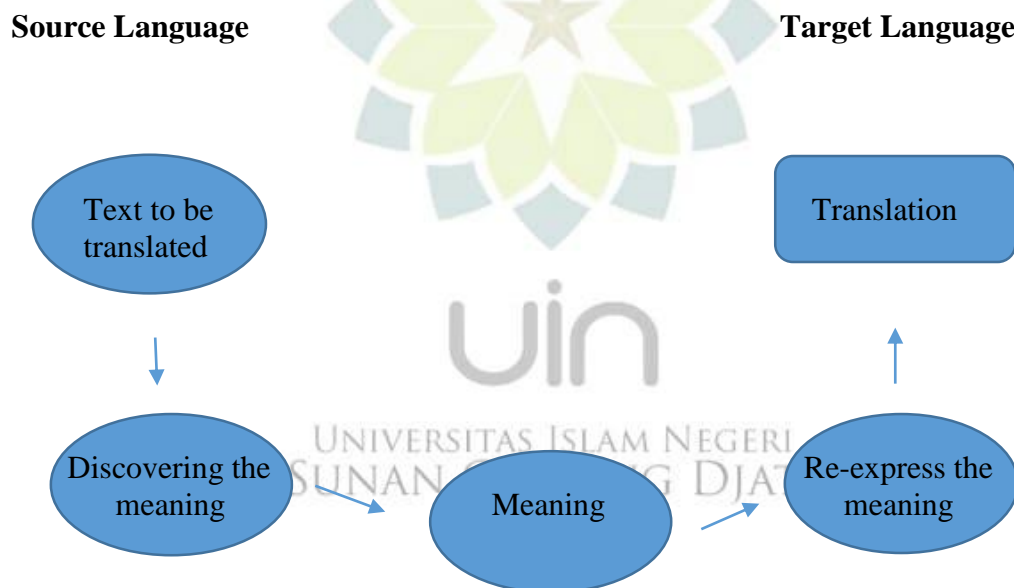
1. Theoretically, this final report truly useful for the writer in the translation process project and it can show the theories development about the translation strategies.
2. Practically, the translating project can help English students to increase knowledge about the method and process of translation.

## 1.4 Process of Translation

In translation there are so many processes which must be done, because translation is not only process of transferring the idea or information from th source language (SL) to the target language (TL). Before a translator begins translating the text, the translator must understand about the process and procedure of translation becuase translation is also a way to find the equivalent in another language of one textual material.

According to Larson (1984:3), “when translating a text, the translator’s goal is an idiomatic translation which makes every effort to communicate the meaning of source language text into natural forms of the target language”.

Furthermore, she states that “translation is concerned with a study of lexicon, grammatic structure, communication situation and cultural context of the source language (SL) text, which is analyzed in order to determine its meaning. The discovered meaning is the re-expressed or re-constructed using the lexicon and grammatical structure which are appropriate in the receptor language and its cultural context. The scheme of Larson’s translation process is shown as follows.



**Translation process by Larson (1984:3)**

## 1.5 Method of Translation

Newmark (1988:45-47), divided method of translation into eight methods and put it in the form of 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

### 1. 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 (Newmark, 1988:45).

For example:

- **SL:** I go to school.
- **TL:** *Saya pergi ke sekolah.*
- **SL:** He is older than me.
- **TL:** *Dia adalah lebih tua daripada saya.*

## 2. 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 (Newmark, 1988:46).

For example:

- **SL:** The sooner or later the weather will change.
- **TL:** *Lebih cepat atau lambat cuaca akan berubah.*
- **SL:** How is one to have that awareness.
- **TL:** *Bagaimana seseorang memiliki kesadaran tersebut.*

## 3. 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 (Newmark, 1988:46).

For example:

- **SL:** Ben is too well aware that he's naughty.
- **TL:** *Ben menyadari terlalu baik-baik bahwa ia nakal.*

## 4. 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 (Newmark, 1988:46).

For example:

- **SL:** She lose her weight.
- **TL:** *Dia menurunkan berat badannya.*

### 5. Adaption

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 (Newmark, 1988:46).

For example:

- **SL:** As white as snow.
- **TL:** *Seputih kapas.*

## 6. 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 (Newmark, 1988:46)

For example:

- **SL:** How they live on he makes?
- **TL:** *Bagaimana mereka dapat hidup dengan penghasilannya?*

## 7. 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 (Newmarrk, 1988:47).

For example:

- **SL:** I can relate to that.
- **TL:** *Aku mengerti maksudnya.*

## 8. 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 (Newmark, 1988:47).

For example:

- **SL:** I would admit that I am wrong.
- **TL:** *Aku mau mengakui kalau aku salah.*



## 1.6 Strategy of Translation

On the other hand, Fawcett (1997: 34-41) said that the translation has 7 different strategies. There are:

### 1. Borrowing

Borrowing is a translation procedure that involves using the same word or expression in original text in the target text. The word or expression borrowed is usually written in italics.

### 2. Calque

When a translator uses a calque, he or she is creating or using a neologism in the target language by adopting the structure of the source language.

### 3. Literal translation

Usually this is called a literal translation or metaphrase. The means is a word-for-word translation, achieving a text in the target language which is as correct as it is idiomatic. It is acceptable only if the translated text retains the same syntax, meaning, and style as the original text.

### 4. Transposition

Transposition involves moving from one grammatical category to another without altering the meaning of the text. This technique introduces a change in grammatical structure.

### 5. Modulation

Modulation is about changing the form of the text by introducing a semantic change or perspective.

## **6. Equivalence**

This is a translation produce which uses a completely different expression to transmit the same reality. Through this technique, names of institutions, interjections, idioms, or proverbs can be translated.

## **7. Adaption**

Adaption also called cultural substitution or cultural equivalent is a cultural element which replaces the original text with one that is better suited to the culture of the target language.

## **8. Compensation**

Compensation is a occurs when loss of meaning in one part of a sentence is compensated in another part.

