

CHAPTER I

INTRODUCTION

A. Background of Translation

Human being, who is a social creature, can't be separated from interaction. They can interact with each other; they use language for their communication in social life. Language is the main way to communicate our ideas. It means that they need a language as a tool of communication. "Language is a system of communication by sound, i.e. through the organs of speech and hearing among human beings of certain group of community, using vocal symbols processing arbitrary conventional meaning (Pei & Gayner, 1975:119)".

English is one of the international languages that is used by many people in the world and in many areas of everyday life. Therefore, most of books are written in English. So that for Indonesian people who use English as a foreign language need facility of translation to understand the book.

One of the factors to understand another language is by using facility of translation, according to Catford (1965:20) in his book *A Linguistic Theory of Translation*, gives definition: "Translation is the replacement of textual material in one language (SL) by equivalent textual material in another language (TL)".

In a rather simpler way translation is replacement message in source language by equivalent message in target language. According to Newmark in a *Textbook of*

Translation (1988:5) “Translation is rendering the meaning of a text into another language in the way that the author intended the text”.

For many people, Translation is often considered to be an art of competence only, so that to translate text correctly has no/ doesn't need a theory or method of translation. Although. In order that to be a good translator, we must have a flair. These assumptions could be true, but the theory or method could help the translator to translate more efficiently and effectively. Then, the translator has to have way or technique to solve problems that happen in the translation process which Newmark called it as a method.

To recognize how far the writer could be a good translator, he has to attempt to render one book as a training and final assignment, however, the writer has to find a publisher that readily give the writer book. At least, the writer chose *CV. Nuansa Cendekia* Publisher as his client, in which the publisher usually launches translated books.

At the time, the publisher offered many books to the writer. Then, the writer chose one of the books to be translated, which title is “**How To Talk Correctly**” by Professor Duncan which published by W. Foulsham & Co., Ltd.

The writer chose the book to be translated because; the book has an essential thing for any people who want to know how to talk correctly in English. The book explains polite and accurate conversation; correct reading, spelling and pronunciation. In addition, 500 bad errors of speech are corrected by the book.

B. Purpose of Translation

The writer is a student of TBI who act out in the translation field. So that he has to translate one book or carry out research project on translation to get A.Md. degree on the program. Then the writer chose to translate one book as a final assignment to get A.Md.

degree, because he assumes that it could be truly helpful for him to develop his skill in that field and can help him to be a good translator.

The purpose of why the writer has to translate the book and make this paper substantially, the objectives are:

- 1) To fulfill one of requirements in getting A.Md. degree on diploma 3 English Translation Program;
- 2) To examine the skill of the writer in the translation field;
- 3) To do some duty from a publisher to translate a book;
- 4) To improve the skill on translation; and
- 5) To add the writer's vocabularies;

C. Significance of translation

The significance of this report is to improving the quality in translation, especially for the writer himself, because nowadays translation is one of the promising jobs, but to being the successful in translation is not easy, it requires professionalism and a lot of hard work. Moreover the result of translation could be published by the publisher, *CV Nuansa Cendekia*, and could get information and knowledge for everyone who wants to know how to talk correctly in English, because the book which the writer translates is entitled *How to Talk Correctly by Professor Duncan*.

This final assignment could help everyone who not mastering English, to understand the book that the writer's translated, especially for early English students.

D. Method of Translation

For many people, Translation is often considered to be an art of competence only, so that to translate text correctly has no need a theory or method of translation. Although. In order that to be a good translator, we must have flair. These assumptions could be true, but the theory or method could help the translator to translate more efficiently and effectively. Then, the translator has to have way or technique to solve problems that happen in the translation process which Newmark called it as a method.

Newmark (1988:45-47) propose translation method on the basis of language use emphasis-either it is source language or target language. He classifies this method into eight types: word for word translation, literal translation, faithful translation, semantic translation, adapting translation, free translation, idiomatic translation, and communicative translation. He describes this matter in the form of V diagram below:



Newmark explains the eight kinds of translation as follows:

1. Word for word translation

This is often demonstrated as interlinear translation, with the target language immediately below the source language words. The source language word order is preserved and the

words are translated one by one their most common meaning, out of the context. The main use of word-for-word translation is either to understand the mechanics of the source language or to construct difficult text as a pre-translation process.

2. Literal translation

In this method, the source language (SL) grammatical constructions are converted to their nearest target language (TL) equivalents but the lexical words are again translated singly, out of the context. As a pre-translation process, this indicates the problems to be solved.

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 'transfer' cultural words and preserves the degree of grammatical and lexical 'abnormality' (deviation from SL norms) in the translation. It attempts to be completely faithful too the intentions and the text-realization of the SL writer.

4. Semantic translation

Semantic translation differs from 'faithful translation' only in as it must take more account of the aesthetic (that is, the beautiful and natural sound) 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. And it may be make other small concession 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.

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 rewriter. 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.

6. Free translation

Free translation reproduces the matter or the content without the form of the original. Usually, it is a paraphrase much longer than the original, a so-called 'intralingua translation', often prolix and pretentious, and not translation at all.

7. Idiomatic translation

Idiomatic translation produces the message of the original but tends to distort nuance of meaning by preferring colloquialisms and idioms where these do not exist in the original.

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.

To translate the book, the writer has used several methods to solve the problems that happen in the translating process, they are:

1) Word for word Translation

This is often demonstrated as interlinear translation, with the target language immediately below the source language words. The source language word order is preserved and the words are translated one by one their most common meaning, out of the context. The main use of word-for-word translation is either to

understand the mechanics of the source language or to construct difficult text as a pre-translation process.

The writer uses this method to analyze the text or beginning phase of translation.

Example:

How _____ to _____ talk _____ correctly (*cover*)

Bagaimana untuk berbicara dengan benar

2) Literal translation

In this method, the source language (SL) grammatical construction are converted to their nearest target language (TL) equivalents but the lexical words are again translated singly, out of the context. As a pre-translation process, this indicates the problems to be solved.

The writer uses this method in the beginning phase of translation process.

Example:

A participle is derived from a verb, and it retains its signification, whilst it also performs the office of some other part of speech. (*page:14*)

(*Sebuah partisip diperoleh dari sebuah kata kerja, dan itu mempertahankan artinya, selagi itu juga menunjukan jabatannya sebagai beberapa kelas kata lainnya*).

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 'transfer' 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-realization of the SL writer.

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(Sebuah participle diperoleh dari sebuah kata kerja, dan itu mempertahankan artinya, selagi itu juga menunjukkan jabatannya sebagai beberapa kelas kata lainnya).

4) 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:

A participle is derived from a verb, and it retains its signification, whilst it also performs the office of some other part of speech. (*page:14*)

(Participle dibentuk dari kata kerja, dan dari sudut makna, memiliki arti yang sama, tetapi bisa berubah kelas katanya).

5) Idiomatic translation

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 rewriter. 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:

The word verb signifies the word-the word of words. (*page:12*)

(kata kerja merupakan inti dari sebuah kalimat).