

## **CHAPTER 1**

### **INTRODUCTION**

This chapter presents the background of translation as the reason why the translator chooses this title to be translated. It also describes the purpose and the significance of this final report for the readers, as well as the methods for translating the text.

#### **1.1. Background of Translating 13 Things Mentally Strong People Don't Do**

Translation typically has been used to transfer written or spoken SL text to equivalent written or spoken TL text. In general, the purpose of translation is to reproduce various kinds of text – including religious, literary, scientific, and philosophical text-in another language and this making them available to wider readers.

According to Newmark (1988:28) says that translation is rendering the meaning of a text into another language in the way that the author intended the text. In short, the meaning of a text should be the same with the author's aim when it is translated. While, the other explanation is added by Manser (1996:441), "Translation is the activity of changing something spoken or written into another language. It means that whatever we are doing with something (e.g. information, idea), when changed into another language is called translation." The translator does not just transfer each

words in SL to TL, but a good translator must skillful in translating the SL into TL without changing the purpose and message in TL.

The book entitled “13 Things Mentally Strong People Don’t Do” is one of a motivation book that has been chosen by the writer to be translated, because this book present a lot of story that have touching and inspiring sentences taken from someone’s word who has a certain meaning. Besides, this book contains advice and information relating to health care. It is not intended to replace medical advice and should be used to supplement rather than replace regular care by your doctor. It is recommended that you seek your physician’s advice before embarking on any medical program or treatment.

## **1.2. Purpose of Translation**

The purpose of translation are conducted as follows:

- A. To help the readers understand the content of book in Bahasa version.
- B. To improve the translation skill.
- C. To apply some theories of translation.

## **1.3. Significances of Translation**

This project is expected to useful for the readers, The significances of translation are:

- A. To improve the knowledge of the readers and the translator.
- B. To teaching the readers to give up the unhealthy habits.
- C. To help the readers develop mental strength.

#### **1.4. Process of Translation**

In translating a text there are stages, to make it natural and acceptable. According to Nida and Taber (1982: 33) distinguish translation process into three stages: (1) Analysis, in which the surface structure is analyzed in term of (a) the grammatical relationship 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 receptor language.

#### **1.5. Method of Translation**

In general, the purpose of translation is delivering well and appropriately a message from a source language into target language. So in order to fulfill it the translator needs a techniques, procedures or methods. In this case Newmark mentions eight methods of translation.

##### **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.

SL: He is a doctor.

TL: Dia adalah seorang dokter.

#### 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.

SL: We learn European language in every Thursday.

TL: Kami belajar Bahasa Eropa di setiap hari Kamis.

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

SL: I have a quite friends.

TL: Saya mempunyai sedikit teman.

#### D. 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 equivalent – 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 to 100% fidelity and allows for the translators intuitive empathy with the original.

SL: She is a book-worm.

TL: Dia adalah seorang perempuan yang suka sekali membaca.

#### E. Adaptation 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 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.

SL: You are a player.

TL: Kamu buaya darat.

#### 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 translation at all.

SL: To kick something around.

TL: Membahas.

#### 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 (Authorities as diverse as seteskovitch and Stuart Gilbert tend to this form of lively, ‘natural’ translation.)

SL: I’ll shout you a beer.

TL: Mari minum bir sama-sama; saya yang bayar.

#### H. Communicative translation

Communicative translation attempts to render the exact contextual meaning the original in such a way that both content and language are readily acceptable and comprehensible to the readership.

SL: What do you mean?

TL: Maksud lo?