

CHAPTER I

INTRODUCTION

This chapter contains background of translation, purposes of translation, significance of translation, process of translation, methods of translation and strategies of translation.

1.1 Background of Translation

Language is a human system of communication by using signs, such as voice sounds, words and gestures. Human as social beings need a means to facilitate us in communicating with individuals who have different cultures. Because everyone has their own language and to understand each of language, we have to know about translator.

Translation is the communication of meaning from one language (the source) to another language (the target). Translation refers to written information, whereas interpretation refers to spoken information. Translation can be regarded as a tool to communicate something. According to Newmark (1988:7) as a communication process, the translation can be used to convey information in a variety ways and its purpose. In translation process, on interpreting is not only doing a process but also translators produce same meaning or same message from the source language to the target language.

In translating a text the translator are expended to choose an equivalent suitable and easy word. In order to understand the message from another text accurately, a translator should have knowledge both of source and target

language. When the translator is translating, they have to consider some limitation, including context, grammar, writing conventions and idioms, as well as anything else between the two languages.

Translation is not easy works. To make a good translation, translators must be able to understand the context of the content of the book. In order to find out the meaning of the text in the source easier, it is needed to know what translation is. The word translation means a process of transferring or rendering message from the source language into the target one without changing the meaning of the message. It means that the equivalent in transferring is necessary. In translating a text, especially from English to Indonesian, the translators does not only transfer word into word, but also bring into agreement with target language system.

To recognize so far the translator could be a good translator, the translator has to attempt to render one book as final assignment. The translator chooses one of the book to be translated which the title is “Love for Allah” written by Faqir Zulfiqar Ahmad Naqshbandi.

This book tells everything about love for Allah SWT. The nature of love for Allah SWT is a consequence of faith. It will not be perfect tauhid of Allah SWT until a servant loves his God perfectly. Love for Allah SWT is not just a love, it removes everything except Allah SWT. his heart has no place for anything other than Allah SWT. Love for Allah SWT means that you have to prioritize everything that liked by Allah SWT above yourself, your soul and

your possessions, your obedience to Allah SWT in solitude and crowds, self-awareness of your negligence in loving Allah SWT.

This book provides reader with many motivations and benefits especially for muslim. The translator is interested in translating this book because the book is deserve to be translated, and the translator thoughts that this book will be helpful.

The source language of “love for allah” book is English, and the translator will translate it into Indonesian. Today people have become so arrested by the love of the material world that they are always occupied in obtaining its goods, including in Indonesia. Some people did not understand other language. The translator wants to translate this book and help the people.

This book also tell about the pious ones who emerge to renew the faith in people's hearts and draw them closer to Allah SWT. And Allah SWT bestows so many blessings on His servants that it is impossible to count them.

After reading this book, we would learn how to always be grateful for our life. it is obligatory for all Muslims to feel and express their gratitude to Allah SWT every day, as it strengthens the faith and helps attain the goal of complete submission to His will. Below are some simple ways muslims can become more grateful.

After reading this book, we realize that life is very meaningful. In every prayer, we must spend a few minutes thanking Allah SWT for some of the little

and big things you have in your life. With this book, make us aware that we have to remember Allah SWT during the day and night.

1.2 Purpose of Translation

The final report is undertaken to meet requirement in finishing Diploma III English Translation program. There are some purpose of translating the book. The first is to make the translator understand knowledge about translation. The “Love for Allah” book contains many useful sciences, translating this book will give the readers many knowledge about the life of Islam, the important of love for Allah SWT, and closer to Allah SWT.

The second purpose translating this book is to find out the vocabularies about islamic, and some new vocabularies about love. Otherwise, it can also find out the difficulties in translating process, and then the translator can solve it with another way. The last purpose is to increase the skill translation from English into Indonesian and Indonesian into English.

1.3 Significance of Translation

Theoretically, the meaning of translation this book is to motivate not only for muslims, but also for all people around ever the world. Practically, translating this book, the writer would getting to good practice translation, getting new vocabularies, getting new information about Islam. It can be useful data information, as well can be reference for everyone. The result of this final report will useful for the readers who are want to read the “Love for Allah”

book with Indonesian version. It may be also useful for the readers who are writing a concerned final report.

1.4 Process of Translation

Nida and Taber (1982: 33) distinguish translation process into three stages: (1) analysis, in which the surface structure is analyzed in terms of (a) the grammatical relationships 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. The translation process can be illustrated in the following diagram.

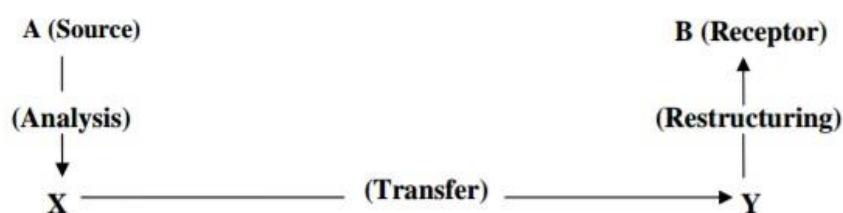


Figure 3. Translation process by Nida and Taber (1982: 33)

1.5 Strategy of translation

The following are the strategies of translation mentioned by Vinay and Darbelnet (1977). Vinay and Darbelnet posited that there were seven main

processes, or procedures, at work during any given translation. Here's the seven they came up with:

1. Borrowing

Unless you are one of these people that confuses borrowing and lending, then this should cause you little trouble. Borrowing is the idea of taking the word from the source language (SL) and maintaining it in the target language (TL). It is considered the simplest of the procedures and tends to be employed in two situations: either when discussing a new technical process for which no term exists within the TL, or when maintaining a word from the SL for stylistic effect, in which the translator uses the foreign term to add flavour to the target text (TT).

2. Calque

A calque is when an expression from the source text (ST) is transferred literally into the TT. Calques either follow the syntax of the TL while translating each word literally or ignore the syntax of the TL and maintain the syntax of the SL, rendering the calque in an awkward syntactical structure in the TT.

3. Literal translation

The idea of translating word for word in a way that does not alter the meaning is considered an acceptable use of literal translation by the two scholars. Literal translation, put simply, expands the scope of a calque but in a much more acceptable way.

4. Transposition

This refers to when translators (often without thinking) change the word type, such as from nouns to verbs. Vinay and Darbelnet considered transposition to be either obligatory or optional, and referred to the ST as the base expression and the TT as the transposed expression.

5. Modulation

Modulation refers to rendering the TT from a different point of view to that of the ST. Vinay and Darbelnet consider this procedure to be necessary when the results of the former procedures would produce an awkward-sounding translation, despite it being grammatically, syntactically, and lexically correct. Modulation is a way for the translator to find a degree of naturalness in their TT without sacrificing any meaning or accuracy originating from the ST.

6. Equivalence

The idea of equivalence can be simultaneously simple and complex in Translation Studies. Vinay and Darbelnet explain equivalence as something almost inherently cultural, using the example of someone expressing pain. In English the term "ouch!" is used, while in French, a literal rendering of the sound would be of no use to the reader. Instead, the equivalent of "ouch!" in French is "aïe!". Both words would immediately indicate to readers that there is some level of pain involved. Equivalence also relates to idiomatic expressions, whereby all the lexical and grammatical elements are there but translating literally would leave a reader

confused. In fact, you can't "speak of the devil" in French, as in the equivalent expression they speak of a "wolf".

7. Adaptation

Adaptation is similar to equivalence in the way that the translator seeks to render the SL into the TL whilst ensuring it is just as relevant and meaningful as the original was. Imagine the ST mentioned something that was so undeniably English that translating it into French would have absolutely no meaning, or vice-versa. At that point the translator must use adaptation.

1.6 Method of Translation

Newmark (1998:8) mentions the difference between translation methods and translation procedures. He writes that, "While translation methods relate to whole texts, translation procedures are used for sentence and smaller units of language. He goes on to refer to the following methods of translation: word for word translation, literal translation, faithful translation, semantic translation, adaptation translation, free translation, idiomatic translation, and communicative translation.

1. Word for Word Translation

This often demonstrates as interlinear translation, with the Target Language (TL) immediately below the Source Language (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 pre-translation process.

Example :

SL : Allah will love them.

TL : *Allah akan mencintai mereka.*

2. **Literal Translation**

The SL grammatical constructions are converted to their nearest TL equivalent 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 : Life without worship is shameful.

TL : *Hidup tanpa ibadah itu memalukan.*

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-realization of sl writer.

Example :

SL : Have an indelible effect

TL : *Memiliki pengaruh yang tak terhapuskan.*

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 – none reascent 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.

Example :

SL : Keep off the grass.

TL : *Dilarang menginjak rumput.*

5. 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 the TL culture and the text rewritten. The deplorable practice of having a play or poem literally translated and the rewritten by an established dramatist or poet has produced many poor adaptations, but other adaptations have rescued period plays.

Example :

SL : Don't cry over split milk.

TL : *Nasi sudah menjadi bubur.*

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, not translation at all.

Example :

SL : My heart refuses to love any other besides You.

TL : *Hatiku menolak untuk mencintai orang lain selain Engkau.*

7. Idiomatic Translation

Idiomatic translation reproduces 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.

Example :

SL : Break a leg.

TL : *Semoga beruntung.*

8. Communicative Translation

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

Example :

SL : How did you acquire such an illuminated?

TL : *Bagaimana bisa wajah mu bersinar seperti itu?*