CHAPTER I
INTRODUCTION

This chapter presents background of translation, purposes of translation, significances of translation and methods of translation.

1.1. Background of Translating *Lost In The Shuffle: The Co-dependent Reality*

Translation is a process of rendering meaning, ideas, or messages of a text from one language to other language. There are some considerations which follow this process, which mainly related to the accuracy, clarity and naturalness of the meaning, ideas, or messages of the translation. It means that it is an important thing to consider whether the readers of the target text accept equivalent information as the readers of the source text do. These considerations are clarified in some definition of translation stated by some expert.

Newmark (1981:7) states that *"translation is a consisting in the attempt to replace a written message and/or statement in one language by the same message and/or statement in another language"*. In this definition he explicitly express that the object being translated is meaning and message.

On the other hand, Nida and Taber (1982: 12), define translation as *"translating consist in reproducing in the receptor language the closest natural equivalent of the source language message."* In the same way Catford (1965: 20) also state that *"translation is the replacement of textual material in one language by equivalent textual material in another language".* Those definition is more comprehensive

than the previous ones. They explicitly state that translation is closely related to the problem of language, meaning, and equivalence.

As a part of the final assignment to complete the study, the requirement to translate a book is a must. The book entitled *Lost In the Shuffle: The Co-dependent Reality* written by Rober Subby becomes the object of translation. It was chosen for the reason that the content of the book in English is considered meaningful for Indonesian people who know Indonesian Language as a target language. The level of dependency ratio in Indonesia is also quite large, it also attracts the author to choose this book, it is hoped that it can reduce the dependency ratio in Indonesia, especially dependence on chemicals and alcohol, in Indonesia such cases are not a common thing. Meanwhile for me as a translator, this project is becoming the practice of translating the book related to psychology and to increasing my knowledge about it.

This psychology-themed book shows valuable experience and very critical knowledge taken from several examples of a dependency's life that can overcome the problems that are often experienced by someone who is involved in this matter. He has also succeeded in giving a positive impact to some readers including this author and has also succeeded in giving readers insight into a unique and simple way in which listeners and readers may be able to align their needs with certain stories, honest manner and shares the process of recovery with all who have been *lost in the shuffle*. The discussions contained in this book serve to generate thought processes about problems that often arise in the system of life.

There are a number of benefits when understanding this book more deeply, besides being able to motivate people who are depressed about their lives, this book is written for those who seek to find themselves and break free of their troubled past and their present addiction to the rules the co-dependent lives by.

With the result of translating this book, it is expected that everyone who reads it can benefit from being abler to control their mindset and attitude towards a problem that will arise or be faced by them with a clear and calm mind.

This book talks about the co-dependents' life and the experiences of a man who confronts people directly who have a problem about dependence on anything. He is a therapist for people who are chemical dependent but he is also a chemical dependent. This book is divided into six parts. **Part one:** The Chemical Dependents, **Part two:** What Is the Co-dependency? **Part three:** Co-dependency and Family Rules, **Part four:** The Whole Fam-Damily, **Part five:** Co-dependency: The Concept and The Disease, **Part six:** Issues in Recovery.

1.2. Purposes of Translation

The purposes of the translation are:

1. To fulfill the final assignment as a student of III Degree English Vocational in UIN Sunan Gunung Djati Bandung.

2. To improve and practice translation skill.

3. To add the English vocabulary size.

4. To share or give the information about the co-dependency and how to solve and treat it.

1.3. Significance of Translation

This translation project is expected to useful and helpful for the readers, and the significances are:

1. For Students of English Vocational Program, this final report is expected can be a reference for them to make their process of writing final report easy to finish, because this also can add their knowledge about the theory of translation.

2. For Readers, this final report can be a reference for those who are writing a concerned final report, and is hoped can improve their knowledge about co-dependency.

3. For other writes, this can be a reference, and also can be new knowledge and information.

1.4. Process of Translation

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 naturalness forms of the target language". Furthermore, she states that "translation is concerned with a study of lexicon, grammatical structure, communication situation and cultural context of the source language (SL) text, which 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.

Source Language   Target Language

z

Translation process by Larson (1984:3)

1.5. Method of Translation

The purpose of translation is to transfer meaning from the source language (SL) into target language (TL). Thus, to produce it, a translator needs a technique or method or strategies. Newmark mentions eight methods of translation.

1. Word-for-word Translation

   The main use of word-for-word translation is either to understand the mechanics of the source language or to construe a difficult text as a pre-translation process. (Newmark, 1988:45).

   Example:

   SL: I have a book.

   TL: *Saya mempunyai sebuah buku.*

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).

Example:

SL: My uncle's son has bought a luxurious house.

TL: *Putra paman ku sudah membeli sebuah rumah yang mewah.*

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 the SL writer. (Newmark, 1988:46).

Example:

SL: Doni is too well aware that he is naughty.

TL: *Doni menyadari teralu 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 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 - *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).

Example:

SL: He is a book-worm

TL: Dia (laki-laki) adalah orang suka sekali membaca.

5. Adaptation

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).

Example:

SL: Like father like son.

TL: *Buah jatuh tidak jauh dari pohonnya.*

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, also-called 'intralingual translation', often prolix and pretentious, and not translation at all. (Newmark, 1988:46)

Example:

SL: It's a heavy rain! You have better stay her for a while or you will be soaking wet

TL: *Diluar hujan deras. Lebih baik kamu tingal dulu beberapa saat atau kamu akan basah kuyup.*

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. (Authorities as diverse as Seleskovitch and Stuart Gilbert tend to this form of lively, 'natural' translation.) (Newmark, 1988:47)

Example:

SL: "Piece of cake," I thought in my innocence

TL: *"Sangat mudah," saya pikir dengan polos.*

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)

Example:

SL: Keep off the grass.

TL: *Dilarang berjalan di atas rumput.*

On the other hand, Fawchett (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 un 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 id 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 occurs when loss of meaning in one part of a sentence is compensated in another part.