CHAPTER I

INTRODUCTION

This chapter present the background of translation, purposes of translation, significances of translation, process of translation, methods and strategies of translation.

1.1   Background of Translation

In general, translation is defined as a process of delivering the message from source language into the target language. Communicating the same message in another language also called as translation. There are some definitions of translation and every translation expert has his/her own opinion about it. According to Catford (1969:20), "translation is the replacement of textual material in one language (SL) by equivalent textual material in another language (TL)." Catford also stated that translation includes a minimum of two languages. According to Oxford Advanced Learner's Dictionary (2010: 1588),"the process of changing something that is written or spoken into another language, then translation is a process that transfering text from source language to target language without change the meaning it self." The trasnlation results considered successful if the message, thoughts, ideas, and concepts that exist in the source language can be delivered into the target language as a whole.

As a part of the final assignment to complete the study, the requirement to translate a book is a must. The book entitled "*Family Firts*" written by Dr. Phil McGraw is becoming the object of translation. This book been selected because it

contains a lot of informations for parents and parents to be for nurturing all of family members in the right way. Because parents have the greatest effect in the growth and development of the character of their children. From birth, parents always attend and care for their children until they grow up. Threfore, parents should always set a good example in front of their children. Because they tend to follow and learn their parents' behavior indirectly.

1.2   Purpose of Translation

The purpose of translation are:

1. To fulfill the final assignment as an English Vocational Student of UIN Sunan Gunung Djati Bandung.

2. To improve translation skill and enrich vocabulary.

3. To make the book understable for Indonesian people.

4. To give information to parents with great precision what they need to stop doing and what they need to start doing to lead family.

1.3   Significance of Translation

This translation project is expected to be useful and helpful for the readers and also the translator. The significances are to improve the knowledge of the readers and the translator, to help the readers especially parents and parents to be to lead, to manage, to rise, and to nurture their family with love and purpose.

1.4   Process of Translation

In translating a text, there are some processes that have to go through to make it natural and acceptacble. According to Larson (1984:4) when translating a text, the translator's goal is an idiomatic translation which makes every effort to
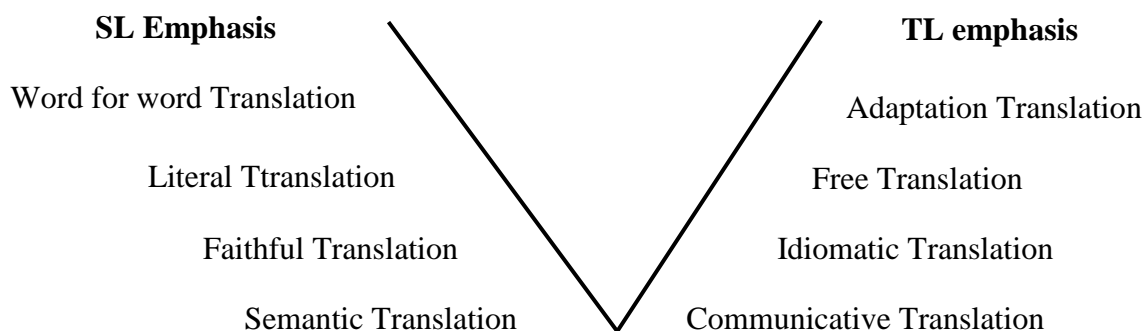
communicate their meaning of SL text into the natural forms of the target language. Furthermore, he states that translation is concerned with the study of the lexicon, grammatical structure, communication situation, and cultural context of the source language text, which is analysed in order to determine its meaning. The discover meaning is then re-expressed or reconstructed using the lexicon and grammatical structure which are appropriate in the target language and its cultural context. Larson simply presents the diagram of the translation process, as follows:

Source Language   **Target Language**

| Text to be translated | Translation

| Discover meaning | | Re-express the meaning |

Meaning
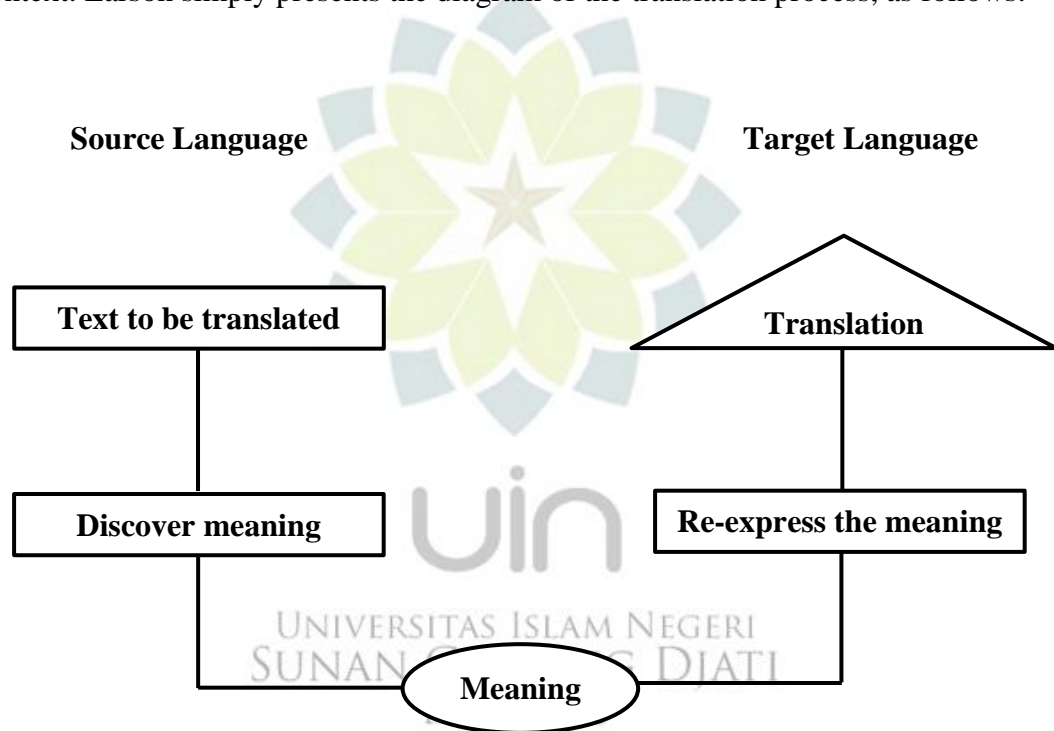
Figure 1. **Translation process by Larson (1984: 4)**

1.5   Methods and Strategies of Translation

In general, the purpose of translation is delivering well and apropriately a messege from a source language text into target language text. So in order to fullfill it the translator needs a methods and strategies. In this case Newmark mentions eight methods of translation.

SL Emphasis		TL emphasis
Word for word Translation		Adaptation Translation
Literal Ttranslation		Free Translation
Faithful Translation		Idiomatic Translation
Semantic Translation		Communicative Translation

Figure 2. Diagram V Newmark (1988:45)

The letter V in the diagram above shows that as it go down the translation result will get closer to the target language, thereby the translation result will be better understood by the readers.

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 to construe a difficult text as a pretranslation process. (Newmark, 1988:45).

 Example:

SL: I am glad to know you.

TL: *Saya adalah senang untuk tahu kamu*

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: The Sooner or the later the weather will change

TL: *Lebih cepat atau lebih lambat cuaca akan berubah.*

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' (derivation from SL norms) in the translation. It attempts to be completely faithful to the intentions and the text-realization of the source language (SL) writer. (Newmark, 1988: 46).

Example:

SL: I made a key decision

TL: *Saya membuat keputusan penting.*

4. **Semantic Translation**

This methods is more flexible than faithful translation methods. It prioritizes the aesthetic value of the source language (SL). (Newmark, 1988: 46).

Example:

SL: Leaving after having fun.

TL: *Tidak bertanggung jawab.*

5.   **Adaptation Translation**

This is the 'freest' form of translation. It is used mainly for plays (comedies) andpoetry; the themes, characters, plots are usually preserved, the SL culture convertedto 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 orpoet has produced many poor adaptations, but other adaptations have 'rescued'period plays. (Newmark, 1988:46).

Example:

SL: Empety case has lauder sound

TL: *Tong kosong nyaring bunyinya.*

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: Let's go out this evening.

TL: *Malam ini jalan-jalan yuk!*

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: These earings cost an arm and a leg.

TL: *Anting-anting ini harganya selangit.*

8.   Communicative Translation

Communicative translation atempts 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: It is quiet, isn't it?

TL: *Sepi, ya?*

According to vinay and Darbelnet (1995) devided into two translation strategies, direct and oblique translation, there are seven procedures. Three of them are direct translation:

1.   Borrowing

This is the simplest of translation, source language (SL) word is transfered directly into target language (TL) word or reproducing the source language (SL) word to target language (TL). (Vinay and Darbelnet: 1995, 31)

Example:

Pure Borrowing   → SL: Hard disk, sandal, radio.

TL: *Hard disk, sandal, radio*.

Naturalized Borrowing → SL: Computer, telephone.

TL: *Komputer, telepon.*

2. Calque

Same as borrowing, calque transferred the source language to targer language but in literal translation. (Vinay and Darbelnet, 1995:32)

Example:

SL: He is the new assistant manager.

TL: *Dia adalah asisten manajer baru.*

3. Literal Ttranslation

The most common language that used in translation**.** (Vinay and Darbelnet, 1995:33)

Example:

SL: The president gave the present to Adam last week.

TL: *Presiden memberi hadiah itu minggu lalu.*

4. Transposition

The replacing word without changing the meaning of the message. (Vinay and Darbelnet, 1995: 36)

Example:

SL: An amazing traditional dance performance.

TL: *Pertunjukan tarian tradisional yang luar biasa.*

5. Equivalence

This is used when one text and same situation can be repeatedly by two text using different stylistic and structural method. (Vinay and Darbelnet, 1995: 38)

Example:

SL: Next month the attorney general will visit England.

TL: *Bulan depan jaksa agung akan berkunjung ke Inggris.*

6.   Adaptation

This is changing the cultural reference in source language (SL) if there is no found in culture of target language (TL). (Vinay and Darbelnet, 1995: 39) Example:

SL: As white as snow.

TL: *Seputih kapas.*