

CHAPTER I

INTRODUCTION

1.1 Background of Translation

Translation has an important in developing knowledge, in this case, language as the target of discussion in translation has the ability to acquire and reach complex systems of communication. Language can also be used by people in any activities that is related to social contact either directly or indirectly, for example and written form. Nida (2006: 11) explained. “a language is a series of verbal habits that represent aspects of a culture.” That is to say language can also dunction as the identity of certain countries, moreover it can make people understand about what others want to express or to share.

In this modern era, people must have constrain in communication. However profesional translators can solve the problem as translation becomes necessity for all people in various circles today. They are able to create translation products and make some works that would be useful for people who are needed. There are a lot of meaning of translation that have been defined by some linguists. Translation is not only changing the meaning of source language to target language, but also transferring the meaning of source language to target language by involving lexical meaning, gramatical meaning, textual or contextual meaning

According to Newmark (1988: 5), translation is “rendering the meaning of a text into another language in the way that the author intended the text”. It

means that the translator must have good skill in translation in order to obtain the result of translation that is received by the readers. (Qasim 1957: 10), states that “it is certain that translation is a human activity, therefore, the text that is translated into the target language should be written in a rhetorical style that is intended to impress or influence readers and must have the same language effect that the source language does.

The reasons why the translator chooses the book “*Social Policy for The Developing Countries*” is to know the content of the book, to increase the writer’s experiences and capabilities in translating the book. And to extend information to the readers, especially for student of D3-English Vocational Program degree who have been learning about translation. It is also expected that the results of the translation can be understood by them and the paper itself can become a reference.

1.2 Purpose of Translation

The purpose why the translator has to translate the book and make this paper substantially are:

1. To fulfill final assignment of graduation of Diploma-3 English Program;
2. To improve the writer’s skill in translation field;
3. To add translator’s vocabularies;
4. To add the work of translation;
5. To inform the reader, especially to the student of D3-English Department and English Literature bachelor degree who have been learning about translation.

1.3 Significance of Translation

There are some benefits of translation both theoretically and practically:

- a. Theoretically: the translation sincerely helpful for the writer in developing skill and applying knowledge that have been learned when studying at college.
- b. Practically: the translation would be meaningful for the readers, especially to those who are curious about content of the either as a conclusion or as a whole texts of "*Social Policy for the Developing Countries*" so they will understand about it.

1.4 Method of Translation

Newmark (1988b) mentions the difference between translation methods and translation procedure. He writes that, "While translation methods relate to whole texts, translation procedures are used for sentences and the smaller units of language" (p.81). translation method is used as general approach or main principle in translating a text. According to Newmark (1988:45-47), that the translation method is divided into eight types, as follows:

- 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. (Newmark, 1988:45).

Examples:

SL: I go to school

TL: *Saya pergi ke sekolah*

SL: He gave me an apple yesterday

TL: *Dia memberi saya sebuah apel kemarin*

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. (Newmark, 1988:46).

Examples:

SL: It's raining cats and dogs

TL: *Hujan kucing dan anjing*

SL: The sooner or the later the weather will change

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

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. .(Newmark, 1988:46).

Examples:

SL: Arif is too well aware that he is naughty

TL: *Arif menyadari terlalu bik habwa ia nakal*

SL: I have quite a few friends

TL: *Saya mempunyai samasekali tidak banyak 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 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 yang suka membaca*

e. 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: Hey jude, don't make bad take a sad song and make it better
remember to let her into your heart then you can start to make
it better

TL: *Kasih, dimanakah mengapa kau tinggalkan aku*
Ingatlah-ingatlah kau padaku
Janji setiamu tak akan ku lupa

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 (Newmark, 1988:46).

Examples:

SL: Arif is growing with happiness

TL: *Arif hatinya berbunga-bunga*

SL: How they live on what he makes?

TL: *Bagaimana mereka dapat hidup dengan penghasilannya?*

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.)
(Newmark, 1988:47).

Examples:

SL: I can relate to that

TL: *Aku mengerti maksudnya*

SL: You’re cherry mood

TL: *Kamu kelihatan ceria*

h. 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).

Another theory is from Fawcett (1997: 34-41), the translation technique is divided into eight types, there are: borrowing, calque, literal translation, transposition, modulation, reformulation/equivalence, adaptation and compensation.