

CHAPTER 1 INTRODUCTION

1.1 Translation Background

Translation is a process of transferring a meaning of source language (SL) into target language (TL). Translating a text might be accurate or inaccurate. Nida and Taber (1984: 12) state that “translating consists of reproducing the receptor language to the closest natural equivalent of the source language message, first in the term of meaning and secondly in the term of style”, Newmark (1988: 94) also claims that “the translation itself is not only about finding the equivalent word which is accurate, acceptable and readable but also connecting the word with the culture where the language belongs to”. A good translator should be familiar with the culture, customs, and social settings of both in source language and target language to create a well translated subject.

In *A Linguistic Theory of Translation* by Catford (1965:20), Translation is a language transferring from Source Language (SL) to Target Language (TL). Catford said that the language must same like the real meaning. If the translation was not same as the means it's not a translated language at all. Different from Catford, Levy explain the translation is a opinion of the translators according to *Translation as A Decision Process* (Holijada 1993: 49).

A book that use for this final test is “Iran” written by Encyclopedi Britannica. Reason for being chosen is, “Iran” book was never released in Indonesia although its published by a famous book publisher in world. For me as a translator itself it can be useful as my own practice and skill testing despite so

many new language that I didn't know. Nowadays, Iran is known for its problem and other conflicts because everyday or every years we always seen this country in a international news main topics. Not only Iran, this book also have an details information about September 11th Attack (known as 911 tragedy), a war against Iran bitter enemy Saddam Hussein and terrorism around the world.

1.2 Purpose of Translation

Not only as a requirement to passing English Vocational Program in UIN Sunan Gunung Djati Bandung, this work also usefull to improve translation skill of translator since there is a lot of new grammars, synonym, vocabularies, ect. Its also work as information for Indonesians (this book was not released in Indonesia).

1.3 Significance of Translation

This book was rarely seen in Indonesia. There is no such information about Iran so far, some people know Iran from a newspaper or internet without some deep information from it. Mostly of article is Iran problem in economy, nuclear development, contra with U.S. or challenge other countries. With this book its possible to learn this interesting country. For reader expecially non-Moslem, they can learn Islamic laws and cultures in this book.

1.4 Process of Translation

According to Nida and Taber (1984:33) there are three stages of translation process. The first one is Analysis, in which the surface structure is analyzed in terms of grammatical relationships and the meaning of the words and

combinations of words, Second is a language transfer, in which the analyzed material is transferred in the mind of the translator from language A to language B, and the last one is restructuring, in which the transferred material is restructured in order to make the final message fully acceptable in the target language. The scheme of Nida's translation process is shown as follows. According to Catford (1965: 21) a main trouble in translation is finding a true means of its Source Language (SL).

1.5 Methods of Translation

A main purpose of translation is delivering well and appropriately a message from a source language text into target language text. So here's a few methods of translation as mentioned by Newmark. The main problem in translating is find a true meaning of Source Language (SL), Catford divide a translation from extent, full and partial, levels, total and restricted and ranks.

1. Word-for-Word Translation

Known as interlinear translation. 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)

SL	I go to school
TL	Saya pergi ke sekolah

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.

SL	The thief was sent to the prison
TL	Pencuri itu dikirim ke penjara (literally)

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 to be completely faithful to the intensions and the text-realisation of the SL writer.

SL	Born without arms, he was sent to special schools
TL	Karena dilahirkan tanpa lengan, ia bersekolah di sekolah khusus

4. Semantic Translation

Different 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 equivalents – une nonne repassant un corporal may become ‘a nun ironing a corporal cloth’ – and it may make the

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.

SL	It’s rain cat and dog outside
TL	Diluar hujannya besar sekali

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 to the TL culture and the text rewritten. The deplorable practice of having 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	Like Father, like Son
TL	Buah jatuh tak 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.

SL	Kamen Riders is popular among childrens
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TL	Kamen Riders sangat populer di kalangan anak-anak
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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.)

SL	She's really arrogant
TL	Dia sangat besar kepala

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.

SL	Holy Guacamole! (a soft version of ' <i>Holy S**t</i> ') UNIVERSITAS ISLAM NEGERI
TL	Gila dah! SUNAN GUNUNG DJATI BANDUNG