CHAPTER I

INTRODUCTION

This chapter presents background of Dare to Discipline. The purpose of translation tells about the purpose of the book translation. Significance of translation explains about significances of the book translation either theoretically or practically. In the theory of translation, it tells about theories of translation completed by linguists' theories. Then, in the method of translation, there are eight methods of translation are taken from Newmark.

1.1 Background of Translation

Translating is a process of transferring meaning from source language into target language. Larson (1984:3) states that translation is transferring the meaning of the source language into the receptor of the language. Translating is aimed to give meaning into target language so then it can be understood by target language people. Translator can be as a bridge of two languages by uniting the differences of culture, structure, and meaning for the target language.

In Indonesia, translating Engllish into *Bahasa Indonesia* is very important. It is caused of English is an international language which has big influence to the other languages in the world. Kukurs (2013) states that one of the reasons English become international language is most of books and literatures are written in English. On the other hand, *Bahasa Indonesia* is mother language for most Indonesian. However, Indonesia, as developing country need to transfer knowledge from developed country. In this problem translator has an imfortant role to transfer culture, knowledge, and other aspects of life from English into *Bahasa Indonesia*.

Some aspects in this book has different culture with *Bahasa Indonesia*. The translator tried to transfer the differences into the target language. However in some aspects were not translated because of the translator is intention to maintain the sense of source language culture. For the example, the translator lets the using of Ms., Mrs., and also Mr. in the target language to make the reader feel the sense of source language culture.

1.2 Purposes of Translation

The translation of this book has some purposes.

1. Personally, the translation of this book is to fulfill final report of D-3 English Vocational Program, to increase knowledge, to apply method, processes and procedure of translation, and add some vocabularies that contain in this book.

2. Practically, the translation of this book is to transfer knowledge about different culture from English into Bahasa Indonesia so it will help Indonesian readers understanding the Indonesian version book.

1.3 Significance of Translation

The result of translation some chapters in a book entile " Dare to Discipline" may have some significances especially for teen women. The stories of this book inspiring and give some moral education for teenagers. In the other hand, the readers can find the development of translation method and technique.

1. Theoritical Significance

    It can show the development of the theories about the methods of translation, the process of translation and the result of translations.

2. Practical Significance

    It can be useful for the students of English vocational program, and for other writer to increase knowledge about the strategy and method of the translation.
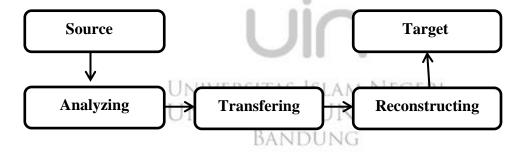
1.4 Theories of Translation

Translation is a process of transferring meaning from source language into target language. According to *Oxford Advanced Learner's Dictionary, "* Translation is: (1) The process of changing forms that is written or spoken into another language; (2) A text or work that has been changed from one language into another; (3) A process of changing into a different ; form."

Furthermore, Newmark (1988: 3) says "Translation is a process of rendering the meaning of a text into another language in the way the author intended the text." This is the same as Larson (1984: 3) conveys, "Translation is basically a change of form from the Source Language (SL) into the Target Language (TL) that refers to the actual words, phrases, clauses, sentence, and paragraph etc, which is spoken or written." This means translation is about the same meaning of Source Language (SL) and Target Language (TL).

According to those expert, can be concluded that translation is a shift between two languages, not only about words, phrases, clauses, sentences, paragraph and text; but also about those meaning and culture. The translator is a facilitator to carry out the process of translating.

1.5 Translation Process

Translation process is an activity of translators in showing knowledge, skill, ability, and their behavior in transferring a message from SL into TL. There are three stages of translation, such as analyzing, transferring, and restructuring (Nida and Taber, 1969:33). A translator has to analyze text will be translated carefully. Because on the analyze stage, a translator will get several difficulties. As for the stages as following.

```
┌──────────┐                                    ┌──────────┐
│  Source  │                                    │  Target  │
└──────────┘                                    └──────────┘
     │                                                ↑
     ↓                                                │
┌──────────┐      ┌────────────┐      ┌──────────────────┐
│ Analyzing│ ───▶ │ Transfering│ ───▶ │  Reconstructing  │
└──────────┘      └────────────┘      └──────────────────┘
```

Analyzing stage is a process of analyzing from SL well on phrase, word, or sentence. Then, on this stage, a translator must understand to textual meaning and contextual so that the message can be understood. Transferring stage is a process to transfer message has been analyzed from SL into TL using the equivalent word or sentence orally or written to get good result. Then, on reconstructing stage is writing or reconstructing process about message has been analyzed.

1.6 Method of Translation

In the method of translation, we know that there are two kind of translation methods. First, the method which is emphasized on Source Language (SL) such as word-for-word translation, literal translation, faithful translation, and semantic translation. Second, the method is emphasized on Target Language (TL) such as adaptation, free translation, idiomatic translation, and communicative translation. Newmark putit in the form of a flattened V diagram :

SL emphasis   **TL emphasis**

Word-for-word   Adaptation

Literal translation   Free translation

Faithful translation   Idiomatic translation

Semantic translation   Communicative translation

      Then, Newmark explains the Vdiagram above as follows:

1.6.1 Word-for-word Translation

This translation is done by interlinear, with the TL immediately below the SL. Then, the word-order in the sentence is preserved and translated one by one with the general meaning, without considering the context. Cultural words 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.

SL : I like that clever student.

TL : Saya menyukai itu pintar anak.

1.6.2 Literal Translation

In this translation, the structure of grammar converted to their nearest TL equivalents but the lexical words are again translated singly, without considering the context. It is used in pre-translation process to show the problems must be solved.

SL : His hearth is in the right place.

TL : *Hatinya berada di tempat yang benar.*

1.6.2 Faithful Translation

This method is an effort to produce equivalent contextual meaning of the original within the constraints of the TL grammatical strucutures. In this translation, cultural words 'transfers' 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.

SL : I have quite a few friends.

TL : Saya mempunyai sama sekali tidak banyak teman.

1.6.3 Semantic Translation

In this translation, cultural words are not important translated without cultural term, but by using functional term or neutral culturally. In this translation also there is not adaptation with the readers. The different 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 : He is a book-worm.

TL : *Dia (laki-laki) adalah seorang yang suka sekali membaca.*

1.6.4 Adaptation

This method is a form of translation which most free. Especially, used in drama (comedy) and poetry translation. Topic, character, and plot usually are preserved, but SL culture transferred into TL and the text written again.

SL : Hey Jude, don't make it 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 kan kulupa.

1.6.5 Free Translation

This translation reproduces a matter out of manner. Generally, this translation is a paraphrase much longer than the original, so-called "intralingual translation", often prolix and pretentious, and not translation at all.

SL : The flowers in the garden.

TL : *Bunga-bunga yang tumbuh di kebun.*

1.6.6 Idiomatic Translation

This translation reproduces an original message but end to translate meaning nuance with more use colloquial language and idiom there is not in SL.

SL : Excuse me?

TL : *Maaf, apa maksud Anda?*

1.6.7 Communicative Translation

Communicative translation is an effort to transfer an equivalent contextual message from SL text so that the content and language are easy understood by the readers.

SL : She is 14-years.

TL : *Dia berusia 14 tahun.*

Taken from (Newmark, 1988:45-47)

1.7. Strategy of Translation

Molina and Albir (2002) explain 18 translation techniques, they are: Adaptation, Amplification, Borrowing, Calque, Compensation, Description, Discursive Creation, Establish Equivalence, Generalization, Linguistic Amplification, Linguistic Compression, Literal Translation, Modulation, Particularization, Reduction, Substitution (linguistic, paralinguistic), Transposition, and Variation.

1. **Adaptation**

To replace a ST cultural element with one from the target language. For example:

SL : His leg felt like a stone

TL : Tungkai kakinya seperti terpaku

2. **Amplification**

Addition adds information that basically does not exist in the source sentence. The presence of addition information in the target sentence is intended to further clarify the concept conveyed the original authors to the readers. This techniques is only the information

is used to assist in delivering the message to the readers. These additions may not modify messages in the source language.

SL   : The girl came late

TL   : Wanita muda itu datang terlambat

3. Borrowing

Borrowing uses words or phrases when translates the source language into the target language. Borrowing can be a pure borrowing, borrowing without making any changes, for example, the word "setting", or in the form of a natural borrowing (naturalized borrowing), where the words of the SL were matched with the spelling of the TL, as the word "panic" which comes from the word "panic"

SL   : Buy several cans of Play-Doh and keep them in your office. Create a new monster every week.

TL   : Beli beberapa kaleng Play-Doh dan simpan di kantor Anda. Buat monster baru setiap minggu.

4. Calque

Calque technique is a literal translation of a word or phrase in translating source language into the target language.

SL   : He is the new teacher

TL   : Dia adalah guru yang baru

5. Compensation

Compensation replaces the item information of position effects in the SL in other parts of the TL because it cannot be realized in the same section in the SL.

SL   : A pair of trousers

TL   : Sebuah celana

6. Description

Description replaces the term in the source language with the description in the target language. This technique is used when a term in the source language does not have a term in the target language.

SL   : I like gethuk

TL   : Saya suka gethuk, makanan tradisional jawa terbuat dari singkong.

7. Discursive Creation

Discursive Creation uses of equivalent translation techniques while away from their original context. These techniques often appear in the translation of titles of movies, books, and novels.

SL   : The Godfather

TL   : Sang Godfather

8. Establish Equivalence

Establish Equivalence translates terms in the source language term that is already prevalent in the target language. The term in the source language is generally based on a dictionary or phrase daily.

SL   : Sincerely yours

TL   : Hormat kami

9. Generalization

Generalization translates a term with the term that is already well known in public and known to the wider community. This technique is used when a term in the source language refers to a specific section, which parallels in the target language that does not exist and refers to the same section.

Example : Bajai is translated to vehicle.

10. Linguistic Amplification

Linguistic Amplification adds elements of Linguistic from SL into the TL. This technique is often used in interpreting or dubbing.

SL   : Everything is up to you!

TL   : Semuanya terserah Anda sendiri!

11. Linguistic Compression

Linguistic Compression unites or collects the linguistic elements that exist in the SL. This technique is often used in interpreting or dubbing.

SL   : Are you hungry?

TL   : Lapar?

12. Literal Translation

Literal Translation translates an expression in SL in the word of words into the TL.

SL   : I will love you

TL   : Aku akan mencintai kamu

13. Modulation

Modulation replaces focus the point of view or the cognitive aspect that exists in the SL, either lexical or structural.

SL   : Nobody doesn't like it

TL   : Semua orang menyukainya

14. Particularization

Particularization uses term that are more concrete and specific. The techniques contrasts with the technique of generalization.

SL   : The girl likes to jewelry

TL   : Gadis itu senang mengoleksi kalung emas

15. Reduction

Reduction condences the information contained in the source language into the target language. Compacting of information should not alter the text of the message in the source language.

SL   : The boy got a car accident

TL   : Lelaki itu mengalami kecelakaan

16. Substitution

Substitution replaces the linguistic elements into paralinguistic (such as intonation and gesture) or vice versa.

Example : Nodding head in Indonesia translated "Yes!"

17. Transposition

Transposition replaces the grammatical categories of the source language into the target language, for example, replacing the words to become phrases. This techniques is usually used because of a different grammar between SL and TL.

SL   : I have no control over this condition

TL   : Saya tidak dapat mengendalikan kondisi ini

18. Variation

Variation replaces linguistic elements or paralinguistic which influence the linguistic variable. For example, a textual change of tone, style, geographical dialect, dialect and social.

SL   : Give it to me now!

TL   : Berikan buku itu ke saya sekarang!