

CHAPTER I

INDRODUTION

1.1 Background of Translation

Many books have been created by others that are useful for life. The book can ease human life because they provide some tips to do for other people, one of them a book entitled *On course with .. Tiger Woods*. This book was chosen because of its content is full of knowledge about golf, as well as provides some inspirations for people, especially for golf lovers. There are life experiences of the best players in the world, i.e Tiger Woods. It tells about how to live from an amateur to be a professional golfer. Besides, this book describes the habits of life like Tiger woods before competition. So that we can imitate too live like him.

To understand this book, the readers should know several terms of golf such as, *par, birdie, eagle* and others. The writer translated the book only 3 chapters of 11 chapters, that are Chapter 1,8 and 11. The writer chooses these chapters because they chapter represent all the content of the book.

The writer thinks that the content this book is very interested because it explains about life of someone who are famous as a the best golfer in the world. To translate this book gives lots of benefit for the writer and hope this could benefit to the readers.

1.2 Purpose of Translation

1. to get for degree Diploma III English Translation Program;
2. to know about the content of translation book;

3. to give readers information about golf in the book;
4. to help readers understand the content of book in Indonesian version;
5. to increase skill in translating English book.

1.3 Significance of Translation

This book is translated to give the reader the knowledge about golf athlete career of the world. How did he become professional athlete. So that became the inspiration for the reader. To translate this book to be an experience for the writer because the writer must translate with caution, so that its meaning is not incorrect and there is a new vocabulary about golf, so add vocabularies for writer. The writer hopes that this book will be useful for everyone.

1.4 Process of Translation

The translation process is the process of transferring the information in the source language (BSU) to the target language (Bsa). According to Catford (1969:20) that translation is replacement of textual material in one language (SL) by equivalent textual material in another language (TL). Whereas According to Nida and Taber (1963: 33) in Djuharie (2004:13-14), that the translation is process of translating divided into three phases in: 1) Analysis a source language message; analysis the material which is translated, analysis according to grammar and meaning, 2) transfer, analysis the material it is transferred from source language to target language, 3) reconstruction, the step how the translator written or showed the material on the 1 and 2 step until will be received in target language.

1.5 Methods of Translation

The translate is the process of transferring the information in the source language (BSU) to the target language (Bsa). According to Newmark(1988:5) “ Translation is rendering the meaning of a text into another language in the way that author intended the text”. He classifies the method translation into eight types:

1.5.1 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. (1988:45-46).

1.5.2 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 (1988:46).

1.5.3 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-realisation of the SL writer. (1988:46)

1.5.4 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 sounds of the SL text, compromising on 'meaning' where appropriate so that no assonance, word-play or repetition jars in the finished version. (1988:46)

1.5.5 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. (1988:46)

1.5.6 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, a so-called 'intralingual translation', often prolix and pretentious, and not translation at all. (1988:46-47)

1.5.7 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. (1988:47)

1.5.8 Communicative translation

It 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 (1988b:47).

