

CHAPTER I

INTRODUCTION

This chapter consists of background of translation, purpose of translation, significance of translation, theories of translation and method of translation.

1.1 Background

English is number one language in this world. It is used in many sectors, such as education, media, book, newspaper, television, and radio. Sometimes the sentences can be interpreted more than one meaning. Language is important tool for communication in our life. It make a people are able to interact each other to sharing their information, thoughts, feelings, ideas, opinions and emotions. There are two types that people use to deliver message which are spoken and written.

People who cannot understand a foreign language need a translation. Translation has two types. There are translation and interpreting. Newmark (1988:5), states that translation is rendering the meaning of a text into another language in the way that the author intended the text. Meanwhile, Nolan (2005:2) interpretation can be defined in a nutshell as conveying understanding. Its usefulness stems from the fact that a speaker's meaning is best expressed in his or her native tongue but is best understood in the languages of the listeners.

Translation is not an easy activity because it is transferring a source language to different language. We should check again about language used, spelling, meaning, so that it can guarantee full quality of translation result before communicated back to readers. Hatim and Munday (2004:3) stated that translation is a phenomenon that has a huge effect on everyday life.

Translation process is shifted the source language into target language agree with cultural language. A translator must have knowledge about translation including mastering all

the translation method. Translation method is method that use by a translator as reference when translating. Newmark (1988) mentions the difference between translation methods and translation procedures. He writes that, "while translation methods relate to whole texts, translation procedures are used for sentences and the smaller units of language" (p.81). He goes on to refer to the following methods of translation: *Word-for-word translation, Literal translation, Faithful translation, Semantic translation, Adaptation, Free translation, Idiomatic translation, Communicative translation.*

In addition, the translation was help of communication and exchange of information such as books, educations, movies, tourism and many more. As an example, there are many books written in foreign language such as English that are need by Indonesian students and it must to be translated in other to know the content of the book.

The writer translated a book of motivation. Oxford (2011:286) Motivation is makes somebody want to do something. People actually will be motivated when the motivator had been success in his or her life. The motivation can give the great impact. This book entitled "*The Power of Positive Living*". The reason I choose this book is because none of people that translating this book and I am interested in the story on this book, it is about a real life and is able to give encouragement also tell the reader how to positive living. This book notified the ways to be successful. Norman Vincent Peale's international bestseller, *The Power of Positive Thinking*, inspired millions to think positively in order to develop a better attitude to life. The Power of Positive Living takes us one step further to discover the power of self-belief and its importance in living positively. This book told about a motivation that had been experienced by Norman Vincent Peale as the author of that book. Norman told about his live when he was in the collage. He was a shy person but he is very smart student. He motivated by his lecture to change his shy characteristic. This book explains the concrete steps that can be taken to develop

self-confidence. His guidance will help the people to eliminate defeatist attitudes, to know the power people possess and to make the best of your life.

1.2 Purpose of Translating

The purposes of this translating are:

1. To fulfill the final assignment for Diploma III English Vocational;
2. To improve the skill on translating;
3. To adds vocabulary;
4. To know the content the book that motivation people to positive living;
5. To share the knowledge from that book.

1.3 Significance of Translating

This translation has some significance for both translator and readers. This translating is significant in practice on translate, the significances are:

1. Theoretically, it can increase the knowledge about translation and more insight to translate and also to more comprehend of the ability to translate and to add the vocabularies.
2. Translator knowing the content of the book that motivation people to positive living.

For the readers:

1. The readers can know the content of this book, and motivate themselves to positive living.
2. The readers get information from this book.

1.4 Theory of Translation

Translation theory is not a solution for all problems that appear in the process of translation. The understanding about general concept of translation theory is important and useful for the translation. Translation is not an easy activity because translation is transferring a source language to different language. We should check again about language used, spelling, meaning, so that it can guarantee full quality of translation result before communicated back to readers.

Newmark (1988:5), states that “translation is rendering the meaning of a text into another language in the way that the author intended the text”. To supporting Newmark, Larson (1984:7) describes translation as “transferring the meaning of the source language into the receptor language”. Supporting Newmark and Larson, Catford (1965:20) in Artian (2012) defines “translation as the replacement of textual material in one language (source language) by equivalence textual material in another language (target language)”. Jakobson (1959) in Bassnett (2002:23) distinguishes three types of translation:

- 1) Intralingual translation or *rewording* (an interpretation of verbal signs by means of other signs in the same language).
- 2) Interlingual translation or *translation proper* (an interpretation of verbal signs by means of some other language).
- 3) Intersemiotic translation or *transmutation* (an interpretation of verbal signs by means of signs of nonverbal sign system).

The translation is not transferring a source language into target language only, but it all about the structure and the cultural that must translator know. Maillot (1981) in Gile (1995:4-5) translator as well as interpreter must have the component of translation expertise, there are:

- a. Interpreters and translators must have good passive knowledge of their passive working languages.

- b. Interpreters and translators must have good command of their active working languages.
- c. Interpreters and translators must have enough knowledge of the subjects of the texts or speeches they process.
- d. Translation must know how to translation.

According to Levy (1976) in Bassnett (2002:16) “a translation is not a monistic composition, but an interpenetration and conglomerate of two structures”. Supporting Levy, Catford (1965) in Bassnett (2002:16) “in translation, there is substitution of TL meanings for SL meanings: not transference of TL meanings into the SL in transference there is an implantation of SL meanings into the TL text. There are two processes must be clearly differentiated in any theory of translation”.

Translation theory is concerned with the translation method appropriately used for a certain type of text. However, in a wider sense, translation theory is the body of knowledge that we have about translating, extending from general principles to guidelines, suggestions and hints. Most people translate literally or freely, according to Newmark there are eight methods to translate: *Word-for-word translation, Literal translation, Faithful translation, Semantic translation, Adaptation, Free translation, Idiomatic translation, Communicative translation.*

1.5 Methods of Translation

Newmark (1988) mentions the difference between translation methods and translation procedures. He writes that, "while translation methods relate to whole texts, translation procedures are used for sentences and the smaller units of language" (p.81). To facilitate a translation process people use the translation method in other to get a good translation result.

There are some methods of translation by Newmark:

1.5.1 *Word-for-word translation:* in which the SL word order is preserved and the words translated singly by their most common meanings, out of context.

Example: SL: I am a smart student.

TL: Aku seorang pintar siswa.

1.5.2 *Literal translation:* in which the SL grammatical constructions are converted to their nearest TL equivalents, but the lexical words are again translated singly, out of context.

Example: SL: I am a smart student.

TL: Aku adalah siswa yang pintar.

1.5.3 *Faithful translation:* it attempts to produce the precise contextual meaning of the original within the constraints of the TL grammatical structures.

Example: SL: Ben is too well aware that he's naughty.

TL: Ben menyadari terlalu baik bahwa ia nakal.

1.5.4 *Semantic translation:* which differs from 'faithful translation' only in as far as it must take more account of the aesthetic value of the SL text.

Example: SL: She is a book-worm

TL: Dia adalah orang suka sekali membaca buku.

1.5.5 *Adaptation:* which is the freest form of translation, and is used mainly for plays (comedies) and poetry; the themes, characters, plots are usually preserved, the SL culture is converted to the TL culture and the text is rewritten.

Example: SL: As white as snow

TL: Seputih kapas

1.5.6 *Free translation:* it produces the TL text without the style, form, or content of the original.

Example: SL: Hollywood Rage for Remarks

TL: Hollywood Kekurangan Cerita: Lantas rame-rame bikin film ulang.

1.5.7 Idiomatic translation: it 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.

Example: SL: He is a thief.

TL: Dia panjang lengan

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 (1988: 45-47).

Example: SL: He is listening to the music

TL:..Dia sedang mendengarkan music.

In this translation, the writer only used three methods of translation there are word for word translation, literal translation and idiomatic translation. There are some examples about three methods of translation that used by writer to translate the book.

1.5.9 Word for word

SL: At 9 a.m I had a class in a what was called Economics II, with Professor Ben Arneson

TL: Paja jam 9 a.m saya ada kelas yang disebut dengan Ekonomi II, dengan Professor Ben Arneson.

That example showed that the words translated singly by their most common meanings, out of context and there's no change the layout of the words.

1.5.10 Literal Translation

SL: One unforgettable day I made a monumental discovery.

TL: Satu hari yang tak bias dilupakan, saya membuat sebuah penemuan bersejarah

That example showed that SL grammatical constructions are converted to their nearest TL equivalents, but the lexical words are again translated singly, out of context. The SL as can as possible translated nearest to the meaning.

1.5.11 Idiomatic Translation

SL: I went crawling through life figuratively on my hands and knees until this day when I discovered something so momentous that it revolutionized my life.

TL: Saya dengan susah payah menjalani hidup ini hingga hari ini saya menemukan sesuatu yang begitu penting yang dapat mengubah hidup seseorang.

That example showed that translation has natural sound.

