

CHAPTER I

INTRODUCTION

This chapter provides background of translation, purpose of translation, significance of translation and method of translation.

1.1 Background of Translation

Language is the most important aspect in human life, because it is a way and a tool to make communication among people around the world to express their ideas, feeling, desire and concepts. It cannot be separated along the existence of human being civilization, it is a part of it, born and grow together with human society. Language not only orally but also in the form of the text must be understood by the reader and one of the methods to understand a text is translation. According to Oxford Advanced Learner's Dictionary International Student's Edition (2010) "Translation is the process of changing something that is written or spoken into another language".

Translation is the process of translating the source language (SL) into the target language therefore, when the source language and the target language are widely different in structure and cultural background, there cannot be an exact equivalent transfer of the source language into target language (TL) without changing the meaning contained therein. According to Mc. Guire (1980:2), "translation is the reading of source language (SL) text into target language (TL) so as to ensure that (1) the surface meaning of the two will be approximately similar and (2) the

1.2 Purpose of Translation

1. Fulfil the final task for the requirement of graduation as a student of English Vocational at Uin Sunan Gunung Djati Bandung
2. Develop translation to be acceptable and readable for the reader.
3. Finding the translation method better and enrich the vocabulary

1.3 Significance Of Translation

1. Give inspiration for people wanted achieve an aspiration from the experience of success person
2. Enrich knowledge of doing a success journey for the translator and the reader.
3. Give a bit of translation knowledge.

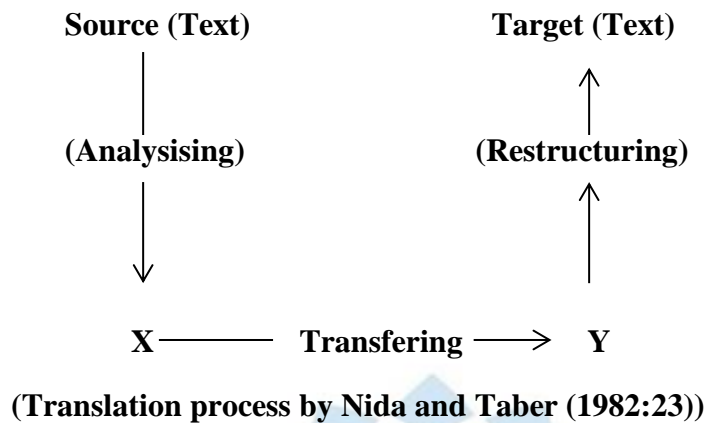
1.4 The Process Of Translation

Translating is the process of replacing the SL into the TL that has the same meaning with SL. According to Larson (1984:3) claims that translating is the transferring of message in the SL into the TL using lexical and grammatical structure based on the culture of the SL. In addition, the TL should be acceptable and readable.

In getting a good translation, there are a process that have been done

According to Nida and Taber (1982:33) there are three stage of translation:

1) Analysis, 2) Transfer, 3) Restructure.



Analysis is the first step to read and identify the difficult words. In analysing, there are some steps that translator or reseacher do. Nida and Taber (1982) claims that there are three major steps in analysing (1) Determining the meaningful of relationships between the words and combination of words, (2) The referentials meaning of the words and special combination of words, (3) The connotative meaning is how to use of the language react, wheter positively to the words and combinations of them. Then, transferring is the stage for translator's memory from the SL into the TL. The last stage is Restructuring. It is the stage to get acceptable message in the receptor language.

1.5 The Technique Of Translation

The reader will be understand if the text is readable. Not only for mother tounge but also another language such as a text that has been translated. Therefore, a translator has to translate well. The translator has to be understood the meaning of SL well. In that process, the translator needs the technique or methode of translation.

According to Molina and Albir (2002:498-512). There are 18 translation techniques:

1. Adaptation

According to Molina and Albir (2002:500), “A shift in cultural environment, ie., to express the message using a different situation, e.g. cycling for the french, cricket for the english and baseball for the American” It means that adapation is the translation technique that using TL’s culture that has the same meaning with TL. The similarity of this technique assumed by Newmark (1988:46) that adaptation is the technique that SL’s culture close with TL’s culture. It has the same viewpoint.

For Exanple:

SL: *Can't learn an old dog new tricks, as **the saying** is.* (Twain, 1998:4:1)

TL: Tidak bisa mempelajari muslihat baru seekor anjing tua, kata pepatah. (Bikdi, 2011:3:1)

‘Saying’ at that sentences is translated to pepatah and it is only had by indonesian language as TL at the sentence.

2. Literal

According to Molina and Albir (2002:499),”Word for word translation, e.g., The ink is on the table and L’encre est sur la table.” The similar theory is given by Newmark (1988:84) expalin that Literal is the methode in which SL grammatical constructions are coverted to their nearest TL equivalentents but the lexical words are again translated singly, out of context.

For example:

SL: *And look at **your mouth**.* (Twain, 1998:4:1)

TL: Dan lihat **mulutmu** (Bikdi, 2011:2:1)

It is translated literally that used word by word then it is adapted with gramatical.

3. Calque

It is the translation technique of word or phrase which can be lexical or structural.

For Example:

SL: *The sun rose upon **a tranquil world**, and beamed down upon the peaceful village like a benediction.* (Twain, EV, 1998:23:3)

TL: Mentari terbit di atas **dunia yang tenang** dan menyinari desa yang damai itu layaknya suatu berkah. (Bikdi, INDV, 2011:33:3)

4. Description

Description is the tranlation technique replacing the word or term with the description in TL.

For Example:

SL: I like Es Krim Sundae

TL: *Saya suka Es Krim Sundae, makanan penutup khas Amerika*

Es Krim Sundae is nothing in Indonesia, it is only had by another country as America.

So, it uses description.

5. Compensation

It give information in the SL in another place in the TL. It is used because the information in SL can't be equalized with SL. So, the information replaced to get a good word choise.

For Example:

SL: *In that vise he was borne across the house and de- posited in his own seat, under **a peppering fire of giggles** from the whole school.*(Twain, 1998:48:6)

TL: *Dia lalu dibawa menyebrangi kelas dan dibawa ke tempat duduknya sendiri diiringi **tawa cekikan keras** dari seluruh kelas.* (Bikdi, 2011:74:4)

6. Borrowing

It is a technique that takes a word or expression straight from another language.

SL: You need to use computer

TL: Kamu perlu menggunakan komputer

7. Reduction

The abbreviation of the SL's information that has the same meaning with SL when translated.

For Example:

SL: Mom, why don't you woke me?

TL: Kenapa tidak membangunkanku?

8. Generalization

This technique uses the general term in TL

For Example:

SL: Becak

TL: Transportation

It is translated into general term because becak is part of transportation.

9. Particularization

Particularization is the technique that uses a concrete term.

SL: Transportation

TL: Becak

10. Modulation

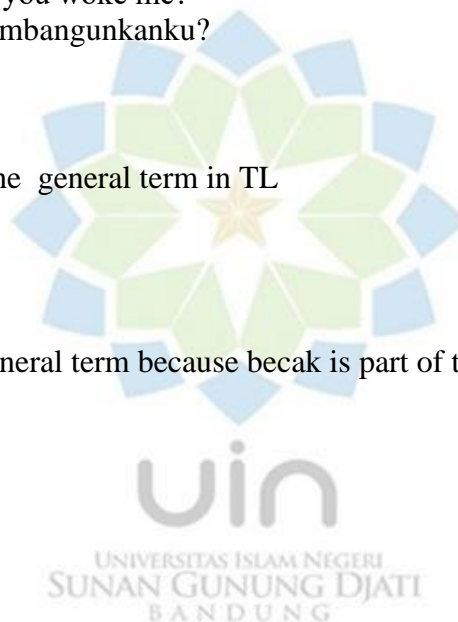
This technique changes the point of view, focus or cognitive category in relation to the

SL. Modulation can be lexical or structural.

For Example

SL: The boys talked little, and only under their breath, for the time and the place and the pervading solemnity and silence oppressed their spirits. (Twain, 1998:61:9)

TL: *Anak-anak itu tidak banyak bicara, dan hanya dengus napas mereka yang terdengar, karena waktu itu dan tempat itu serta kekhidmatan dan kesunyian di situ membuat jiwa mereka tertekan.* (Bikdi, 2011:97:9)



The view of that sentences is replaced, so the reader can know the meaning. If it is translated literally it will be not readable.

11. Transposition

It uses the replacement of grammatical category.

For Example:

SL: *He worshipped this new angel with furtive eye, till he saw that she had discovered him; then he pretended he did not know she was present, and began to "show off" in all sorts of aSLrd boyish ways, in order to win **her admiration**.* (Twain, 1998:18:3)

TL: Tom mengagumi dan **mencuri-curi memkamung** bidadari baru ini sampai dia melihat bahwa gadis itu telah melihatnya, kemudian dia berpura-pura tidak tahu bahwa gadis itu ada, dan mulai "pamer" dengan segala kekanak-kanakan yang konyol agar gadis itu **tertarik**. (Bikdi, 2011:25:3)

Furtive eye is *noun phrase* and **mencuri memkamung** is *Verb*. It means that the sentence has the replacement of grammar.

12. Establish Equivalent

Establish equivalent is the technique that the term has been recognized in dictionary.

SL: Si Malin Kundang

TL: A betrayed Si Malin Kundang

13. Linguistic Compression

It is the addition of linguistic elements.

For Example

SL: Do you want to eat?

TL: Makan?

14. Amplification

The SL's detail information that is short, then added in SL.

For Example:

SL: As he was passing by the house where Jeff Thatcher lived, he saw **a new girl** in the garden — a lovely little blue-eyed creature with yellow hair plaited into two long tails, white summer frock and embroidered pan- talettes. (Twain, EV, 1998:18:3)

TL: Waktu melewati rumah Jeff Thacher, dia melihat seorang **anak perempuan yang belum dikenalnya** di taman, seorang makhluk kecil mungil bermata biru dengan rambut kuning panjang dikepang dua, gaun putih musim panas, dan celana panjang ketat bersulam. (Bikdi, 2011:25)

15. Variation

Variation is the technique that change linguistic or paralinguistic elements (Intonation, gestures) that affect aspects of linguistic variation.

For Example:

SL: "There! I might 'a' thought of that closet. (Twain, 1998:3:1)

TL: Nah. Mestinya aku memikirkan kloset itu. (Bikdi, 2011:2:1)

16. Substitution

It is the changing of element that has expression or gesture than it is translated to the written such as give a head down, it is translated into “iya”

17. Discursive creation

It uses a word choises which establishes a temporary equivalence that is totally unpredictable out of context.

SL: *In that vise he was borne across **the house** and de- posited in his own seat, under a peppering fire of giggles from **the whole school**.*(Twain, 1998:48:6)

TL: Dia lalu dibawa menyeberangi **kelas** dan dibawa ke tempat duduknya sendiri diiringi tawa cekikan keras dari **seluruh kelas**. (Bikdi, 2011:74:4)

18. Linguisctic Amplification

It is the addition of linguistic elements.

For Example:

SL: I take it

TL: Biar saya saja yang mengambil buku itu.