

# CHAPTER 1

## INTRODUCTION

### 1.1. Background of The Book Translation

All this time, the writer just know the little of apartheid history. The writer just heard by word of mouth when the writer field profession practice in Museum of The Asian African Conference, Bandung. And when the writer finish the practice, the writer still have one final report for getting A.Md. Degree, that is with research or translation. The writer choose to translate one of book which is in Indonesia. And accidentally, Museum of the Asian African Conference ordered me to translate a book from English language into Indonesian language entitled “APARTHEID: A *Graphic Guide*”. Because the writer wish to know apartheid history, therefore the writer try to translate the book.

“APARTHEID: A *Graphic Guide*” book told about apartheid law. Apartheid was a law in South Africa that dicriminated between the black people and the white people. The black people was the people who indigenous of South African, and the white people was the people of European who stay in South African. Officially, apartheid started in 1948, but it has roots deep in a colonial past in 1652. And apartheid was removed in 1986 by Nelson Mandela who was leadership of ANC (African National Congress).

After finishing translated the book, the writer have three expectation. First, the writer hoped that the book can be read and understood by many people; second, the writer hope that the reader

can be understood the result of my translating, and the last the writer hope the book can help others in adding knowledge and information or in making research about apartheid.

## **1.2. Purpose of Translation**

Purpose of translation of APARTHEID book are:

1. To fulfill one of requirements in getting A. Md. Degree of D-3 English Translation Program;
2. To know the methods of translation that the writer used;
3. To examine the skill and knowledge of the writer in translation field;
4. To add vocabularies that exists in the book of APARTHEID; and
5. To improve the skill of writer in translation field.

## **1.3. Significance of Translation**

For the writer as a student of D-3 English Translation Program, with translating the APARTHEID book, its mean the writer has fulfilled one of requirement for getting A. Md. Degree. “APARTHEID: Agraphic Guide” book told about apartheid law. Apartheid is a law in South Africa that dicriminated between the black people and the white people. Officially, apartheid started in 1948, but it has roots deep in a colonial past. And apartheid was removed in 1986.

From this translation, the writer get two significances, there are: theoretically, for practicing all theories of translation that has studied in the class. And practically, for adding new vocabularies and knowledge about politics especially about APARTHEID.

## **1.4. Method of Translation**

Method is a way for doing something. Method is very important in doing something, because what is people do need a method. According to Macquarie Dictionary (In Machali, 2009: 75-76), “a method is a way of doing something, especially in accordance with a definite plan.”

In translation, there is term of method of translation. Method in this context is a way that used in translating a text. To translating book of APARTHEID, the writer has used several methods to solve problems there is in translating process. According to Newmark (1988: 45), the methods of translation are:

### **1.4.1. Word-for-word Translation**

Word for word translation is one of method of translation that is used as gloss phase. According to Newmark (1988: 45), “This is often demonstrated as interlinear translation, with the TL immediately below the SL words”. Meanwhile, according to Machali (2009: 78), “This method can occur in the analysis phase or the early phase of the transfer”.

From explain above, the writer conclude that word for word translation is one of translation method that is the TL immediately below the SL words, and used in the analysis phase.

### **1.4.2. Literal Translation**

Literal translation is translation method that similiar to word for word translation, that is used in the analysis phase. According to Newmark (1988: 46), “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.” According to Machali (2009: 78-79), “This method can be used as method in the early phase of the transfer, not as a common method. As the initial translation process, this method can help the translator to see the problem that must be overcome”. Literal translation is a translation which its sounds like nonsense and has little communicative value. It may be very useful for the purposes related to the study of the source language, they are of little help to speakers of the receptor language who are interested in the meaning of the source language text (Larson, 1984).

From explain above, the writer conclude that literal translation is the translation method in the analysis phase that help the translator see the problems to be solved.

### **1.4.3. Faithful Translation**

Faithful translation is the translation method that to try reproducing the meaning the SL and still limited by structure of its grammatical. According to Newmark (1988: 46), “A faithful translation attempts to reproduce the precise contextual meaning of the original within the constraints of the TL grammatical structures. It ‘transfer’ cultural words and preserves the degree of grammatical and lexical ‘abnormality’ (derivation from SL norms) in the translation. It attempts to be completely faithful to the intentions and the text-realization of the SL writer”. According to Machali (2009: 79), “This method adhere to the purpose of Source Language so the result of translation sometimes stiff and unfamiliar. This method can be utilized to help the translator in the initial process of the transfer”.

From explain above, the writer conclude that faithful translation is the translation method in the early phase where the translator completely faithful to the intentions and the text-realization of the SL writer.

#### **1.4.4. Semantic Translation**

There are some expert that express about semantic translation, there are: According to Newmark (1988: 46), “Semantic translation differ from ‘faithful translation’ only in as far as it must take more account of the aesthetic value (that is, the beautiful and natural sound) 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 none repassant un corporal* may become ‘a nun ironing a corporal cloth’ – and it may make 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.” Semantic translation must consider the aesthetic elements of the source language text with compromising the meaning within the limits of reasonable (Machali, 2009).

So, semantic translation is the translation method that similiar to faithful translation where semantic is more flexible.

#### **1.4.5. Adaptation Translation**

Adaptation translation is one of translation method where occur shift to the SL culture of the TL culture. According to Newmark (1988: 46), “This is the “freest’ form of translation. It is used mainly for plays (comedies) and poetry; the theme, 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 of poet has produced many poor adaptations, but other adaptations have ‘rescued’ period plays”. Meanwhile according to Machali (2009: 80), “Adaptation is the most free of translation method and the most near with the target language. The term of “adaptation” can be included here as long as its adapt not sacrifice important things in the source language, such as theme, character, or plot”.

From explain above, the writer conclude that adaptation translation is translation method that the most near with the TL and usually used for comedies and poetry.

#### **1.4.6. Free Translation**

Free translation is translation method that is not observe the grammatical in the SL. According to Newmark (1988: 46-47), “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, so-called “intralingual translation”, often prolix and pretentious, and not translation at all.” Whereas according to Machali (2009:81), “This method is a translation that priority of the content and give to the form of source language text. This method is usually in the form of paraphrase which can be longer or shorter than the original.”

So, free translation is translation method that that priority of the content and give to the form of source language text.

#### **1.4.7. Idiomatic Translation**

There are three expert that explain about idiomatic translation that the writer found, there are: Idiomatic translation reproduces the meaning of the source language (that is the meaning intended by the original communicator) in the natural form of receptor language (Larson, 1984). According to Newmark (1988: 47), “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)”. Meanwhile according to Machali (2009, 82), “This method aims to reproduce the message in the source language text, but often with the impression of familiarity and idiomatic expressions that are not found in the original version”.

From explain above, the writer conclude that idomatic translation is translation method that reproduces the “message” of the original writer but tends to distort nuances of meaning by preferring colloquialisms and idioms where these do not exist in the original.

#### **1.4.8. Communicative Translation**

Communicative translation is one of translation methode that give priority to who reads it. According to Newmark (1988: 47), “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.” Meanwhile according to Machali (2009: 83), “This method of reproduction seek the contextual meaning of such a way that both aspects of language and content aspects can be understood by the reader directly”.

So, communicative translation is translation method that render the content and language of SL in order to readily acceptable and comprehensible to the readership.

From explain above, the writer conclude that the method of translation are eight, that is :

1. Word for word translation,
2. Literal translation,
3. Faithful translation,
4. Semantic translation,
5. Adaptation translation,
6. Free translation,
7. Idiomatic translation, and
8. Communicative translation.



In the book which has translated, there are four methods which are used, that are:

1. Literal Translation

Example:

SL : This Paradise is the most HATED country in the world . . .

TL : Surga ini merupakan negara yang paling DIBENCI di dunia . . .

2. Free Translation

Example:



SL : Officially, in 1948.

TL : Secara resmi, Apartheid dimulai pada tahun 1984.

### 3. Word for Word Translation

Example:

SL : ‘And unofficially?’

TL : “Dan secara tidak resmi?”

### 4. Adaptation translation

Example:

SL : In recent centuries the Nguni in different areas of South Africa have become known by particular names: in Zululand as Zulus, in Swaziland as Swazis, in Matabeleland as Matabeles and further south as Xhosas.

TL : Pada abad-abad belakangan ini, *Nguni* di berbagai wilayah Afrika Selatan menjadi dikenal dengan nama tertentu: di Zululand sebagai *Zulus*, di Swaziland sebagai *Swazis*, di Matabeleland sebagai *Matabeles* dan lebih jauh ke selatan sebagai *Xhosas*.

