

CHAPTER I

INTRODUCTION

1.1 Background of Translating *Understanding Family Process*

Language is the method of human communication, either spoken or written, consisting of the use of words in an agreed way. It is also distinctive from of speech of a particular community, most or all of which is unintelligible to outsiders. In the development of science and technology requires a mastery of global languages. English as one of the global language plays a very dominant role in the worldwide education, business and other relation.

In a relation human are need communication to communicate the message to someone who speaking with us. Communication is the transfer of an intended message and this is the purpose of language itself. Obviously, this process can be divided into two broad stages: transmission (speaking, writing) and reception (listening, reading). But there are another two stages: before transmission, formulating the message accurately (coherence) and after reception, understanding the message accurately (assimilation). The sound like simple processes, yet in fact they are not: for example, how often do we really have the patience to listen closely to what someone else is telling us?

Translation is rendering the meaning of text into another language in the way that the author intended the text. In many types of text (legal, administrative, dialect,

local, cultural) the temptation is to transfer as many SL (Source Language) words to the TL (Target Language) as possible. When doing translation the text will through process in translation to know of the text.

The process of discovering the meaning of the source language text, which is to be translated, is called exegesis. This step covers preparation and analysis, which must be done before anything at all, can be written in the receptor language. The text must be understood completely.

In this process, the translator (s) should: (1) read the text several times, (2) read other materials that may help in understanding the culture or language of the source text, (3) look for the author's purpose and theme of the text, (4) look for larger grouping or sections and (5) make outline the text. The purpose is to understand the text as a whole.

In consultation to advisor, the translator needs advisors and consultants to help her/him. The translator except that the consultant is interested in three matters: (1) accuracy of content, (2) naturalness of style and (3) effect on the receptor language audience.

1.2 Purpose of Translating *Understanding Family Process*

1. To fulfill final assignment of graduation of D3 English Translation Program.
2. To know contents of book about literature.
3. To add knowledge about literature.
4. To implement the writer's skill and knowledge in translation.
5. To identify the steps of translation.
6. To know methods of translation.
7. To know kinds of translation of book translated.

1.3 Significance of Translating *Understanding Family Process*

The significance of translation is to give the reader some experiences that would appear as a result of translation. For reader as whole who want to understand and explore the novel's content as a definite expression from various ideology, which is constructed by either literary structure or literary content in history book and give easily to reader.

1.4 Method of Translation

According to Newmark (1988: 45-47), there are many method which can used to translation a text, they are:

1.4.1 Word-for-word Translation

This is often demonstrated as intralinear translation, with the TL immediately below SL words. The SL word-order is preserved and the words translated single by their most common meaning, out of context. Cultural words are translated literally.

The main use of word-for-word translation is either to understand the mechanics of the source language or to construe a difficult text as a pre-translation process.

1.4.2 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.

1.4.3 Faithful Translation

A faithful translation attempts to reproduce the precise contextual meaning of the original within the constraints of the TL grammatical structures. It 'transfer' 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-realization of the SL writer.

1.4.4 Semantic Translation

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 words by culturally neutral third or functional terms but not by cultural equivalents-*une nonne 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 empathy with the original.

1.4.5 Adaptation

This is 'freest' from of translation. It 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 play.

1.4.6 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, so-called 'intralingual translation', often prolix and pretentious, and not translation at all.

1.4.7 Idiomatic Translation

Idiomatic translation reproduce 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).

1.4.8 Communicative Translation

Communicative translation attempts to render the exact contextual meaning of the original in such ways that both content languages are readily acceptable and comprehensible to the readership.

In doing translate the book the writer used kinds of translation below, they are:

1.4.9 Word-for-word Translation

This is often demonstrated as intralinear translation, with the TL immediately below SL words. The SL word-order is preserved and the words translated single by their most common meaning, out of context. Cultural words are translated literally. The main use of word-for-word translation is either to understand the mechanics of the source language or to construe a difficult text as a pre-translation process.

Example

SL: Being men and women of revolutionary boldness and ingenuity, ...

(page 3)

TL: Menjadi pria dan wanita revolusioner yang cerdas serta berani, ...

1.4.10 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.

Example:

SL: Family process theory emerged at a particular point in the history of the social sciences to satisfy an unmet intellectual need, ... (page 3)

TL: Teori proses keluarga muncul pada titik tertentu dalam sejarah ilmu pengetahuan sosial untuk memenuhi kebutuhan intelektual ...

1.4.11 Faithful Translation

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' (deviation from SL norms) in the translation. It attempts to be completely faithful to the intentions and the text-realization of the SL writer.

Example:

SL: As the pioneering clinicians met daily with whole families ... (page 3)

TL: Sebagai dokter pionir yang bertemu setiap hari dengan seluruh bagian keluarga ...

1.4.12 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, so-called 'intralingual translation', often prolix and pretentious, and not translation at all.

Example:

SL: In the chapters that follow, I have attempted to spell out some of the major contributions of process-oriented and scholarship. (page 5)

TL: Pada bab berikutnya, saya mencoba menguraikan beberapa masukan penting dari proses orientasi pembelajaran dan penelitian.

