

CHAPTER 1

INTRODUCTION

This chapter contains about background of translation, problems of translation, purposes of translation, significances of translation, and theories of translation

1.1 **Backgroud of Translating *Control Your Money***

Language is a tool of human communication either spoken or written. Beside that, the language is a tool to convey a mind, a feeling, or an opinion. However, further language is a tool for interacting or to communicate, in the sense of a tool for conveying thoughts, ideas, concepts or feelings.

Language is a system, that means, language is shaped by fixed and patterned components. The language system is in the form of symbols of sound, every symbol of language represents something called meaning or concept. Since every symbol of sound has or implies a concept or meaning, it can be concluded that every speech of a language has a meaning. An example of a language symbol that reads "rice" represents the concept or meaning of 'something people eat as a staple food'.

The main function of the language is as a communication tool, or a means to send information (informative function). But language is essentially more than a tool for sending information, or expressing thoughts, feelings, or ideas, not only that, language make a relationship in the daily interaction. The foreign language that plays very a big role in Indonesia is English, because english is an international language that

author intended the text. Common sense tells us that this ought to be simple, as one ought to be able to say something as well in one language as in another”.

Nowadays, many books are translated, but not all of them have a good translation. That is why producing a good translation is very important because the good translator can make the text easier to understand by the reader. One of the information is from a book entitled “*CONTROL YOUR MONEY*”, that makes the writer to find out more contents of the books, the writer selected this book because it shows that learning to manage money is as important as learning how to read and very useful for everyone.

The contents of this books is about learning to manage money and will put you in charge of your financial destiny. This quick and easy guide teaches you all about money management. So, it makes the writer wants to translate the book from English language into Indonesian language.

1.2 Purposes of Translating *Control Your Money*

This final report is undertaken to fulfill the requirement in finishing Diploma 3 of English Vocational program. According to the problem that have identify the purposes of this translation, there are :

1. To add knowledge about translation.
2. To try method on translation.
3. To add vocabularies.
4. To apply the knowledge about the methods, theories, and process of translation.

5. To know the conclusion of each title.
6. To find the conclusion of whole book.
7. To help the readers, especially people who manage money, to understand the contents of the book in other version (Indonesian as target language) so they also can get knowledge about manage money.

1.3 Significances of Translating *Control Your Money*

This final report has some benefits, as follows :

1. Theoretical Significances
 - a. It can show the development of the theories about the methods of translation, the process of translation and the result of translation.
 - b. It can be useful for additional the information about the contents of the book entitled *Control Your Money*, either as a conclusion or as a whole from the book.
2. Practical Significances
 - a. It can be useful as reference for the students of english vocational program to get knowledge about the strategy and method of translation.
 - b. It can be useful for the translation association as additional information and reference in the future.

1.4 Theories of Translating

There are some definition of translation by some experts. According to Manser (1996:441), translation is the activity of changing something spoken or written into another language. It means that whatever we are doing with something (e.g. information, idea), when changed into another language is called translation.

Next we will see some other definitions stated by some linguists. Nida and Taber (1974 : 12) state that translating consists of reproducing in the receptor language (RL) the closest natural equivalent of the source language (SL) message, first in terms of meaning, and secondly in terms of style.

According to Newmark (1998:45-47), says that translation is rendering the meaning of a text into another language in the way that the author intended the text. In short, the meaning of a text should be the same with the author's aim when it is translated. And last Catford (1965:1) defines that translation is an operation performed on languages: a process of substituting a text in one language for a text in another.

From the definitions above, the writer may say that translation is defined as the process of transferring the idea or information from the source language to the target language. For instance, when a teacher explains his idea to the students, he does a translation activity, i.e. he transfers the idea (the material of the lessons) from his mind to the students by using language that can be understood by them. In short, in wider meaning translation is the process of transferring the meaning of the idea, verbally and non-verbally from one to another.

1.5 Method of Translation

According to Newmark (1998:45-47), “ The methods of translation are divided into eight types “. As follows :

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

SL : I like that smart student.

TL : saya menyukai itu pintar anak.

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. Example of literal translation :

SL : His heart is in the right place.

TL : Hatinya berada di tempat yang benar.

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. Example of faithful translation :

SL : I have quite a few friend.

TL : Aku tak punya teman sama sekali.

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. 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 intuitive empathy with the original. Example of semantic translation :

SL : You are yellow belly!

TL : Kamu pengecut!

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. Example of adaptation translation :

SL :As white as snow.

TL : Seputih kapas.

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. Example of free translation :

SL : The flowers in the garden.

TL : Bunga-bunga yang tumbuh di kebun.

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- (Authorities as diverse as Seteskovitch and Stuart Gilbert tend to this form of lively, ‘natural’ translation). Example of idiomatic translation :

SL : He is a thief.

TL : Dia panjang tangan.

8. Communicative translation

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. Example of communicative translation :

SL : Hi dude, what's up?

TL : Hai bro, apa kabar?

