

CHAPTER I

INTRODUCTION

1.1 Background of the Book Translation

Many people do not know or understand their own inner dimensions. Through knowing our own inner dimensions, there are many benefits that can be obtained by us in facing the trouble of the life. There are many ways to know it, and one of those ways is meditation. All about meditation is reflected in the book with the title *All You Wanted to Know About Meditation* written by Vikas Malkani. This book is very useful for those who are interested in understanding and learning meditation. In Indonesian society, people may have many different problems to solve and to know their true-self. This book is very useful and full of explanation in reaching the joyfulness in our life, so that it is very suitable for the writer to analyze its content. By such an explanation, the book was translated into Indonesian in order that meaning of its texts could be understood.

In doing this translation, the writer hopes the result of translation book *All You Wanted to Know about Meditation* can be accepted by the readers, so they can get the meaning of this book. And may be those who read this translation would be interest to learn meditation because its good

benefits for life. And this translation also can increasing the writer's ability in translation.

1.2 Purpose of Translation

In this working paper, this project is aimed at:

1. giving the reader the easy way to read *All You Wanted to Know about Meditation* book;
2. measuring the competence of the writer in doing job translation;
3. finding out what translation method is used by the writer to translate *All You Wanted to Know about Meditation* book; and
4. fulfilling one of the requirements on getting A.md Certificate in D3 English Translation Program.

1.3 Significance of Translation

Theoretically, benefit from the translation is to hone and apply the knowledge that has been gained during the lecture, and adding experience in raising the ability of the writer to develop the comprehension of translation and the result of translation can increase the knowledge about meditation.

1.4 Translation Method

Catford (1965:20) defines translation as "the replacement of textual material in one language (SL) by equivalent textual material in another language (TL)". The purpose of translating is to transfer the meaning of

source language to target language. According to Catford, meaning is extremely important in translation. He states, “it is clearly necessary for translation theory to draw upon a theory of meaning; without such a theory certain important aspects of the translation process cannot be discussed” (1965:35). In doing translation, a translator may face difficulties or problems at the level of grammatical, situational or even cultural. Newmark assumes ‘translation based on the language-use emphasis-either source language or target language’ (1988:45). He classifies them into eight types: word-for-word translation, literal translation, faithful translation, semantic translation, adaptation, free translation, idiomatic translation and communicative translation.

1.3.1 Word-for-word translation

This is often demonstrated as interlinear translation, with the TL immediately below the SL words.

1.3.2 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.

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

1.3.4 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 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.

1.3.5 Adaptation

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.

1.3.6 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.

1.3.7 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 Seleskovitch and Stuart Gilbert tend to this form of lively, 'natural' translation.

1.3.8 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.