CHAPTER I

1.1 Background of Translation

The process of a translation is a process of transferring meaning from the source language (SL) into the target language (TL). Translating a text might be transferring the meaning and the massage equally. Nida and Taber (1984: 12) state that "translating consists of reproducing the receptor language to the closest natural equivalent of the source language message, first in the term of meaning and secondly in the term of style", Newmark (1988:94) also claims that "the translation itself is not only about finding the equivalent word which is accurate, acceptable and readeable but also connecting the word with the culture where the language belongs to". For that reason, a good translator should be familiar with the culture, customs, and social settings of both in source language and target language, in order to generate a good translation.

The good translaior must have more skill and knowledge about the Translation Word. The process of translating is not the things that easy to do. The translator always faced with the different from of phrase, clause, source text and target text sentence. Therefore, a Translator must have the more accuracy so that be able translating the text perfectly, because he good translation is the text does not like the result of translation when is read.

From the background above, an object will be used by the writer in the process of translating is the book "A Guide of The Young Muslim". For finishing this final report, the writer choose the translation project. Because the writer think, it is easier to translate book than doing the research and also that the writer choose

this book to be an object of translating because the writer think this book so interesting to read, and also the content of his book is the positive thing that must applied in the life of each person.

1.2 Purpose of Translation

The purpose of the translation are:

1. To know the meaning of the book "A Guide for The Young Muslim"

2. To fulfill the final assignment as an English Vocational Student of UIN Sunan Gunung Djati Bandung.

3. To improve translation skill and enrich vocabulary.

4. To make the book understanable for Indonesian people.

1.3 Significance of Translation

The significance of the translation is:

1. **Theorytically** : The writer hope this fina report will give more understanding about the translation knowledge and can show the development of the theories about methods of translation.

2. **Practilly** : The writer hopes the result of this final report can used as a tool that help English students in order to learn English in effective and paper way.

1.4 Process of Tranlation

In translating a text there are a series of steps in translating a text, to make it natural and acceptable. According to Nida and Taber (1984:33) there are three stages of translation process. (1) Analysis, in which the surface structure is analyzed in terms of (a) the grammatical relationships and (b) the meaning of the words and combinations of words, (2) transfer, in which the analyzed material is transferred in the mind of the translator from language A to language B, and (3) restructuring, in which the transferred material is restructured in order to make the final message fully acceptable in the target language. The scheme of Nida's translation process is shown as follows.

1.5 Method of Translation

In general, the purpose of translation is delivering well and apropriately a messege from a source language text into target language text. So in order to fullfill it the translator needs a techniques, procedures or methods. In this case Newmark mentions eight methods of translation.

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 to construe a difficult text as a pretranslation process. (Newmark, 1988:45).

For example:

> SL: I fast every day without stopping.
> TL: *Saya berpuasa setiap hari tanpa berhenti.*

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.

For example:

> SL: Can you elaborate more on the concept of faith in Islam?
> TL: *Dapatkah Anda menjelaskan lebih lanjut tentang konsep iman dalam Islam?*

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.(Newmark, 1988:46).

For example:

> SL: I pray all the night without stopping.
> TL*: Saya berdoa sepanjang malam tanpa henti.*

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 - unenonnerepassantun 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.

For example:

> SL: Cleanliness is motivated by faith.
> TL: *Kebersihan sebagian dari iman.*

5. Adaptation

This is the 'freest' form of translation. It is used mainly for plays (comedies) andpoetry; the themes, characters, plots are usually preserved, the SL culture convertedto the TL culture and the text rewritten. The deplorable practice of having aplay or poem literally translated and then rewritten by an established dramatist orpoet has produced many poor adaptations, but other adaptations have 'rescued'period plays (Newmark, 1988:46).

For example:

SL: Like father like son

TL: *Buah jatuh tidak jauh dari pohonnya*

5. 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, also-called 'intralingual translation', often prolix and pretentious, and not translation at all. (Newmark, 1988:46)

For example:

SL: While knowing that they are not themselves perfect, they are ready to forgive others, even though they are sorely tried with anger and provocation.

TL: *Sementara mereka mengetahui bahwa bukan mereka saja yang sempurna dan siap untuk memaafkan orang lain, meskipun mereka sangat di uji oleh hasutan dan sesuatu yang membuatnya marah.*

6. 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.)(Newmark, 1988:47)

For example:

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.(Newmark, 1988:47)

For example:

SL: Why is that?

TL: *mengapa demikian?*