

CHAPTER I

INTRODUCTION

This chapter presents background of translation project, purpose of translation project, significances translation, and method of translation.

1.1 Background of Translation Project

Language is one of ways interacting to other people to tell every mind, ideas, opinion, and feel. Without language, interaction will be harder because language can convey the thing well. Language is also called as system that is a sound has character. According to Oxford Learner's Pocket Dictionary (2003) language is a system of communication in speech and writing used by people of a particular country. One of character of language is unique, the uniqueness of language is owned by each country because there are many languages in the world, one of International languages and the most used is English. English had been second a language for people in the world, but not at all to understand English. Commonly, to understand other language especially English someone needs to translate that language.

Translation is a way to understand other language. It is changing a language to other with the same meaning, original language is called source language (SL) and target language is called (TL). There are four definition translation according to Petter Newmark (1988:6) translation is first a science, which entails the knowledge and verification of the facts and the language that describes them- here, what is wrong, mistakes of truth, can be identified; secondly, it is a skill, which calls for appropriate language and acceptable usage; thirdly, an art, which distinguishes good from undistinguished writing and is the creative, the intuitive, sometimes the inspired, level of the translation; lastly, a matter of taste, where argument ceases,

preferences are expressed, and the variety of meritorious translations is the reflection of individual differences.

At the beginning, department gave two choices for finishing final report, there are research project and translation project. Then, the writer chose the translation as the final report because to help students to apply the method of translation, to make easier the readers in read the book of Why I Am a Muslim, the writer can applied CAT Tools in this translation. Furthermore, it is interesting to enrich vocabulary, new term, and more about content of a book. The writer tried to translate a book entitled “Why I Am a Muslim” gained from Grafindo Media Pratama. The writer chose the book because she wanted to know a Muslim in minority country. It is a book telling about a woman who lives as a Muslim in America, she told all about difficulty and happiness as a Muslim in minority Muslim country.

1.2 Purpose of Translation

The translation of this book has personal (writer) and practical (readers) purpose:

1. Personally, I can apply methods of translation book in the book of Why I Am a Muslim. I can also capable translating this book as source language, can apply process translation, and, translation a book as ways to developing of knowledge.
2. Practically, the translation of this book is expected to improve reading in interest of Indonesia readers, and to introduce CAT Tools as one of translation software which can help translating a book.

1.3 Significances of Translation

The significances of translation are:

1. Theoretically, the translation project can show the development of the theories about of the method of translation, the process of translation and the result of translation, to enrich vocabulary, new term, and more about content of a book
2. Practically, the translating project can help English students to increase knowledge about the method and process of translation.

1.4 Method of Translation

Newmark (1988: 45-47) uses eight terms in his classification, he put in the form a flattened V diagram:



V diagram

1.4.1 Word-for-word

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 [o construe a difficult text as a pre-t ran slat ion 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 '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.

1.4.4 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.

1.4.5 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.

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

1.4.7 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.)

1.4.8 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.

This translation, the writer takes five methods of translation that are used in translating, such as:

- **Literal Translation**

This is an example of literal translation that is taken from the result of translation from English to Indonesia

SL : I know that many non-Muslims do not understand Islam but want to learn more

TL : Saya tahu bahwa banyak non-Muslim tidak mengerti Islam tapi ingin belajar lebih tentang Islam

- **Faithful Translation**

This is faithful from translation it taken by Quran

SL : It may be that God will be grant love and friendship between you and those whom ye now hold as enemies. For God has power over all things;
And God is Oft-Forgiving, Most Merciful

TL : Mudah-mudahan Allah menimbulkan kasih sayang diantara kamu dengan orang-orang yang pernah kamu musuhi diantara mereka. Allah Maha Kuasa. Dan Maha Pengampun lagi Maha Penyayang.

- **Adaptation**

This is an example adaptation translation it taken by result translation

SL : When Hajira ran between Safa and Marwa looking for water, God knew what she was going through.

TL : Ketika Siti Hajar berlari antara bukit Safa dan Marwa untuk mencari air, Allah tahu apa yang sedang ia alami.

- **Free Translation**

This is an example that it taken from the result of translation from English to Indonesia

SL : Muslims gather at their local mosque to pray together in celebration of the holiday.

TL : Umat Muslim berkumpul di masjid setempat untuk sholat bersama dalam merayakan kemenangan.

- **Communicative Translation.**

This is an example communicative translation

SL : My mother was defiant at my diagnosis. She said to the teacher: “My daughter *can read.*” You just don’t know how to teach her

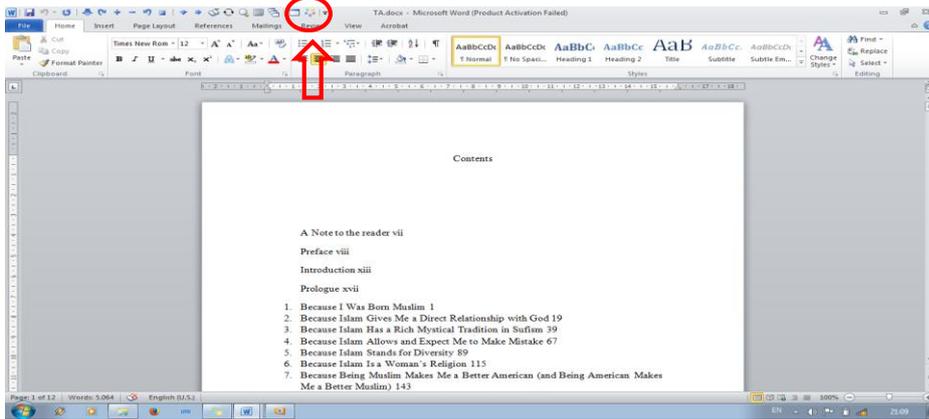
TL : ibu saya menantang mendiagnosis saya. Dia berkata ke guru: “*Putri saya bisa membaca.*” Hanya saja Anda tidak tahu bagaimana untuk mengajarnya.

1.5 CAT Tools

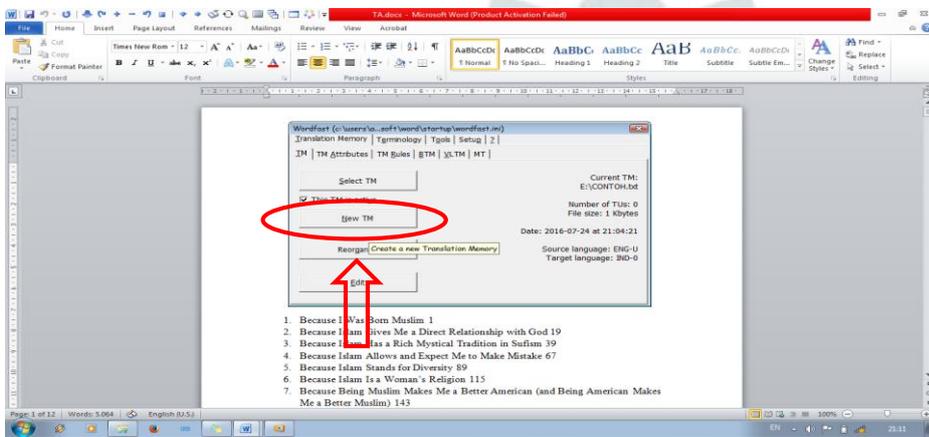
In the modern era can be easier to translate language. Information from Blog of Wordpress by Sugeng Hariyanto (2010) CAT Tools are computer programs that can help someone to translate. The program consists of three main features, there are: terminology management, translation memory, and quality check. Terminology management tool is a package of the device that is used to create, maintain and use a glossary. The glossary can be made while doing the translation, made before translated by an interpreter, or has been provided in advance by the client. Features translation memory (translation memory), as mentioned before, is useful to create a translation memory (TM), maintaining, and utilizing the translation memory. some of them are translation software.

There are two kind Cat Tools for translation first word-interfaced Cat Tools like Trados, Wordfast, Metatexis. Second proprietary-interfaced Cat Tools like Transit, SDLX, and Déjà vu.

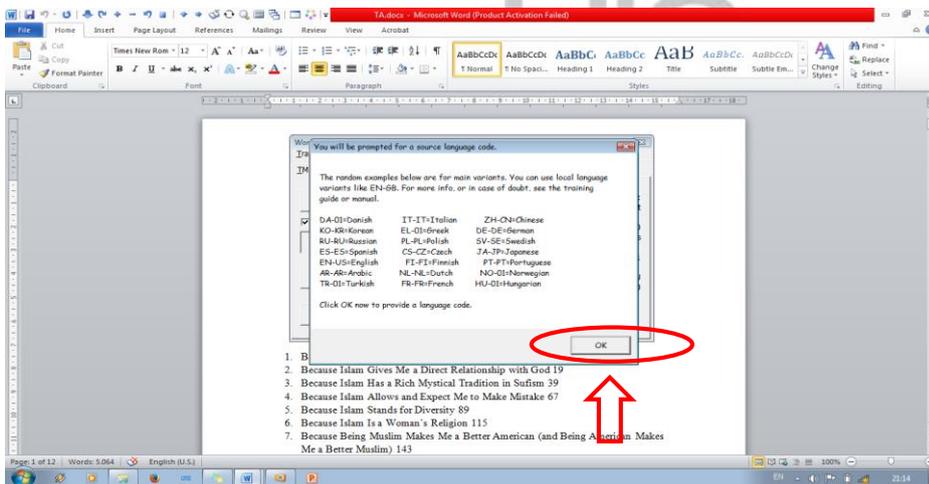
In this translation the writer as translator use Wordfast for the proses of translating. Because wordfast supported source document formats, translation memory and glossary formats, moreover, Wordfast has been learn in the class translation. For the writer that Is one way to be the translator freelance. Here are some of the screenshots from Wordfat



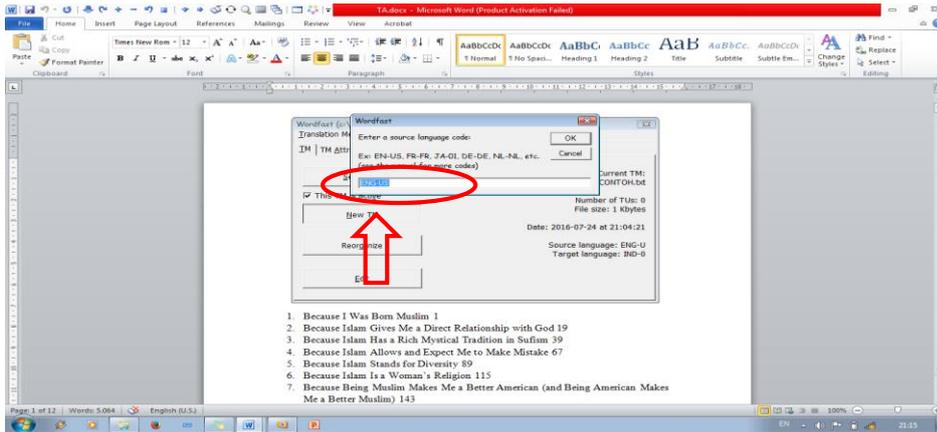
The first figure



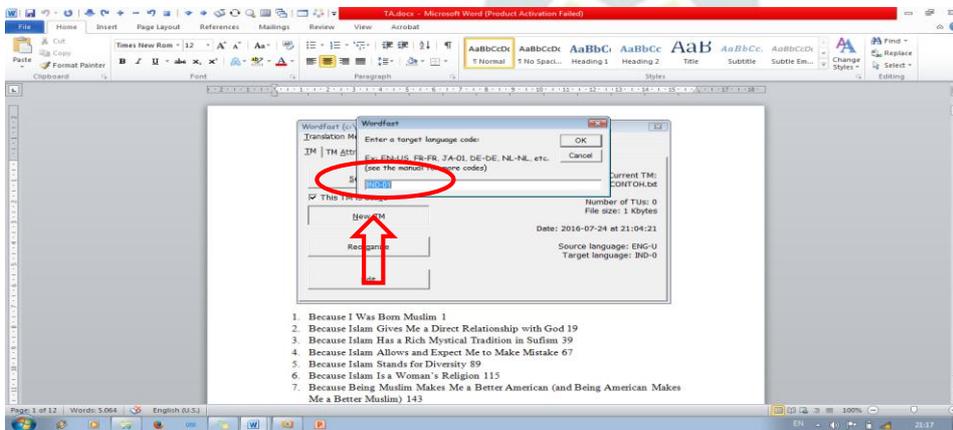
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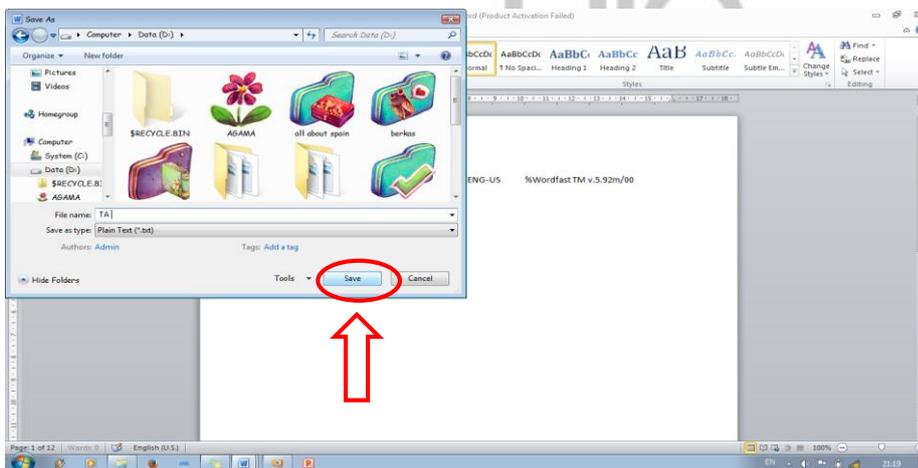
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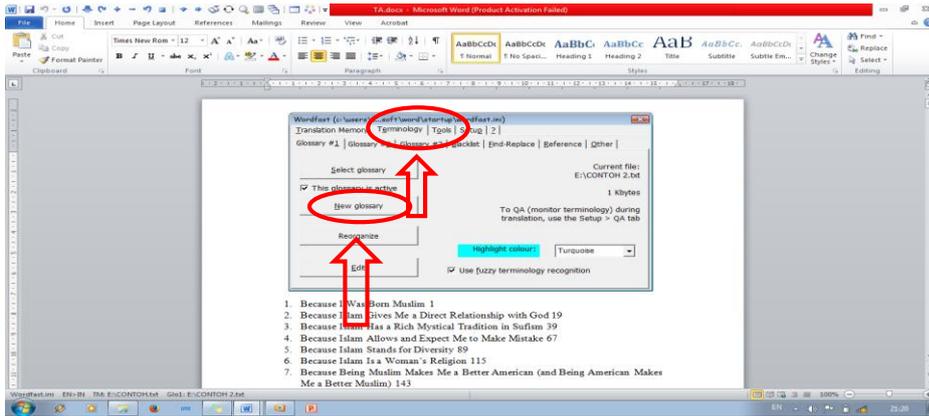
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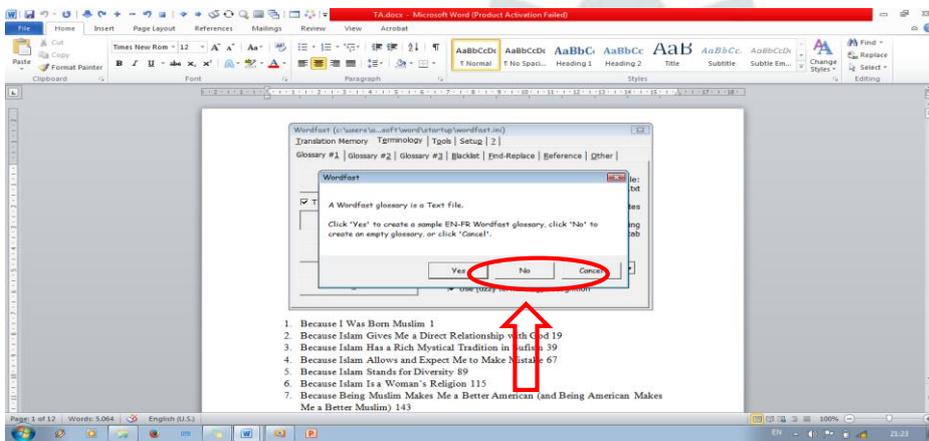
The fifth figure



The sixth figure



The seventh figure



The eight figure