

CHAPTER 1

INTRODUCTION

This chapter presents the background of translation, purpose of translation, significance of translation, method of translation, and process of translation.

1.1 Background of Translation

Translation is transferring information from source language (SL) to an equivalent target language (TL). Manser (1996:441) says, “Translation is the activity of changing something spoken or written into another language” (as cited in khuzainullah.blogspot.com, 2014). So, it means that whatever we are doing with something (e.g. information, idea, thoughts), when changed into another language is called translation. Meanwhile, Larson (1984:1) states that translation consists of studying the lexicon, grammatical structure, communication situation, and cultural context of the SL text, analyzing it in order to determine its meaning, then reconstructing the same meaning using the lexicon and grammatical structure which appropriate in the RL and its cultural context (as cited in khuzainullah.blogspot.com, 2014). Although the translation has a different meaning, the point remains the same, namely, the process of replacing the information without changing the meaning from SL to TL.

Nowadays, many Indonesian people who understand and can speak English, but certainly not all of them. There are many things can be translated, such as books, movies, advertisements, and more. Especially for books, there are

thousands of books in English that have been translated into Indonesian, so that can be read and understood by Indonesians.

Adolescence is a period of individuals' transitions from children to adults. According to Cambridge Advance Learner's Dictionary Third Edition (1995), "Adolescence is the period of time in a person's life when they are developing into an adult." This period of time is characterized by the acceleration of physical, mental, emotional, and social development that take place in the second decade of life.

In this millennial age, rearing adolescent is not easy for parents, most adolescents today are known as deviant, mischievous, and difficult to guide. Adolescents really like new things, they want to get experiences that they have never had.

Therefore parents face many challenges in raising and caring their children today. They play an important role in the formation of a child's personality. The wrong relationship between parents and children is often the cause of adjustment disorders. Consequently, translation and parenting tips can be the solution.

In this final report, the translator translated the book entitled "*THE TRANSLATION of Teen Tips : A Practical Survival Guide for Parents with Kids 11 to 19*" created by Tom McMahon. There are four chapters which is translated by the translator. The content is about tips or useful advices to rear kids 11 to 19 for parents.

The translator chooses this book because the translator was interested and the words are easy enough to understand and to translate. The translator hopes this

translation can be useful to the translator self and the readers to increase the new knowledge.

1.2 Purpose of Translation

There are some purposes of the translation:

1. To practice and add the experience translating the book entitled "*Teen Tips : A Practical Survival Guide for Parents with Kids 11 to 19*", written by Tom McMahon.
2. To know the meaning and the story of the book.
3. To improve the translation skills.
4. To know the methods and procedures of translation.
5. To help people to read this book in Bahasa Indonesia version.

1.3 Significance of Translation

This translation is expected to be a benefit and could be used by the other translators and readers in term of:

1. Theoritically, the final report can show the development of the theories about methods of translation and result of translation.
2. Pratically, the final report can increase their knowledge about methods or translation and can be used as reference for the next study.

Also, this translation can give and add the new knowledge for the readers especially for students of English Program. So, they can translate many books well.

1.4 Methods of Translation

A translator needs methods and procedures to translate a book which can be used. Translation methods need consideration of the target readers, type the text, the purpose of text, and objectives translation of the text. Newmark (1988:81), in his book *A Textbook of Translation*, says that “While translation methods relate to whole texts, translation procedures are used for sentences and the smaller units of language.”

This translation refers to the translation methods by Newmark (1988:45)

1. Word-for-word Translation

The SL word order is preserved and the vocabulary is translated one by one with the most general meaning and out of context.

Example:

SL: I go to school.

TL: *Saya pergi ke sekolah.*

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.

Example:

SL: The thief was sent to the prison.

TL: *Pencuri itu dikirim ke penjara.*

3. Faithful Translation

This method attempts to produce the precise contextual meaning of the original within the constraints of TL grammatical structures.

Example:

SL: Born without arms, he was sent to special schools.

TL: *Karena dilahirkan tanpa lengan. Dia bersekolah di sekolah khusus.*

4. Semantic Translation

Which differs from 'faithful translation' only in as far as it must take more account of the aesthetic value of the SL text.

Example:

SL: He is a good looking.

TL: *Dia laki-laki adalah seorang yang berwajah tampan.*

5. Free Translation

This method produces the TL text without the style, form, or content of the original.

Example:

SL: How they live on what he makes?

TL: *Bagaimana mereka dapat hidup dengan penghasilannya?*

6. Adaptation

This method is the freest of translation. It is frequently used for plays (comedies) and poetry; the themes, characters, plots are

usually preserved; the SL culture is converted to the TL culture and the text rewritten.

Example:

SL: Take a bath

TL: *Mandi*

7. Idiomatic Translation

It reproduces the ‘message’ of the original but tends to distort nuances of meaning by preferring colloquialism and idioms where these do not exist in the SL.

Example:

SL: He is a thief.

TL: *Dia panjang tangan.*

8. Communicative Translation

This method attempts to render the exact contextual meaning of the original in such way that both content and language are readily acceptable and comprehensible to the readership.

Example:

SL: Please do not litter

TL: *Jangan buang sampah sembarangan.*

In *Comparative Stylistics of French and English: a methodology for translation* Vinay and Darbelnet (1995:31) write that there were seven main translation procedures, as follows:

1. Borrowing: the simplest of translation, the idea of taking the word from the source language (SL) and maintaining it in the target language (TL).
2. Calque: Calque transferred the source language to target language but in a literal translation.
3. Literal translation: The most common language that used in translation. If the literal translation does not possible, oblique translation must be used.
4. Transposition: the replacing word without changing the meaning of the message.
5. Modulation: the variation that obtained by a change in the point of view. This is used when the translation result unsuitable.
6. Equivalence: this is used when one text and same situation can be repeatedly by two texts using different stylistic and structural method.
7. Adaptation: this is changing the cultural reference in source language (SL) if there is no found in culture of target language (TL).

1.5 Process of Translation

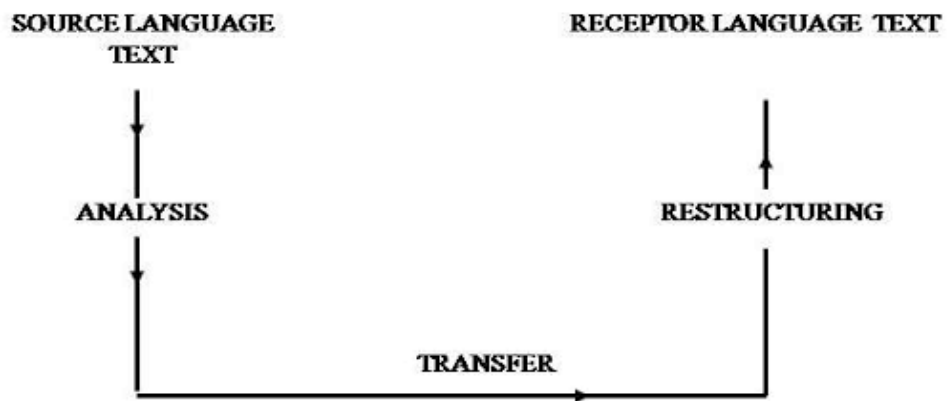
The process of translation is an activity of translating the text into the TL with some certain steps which is done by a translator. According to Djuharie (2004:13)

in *Techniques and Guide Translating English-Indonesian*, “Translation process is a series of actions in which the translator devote their knowledge, skills, abilities, and his habit to divert message from SL to the TL.” So, it could be said that process of translating is stages in transferring the meaning with a series of actions. Nida and Taber (1982:33) state the translation process in three stages, there are analysis, transfer and restructuring.

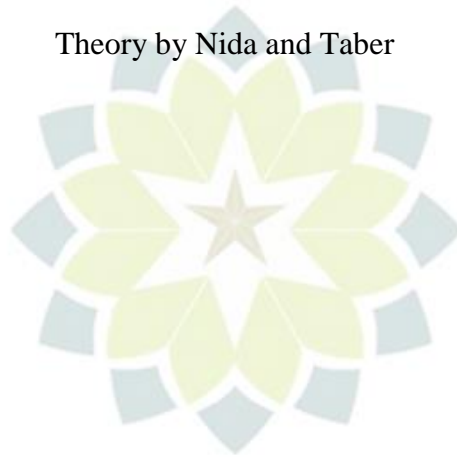
The first stage is Analysis, where the grammatical relationships, meanings of each words and the combination of words are analyzed, reviewed and searched. A translator should note down any lexical items which seems to be the key words. These will be words which are crucial to an understanding of the text.

The second stage is Transfer, a process of going from the semantic structure analysis to the initial draft of the translation. This stage takes place in the mind of a translator. He or She will find a lexical equivalent for the material of the source language and culture (in the first stage).

The final stage is restructuring, where a translator reveals the material that has been processed at the first and the second stages so that gives a complete ‘closest natural equivalent’ translation to the readers.



Theory by Nida and Taber



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