

CHAPTER I

INTRODUCTION

1.1 Background of Translation

There are some definitions of translation. Nida states that translation consist of reproducing in the receptor language the closest natural equivalence of the source language message, first in terms of meaning and secondly in terms of style. Newmark in Rudi Hartono states that translation is rendering the meaning of a text into another language in the way that the author intended the text. Catford (1965:20) Translation as the replacement of textual material in one language by equivalent textual material in another language. Bell (1993:5) Translation is the expression in a certain language preserving semantic and stylistic equivalences. Larson (1998:3) Translation consists of transferring the meaning of the source language into the receptor language. Translation has two types. There are translation and interpreting. States that translation is rendering the meaning of a text into another language in the way that the author intended the text. Nolan (2005:2) interpretation can be defined in a nutshell as conveying understanding. Basically the translation is to translate from source language (SL) into target language (TL) in order to understand.

There are several types of translations. Several types of translations are found because of the difference and similarity of the source structure, the different types of texts to be translated and the various translation purposes. Newmark states that the translation method is related to the whole text, the translation procedure used for the sentence and the smaller unit of language. Roman Jakobson in Hatim and Munday makes a very important distinction between three types of written translation:1)Intralingual translation, translation within the same language, which can involve rewording or paraphrase, 2) Interlingual translation, translation from one language to another,3)Intersemiotic translation, translation

of the verbal sign by non verbal sign for example music or image. Translation is needed in any field, example; Cooperation between countries, translating novels or books, etc.

1.2 Significance of Translation

Theoretically, it knows about translation theory of Newmark and Nida. Therefore the translation result is better. Practically, that the purpose of English Vocational is to make the students are able in translation. It can give knowledge to people that are writer, students and etc. therefore, the translation result can be a motivation, especially for writer and generally for all students of English Vocational, therefore our English translation skill is more perfect. This translation has some significance for both translator and reader, because for the translator can improve knowledge about translation and more insight in translating. Then, way to translate and methods of translate and add many vocabularies. As well as for a reader, they can know content of history.



1.3 Purpose of Translation

- To reproduce the various types of text-including religious, literary, scientific, and philosophical texts in other languages and thus making them available to a wider readership.
- The readers can understand about content on the book.

1.4 Process of Translation

The first stage is analysis, translator analyzes about grammatical relationship and meaning of the word. In the transfer stage, translator analyzes material of source language and target language that is transferred base on the mind of translator. The material that has analyzed (X) is transferred to receptor text (Y), and then it is restructured to make final message that is acceptable in receptor language. There are types of equivalence defined by Nida, which are also called two basic orientations of translation;

1. Formal correspondence

It focuses attention on the message itself, in both of form and content. Once is concerned that the message in the receptor language should match as closely as possible the different elements in the source language.

2. Dynamic equivalence

It is the principle equivalent effect, where the relationship between receptor and message should be substantially the same as that which existed between the original receptor and the message. The goal of the dynamic equivalence is seeking the closest natural equivalent to the source message. This receptor oriented approach considers adaptations of grammar, of lexicon, and of cultural reference to be essential in order to achieve naturalness.

1.5 Method of Translation

Newmark (1988) mentions the difference between translation methods and translation procedures. He writes that, "[w]hile translation methods relate to whole texts, translation

procedures are used for sentences and the smaller units of language" (p.81). He goes on to refer to the following methods of translation:

1. Word-for-word translation: in which the SL word order is preserved and the words translated singly by their most common meanings, out of context.

SL: You are a beautiful girl in the world

TL: Anda adalah seorang cantik di dunia

2. Literal translation: in which the SL grammatical constructions are converted to their nearest TL equivalents, but the lexical words are again translated singly, out of context.

SL: I am a stupid student

TL: Saya adalah seorang mahasiswa yang bodoh

3. Faithful translation: it attempts to produce the precise contextual meaning of the original within the constraints of the TL grammatical structures.

SL: Mr. Bean is too smart in knowing something

TL: Tuan Bean sangat pintar dalam mengetahui sesuatu

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.

SL: He is a bad egg

TL: Dia (laki-laki) merupakan seorang yang suka sekali berbuat jahat

5. Adaptation: which is the freest form of translation, and is used mainly for plays (comedies) and poetry; the themes, characters, plots are usually preserved, the SL culture is converted to the TL culture and the text is rewritten.

SL: As white as snow

TL: Seputih kapas

6. Free translation: it produces the TL text without the style, form, or content of the original.

SL: The trees in the forest

TL: Pohon-pohon yang tumbuh di hutan

7. Idiomatic translation: it 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.

SL: Excuse me?

TL: Maaf, apa maksud Anda?

8. Communicative translation: it 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 (1988b: 45-47).

According to Fawcett (1997), there are eight methods or techniques of translation:

1. Borrowing

This means taking words straight into another language. For example:

SL: Bank

TL: Bank

Therefore, this technique

2. Calque

Is a phrase borrowed from another language and translated literally word-for-word.

For example:

SL: Fit and proper test

TL: Uji kelayakan dan kepatutan

3. Literal Translation

It is a word-for-word translation that can be used in some languages depending on sentence structure. For example:

SL: Learning English is very easy

TL: Belajar bahasa Inggris sangat mudah

4. Transposition

This is the process where parts of speech change their sequence when they are translated (a shift of word class). For example:

SL: However many of us do not know the tower's past history on why it is built.

TL: Bagaimanapun, banyak yang tidak tahu kisah dibalik dibangunnya menara ini.

5. Modulation

Modulation consists of using a phrase that is different in the source and target language to convey the same idea. For example:

SL: I broke my leg

TL: kakiku patah

6. Equivalence

It expresses something in a completely different way, for example when translating idioms or advertising slogans. For example:

SL: don't cry over spoiled milk

TL: nasi sudah menjadi bubur

7. Adaptation

Adaptation occurs when something specific to one language culture is expressed in a totally different way that is familiar or appropriate to another language culture. For example:

SL: As white as snow

TL: Seputih kapas

8. Compensation

Compensation can be used when something cannot be translated, and the meaning that is lost is expressed somewhere else in the translated text. For example:

SL: You

TL: Anda, Kamu