

# CHAPTER I

## INTRODUCTION

This chapter presents background of translation, Purpose of Translation, Significance of Translation and Method of Translation.

### 1.1 Background of Translation

Language is a human communication system used by particular society or country to express what is in their mind and feeling. According to Oxford Advanced Learner's Dictionary sixth edition (2000) "Language is the system of communication in speech and writing that is used by people of a particular country". Language is important in human life, without language people can't communicate with others. There are many languages used in the world, one of them is English which is recognized as an international language. Although English is an international language, sometimes people have difficulties to understand the meaning of the language. One of methods to understand a foreign language is translation.

According to Catford (1969) translation is "the replacement of textual material in one language (SL) by equivalent textual material in another language (TL)". Thus, translation is a process of transferring messages from the source language into the target language with the

accuracy of the messages, legibility and the acceptance that produce good quality of translation.

Translation is related to culture which is underlying both source language (SL) and target language (TL). It is because language is an inseparable part of the native speaker's culture. Hence translation is not only a process of transferring messages between particular languages but also the culture.

This paper as the final report for the writer that takes translation as the main activity. The book to translate is entitled "*My Master is My Self*" which contains the compelling story of one man's single-hearted dedication to the discovery of the truth and the profound spiritual realization that irrevocably transformed his life. It begins with an intimate account of the meeting between Andrew Cohen and the then little known Indian teacher H.W.L. Poonja, which catapulted the author into an explosive spiritual awakening. As this extraordinary love story between teacher and student unfolds, the diaries and letters that compose this book go on to chronicle the events that ensued in Andrew's life during the next three years, describing the evolution of his understanding and how his own teaching began.

The writer is interested to translate the book because it contains about spirituality, motivation and culture which is based on the explanation above known as a complicated problem for translator. The book is written

in English, but the setting of the story is in India and there are many terms of Indian culture that according to the writer it is challenging to translate.

## 1.2 Purpose of Translation

The translation of the book entitled “*My Master is My Self*” has personal (writer) and practical (readers) purposes :

1. The personal (writer) purposes of the book translation are to increase knowledge, to apply methods, processes, and steps of translation, to enrich new vocabularies that exist in the “*My Master is My Self*” book, and to get diploma degree in English Vocational Program.
2. The practical (readers) purposes are to help readers understand the content of this book in Indonesian version.

## 1.3 Significance of Translation

1. Theoretically, the translation project will show the development of the theories about the translation strategies and translation process.
2. Practically, the translation project can help the other writers and students of English Vocational program to increase knowledge about the translation strategies and translation process. This is also practically useful as a reference for them.

## **1.4 Method of Translation**

Translation is a process of transferring messages from the source language into the target language with the accuracy of the messages, legibility and the acceptance that produce good quality of translation. According to Newmark(1988:5) Translation is rendering the meaning of a text into another language in the way that author intended the text". He classifies the method translation into eight types

### **1.4.1 Word-for-word translation**

This method 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, (988:45-46).

### **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(988:46).

### **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. 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 (1988:46)

### **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. (1988:46)

### **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. (1988:46)

#### **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 Interlingual translation, often prolix and pretentious, and not translation at all. (1988:46-47)

#### **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. (1988:47)

#### **1.4.8 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 (1988:47).

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