CHAPTER I

INTRODUCTION

1.1 Background of Translation

In this century, people's idea is always developing and always want to tell his/her idea to be something. One of the some way to tell his/her ideas is a text. But, to understanding the text is the major problem because the language in this world are various, language is a way and a tool to make communications. The language on the text must be understand by the reader and the one of methods to understand a text is translation. According to Oxford Advanced Learner's Dictionary International Student's Edition (2010) "Translation is the process of changing something that is written or spoken into another language".

According to Levy (in Djuharie, 2013:11) "translation is a creative process that always give the freedom and choice to the translator to find the same message and/or statement in another language." From this statement, the translator has a big opportunity and significance in developing his/her creativity and habbit.

Besides that, a good translation has some characteristics, there are accurate, acceptable and readable. But a good translation with its characteristics is not enough, the translation have to be connecting the word with the culture where the language belongs to. This opinion is supported by Newmark (1988:94) by stating that frequently where there is cultural focus, there is translation problem due to the cultural 'gap' or 'distance' between SL and TL.

In this final assignment, the writer translated the book entitled "What I Wish I had Known" choosen by writer to get that purpose. The writer interested with this book

because the book is simply good, easy to understand, readable and contains a lot of motivations. The book is presented for adolescents.

The writer thinks that everyone has a big dream and a big plan in his/her life. Some people live his/her life following people and taking their choices as his/hers. But if you do this you must change your mind, you must live your life with your dream, a dream that's totally your own, and you have to work hard to get it. To achieve success, you need to do two things: to work hard and to dream. To achieve something, anything you should be willing to work hard for it.

The writer hopes that the result of translation could give more motivations about dream and plan.

1.2 Purpose of Translation

The followings are some purposes this translation

1. To improve the translation skill.
2. To increase knowledge about method, process and identify the steps of translation.
3. To help Indonesians readers be able to read the book in Indonesian version.
4. To know about someone's life and plan.
5. To give information about the lessons you learned in your 20s.

1.3 Significance of Translation

In this translation, it is expected that it can be benefitial to the readers in translation terms of:

1. Theoritically, the report can show the development about the theory of translation that the writer learned, and to know the result of translation.

2. Practically, the report can be useful to know the contents of the book entitled What I Wish I Had Known, the readers can get some benefits from the book, so they can plan the future.

1.4 Translation procedures, strategies and methods

1.4.1 Translation Procedures

The translating procedures, as depicted by Nida (1964) are as follow:

a. Technical procedures:

    1. Analysis of the source and target languages;

    2. Through study of the source language text before making attempts translate it;

    3. Making judgments of the semantic and syntactic approximations.

b. Organizational procedures

Constant reevaluation of the attempt made; contrasting it with the existing available translations of the same text done by other translators, and checking the text's communicative effectiveness by asking the target language readers to evaluate its accuracy and effectiveness and studying their reactions.

1.4.2 Translation Strategies

Krings (1986:18) defines translation strategy as "translator's potentially conscious plans for solving concrete translation problems in the framework of a concrete translation task," and Seguinot (1989) believes that there are at least three global strategies employed by the translators:

a. Translating without interruption for as long as possible;

b. Correcting surface errors immediately;

c. Leaving the monitoring for qualitative or stylistic errors in the text to the revision stage.

Moreover, Loescher (1991:8) defines translation strategy as "a potentially conscious procedure for solving a problem faced in translating a text, or any segment of it." As it is stated in this definition, the notion of consciousness is significant in distinguishing strategies which are used by the learners or translators. In this regard, Cohen (1998:4) asserts that "the element of consciousness is what distinguishes strategies from these processes that are not strategic."

1.4.3 Translation Methods

Newmark (1988b) 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 following methods of translation:

a. **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.

Example:

SL : I have a pen.

TL : *Aku punya sebuah pulpen.*

b. **Literal translation**

In which the SL grammatical constructions are converted to the nearest TL equivalents, but the lexical words are again translated singly, out of context.

Example:

SL   : Killing two birds with one stone.

TL Literal Translation: *Membunuh dua burung dengan satu batu.*

TL Idiomatic Translation: *Sambil menyelam minum air.*

c. **Faithful translation**

It attempts to produce 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 deviation from SL norms.

Example:

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

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

d. **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   : I now understand why at times others deem our littlebubble impenetrable.

TL : Sekarang aku mengerti mengapa pada saat itu yang lainnya menganggap komunitas kami tidak dapat dimasuki.

e. **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.

Example:

SL : As white as **snow.**

TL : *Seputih kapas.*

f. **Free translation**

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

Example:

SL : The lunch you eat alone.

TL : *Makan siang sendirian.*

g. **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.

Example:

SL : I almost dropped my jaw.

TL : *Aku ternganga.*

h. 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).

Example:

SL : Keep away from children!

TL : *Jauhkan dari jangkauan anak-anak!*

Newmark (1991:10-12) writes of a continuum existing between "semantic" and "communicative" translation. Any translation can be "more, or less semantic—more, or less, communicative—even a particular section or sentence can be treated more communicatively or less semantically." Both seek an "equivalent effect." Zhongying (1994: 97), who prefers literal translation to free translation, writes that, "[i]n China, it is agreed by many that one should translate literally, if possible, or appeal to free translation."