

CHAPTER I

INTRODUCTION

1.1 Background of Translating

Language is a means of human communication. This media has an important way for human's life, because people express their feelings with word either spoken or written. One of the interesting problems in language is linguistic case to understand the meaning of language. It is supposed to be interesting because sometimes people have many difficulties to understand the meaning of language.

English, as one of the global languages, plays a very dominant role in the worldwide education recognized as an international language that is hard to understand, especially for foreign learners. It also used in communication, science, business, aviation, entertainment and diplomacy. Not only used to speak, but English also used to write. Therefore, the translation of written English text is very important to help the people who cannot speak English, so that they can understand the meaning of the text.

Translation is an effort to divert messages from one source language (SL) to target language (TL). Therefore, we cannot see the translation only as attempt to replace the text from one language into another language. Whereas proposed by Nida and Teber (1974:11) that the translation, "consist in reproducing in the receptor language message, first in terms of meaning and secondly in terms of style."

In fact, the author found many difficulties in translation process, because translating is not an easy job. One of them is translating a novel. Translating a novel started from vocabulary and diction because, choosing the word is one of the difficulties on translating because of the differences of culture. According to Widyamartyan(1989:9), “a translator needs a skill in mastery of theory and practice.” When the translator translated, he does not only change the language but also looks for the equivalent term in text. Nowadays many novels are translated, but not all of them have a good translation. That is why produce a good translation is very important because the good translator can make the text easier to understand by the reader.

Based on the elaborations above the writer is interested in translating one of the most famous classic novels entitled *Shining Windows* by *Kathleen Norris*. The writer chose that novel because I like to read novels so I don't feel burdened by this task. and I chose "Shinning windows" because in this book there are good moral values that can be applied in the lives of readers.

Translating a short story of a novel is challenging because it deals with not only the way how to translate the text but also how to find the meaning because of the different culture. It is interesting when the translation methods are applied and whether the meaning is really transferred from the SL into TL.

1.2 Purpose of Translating

This final report is undertaken to fulfill the requirement in finishing Diploma 3 of English Vocational program. Besides that, the writer also makes some purposes as follows:

1. To improve the translation skill as a student translator.
2. To find out the proper method for translating the book.
3. To know the translation process of this book.

1.3 Significance of Translating

This final report has some benefits both theoretically and practically, as follows:

1.3.1 Theoretical Significances

- a. It can show the development of the theories about the methods of translation, the process of translation and the result of translation.
- b. It can be useful for the additional information about the contents of the book entitled *Shinning Windows*, so the writer and the readers will increase their vocabularies in the novel.

1.3.2 Practical Significances

- a. It can be useful for the student of english vocational program to increase knowledge about th strategy, method and process of translation.
- b. It can be useful for the other student translator as additional studying material of translation.
- c. It can be useful for the translation association as additional reference and information.

1.4 Theory of Translation

Translation is the communication of the meaning of a source-language text by means of an equivalent target-language text. The English language draws a terminological distinction (not all languages do) between translating (a written text) and interpreting (oral or sign-language communication between users of different languages); under this distinction, translation can begin only after the appearance of writing within a language community.

A translator always risks inadvertently introducing source-language words, grammar, or syntax into the target-language rendering. On the other hand, such "spill-overs" have sometimes imported useful source-language calques and loanwords that have enriched target languages. Translators, including early translators of sacred texts, have helped shape the very languages into which they have translated.

Because of the laboriousness of the translation process, since the 1940s efforts have been made, with varying degrees of success, to automate

translation or to mechanically aid the human translator. More recently, the rise of the Internet has fostered a world-wide market for translation services and has facilitated "language localization".

1.5 Method of Translation

Newmark (1988: 45-47), “uses eight terms in his classification. They are word-for-word, literal, faithful, semantic, communicative, idiomatic, free, and adaptation that divided into two scopes –the methods closest to the source language and the methods closest to the target language.” He put them in the form of a flattened V diagram as follows:

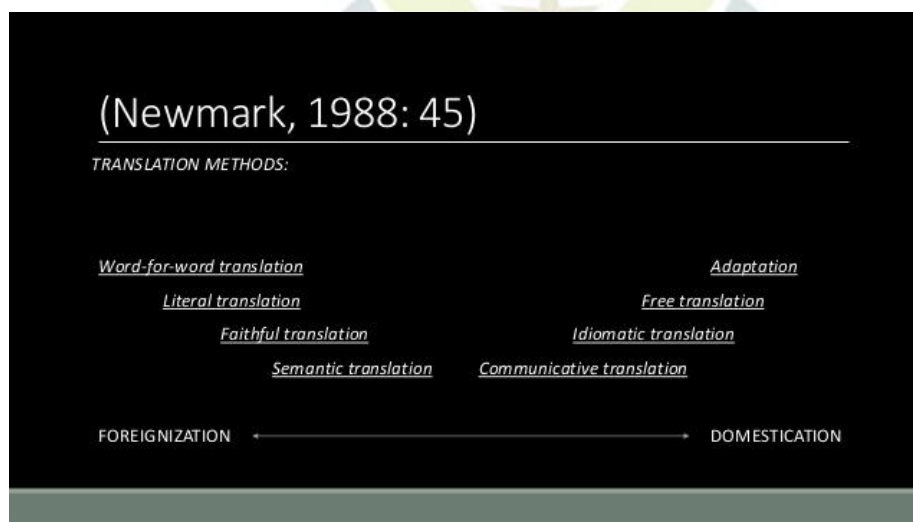


Figure 1.1 *Methods of Translation (Newmark, 1988:45)*

<https://www.slideshare.net/dzakijabbarmahdi7/03-translation-strategies>

(1) According to V diagram by Newmark above, here the explanations of those:

a. Word-for-word Translation.

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 construe a difficult text as a pre-translation process.

For example:

SL: Times were prosperous.

TL: *Masa itu makmur.*

b. Literal Translation.

The SL grammatical forms are converted to their nearest target language equivalent. However, the lexical words are translated out of context.

For example:

SL: Look, little guy, you-all shouldn't be doing that.

TL: *Lihat, anak kecil, kamu semua seharusnya tidak berbuat seperti itu.*

c. Faithful Translation.

This method tries to reproduce the precise contextual meaning of the original within the constraint of the TL grammatical structures. It transfers cultural words and faithfully follows the SL grammatical forms.

For example:

SL: Ben is too well aware that he is naughty.

TL: *Ben menyadari terlalu baik bahwa ia nakal.*

d. Semantic Translation.

This method concerns the aesthetic value-that is the beautiful and natural sound-of the SL text. In addition, the method compromises on an appropriate meaning. So, that no assonance, or repetition jars in the translation.

For example:

SL: He is a book-worm.

TL: *Dia adalah seorang yang suka sekali membaca.*

(2) The methods closest to the target language:

a. Free Translation.

Free translation is the translation, which is not, bonded structure and manner.

For example:

SL: German Lessons, Will! Five dollars a week!

TL: *Pelajaran bahasa German Will! Tarif yang harus dibayar adalah lima dollar seminggu!*

b. Adaptation.

This method is the freest form of translation. It is frequently used for plays (comedies) and poetry.

For example:

SL: He is a bookworm.

TL: *Dia seorang yang kutu buku.* (page 19)

c. Idiomatic Translation.

Idiomatic translation reproduces the message of the source text but tend to distort nuances of meaning by preferring colloquialisms and idioms.

For example:

SL: You're cheery mood.

TL: *Kamu kelihatan ceria.*

d. Communicative translation.

This method 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.

For example:

SL: After all, Mrs. Vin Schwerin was his secretary.

TL: *Lagipula, nyonya Vin Schwerin adalah sekretarisnyanya.*

1.6 Strategies of Translation

Vinay and Darbelnet are the pioneers in translation procedure. They present the procedures as a description of the ways open to the translator in the translation process. Nevertheless, the procedures, as they are presented, do not refer to the process followed by the translator, but to the final result. This theory also goes to translation technique. Molina and Albir (2002:509) defined “translation techniques as procedures to analyze and classify how translation equivalence works”. It affects only the micro unit of text and the result of the translation. From these explanations, it is clear that translation procedure and translation technique refer to the same idea. Vinay and Dalbernet (in Hatim and Munday (2004:148) introduce several procedures in translation which are divided into two strategies; direct and oblique translation. Direct or literal translation is used when a source language message can be transferred perfectly into a target language message. This strategy consists of three procedures:

1. Borrowing

Borrowing is the simplest of all translation procedures. We can say that this task refers to a case where a word or an expression is taken from the source language and used in the target language, but it in a

‘naturalized’ form, that is, it is made to conform the rules of grammar or pronunciation of the target language. Borrowing in translation is not always justified by lexical gap in the target language, but it can mainly be used as a way to preserve the local color of the word, or be used out of fear from losing some of the semiotic aspects and cultural aspects of the word if it is translated. For examples, borrowing with no change in form and meaning (pure loanwords):

Email = email

Dollar = dollar

internet = internet

2. Calque

A calque is a special kind of borrowing whereby a language borrows an expression from another, but then translates literally each of its elements. Calque, where the source language expression is literally transferred to the target language, such as pen name, is translated into Indonesian as nama pena. Pen means pena and name means nama. Another example, blueprint is translated into Indonesian as cetak biru. The word blue is translated into biru and print into cetak.

3. Literal

Translation literal, or word for word, translation is the direct transfer of a SL text into a grammatically and idiomatically appropriate target language text in which the translator’s task is limited to observing the adherence to the linguistic servitudes of the target language. In

principle, a literal translation is a unique solution reversible and complete in itself. The translation does not need to make any change other than the obvious one, like those concerning grammatical concord or inflectional endings. For example, English ‘where are you?’ is translated into Bahasa ‘dimana kamu?’. This procedure is most commonly found in translation between closely related languages, especially those having a similar culture. Another examples, network jaringan monitor layar wireless nirkabel On the other hand, the oblique translation is used when a source language text cannot be directly translated without the semantic or lexical changes in a target language text. This strategy consists of four procedures:

a. Transposition

Transposition is a change of sequence of parts of speech with another without changing the meaning of the message. The change of sequence also can be followed by the change of word class, the change from singular to plural and others. This change can occur because the source language and the target language have the different grammatical structure, for example big house is translated into rumah besar in Indonesian.

b. Modulation

Modulation is a variation of the form of the message, obtained by a change in the point of view. This change can be justified when, although a literal, or even transposed, translation

results in a grammatically correct utterance. It is considered unsuitable, unidiomatic or awkward in the target language. To make it natural, modulation needs to be applied as can be seen in the examples below:

It isn't expensive = harganya murah

It is not possible to do = ini mustahil

c. Equivalence

Vinay and Dalbarnet use this term to refer to the cases where languages describe the same situation by the different stylistic or structural means. The classical example of equivalence is given by a reaction of an amateur who accidentally hits his finger with hammer: if he were a French, his cry of pain would be transcribed as, aie, but he is an English, and the expression would be interpreted as ouch, and if he were an Indonesian, he would say aduh. Another striking case of equivalences are the many onomatopoeias of animal sounds, for example:

cock-a-doodle-do (English) = kukuruyuk (Indonesian)

miaou (English) = meong (Indonesian)

groaarr (English) = auumm (Indonesian)

d. Adaptation

With this last procedure, we reach the extreme limit of translation; it is used in those cases where the type of situation being referred to by the source language's message is unknown in the target language culture. Adaptation can be described as a special

kind of equivalence, a situational equivalence. Cultural equivalent is transferring a source language cultural word into target language cultural word (Newmark, 1988:82). In this procedure, the situation to which the message refers does not exist in the target language and must be created by reference to a new situation which has quite similar concept. This procedure is usually applied in the translation of book and film's titles, for example kung fu in Chinese is translated into silat in Indonesian.

