CHAPTER I

INTRODUCTION

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

1.1 Backround of Translation

Translation is transferring the meaning and message from SL (source lnguage) to TL (target language). According to Mc. Guire (in englishindo, 1980:2), translation is rendering of a source language (SL) text into the target language (TL) so as to ensure that (1) the surface meaning of the two will be approximately similar and (2) the structure of the SL will be preserved as closely as possible, but not so closely that the TL Structures will be seriously distorted.

In translation, there are translator and translating. Translator is a person who job is translating words or sentences from one language to another one. Translating is the expression in another language (or target language) of what has been expressed in another, source language, preserving semantic and stylistic equivalences. (Roger in Amirah, 1993:5).

In this paper, the writer translated seven chapters of the book entitled "Management Thoughts For the Family" namely Manage Yourself to Think Beyond Boundaries, Can You Manage Your Wife To Be Over 60 Per Cent Happy?, How To Manage Your Son Into an Asset?, How To Manage Your Daughter As a Source Of Happiness?, Can You Manage Your Children To Be Proud Of You?, How To Extract Happiness From Life?, and Can You Manage Your Family

Business To Inspire and Motivate You?. In the Seven chapters of the book contain a story behind the successful of Family Business.

The writer chooses this book because she was interested to all of about Family. She hopes this translation can give new knowledge to the writer, the readers and those who are married. Because this book is very important for families to make their families happier and better. This book explains how to think beyond limits, how to educate children properly and truly, how to make a wife happy, how to make children proud of us, how looking for happiness in the family, and how to manage Family Business that inspires and motivates us

1.2 Purpose of Translation

In line with the background of the study, the purposes of translation are conducted as follows:

1. To fulfill a final report of D3 English Vocational Program
2. To know the writer's skill and knowledge in translation.
3. To give information about Family.
4. To understand the content of chapter Manage Yourself to Think Beyond Boundaries, Can You Manage Your Wife To Be Over 60 Per Cent Happy?, How To Manage Your Son Into an Asset?, How To Manage Your Daughter As a Source Of Happiness?, Can You Manage Your Children To Be Proud Of You?, How To Extract Happiness From Life?, and Can You Manage Your Family Business To Inspire and Motivate You?
5. To know the methods of translation used in the book.

1.3 Significance of Translation

This translation projects is expected to useful and helpful for the readers. It can help the student of English Program in translating a book, to make family happy, to help parents to manage children to be successful, and to help families to manage family business that are inspire and motivate.

1.4 Process of Translation

Translation process is levels that must be passed by translator to result of translation products. Tjandra (in Nurina, 2005:40) divides translation process into three levels, there are: (1)   analysis of the message in SL:(2) transfer; and (3) restructure message to TL.

This process is explained in the following figure:

Source Language

Target Language

Analysis

Reconstruction

Transfer
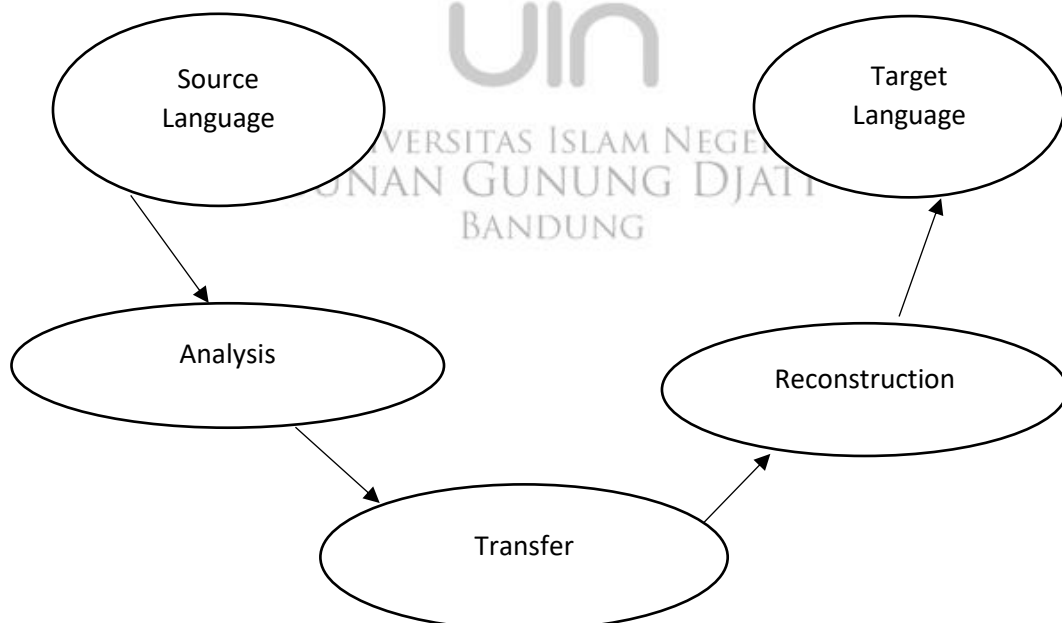
Gambar 1.1 Proses Penerjemahan Nida dan Taber

According to Newmark (in Fatimah, 1998:19), his description of translating procedures is operational. It begins with choosing a method of approach. Secondly, when we are translating, we translate with four levels more or less consciously in mind: (1) the SL text level, the level of language, where we begin and which we continually (but not continuously) go back to: (2) the referential level, the level of objects and events, real or imaginary, which we progressively have to visualize and build up, and which is an essential part, first of the comprehension, then of the reproduction process; (3) the cohesive level, which is more general, and grammatical, which trace the train of thought, the feeling tone (positive or negative) and the various presupposition of the SL text.This level encompasses both comprehension and reproduction: it is presents an overall picture, to which we may have to adjust the language level; (4) the level of naturalness, of common language appropriate to the writer or to the speaker in a certain situation.

In the process of translation there are some stages that the translator have to do to be able produce a good translation. The translator to get analyze the content of grammar and meaning from word and combination to get understanding of message what was extended in the text. A good way to end the translation process is often with a discussion between the translators and the expert on the subject matter.

1.5 Method of Translation

In general, the purpose of translation is delivering well and apropriately a messege from a source language text into target language text. So in order to fullfill

it the translator needs a techniques, procedures or methods. In this case Newmark mentions eight methods of translation.

1.   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 to construe a difficult text as a pretranslation process. (Newmark, in Nursolihat,1988:45).

For example:

SL: I love you forever.

TL: *Aku mencintai kamu selamanya.*

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. (Newmark in Nursolihat, 1988:46).

For example:

SL: The Sooner or the later the weather will change

TL: *Lebih cepat atau lebih lambat cuaca akan berubah.*

3.   **Faithful Translation**

A faithful translation attempts to reproduce 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 '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.(Newmark in Nursolihat, 1988:46).

For example:

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

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

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 sound) of the SL text, compromising on 'meaning' where appropriate so that no assonance, word-play or repetition jars in the finished version. Further, it may translate less

important cultural words by culturally neutral third or functional terms but not by cultural equivalents - *une nonne repassant un corporal* may become 'a nun ironing a corporal cloth' - and it may make other small concessions to the readership. The distinction between 'faithful' and 'semantic' translation is that the first is uncompromising and dogmatic, while the second is more flexible, admits the creative exception to 100% fidelity and allows for the translator's intuitive empathy with the original. (Newmark in Nursolihat,1988:46).

For example:

SL: Mathematics is a piece of cake

TL: *Matematika itu mudah*

5.   Adaptation

This is the 'freest' form of translation. It is used mainly for plays (comedies) andpoetry; the themes, characters, plots are usually preserved, the SL culture convertedto the TL culture and the text rewritten. The deplorable practice of having aplay or poem literally translated and then rewritten by an established dramatist orpoet has produced many poor adaptations, but other adaptations have 'rescued'period plays (Newmark in Nursolihat, 1988:46).

For example:

SL: Like father like son

TL: *Buah jatuh tidak jauh dari pohonnya*

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, also-called 'intralingual translation', often prolix and pretentious, and not translation at all. (Newmark in Nursolihat, 1988: 46)

For example:

SL: The flowers in the garden.

TL: *Bunga-bunga yang tumbuh di kebun.*

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. (Authorities as diverse as Seleskovitch and Stuart Gilbert tend to this form of lively, 'natural' translation.)(Newmark in Siti, 1988:47)

For example:

SL: He is a thief.

TL: *Dia panjang tangan.*

8.   **Communicative Translation**

Communicative translation 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.(Newmark in Siti, 1988:47)

For example:

SL: What do you mean?

TL: *Maksud lo?*