

CHAPTER I

INTRODUCTION

Chapter I is an introduction. It consists of background of translation, purpose of translation, significance of translation, and theory of translation.

1.1 Background of Translating *Does My Child Have Autism?*

Language is a tool used to communicate by people in every profession, business etc. As in *Cambridge Dictionary* language is “ A system of communication consisting of sounds, words and grammar, or system of communication used by the people of a particular country of profession.” The description above states that the language is a system to communicate that is very important which consists of sounds, words and grammar that used by people in every countries. Other than that, the function of language has other features that is characteristics of each country, culture, knowledge and united the differences of the world.

In modernization era, language is developing and used in every field such as business, education, job and in daily activities. Than, the language is also used to connect every people in the world to know more about everything that can be useful. In addition, diversity in unity, culture, people, and language has important role in language changed, so we need other tool to connect a language into another language along with the cultures, and one of the way that can be used is translation which is important to unite the differences.

Translation is a process of transferring text of the language into another language without changing the meaning. As in Newmark book (1988:5) in his book entitled *A Textbook of Translation* translation is “renderring the meaning of the text into another language in the way that the author intended the text.” Acorrding to that description, translation is a transferring meaning of the text into another language that appropriate with the way that the author intended.

So many kinds of profession and business in the world collaborate with foreign countries to increase and expand the business. With these modernization era the translators really need to speed up for business and make relationship close with others countries. So then, the translators are very important for people in the world to translate every kind texts that are useful to others.

The kinds of texts that are usually translated by translator is magazines, documents, newspaper, speech, academic texts, etc. The book entitled “*Does My Child Have Autism?*” that the writer translated is kind of academic texts. So, the reason why the writer chooses this is book to translate because it is interesting book and it is the first for the writer to translate a book like this. The book describes about autism that happenes to children and helps to give a solution to every parents that experience to this disorder. Meanwhile, for the writer this book is so good to be explored and all knowledge that the writer gets is important.

1.2 Purpose of Translating *Does My Child Have Autism?*

Based on the background above, the writer identifies the purpose of this translation. There are:

1. To know about the content of autism in this book.
2. To find some methods which are appropriate used to translate this book.
3. To increase the knowledge about autism.
4. To help the readers understand the contents of the book in Bahasa.

1.3 Significance of Translating *Does My Child Have Autism?*

There are some significances in this translation, theoretically and practically:

1. Theoretically, to increase the readers understand more about methode of translation and also to increase and enrich knowledge about translation.
2. Practically, to give a solution to translator and readers in particular english students so that they can understand more about translation, and to give motivation to produce a translation with satisfactory results.

1.4 Theory of Translation

In this part, the theories used are described as basic in this translation, consisting of the theory of translation, and methods of translation.

Translation is an activities transferring a texts language into another language. According to Newmark (1988: 5) in his book entitled *A Textbook of Translation* “translation is rendering the meaning of the text into another language in the way that the author intended the text.” In other words

translation is the way to transferring a texts of language into another language without change the meaning that author intended the text. So the author wants the readers to understand more about the meaning of the texts.

1.4.1 Translation Method

In the translation the author in addition to transferring texts of language into another language, the author needs the methods to translate the texts. According to Newmark, (1988: 45-47) in Juharie, (2004:18) there are eight methods of translation, as follows:

1. Word for Word Translation

This translation 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.

Example:

1. SL: I like a cat.

TL : Saya suka seekor kucing.

2. SL: I love you.

TL: Aku cinta kamu.

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.

Example:

1. SL: My brother has a car.

TL: Saudara laki-laki saya mempunyai sebuah mobil.

2. SL: Your hair is so beautiful as always.

TL: Rambutmu sangat indah seperti biasanya.

3. Faithful Translation:

A faithful translation attempts to reproduce the precise contextual meaning of the original within the constraints of the TL grammatical structures.

Example:

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

TL: Ben menyadari terlalu baik bahwa ia nakal.

2. SL: I have quite a few friends.

TL: Saya mempunyai sama sekali tidak banyak teman.

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.

Example:

1. SL: He is a book-worm.

TL: Dia adalah seorang yang suka membaca.

2. SL: Ara is my soulmate.

TL: Ara adalah kekasihku.

5. Adaptation Translation

This is the 'freest' form of translation. It is used mainly for plays (comedies and poetry; the themes, characters, are usually preserved, the SL culture converted to the TL culture and the text rewritten.

Example:

1. SL: Your dress as snow as white.

TL: Gaunmu seputih kapas.

2. SL: His leg felt like a stone.

TL: Tungkai kakinya seperti terpaku.

6. Free Translation

Free translation reproduces the matter without the manner, or the content without the form of the original.

Example:

1. SL: The flowers in the garden.

TL: Bunga-bunga yang tumbuh dikebun.

2. SL: How they live on what he makes?

TL: Bagaimana mereka dapat hidup dengan penghasilannya?

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 Seteskovitch and Stuart Gilbert tend to this Form of lively, 'natural' translation.)

Example:

1. SL:She hopes her future husband is a man of the world.

TL: Dia berharap suaminya kelak adalah seorang yang menepati janji.

2. SL: Jim always does anything after his own heart.

TL:Jim selalu melakukan apapun sesuai dengan keinginan hatinya.

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.

Example:

1. SL:No smoking in this area!

TL:Dilarang merokok di area ini!

2. SL: Beware of the vicious dog!

TL: Awas anjing galak!