

CHAPTER I

INTRODUCTION

This first chapter presents background of translation as the reason why the writer chose this title to be translated. It also describes the purpose of translation, significance of translation and methods of translation the text.

1.1 Background of Translation of Living Sober

Translation is the communication of meaning from one language (the source) to another language (the target). Translation refers to written information, whereas interpretation refers to spoken information. Translating is not just choosing words from the source language into the target language, but changing sentences without leaving the true meaning. Here are some opinion of linguists about the definition of translation. It is the act of transferring the linguistic entities from one language in to their equivalents in to another language. According to Foster (1958, in Osman, 2017) Translation is an act through which the content of a text is transferred from the source language in to the target language. In addition based on Ghazala (1995, in Osman, 2017) "translation is generally used to refer to all the process and methods used to convey the meaning of the source language in to the target language" (P.1. Ghazala's definition focuses on the notion of meaning as an essential element in translation.

This final report is one of the important requirements for writers that must be fulfilled. the writer chose a booklet entitled "Living Sober" to find out more about the knowledge of alcoholism and the disease they was about to suffer. This

booklet contains a lot of information that must be known by the public, especially students of Sunan Gunung Djati Bandung State Islamic University. In addition, many students do not understand the impact of alcoholism. Translating this booklet is the right choice for completing the final report.

In translating, it is important to choose suitable words so that they are easily understood by readers. Nida and Taber (1969, in Djuharie, 2004) state that translating consists of reproducing in the receptor language (RL) the closest natural equivalent of the source language (SL) message, first in terms of meaning, and secondly in terms of style. We know that in reproducing the message there is a good relationship between RL and SL that should be equivalent. Catford (1995, in Osman, 2017), translation is the replacement of textual material in one language (SL) by equivalent textual material in another language (TL)", (p 20). This definition shows that translation is a process in the sense that is an activity. Performed by people through time, when expressions are translated in to simpler ones in the same language (Rewording and para-phrasing).

Translating also requires feeling so that the sentence is more natural to read as it says Newmark (1991: 27) defines the act of translating very briefly. It is the act of transferring meaning of a stretch or a unit of language, the whole or a part, from one language to another. Newmark (1988:94) also claims that "the translation itself is not only about finding the equivalent word which is accurate, acceptable and readable but also connecting the word with the culture where the language belongs to".

Many benefits obtained when translating this booklet, the author knows more about what can make a drunkard recover from his habits, diseases that will occur and ways to avoid them.

1.2 Purpose of Translation

The purposes of the translated chapter ini “Living Sober” are :

1. To find proper meaning from English into Indonesia
2. To find out what methods and strategies are used
3. To understand the translation process of this booklet
4. To find provide information to readers, especially writers

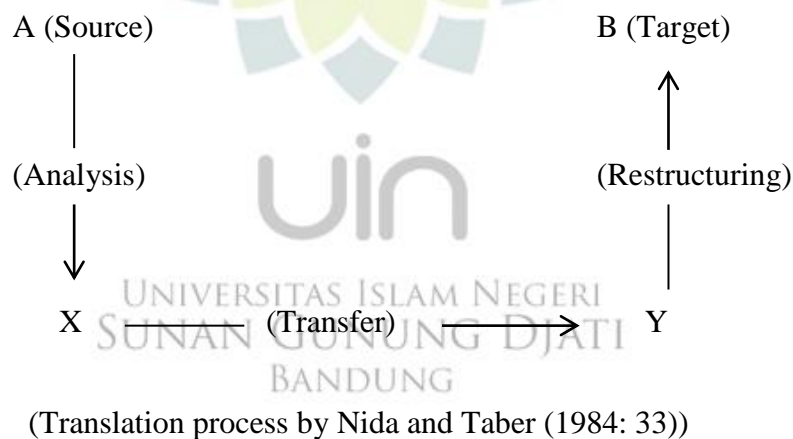
1.3 Significance of Translation

The writer hopes the readers obtain the significances both theoretically and practically, as follows;

1. The writer hopes that the readers can get a lot of information, knowledge about alcoholism, especially for students of English vocational
2. Translation results can be useful for many people and used as learning materials to stay healthy
3. Help someone to overcome the problem of alcoholism

1.4 Process of Translation

In translating a text there are a series of steps in translating a text, to make it natural and acceptable. According to Nida and Taber (1984, in Djuharie, 2004) there are three stages of translation process. (1) Analysis, in which the surface structure is analyzed in terms of (a) the grammatical relationships and (b) the meaning of the words and combinations of words, (2) transfer, in which the analyzed material is transferred in the mind of the translator from language A to language B, and (3) restructuring, in which the transferred material is restructured in order to make the final message fully acceptable in the target language. The scheme of Nida's translation process is shown as follows.



1.5 Method of Translation in General

The purpose of translation is to transfer meaning from the source language (SL) into target language (TL). Thus, to produce it, a translator needs a technique or method or strategies. 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, 1988:45). Such as ;

SL: She is a doctor

TL: *Dia seorang dokter*

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, 1988:46). Such as ;

SL: Rumahku berada di sisi kanan

TL: *My house is in the right side*

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, 1988:46). Such as ;

SL: And you write like a spider!

TL: *Dan kau menulis seperti seekor laba-laba!*

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,1988:46). Such as ;

SL: He is a book-worm

TL: *Dia adalah seorang yang suka sekali membaca*

5. Idiomatic

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, 1988:47). Such as ;

SL: You need to chill out

TL: *Kamu perlu bersikap tenang*

6. 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 (Newmark, 1988:46). Such as ;

SL: As white as snow

TL: *Seputih kapas*

7. 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, 1988:47). Such as ;

SL: What do you mean?

TL: *Maksud lo?*

8. 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, 1988:46). Such as ;

SL: It's a heavy rain! You have better stay here for a while or you will be soaking wet."

TL: *Diluar hujan deras. Lebih baik kamu tinggal dulu beberapa saat atau kamu akan basah kuyup.*

1.6 Strategy of Translation

On the other hand, Fawchett (1997: 34-41) said that the translation has 7 different strategies. There are:

1. Borrowing

Borrowing is a translation procedure that involves using the same word or expression in original text in the target text. The word or expression borrowed is usually written in italics.

2. Calque

When a translator uses a calque, he or she is creating or using a neologism un the target language by adopting the structure of the source language.

3. Literal translation

Usually this is called a literal translation or metaphrase. The means is a word-for-word translation, achieving a text in the target language which is as correct as it is idiomatic. It is acceptable only if the translated text retains the same syntax, meaning, and style as the original text.

4. Transposition

Transposition involves moving from one grammatical category to another without altering the meaning of the text. This technique introduces a change in grammatical structure.

5. Modulation

Modulation is about changing the form of the text by introducing a semantic change or perspective.

6. Equivalence

This is a translation produce which uses a completely different expression to transmit the same reality. Through this technique, names of institutions, interjections, idioms, or proverbs can be translated.

7. Adaption

Adaption also called cultural substitution or cultural equivalent is a cultural element which replaces the original text with one that is better suited to the culture of the target language.

8. Compensation

Compensation is occurs when loss of meaning in one part of a sentence is compensated in another part.