CHAPTER 1

INTRODUCTION

This chapter presents the background of translation, purpose of translation, significance of translation, process of translation, and methods of translation.

1.1 Background of Translation

English is a vibrant and international language with twenty percent of the world's population speaking English as native, second or foreign language. In addition, its status as a mother tongue in many countries, the global use of English is growing for communication among speakers of other languages in places where English is not the majority language. Therefore, because of the different languages from one country to another, translation has become very important role for people in the world.

Translation is a mental activity in which a meaning of given linguistic discourse is rendered from one language to another. It is the act of transferring the linguistic entities from one language in to their equivalents in to another language. Translation is an act through which the content of a text is transferred from the source language in to the target language (Foster, 1958). The language to be translated is called the source language (SL), whereas the language to be translated into or arrived at is called the target language (TL).

The writer is interested to translate one of English book to Indonesian, written by Daniel Chidiac, entitled *"Who Says You Can't? You Do"*, This book is for personal growth. It helps you find clarity within yourself regardless of where you are in life.   Besides,book uses great examples and tools to help you change your way of thinking to truely better yourself and your life.

Daniel Chidiac is a writer from Melbourne, Australia. He went on a journey of self-discovery after becoming awakened to his power over his own life

and developed this program to share with others what he discovered inside himself. *Who Says You Can't?* You Do was first published in 2012 and became an Amazon bestseller in eight different countries. His writing has now reached millions of people around the world.

1.2 Purposes of Translation

The followings are some purposes of translating this book:

1. To understand the translation process from English to Indonesian

2. To help Indonesian people to be able to read this book to Indonesian

3. To improve the translation skill in general

4. To practice translating the book entitled *"Who Says You Can't? You Do"* written by Daniel Chidiac

5. To give readers informationan and knowledge about each of three chapters in   the book

1.3 Significanses of Translation

This translation is expected to be beneficial for the readers used by other in terms of:

1. Theoretically : This translation project will give more knowledge about how to translate and apply the methods used in this translation.

2. Practically   : This translation is expected to help readers build fundamentals of self-coaching, because this book uses great examples and tools to help you change your way of thinking to truely better yourself and your life.

1.4 Translation Theory

Along with development of translation, there are various definition about translation mentioned in some references. According to Catford (1978:20) in Widyamartaya (2006:12) translation is the replacement of textual material in language (SL) by equivalent textual material in another language (TL).

Based on Nida and Taber (1974:12) that translating consistsin reporoducing in the receptor language the closest and secondly in terms of style.

Meanwhile, according to Newmark (1981:7) "translation is a craft consisting in the attempt to replace a written message and/or statement in one language by the same message and/or statement in another language."

From these definition, it can be concluded that translation is a process of transferring source language to target language followed by the meaning that must be conveyed and good language style in the target language fit in with the target language.
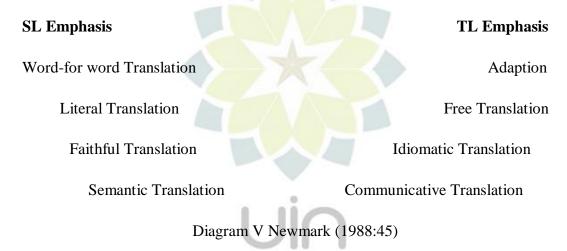
1.5 Process of Translation

The result of translation can be considered succesfuk if the message, ideas and concepts that exist in the source language can be delivered into the target language as a whole. According to Newmark (1988:4) "a translator has to have a flair and a feel for his own language". It means translation should be able to choose the right word, because the translation process is not only to transfer the text from source language to target language, but also transferring message, meaning, information, culture, or idea from source language (SL) to target language (TL).

On the other hand, Nida and Taber (1969:33) define that the translation process is divided in the three phases, They are analysis, transfer and reconstruction. Analysis means we have to analysis a source language message and material which is translated and analaysis according to grammar and meaning. Transfer, it means analysis the material transferred from source langue. Then the

reconstruction is step how the translator write or show the materials on the 1st and 2nd step until being received in target language process explanation that will be described in figure.

1.6 Methods of Translation

Based on Oxford Dictionaries (2010:932), method is a particular way of doing something, especially a systematic or established one. To translate the book, translator should have a method, technic on strategy that can be used. In this term Newmark proposed the method of translation. According to Newmark (1988:45-47), the methods of translation are devided into eight ones as follows:

SL Emphasis	**TL Emphasis**
Word-for word Translation	Adaption
Literal Translation	Free Translation
Faithful Translation	Idiomatic Translation
Semantic Translation	Communicative Translation

Diagram V Newmark (1988:45)

This diagram shows that Newmark divides the method into two emphasis one refer to source language (SL) and two refer to target language (TL).

1. 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.

TL: You will go and i will miss you.

SL: *Kamu akan pergi dan aku akan rindu kamu.*

2. Literal Translation

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

SL: And look at your mouth.
TL: *Dan lihat mulutmu*

3. Faithful Translation

The method is more free than literal translation, but still stiff. This is because translator tries to arrange form the contextual meaning but still related to the grammatical structure in source language (SL).

SL: When you change the way you think, you change the way you feel.

TL: *Ketika kamu merubah cara berpikirmu, kamu merubah cara kamu merasakannya.*

4. Semantic Translation

The translator strongly emphasizes the use of terms, keywords, or phrases that must be presented in translation. This method is more flexible than faithful translation methods.

SL: No gains without pain.

TL: *Tidak ada keberhasilan tanpa perjuangan.*

5. Adaption

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.

SL: It's no use crying over spilt milk.

TL: *Nasi sudah menjadi bubur.*

6. Free Translation

Reproduces the matter without the manner, or the content without the form of the original.

SL: Regardless of your age breathing, then you are always ready for change.

TL: *Berapapun usiamu, jika masih bernafas dan selalu siap untuk melakukan suatu perubahan.*

7. Idiomatic Translation

The method 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.

SL: He provides all of necessaries for his family.

TL: *Dia tulang punggung keluarga.*

8. 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.

SL: How come that i can't do that?

TL: *Masa sih aku gak bisa melakukannya?*

In the translation, writer used 5 methods of translation, There are word for word translation, literal translation, semanctic translation, free translation, and communicative translation.

a. Word-for-word Translation

SL: What you think, you believe. what you believe, you create.

TL: *Apa anda pikir, Anda percaya. apa Anda percaya, Anda ciptakan.*

b. Literal Translation

SL: It changes the patterns of social connections between neighborhoods.

TL: *Ini merubah pola hubungan social diantara lingkungan.*

c. Semantic Translation

SL: Times is money .

TL: *Waktu adalah sesuatu yang sangat berharga.*

d. Free Translation

SL: We are on the train. We go to market .

TL: *Kita sedang di kereta kemudian lanjut ke pasar.*

e. Communicative Translation

SL: How to make a message doesn't go in one ear and out other.

TL: *Bagaimana untuk memastikan sebuah pesan tidak masuk ke telinga kanan keluar telinga kiri.*