

# CHAPTER I

## INTRODUCTION

This first chapter presents the background of translation as the reason why the writer chose this title to be translated. It also describes the purposes and the significances of this final report for the readers, as well as the theories and methods for translating the text.

### 1.1 Background of *Make change work for you* Translation

Language is the most important aspect in human life, because it is a way and a tool to make communication among people around the world to express their ideas, feeling, desire and concepts. It cannot be separated along the existence of human being civilization, it is a part of it, born and grow together with human society. It also helps people to understand each other even there is another way to express like sign language. Language is a system of sound symbol which has an arbiter character used by the member of social group to cooperate, to communicate, and to identify them.

Nida and Taber (1969:12) said that translation consists of reproducing in the receptor language the closest natural equivalence message, first in terms of meaning and secondly in terms of style. To be a good translator, the writer should give a proof that recognized in the world of translation, for example, one of translation result should be a work and could be recognized by various parties. Beside that, writer has to choose one publisher that can give his book to translate. Furthermore, it becomes the writer's priority to fulfill one of requirements in finishing Diploma 3 English Vocational Program. The writer hopes that this work can be remembered by all of us, motivated the writer in the world of translation and the writer can become useful human for human life. In this work or final report, the writer translated the book entitled "Make Change Work For You" chosen by writer to get that purpose. This book is very important and easy to understand. Also given about 10 ways to future-proof yourself, fearlessly innovate, and succeed despite uncertainty written by Scott Steinberg.

## **1.2 Purposes of Translation**

There are some purposes in this translation, such as:

- 1) To improve skills on translation.
- 2) To apply and increase the knowledge about the methods, theories, and process of translation.
- 3) To increase the competence of English – Indonesian translation.
- 4) To help the readers in understanding the content of book in Indonesian version.

## **1.3 Significances of Translation**

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

### **1. Theoretical Significances**

- A. It can show the theories development about translation, like methods, process and can show the result of translation.
- B. It can be useful for additional information about the content of the book entitled Make Change Work For You, so the writer and the readers will increase their vocabularies.

### **2. Practically Significance**

- A. It will be motivation for all students of English Vocational Program in writing the final report.
- B. It can help the other student translator to increase knowledge about the strategy of translation and the process of translation text.
- C. It is expected to be reference for the association of translation in the future.

## **1.4 Theories of Translation**

Nida (1964: 161-164) said that definitions of proper translating are almost as numerous and varied as the persons who have undertaken to discuss the subject. This diversity is in a sense quite understandable; for there are vast differences in the materials translated, in the purpose of the publication, and in the needs of the prospective audience. Nida and Taber (1969: 12) says “who postulate translation consists in reproducing in the receptor language the closest natural equivalent

of the source language message, first in terms of meaning and secondly in terms of style (Emphasis is mine).”

Every country has different language, culture, and it influences the language use. People could not understand every language that exist in the world, so many differences are faced by human being and all of those must be finished. And from the differences describe above, it is needed the process of translation. Translation is a way to translate a language or a text from source language (SL) into target language (TL). Not only the meaning but also the content and message should be translated in translation process. Newmark (1971:7) defines translation as “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.”

McGuire (in Suryawinata (2003: 15) said that translation involves the rendering of source language (SL) text into 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 no so closely that the TL structure will be seriously distorted.

## **1.5 Methods of Translation**

Newmark (1988: 81) mentions the difference between translation methods and translation procedures. He writes that, "while translation methods relate to whole texts, translation procedures are used for sentences and the smaller units of language.” According to Newmark (1988: 45), that the translation method is divided into eight types. As follows:

### **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.(Newmark, 1988:46).

Example :

SL : He is a student

TL : *Dia adalah seorang pelajar*

## 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. As pre-translation process, it indicates problems to be solved.(Newmark, 1988:46).

Example :

SL : My house is in the right side.

TL : *Rumahku berada di sisi kanan.*

## 3. Faithful Translation

It attempts to produce 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 deviation from SL norms. It attempts to be completely faithful to the intentions and the text realisation of the SL writer. (Newmark, 1988:46).

Example :

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

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

## 4. Semantic Translation

Which differs from 'faithful translation' only in as far as it must take more account of the aesthetic value of the SL text. compromising on 7 meaning where appropriate so that no assonance, word play or repetition jars in the finished version. it does not rely on cultural equivalence and makes very small concessions to the readership. while 'Faithful' translation is dogmatic, semantic translation is more flexible.(Newmark, 1988:46).

Example :

SL : He is a book-worm

TL : *dia yang suka membaca buku..*

## 5. Adaptation Translation

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.

Example :

SL : Dear, don't make it bad.

TL : *Sayang, jangan tinggalkan aku.*



## 6. Free translation

It produces the TL text without the style, form, or content of the original. Usually it is a paraphrase much longer than the original so-called 'intralingual translation', often prolix and pretentious, and non translation at all. (Newmark, 1988:46).

Example :

SL : The flowers in the garden.

TL : Bunga-bunga tumbuh di taman

## 7. Idiomatic translation:

It 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. (Newmark, 1988:47).

Example :

SL : *How was your exam? Well, it's difficult*

TL : *Bagaimana ujian mu? Ya, itu bagaikan berenang melawan arus*

### **8. Communicative translation**

It 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).

Example:

SL : Beware of the dog!

TL : Awas anjing galak!

