

# CHAPTER I

## INTRODUCTION

This chapter presents background of translation, purposes of translation, significances of translation and methods of translation.

### 1.1 Background of Translation

Translation has already become the focus of the problem when the object of translation is work of art such as novel. The way to show the idea of source language is complex problem. The process of a translation is a process of tranfering meaning from the source language (SL) into the target language (TL). Translating a text might be tranfering the meaning and the massage equally. Newmark (1988:171) state that “the obvious problem of translating novel is that the relative importance of the source language culture an author’s moral purpose to the reader”, Larson (1984:11) said that “the goal of a good translator is to translate idiomatically, by means of making many adjustments in the forms”. In the other word, the translator’s goal is the ability to reproduce a text in the target language which communicate the same idea or message as the source language but use natural grammatical and lexical choices of the targer language.

As a part of the final assignment to complete the study, the requirement to translate a book is a must. The book entitled “Welcome To your Crisis” written by Laura Day is becoming the object of the translation. It was chosen for the reason

people who know Indonesian Language as a target language. Meanwhile for me as a translator, this project is becoming the practice of translating the book related to mental health and how to facing crisis.

The book talks about how to use the power of cirisis to create the life you want. Crisis can be extraordinarily painful. But when approach head-on, it can also be a source of power, hope, and vision – and the start of the life you really want.

## **1.2 Purpose of Translation**

The purpose of the translation are:

1. to fulfill the final assignment as an English Vocational Student of UIN Sunan Gunung Djati Bandung;
2. to improve translation skill and enrich vocabulary;
3. to use the power of crisis to create the life you want;
4. to make the book understandable for Indonesian people.

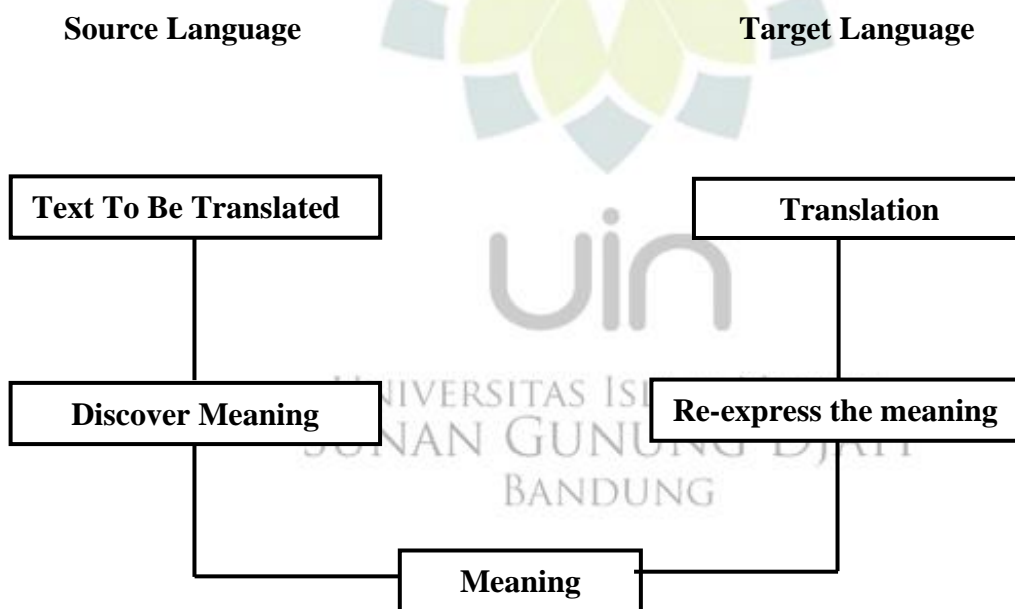
## **1.3 Significance of Translation**

This translation project is expected to be useful and helpful for the readers, and significances are:

1. to Improve the knowledge of the reader and the translator;
2. to make people use life's worst moments to create your best future;
3. to empower us to live each day with the power and courage to create our lives instead of being created by circumstance;

## 1.4 Process of Translation

In translating a text, there are some processes that have to go through to make it natural and acceptable. According to Larson (1984:4) when translating a text, the translator's goal is an idiomatic translation which makes every effort to communicate their meaning of SL text into the natural forms of the target language. Furthermore, he states that translation is concerned with the study of the lexicon, grammatical structure, communication situation, and cultural context of the source language text, which is analysed in order to determine its meaning. The discover meaning is then re-expressed or reconstructed using the lexicon and grammatical structure which are appropriate in the target language and its cultural context. Larson simply presents the diagram of the translation process, as follows:



## 1.5 Method of Translation

In general, the purpose of translation is delivering well and appropriately a message from a source language text into target language text. So in order to fulfill 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, 1988:45).

For example:

SL: I know that little girl.

TL: Saya tahu itu anak perempuan.

### 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).

For example:

SL: My house is in the right side.

TL: *Rumahku berada di sisi kanan.*

### 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).

For example:

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 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).

For example:

SL: He is a book-worm

TL: *Dia adalah seseorang yang suka membaca*

## 5. 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).

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, 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, 1988:47)

For example:

SL: Break a leg!

TL: *Semoga beruntung!*

## 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, 1988:47)

For example:

SL: What do you mean?

TL: *maksud lo?*