

CHAPTER I

INTRODUCTION

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

1.1 Background of Translation

According to Newmark (1988:5), "Translation is rendering the meaning of a text into another language in the way that the author intended the text". In line with Nida and Taber's opinion, (1974:12) "translating consists in reproducing in the receptor language the closest natural equivalent of the source language message, first in term of meaning and secondly in term of style. Based on that theory, translation is process of translating the source language (SL) into the target language (TL) without changing the meaning contained therein, so many kinds of books that are usually needed to translate, such as novel, academic, books, fiction books and motivation books.

Bell (1991:5-6) said that translation is the expression in another language (or the target language) of what have been expressed in another, source language, preserving semantic and stylistic equivalences. 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 her book to translate. Furthermore, it becomes the writer's priority to fulfill one of requiremens 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 final report, the writer would like to translate some chapters of the book entitled “Zen Explorations In Remotest New Guinea” by Neville Shulman. This book tells a thrilling story of his travels and exploits in Irian Jaya, one of the most inhospitable parts of the world, on the island of New Guinea, adjacent to Papua New Guinea. This book is good, easy to understand, and the story is interesting.

1.2 Purpose of Translation

1. To improve the translation skill as a student translator.
2. To find out the proper method for translating the book.
3. To apply and increase the knowledge about the methods, theories, and process of translation.
4. To know the translation process of this book.
5. To apply some appropriate translation methods in translating the book Zen Explorations In Remotest New Guinea. To help the Indonesian people readers understand the content of book Zen Explorations In Remotest New Guinea in Indonesia Language version.

1.3 Significances of Translation

1. Theoretically, the final report can show the development of translation theories, such as the method, the process and the result.
2. Practically, this final report is significant for:
 - a. Students of English Vocational Program. This final report is hoped can be a reference for them to make their process of writing final report easy to finish, because this also can add their knowledge about the theory of translation.
 - b. English Vocational Program. This can be useful data-based information, because it can be a reference for everyone and add the collection of the final report.

1.4 Process of Translation

Based on Brislin (1976), Translation is not only process or changing the form of word on sentence, but also the process of transferring the idea or information or message from the source language (SL) to the target language (TL).

Before a translator begins translating the text, the translator must understand about the process and procedure of translation because translation is also a way to find the equivalent in another language of textual material.

Nida and Taber explain simply and generally about the process of translation. Nida and Taber (1984:33) introduce three stages of translation process. The process are:

1. Analyzing SL into grammatical and semantic structure of the TL.
2. Transferring the meaning.
3. Reconstructing the grammatical and semantic structure into the appropriate TL forms in order to create an equivalent TT.

The scheme of Nida's translation process is shown as follows.

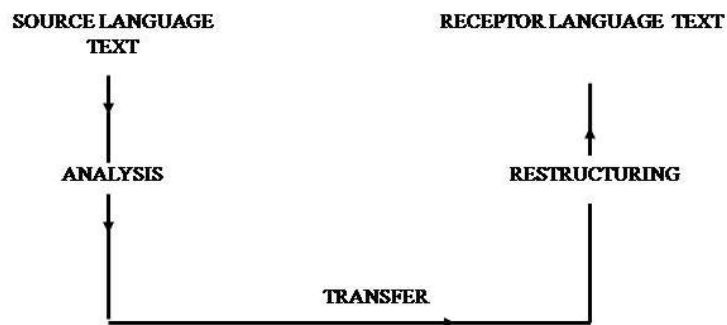


Figure 1. Translation Process

1.5 Methods of Translation

A translation may not diverge from the original text. For keeping the meaning of the original text, the translators usually use particular methods in

translation. Methods can make the translation process easier because they are referable by the translators.

There are some experts that have stated translation methods, but in this final report the writer just will explain the translation methods by Newmark (1988:45-47). He put them in the form of a flattened V diagram:

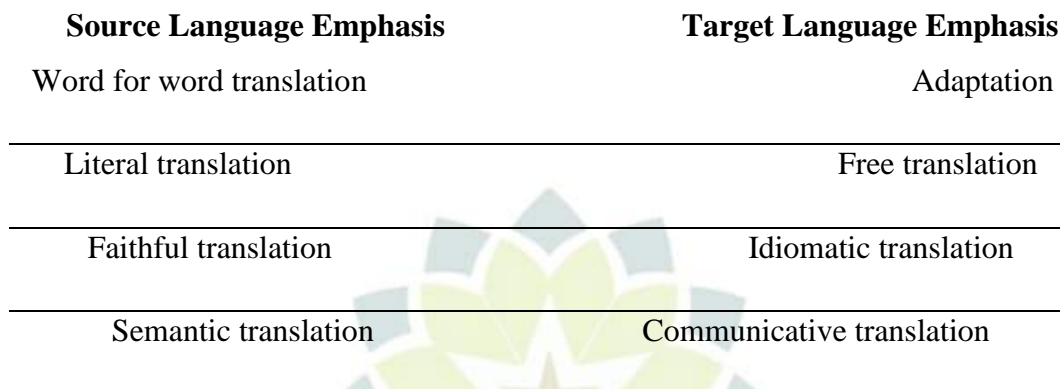


Figure 2. Vdiagram

There are eight translation methods by Newmark (1988:45-47).

1. Word-for-word

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.

For example: **SL:** Download an App-Blocker

TL: *Unduh sebuah Aplikasi-Blocker*

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. Literal translation or form-based translation attempts to follow the form of the source language.

For example: **SL:** I also describe each mechanism as part of an imaginary situation in which you are the main character.

TL: *Saya juga menggambarkan masing-masing mekanisme sebagai bagian dari situasi khayalan dimana Anda adalah tokoh utamanya.*

3. Faithful translation

In which this method attempts to reproduce the precise contextual meaning of the original within the constraints of the Target Language grammatical structures. It transfers cultural words and preserves the degree of grammatical and lexical abnormality (deviation from Source Language norms) in the translation.

For example: **SL :** Ben is too well aware that he is naughty.

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

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 Source Language text, compromising on meaning where appropriate so that no assonance, word-play or repetition jars in the finished version.

For example: **SL :** He is a book-worm

TL : *Dia adalah seseorang yang suka sekali 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 is 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.

For example: **SL** : Sounds crazy, I know, but it conditions you to think flexibly.

TL : *Saya tahu ini terdengar gila, tetapi memang inilah kondisi yang harus anda pikirkan secara fleksibel.*

6. Free translation

In which this method reproduces the matter without the manner, or the content without the form of the original.

For example: **SL** : If you manufacture dress shoes, you help people feel better about how they look so that they can go through their day with more confidence.

TL : *Jika Anda memproduksi sepatu, anda membantu orang-orang merasa terlihat lebih menarik sehingga mereka dapat melewati hari mereka dengan lebih percaya diri.*


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7. Idiomatic translation

In which this 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.

For example: **SL** : Naturally, I'm taking liberties here with who I call show folk, but let's not split hairs.

TL : *Secara alami, disini saya mengambil kebebasan kepada seseorang saya sebut show folk, tetapi mari kita untuk tidak bertengkar karena masalah kecil.*

8. Communicative translation

In which 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.

For example: **SL** : The competition surrounds you, and they want to see you fail badly.

TL : *Kompetisi itu berada disekeliling Anda, dan mereka ingin melihat Anda gagal.*

