CHAPTER I

INTRODUCTION

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

1.1 Background of Translation

Public speaking is classified as a frightening activity for most people, even though it is a natural thing for humans to speak as a communication tool, however, when placed in a position to speak in public it is not an easy thing to do with many person. Where there will be various reasons for them to avoid speaking in public. But all of that is not a very difficult thing to learn.

Because anyone has the right to speak in public without exception. Especially in the current era, being able to speak publicly well and correctly has become a person's lifestyle. Where someone can improve their quality of life to achieve success and achieve their dreams.

Many people have the opportunity to speak in public but most of them miss it on the grounds that they are not capable, and therefore they never train and develop it. While developing the ability to speak in public is the same as investment. "The longer it is fertilized and developed, the more it will sparkle"

Public Speaking is a skill that can be trained, practiced, to benefit according to the needs of the audience, among others: to convey information, motivate, persuade and influence others, and make agreements, gain promotion, direct the work of staff, increase product sales / business benefits and share the knowledge someone has.

Indeed, whether a person is capable of being a speaker is only a matter of determination and discipline in developing it. And in this book, there are several

ways that can be done to become a fluent speaker. How to overcome the factors that make someone not dare to speak in public.

1.2 Purpose of Translation

based on the background of the author identifying the purpose of the translation, there is;

1. to improve translation skills

2. To add to absorb and learn new English vocabulary words

3. to help others learn this book in the Indonesian version

1.3 Significance of Translation

The purpose of this assignment has both theoretical and practical benefits.

1. Theoretically, this final report is very useful for writers in translation projects, and can show the development of theories about translation strategies. And it can also be used and studied by other people.
2. In practical terms, it will be useful to understand the contents of the book both its conclusions and the contents of the book as a whole that can be read by everyone, not only for the author, this final report can help writers and other translators improve their translation skills.

1.4 Theory of Translation

Translation is done to make it easier for someone to understand the meaning of another language, as explained by Newmark (1988; 5) in his book a textbook of translation, translation is to express the meaning of a discourse in another language such as the discourse intended by the author.

And in general the notion of translation is made clear by his opinion of Mc. Guire (1980; 2) is "Translation is interpreting source language texts into target languages with the aim of (1) ensuring that the outer meanings of both languages are the same and (2) convincing that the arrangement of the source language is kept as close as possible, but not too close to make the composition of the target language very unclear. "

And the previous argument was reinforced by expert opinion. According to Machali (2009: 26), a linguist at The University of New South Wales (UNSW), translation is an attempt to "replace" source language texts with matching texts in the target language and which translates to meaning as intended by the author.

This means that the translation is not only done to practice the author's translation skills, it is also made to make it easier for others to understand things, besides the translator must learn translation techniques or methods, he must also learn the translation method and find the exact meaning of one word, phrase, sentence and even more than the target itself.

1.5 Method of Translation

There are some experts that had stated translation methods, but in this final report the writer will explain the translation methods by Newmark (1988bz45-45) only. There are eight translation methods by Newmark (1988b:45-47), as follows:

a. Word for word translation: in which the SL word orders is preserved and the words translated singly by their most common meanings, out of context. For example:

- SL: Conciousness is action.

  TL: Kesadaran adalah tindakan.

- SL: I go to school.

TL: Saya pergi ke sekolah.

b. 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. For example:

- SL: I can't do it in this hand.

  TL: Aku tidak bisa melakukan di tangan ini.

- SL: How is one to have that awareness.

  TL: Bagaimana seseorang memiliki kesadaran tersebut.

c. Faithful translation: it attempts to produce the precise contextual meaning of the original within the constraints of the TL grammatical structures. For example:

- SL: Ben is too well aware that he's naughty.

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

- SL: It's raining cats and dogs.

  TL: Hujan kucing dan anjing.

d. 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. For example:

- SL: He is a book-worm.

  TL: Dia (laki-laki) adalah orang yang suka sekali membaca.

- SL: She lose her weight.

  TL: Dia menurunkan berat badannya.

e. Adaptation: 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. For example:

SL: As white as snow.

TL: Seputih kapas.

- SL: Like father like son.

  TL: Buah jatuh tidak jauh dari pohonnya.

f. Free translation: it produces the TL text without the style, form, or content of the original. For example:

- SL: He came down carrying a cloth bag printed in bright flowers.

  TL: Dia datang membawa tas pakaian dengan motif bunga-bunga.

- SL: There is no life without relationship.

TL: Tidak ada hidup tanpa adanya suatu hubungan.

g. 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. For example:

* SL: He is a thief.

TL: Dia panjang tangan.

- SL : He is a arrogantman.

  TL. Dia besar kepala

  h. Communicative translation: it attempt to render the exact contextual meaning of the original in such a way that both content and languange are readily acceptable and comprehenslbtc to the readership. For example:

- SL: Beware of the dog!

  TL: Awas anjing galak!

- SL: Do you want me to get your cost?

  TL: Mau saya ambilkan jaketnya'?

The writer refers to the translation method by Newmark (l988b: 45-47)in the process translate this book, there are:

l. 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.For example:

- SL: My father has a terrible secret.

  TL: Ayahku memiliki sebuah rahasia yang mengerikan.

- SL: Your father is a very smart man.

  TL: Ayahmu seorang laki-laki yang sangat pintar.

In translating this sentence, the writer used literal translation because it is transferred by looking grammatical structure.

2. Free translation: it produces the TL text without the style, form, or content of the original.

* SL: At the moment he had his arms crossed over his chest and a stormy look on his brow.

TL: Pada saat itu dia mendapatkan lengannya menyilang di dadanya, serta alisnya yang berantakan.

- SL: Conrad held her gaze.

  TL: Conrad memandanginya.

In this case. the SL used the sentence "Crossed over his chest" , "Stormy look on his brow" and "held her gaze" in the sentence, if the writer transiate to TL its means, "tanda silang di atas dadanya" ,"terlihat heboh pada halisnya" and "menggenggam tatapannya" but it is not appropiate with the context sentence. The wnter used the sentence "Lengannya menyilang di dadanya", "Alisnya yang berantakan" and "memandanginya" to complete this sentence. So the writer used this method in the process of translation.

3. 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. Example:

- SL: Being invisible didn't automatically open doors for you.

  TL: Usaha adalah kunci dasar kesuksesan.

- SL: A forest fire of goose bumps exploded up her neck.

  TL: Buiu kuduknya berdiri.

The writer used idiomatic translation because when translating this sentence, the writer translated depending on meaning in TL (Target Languange).