

CHAPTER I

INTRODUCTION

1.1 Background of Translation

Language is the basic means for human communication, either spoken or written. Because, language has an important thing in our life. According to Oxford Learner's Pocket Dictionary, "Language is a system of communication in speech and writing used by people of a particular country."

Nowadays, in every country around the world has its own and different language. It is hard to communicate because of many kinds of language, they could not understand all of it and do not habitual use the certain language.

English language is the official language in a large number of countries especially in this globalization era. Many of the world's top films, book and music are published and produced in English and it has become almost a necessity for people to speak English if they are to enter a global workforce. Therefore, they need a way to understand each other and that is a translation.

Translation is an activity of changing a written text in source language (SL) into a target language (TL) without changing the message intended but it must sound natural not forced. According to Larson, 1984:3 (in Larson,1991:71),

"Translation is transferring the meaning of the source language into the receptor language. This is done by going form the form of the first language to

the form of a second language by way of semantic structure. It is meaning which is being transferred and must be held constant.”

The object used in this translation process for final report is a book entitled “Life Makeovers” created by Cheryl Richardson. The content this book is about learn more about ourselves and to discover all we can be, learn to be a person who is responsible, loyal and still confident. guide to helping we discover all we were created to be, to help we realize how wonderful it is to be ourselves in our given circumstances at this point in time. The translator got this book from Balubur Town Square (Baltos). In English Vocational major, where the translator has studied, gave two choices for the finishing final report is doing a research or translation. The translator chooses the translation because the translator has background of education as English Translation Student. The translator came to Balubur Town Square (Baltos) to search the source book that is needed to finish the final report. I had chosen Life Makeovers.

This book of Life Makeovers has not translated yet into Indonesian. It is very useful for people to learn more about ourselves and to discover all we can be, to keep searching for our direction in life and of course it will help change the course of our lives.

1.2 Purposes of Translation

The purposes of translation are:

1. To improve the translator in translation skills from English text to Bahasa.
2. To give the readers the information about the content of book in Bahasa.

3. To facilitate the readers to understand about the content of book.

1.3 Significances of Translation

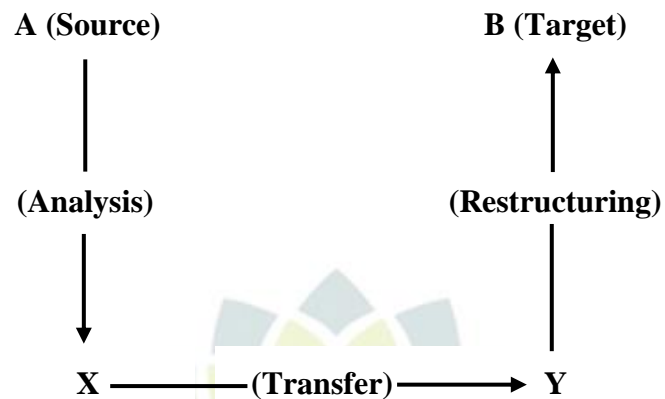
1. Theoretically, the final report can show the development of the theories about the methods of translation and the result.
2. Practically, the translation of “Life Makeovers” by Dolores Rodriguez can be understood and applied in our life, also can help the readers especially for Indonesian people how to practice life planning to make our dreams come true.

1.4 Process of Translation

Translation is an activity of changing a written text in source language (SL) into a target language (TL) without changing the message intended in the text.

Translation process is a procedure which consists of some steps in a practice of translating. Two experts, Nida and Taber (1982: 33), suggest three stages in the process of translation, namely: analysis, transfer, and restructuring. With respect to that matter, they states as follows: "The second system of translation consists of a more elaborate procedure comprising three stages: (1) analysis, in which the surface structure, i.e. (2) transfer, in which the analyzed material is transferred in the mind of a translator from language A to language B, and (3) restructuring, in which the transferred material is restructured in order to make final message fully acceptable in the receptor

language". The following is the diagram of translation process according to Nida and Taber.



(Translation process by Nida and Taber (1982: 33))

1.5 Methods of Translation

According to Newmark (Newmark, 1988) there are some methods of translation such as:

- a. **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.

Example:

SL: Intan is a beautiful girl

TL: *Intan adalah seorang cantik anak Perempuan*

- 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.

Example:

SL: It's raining cat and dog

TL: *Hujan kucing dan anjing.*

- c. **Faithful Translation:** it attempts to reproduce the precise contextual meaning of the original within the constraints of the TL grammatical structures.

Example:

SL: Risa is too well aware that he's cute

TL: *Risa menyadari terlalu baik bahwa dia imut.*

- 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.

Example:

SL: Reza has a big head

TL: *Reza orangnya sombong.*

- e. **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: Pass the buck

TL: *Lempar batu sembunyi tangan.*

- f. **Free Translation:** it reproduces the TL text without the style, form, or content of the original.

Example:

SL: Fitri is growing with happiness

TL: *Fitri hatinya seolidang berbunga-bunga.*

- 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.

Example:

SL: D.O is a thief

TL: *D.O panjang tangan.*

- h. **Communicative Translation:** it attempts to render the exact contextual meaning of the original in such a that both content and language are readily acceptable and comprehensible to the readership (1988b: 45-47).

Example:

SL: Are you kidding me?

TL: *Bercanda ya?*