CHAPTER I

INTRODUCTION

1.1 Background of The Translation Project

Language is a way to communicate with the other people to express in their minds and heart. According to Keraf (1997: 1) "Language is a means of communication between members of the public in the form of a sound symbol produced by a human speech tool." Some might object to say that language for communication.

According to Nurhayati (2007: 3), "Language in a narrow sense is a means of communication between individuals spoken. In the broad sense of language is a means of communication between individuals that generally include writing, gestures, and other codes." They indicate that two persons or parties are communicating by using certain methods that have been mutually agreed upon. Basically, language has certain functions that are used based on one's needs, namely as a tool for self-expression, as a tool for communication, as a tool for social integration and adaptation in a particular environment or situation, and as a tool for social control (Keraf, 1997: 3).

Language learning is an important aspect in human life as the attainment of *fitrah*. Although according to human theories can speak only by seeing how people communicate but of course good language teaching must be given to children. With the development of the era so rapidly that changing the culture of the people in speaking the word of course will also affect the child's language learning both positive and negative influences.

Without language, someone cannot communicate with the other people and language is a special capacity in humans to get and the use of complex communication system. There are many language in the world. Especially English which is recognized as international language. English as international language, sometimes people have many difficulties to understand the meaning of language. One of the ways to understand a foreign language is using translation.

Newmark (1981:7), "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." The definition above shows that translation is a process of transferring a text from a language into another in the written form. The original language is called source language (SL) and the language into which the text is to be transferred is called target language (TL). The languages are in written or oral form; explained meaning sense language and culture.

Translation as inter-language transformation is a phenomenon that attracts the attention of experts in several fields of science: psychology, ethnography, literature, linguistics and others. Translation is a substantial issue for psychologists because of the privilege of the role of orientation, understanding, knowledge, translators in the translation process.

At the beginning, department where the writer has studied, gave two choices for finishing final report, they are research or translation project. Then, the writer chose the translation project as the final report because it is interesting in knowing more about content of a book. Besides that, it can enlarge the knowledge about vocabulary or diction. Futhermore, the translation project can help someone to apply the strategies of translation translating a book.

This translation project the book of psychology, which is entitled *"All That She Can Be"* and the author name are Dr. Carol J. Eagle and Carol Colman. Namely, *"All That She Can Be"* explained about how to help your daughter maintain her self-esteem. The writer choose this book, because something worthwhile for parents to help your daughter. This book teach your daughter to be stand a person in good stead, see which way the wind flow, and you can acting as brake in emotional your daughter. *"All That She Can Be"* is a tribute to these very special girls.

1.2 Purpose of The Translation Project

The Purpose of Translation are:

1. Translation of this book can add insight, knowledge of psychology, and know the translation process that are in the book of psychology titled *"All That She Can Be."* Therefore this translation project for finishing final report at the English Vocational, State Islamic University Sunan Gunung Djati Bandung.

2. Translation of this book will help readers who do not understand English; therefore the writers translated into Indonesian so that readers understand the content, messages, and information contained in the book of psychology titled *"All That She Can Be."*

1.3 Significance of The Translation Project

This translation project can be a contribution for writer to develop translating skills that have been obtained from lectures for three years at the English Vocational.

1. Theoretically, the translation project can gives and shows the use of techniques, methods, and theories. We as a translator will be familiar with the theories of translation, this habit that will have a positive impact on the result translation. Actually, the translation project is beneficial to train a translator uses the ability, skill, and intelligence, so that the translation are correct, accurate, and quality.

2. Practically, This translation project can help the readers, especially parents who have daughters. The reader (the parents) can know the emotional and behavior of the daughter while having difficulty in life. Then give a positive effect to daughters under age, in order not to fall into the wrong crowd. It teachers a daughter how to relate to boys and gives her a chance to become familiar with and learn about her own sexual stirring.

1.4 Method of The Translation Project

New Mark (1981b) "The first traces translation dated from 3000 BC during the Egyptian old kingdom in the area of 1st cataract, elephanic, where inscriptions in two languages have been found." (P.3). Translation method is used as general

approach or main principle in translating a text. According to Newmark (1988: 45-47), that the translation method is divided into eight types, as follows:

1. Word – for – word translation

This translation is done by interlinear, with the TL immediately below the SL. Then, the word-order in the sentence is preserved and translated one by one with the general meaning, without considering the context. Cultural words translated literally. The main use of word-for-word translation is either to understand the mechanics of the source language or [o construe a difficult text as a pre-translation process.

SL: Look, little guy, you-all shouldn't be doing that.
TL: *Lihat, kecil anak, kamu semua harus tidak melakukan ini.*

SL: Banu was a 17-year-old doctor
TL: *Banu adalah seorang 17 tahun dokter.*

2. Literal translation

The SL grammatical constrructions 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 problem to be solved.

SL: His hearth is in the right place.
TL: *Hatinya berada di tempat yang benar.*

SL: We focus on eating disorders in late life
TL: *Kami focus pada gangguan pola makan pada kehidupan selanjutnya.*

3. Faithful translation

This method is an effort to produce equivalent contextual meaning of the original within the constraints of the TL grammatical structures. In this translation, cultural words 'transfers' 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.

SL: Dre is too well aware that he is naughty.
TL: *Dre menyadari terlalu baik bahwa ia nakal.*

SL: We describe common myths about aging.

TL: *Kami menggambarkan umum mitos tentang penuaan.*

4. Semantic translation

In this translation, cultural words are not important translated without cultural term, but by using functional term or neutral culturally. In this translation also there is not adaptation with the readers. The different 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.

SL: He is a book-worm.

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

SL: She is a late bloomer.

TL: *Dia (perempuan) adalah seorang yang bodoh.*

5. Adaptation translation

This the 'free' form of translation. It is used mainly for plays poetry; the themes, characters, plots are usually preserved, the SL culture converted to the TL culture and the text rewritten.

SL: Hey Jude, don't make it bad, Take a sad song and make it better, Remember to let her into your heart, Then you can start to make it better.

TL: *Kasih, dimanakah? Mengapa kau tinggalkan aku Ingatlah-ingatlah kau padaku, Janji setiamu tak kan kulupa.*

SL: As white as snow.

TL: *Seputih kapas.*

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 that the original, a so – called 'intralingual translation', often prolix and pretentious, and not translation at all.

SL: The flowers in the garden.

TL: *Bunga-bunga yang tumbuh di kebun.*

SL: Look, little guy, you-all shouldn't be doing this.

TL: *Dengar nak, mengapa kamu semua melakukan hal-hal seperti ini. Ini tidak baik*

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.

SL: Excuse me?

TL: *Maaf, apa maksud Anda?*

SL: Break a leg !!

TL: *Semangat ya !!*

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.

SL: She is 12-years.

TL: *Dia berusia 12 tahun.*

SL: Beware of the dog.

TL: *Awas anjing galak.*

In the Arrizka's journal (2014: 3-6), There are two main theories of techniques of translation which are proposed by Vinay and Darbelnet (in Fawcett, 1997) and Molina and Albir (2002). Here are the translation techniques derived from the two sources; Borrowing, Calque, Literal Translation, Transposition, Modulation, Equivalence, Adaptation, Compensation, Amplification, Description, Discursive Creation, Generalization, Linguistic Amplification, Linguistic Compression, Particularization, Reduction, Substitution, Variation.

On the other hand, Newmark (1988: 81-90), the translation method is divided into twelve types, as follows: Transference, Cultural Equivalent, Naturalization, Functional Equivalent, Descriptive Equivalent, Synonymy, Shift or Transposition, Modulation, Compensation, Componential Analysis, Reduction and Expansion, Paraphrase.