

CHAPTER I

INTRODUCTION

This chapter provides background of translation, purpose of translation, significances of translation and method on translation.

1.1. Background of Translation

Translation is a process of redictering a message without reducing the meaning contained in the source language (SL) into the target language (TL), this part helps the reader to understand the text. Translation process requires the ability excelling to produce accurate result of translation. According to Catford (1969:20) Translation is the replacement of textual material in one language (SL) by equivalent textual material in another language. In this case, translation is not an easy activity, because it must be able to translate a certain text without changing the meaning of the text. Translation is a process of transferring meaning from a source language into target language. Newmark (1988:5) gives a definition of translation, "Translation is rendering the meaning of a text into another language in the way that the author intended the text".

In this time, science and technology is developing rapidly, because the exchange of information is accessible easily, but the limitations in term of language make the readers hard to understand the contents of the text. There are so many sources of information in the foreign language, such as novel, newspaper, magazine, journal. For example in the education fields there are many sources of book in the foreign language requires translation process.

Psychology is the science of the mind and behavior. The word "psychology" comes from the Greek word *psyche* meaning "breath, spirit, soul", and the Greek word *logia* meaning the study of something.

According to Medilexicon's medical dictionary, psychology is "The profession (clinical psychology), scholarly discipline (academic psychology), and science (research psychology) concerned with the behavior of humans and animals, and related mental and physiologic processes." Although psychology may also include the study of the mind and behavior of animals, in this article psychology refers to humans.

One of them is a book of psychology studies, many books of this studies have not been translated, therefore, the role of translators is needed to fulfill the requirement of this studies. The Abnormal Psychology 12 edition by Ann.MKring, Sheri.L.Jhonson, Gerald Davidson and Jhon Neale is one of book in the field of psychology studies, this book tells about theory and clinical methods to provide student about abnormal psychology.

The writer interested to translate this book in chapter Anxiety Disorder, because, anxiety disorder is considered as ordinary thing, whereas anxiety disorder is one of the disorder in human psychology, nervousness, sweaty hands, embarrassed to speak in public to be one indication that someone has an anxiety disorder, therefore the writer interested to study anxiety disorder through translated Anxiety Disorder chapter in Abnormal Psychology book.

1.2. Purpose of Translation

The purpose of translation are :

1. To fulfill the final report of Diploma III English Vocational Program.
2. To develop and improve the knowledge about method, process and identify the steps of translation.
3. To help Indonesian readers be able to read chapter in Indonesian version.

1.3. Significance of Translation

Theoryically, the final report can show the theory of translation, the process of translation methods and also the result of translation. Practically, this final report is significance for student of English Vocational Program, the final report can become as a reference for others in translating the similar genre (psychology book). For psychology students the result of translation can help psychology student to understand the content of the book.

1.4. Process of Translation

The following statement from Nida and Taber (1982:12), translating as a process of 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. In the other word, translation is a transfer of meaning, messages, and style from ones source language to target language. Brislin (1976:1) says that translation is a general term referring to the transfer of thoughts and ideas from one language to another, wheter the language is in written or oral form, whether languages have established orthographies or not; or wheter one or both languages is based on signs, as with signs of the deaf.

According to Catford (1965), meaning is the property of a language. A source language text has a source language meaning and the target language text has a target language meaning.

1.5. Method of Translation

Newmark (1998b) mentions the difference between translation methods and translation procedures. He writes that, “while translation methods relate to whole texts, translation procedures are used for sentences and the smaller units of language” (p.81). He goes on refer to the following methods of translation :

- *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 construe a difficult text as a pre-translation process.

Example :
SL : I like that clever student.
TL : *Saya suka itu pintar siswa.*

SL : I love you.
TL : *Aku cinta kamu.*

- *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.

Example :

SL : I wrote this book because I know I am not alone.

TL : *Saya menulis buku ini karena saya tahu saya tidak sendirian.*

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

TL : *Aku tidak bisa melakukan di tangan ini.*

- *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.

Example :

SL : Ben is too well aware that he is naughty.

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

SL : It's raining cats and dog.

TL : *Hujan kucing dan anjing.*

- *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 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.

Example :

SL : He is a book-worm.

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

SL : Keep of the grass.

TL : *Jauhi rumput ini.*

- *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.

Example :

SL : Like killing two birds with one stone.

TL : *Seperti sambil menyelam minum air.*

SL : As white as snow.

TL : *Seputih kapas.*

- *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, a so-called 'intralingual translation*', often prolix and pretentious, and not translation at all.

Example :

SL : The flowers in the garden.

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

SL : How they live on what he makes ?

TL : *Bagaimana mereka dapat hidup dengan penghasilannya ?*

- *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 Seteskovitch and Stuart Gilbert tend to this form of lively, ‘natural’ translation.)

Example :

SL : Excuse me?

TL: *Maaf, apa maksud Anda?*

SL : Out of the blue.

TL : *Tidak disangka-sangka.*

- *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.

Example :

SL : Beware of the dog !

TL : *Awas anjing galak !*

SL : I can relate to that.

TL : *Aku mengerti maksudnya.*

The following are the strategies mentions Newmark (1988b) :

- *Transference*: it is the process of transferring an SL word to a TL text. It includes transliteration and is the same as what Harvey (2000:5) named "transcription."
- *Naturalization*: it adapts the SL word first to the normal pronunciation, then to the normal morphology of the TL. (Newmark, 1988b:82)
- *Cultural equivalent*: it means replacing a cultural word in the SL with a TL one. however, "they are not accurate" (Newmark, 1988b:83)
- *Functional equivalent*: it requires the use of a culture-neutral word. (Newmark, 1988b:83)
- *Descriptive equivalent*: in this procedure the meaning of the CBT is explained in several words. (Newmark, 1988b:83)
- *Componential analysis*: it means "comparing an SL word with a TL word which has a similar meaning but is not an obvious one-to-one equivalent, by demonstrating first their common and then their differing sense components." (Newmark, 1988b:114)
- *Synonymy*: it is a "near TL equivalent." Here economy trumps accuracy. (Newmark, 1988b:84)
- *Through-translation*: it is the literal translation of common collocations, names of organizations and components of compounds. It can also be called: calque or loan translation. (Newmark, 1988b:84)
- *Shifts or transpositions*: it involves a change in the grammar from SL to TL, for instance, (i) change from singular to plural, (ii) the change required when a specific SL structure does not exist in the TL, (iii) change of an SL verb

to a TL word, change of an SL noun group to a TL noun and so forth.
(Newmark, 1988b:86)

- *Modulation*: it occurs when the translator reproduces the message of the original text in the TL text in conformity with the current norms of the TL, since the SL and the TL may appear dissimilar in terms of perspective.
(Newmark, 1988b:88)
- *Recognized translation*: it occurs when the translator "normally uses the official or the generally accepted translation of any institutional term."
(Newmark, 1988b:89)
- *Compensation*: it occurs when loss of meaning in one part of a sentence is compensated in another part. (Newmark, 1988b:90)
- *Paraphrase*: in this procedure the meaning of the CBT is explained. Here the explanation is much more detailed than that of descriptive equivalent.
(Newmark, 1988b:91)
- *Couplets*: it occurs when the translator combines two different procedures.
(Newmark, 1988b:91)
- *Notes*: notes are additional information in a translation. (Newmark, 1988b:91)

According to Molina and Albir (2002: 510-511), there are 18 kinds of translation techniques, namely: Adaptation, Amplification, Borrowing, Calque, Compensation, Description, Discursive Creation, Established Equivalence, Generalization, Linguistic Amplification, Linguistic Compression, Literal Translation, Modulation, Particularization, Reduction, Substitution, Transposition, and Variation.