

# CHAPTER I

## Introduction

This chapter presents background of translation, purpose of translation, significances of translation and methods of translation in general.

### 1.1 Background of Translation

English as one of international language has crucial role in all aspects of life such as technology, business, economics, and many more. English is used by most people in the world to communicate each other internationally. Many English book from overseas which has good quality. Yet, a few people of Indonesia can understand English Language. So that, in order to enjoy the book by Indonesian people, translation is needed. Therefore, doing translation especially translation of English book is very important to help people get information from all over the world.

There are two kinds of translation: oral translation and written translation. Oral translation such as interpreting, dubbing and so on. While written translation such as translating novel, magazine, poetry and advertisement, it is important for us to learn and master English.

In this case, the writer chose the book entitled “Teaching of Nature” by Adolf Hungry Wolf. The translation focused on “Introduction, Native Uses of Wild Plants, Natural Medicines, and Stars, Calendars, Seasons and other divisions of Time” since the content in these chapters have some benefit for human being.

They explain about native uses of wild plants, natural medicine and methods to know calendar.

## **1.2 Purpose of translation**

General purpose of the translation are to:

- add the literatures on the translation book from English to Indonesian language.
- facilitate Indonesian people to read the book related of “Teaching of Nature”.

Specifically purpose for the translator are to:

- add vocabularies that exists in the book “Teaching of Nature”.
- understand the translating process from English texts to Indonesia text of the book.
- be know familiar with the knowledge about Nature.

## **1.3 Significance of translation**

The significance of translation are:

1. Theoretically, the translation project can show the development of the theories about the strategies of translation, the process of translation and the result of translation.
2. Practically, the translation project can help other writers and students translators to increase knowledge about the strategy of translation and the process of translation. This also practically usefull as a reference for them.



source language or to construe a difficult text as a pre-translation process (Newmark, 1988: 45). Example:

SL: I am a smart student.

TL: *Saya adalah seorang pintar murid*

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## 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 (Newmark, 1988: 46). Example:

SL: Large drops of rain were beginning to fall.

TL: *Tetesan hujan yang luas sedang mulai jatuh.*

## 3. Faithful translation

A faithful translation attempts to reproduce the precise contextual meaning of the original within the constraints of the TL grammatical structures. It 'transfer' cultural words and preserves the degree of grammatical and lexical 'abnormality' (derivation from SL norms) in the translation. It attempts to be completely faithful to the intentions and the text-realization of the SL writer (Newmark, 1988: 46). Example:

SL: Ben is too well aware that he naughty.

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

#### 4. Semantic translation

Semantic translation differ from ‘faithful translation’ only in as far as it must take more account of the aesthetic value (that is, the beautiful and natural sound) 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 equivalents – *une none 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 (Newmark, 1988: 46). Example:

SL: He is a book-worm.

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

#### 5. Adaptation

This is the “freest” form of translation. It is used mainly for plays (comedies) and poetry; the theme, 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 (Newmark, 1988: 46). Example:

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 than the original, so-called “intralingual translation”, often prolix and pretentious, and not translation at all (Newmark, 1988: 46). Example:

SL: Hollywood rage for remakes.

TL: *Hollywood kekurangan cerita; lantas rame-rame membuat film ulang.*

#### 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. (Authorities as diverse as Seleskovitch and Stuart Gilbert tend to this form of lively, ‘natural’ translation (Newmark, 1988: 47). Example:

SL: He is a thief.

TL: *Dia panjang tangan.*

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 (Newmark, 1988: 47). Example:

SL: What do you mean?

TL: *Maksud lo?*

