

CHAPTER I

INTRODUCTION

A. Background of Translation

Language is a tool to interact or communicate with the other human beings in order to convey a view that is in the hearts and minds of man, so as to create good cooperation between people. The language itself is composed of several types, among which is the language spoken or written, sign language, programming language, and mind language. Every country that has a national language which is different as in Indonesia, the language is Indonesian unity. Not only, in Indonesia there are also a wide variety of regional languages as the language Betawi, Sundanese, Javanese, Batak and others.

Many languages are used by the world, one of which is English. English is an international language that is used in communication, especially in the business. For employers whose activities related to companies in other countries, so need for a translator to assist businesses to get in touch with businessmen from other countries.

Translation is the transfer of meaning and a message from a source language into the target language. According to Catford (1965: 20) in Djuhari's book entitled "*Techniques and Guide Translating English-Indonesian*", defined as the transfer of discourse translation in the source language with its equivalent discourse in the target language. Diverting discourse must commensurate with the original discourse. Meanwhile, according to Newmark in *A Textbook of*

Translation (1988: 5) “Translation is rendering the meaning of a text into another language in the way that the author intended the text”.

There are two types of translation, namely translation and interpreting. Both are requires a good skills and knowledge. Written or oral translators must understand the theory of translation, other than it also must be experienced translators, because the people who are good translating obtaining from the direct experience.

Based on the explanation above, the writer would like to try to translate one book entitled "*Child Workers in Indonesia*" by Ben White and IndrasariTjandraningsih. The reason of writer in choosing the book "*Child Workers in Indonesia*" to translate is as the writer would like to know the contents of the book and give information to the reader about "*Child Workers in Indonesia*" itself.

In addition to increase experience and improve capabilities in the field of translation. A special reason is that the writer is to get anA.Mddegree to the English program Adab and Humanities Faculty SunanGunungDjati Bandung. And the writer hoped this paper can be a reference material and help others to complete the final assignment.

B. Purposes of Translation

The purposes why the writer has to translate the book and make this paper substantiallyare:

1. To fulfill final assignment of graduation of Diploma 3-English Program;
2. To examine the skill of the writer in translation field;
3. To improve the skill on translation;and
4. To add the writer's vocabularies.

C. Significance of Translation

The writer is a student of English Department Program who is majoring translation study. She has to translate a book to get an A.Md degree in this the program. However, it is truly helpful for her to develop her skill in that field.

This translation has some benefits both theoretically and practically. Theoretically this translation is truly useful for the writer in developing and applying knowledge that have learned when studying at college. Practically, this translation also will be useful for knowing the contents of book either as a conclusion or as a whole from that book. So, they will be really knew the information about the problem of child workers in Indonesia.

D. Method of Translation

According to Newmark (1988: 45), there are eight kinds of method which can used to translation a text, they are:

1. 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 to construe a difficult text as a pre-translation process.

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.

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 “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-realization of the SL writer.

4. 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 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 words by culturally neutral third or functional terms but not by cultural equivalents—*unenonrepassantuncorporal* 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.

5. 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.

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, a so-called “Intralingual Translation”, often prolix and pretentious, and not translation at all.

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.

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.

In translating the book “Child Workers in Indonesia” the writer used several methods, there are:

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

For example:

Indonesia: child and work

Indonesia: anakdanpekerjaan

b. 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.

For example:

A crude but common indicator of welfare levels, the Physical Quality of Life Index (PQLI) shows significant improvements, particularly in the 1980s (from 51 in 1971 to 57 in 1980, and 71 in 1985).

Sederhanataipenunjukkeadaan yang biasadaringkatkesejahteraan, indeksidupkualitasfisik (PQLI) menunjukkankemajuan yang berarti, terutamasekalipadatahun 1980an (dari 51 padatahun 1971 sampai 57 padatahun 1980, dan 71 padatahun 1985).

c. 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.

For example:

While there are marked differences between provinces, the most marked and consistent difference is that between rural and urban regions (69 and 81 respectively) (Mantra & Harahap, 1993:27).

Sementaraadaperbedaan yang nyata di antaradaerah-daerah, perbedaan yang paling nyataadantetapyaitudaerahpedesaandankota (69 & 81 berturut-turut) (Mantra & Harahap, 1993: 27).