

CHAPTER I

INTRODUCTION

This chapter is an introduction which is explains the background of translation, the purpose of translation, method of translation, and theory of translation.

1.1 Background of Translation

In education world, language is very important in our life. Through language people can have a communication with others. It is also used for conveying opinions and ideas. Especially English is one of the subject matter, which is taught in school. English has been compulsory subject that is generally taught at elementary school level to university level. All people know that English as a part of language in the world used by people has been an important role in its function as a tool for international communication.

Translation is the solution in understanding the books or other materials or even the conferences as the supporting sources for the development of technology and science which are very important for all people in the world. Many books and materials about technology and science are published; therefore it should be learned and understood by the people. Also, many conferences held in order to share the development of technology and science among the countries in the world. However, many of those books and materials are published in foreign language which cannot be understood by the people who do not use that language as the means of communication in daily life. It is the role of translation to translate those books or materials and the conferences

into language which can be understood by the readers, in this case in the Indonesian people with Bahasa Indonesia as the national language.

Translation is interpretation of meaning from the text in one language that's called source language and the result of translation must be equivalent to target language that communicates the same message. And the result or translation have to consider several constraints, context, rules of grammar, writing convention, idioms, and other things between source language and target language. According to Newmark (1988:5), "translation is rendering the meaning of a text into another language in the way that the author intended the text". The transfer of the source text material into another language in translation is important because it contributes for many people from many different languages to understand the information they want to access in one foreign language.

In translation, it needs a process or procedure to transfer the meaning of the source language into the target language. A translator must be familiar with the process of translation. This translation process starts from the specific text material which is taken, procedures in translating text, and final product of translation. After the translation process is finished, the translator gives many kinds of products of translation which are written in TL text. The products of translation are new words and phrases in genre or class of sciences.

In this final report, the writer chooses to translate the book entitled "Bioethics: All That Matters" created by Donna Dickenson. The content of this book is about the study of the typically controversial ethical issues emerging from

new situations and possibilities brought about by advances in biology and medicine. The reason why the writer choose to translate the book entitled “Bioethics: All That Matters” because the writer thinks that book are interesting and challenging to translate, the part of book show the writer issues about biotechnology and doing translation will add many vocabularies and practices the skill in translating well. The writer got this book from TB Hans at Jl. Palasari No.9. The reason why the writer chooses TB Hans to get the book because the writer is excited when visiting at Palasari and offered the book about Bioethics. And the writer thinks the book as a source book that will be translated for final report.

1.2 Purpose of Translation

There are some purposes in this translation, following:

1.2.1 General Purpose

1. To help the readers understanding the contents of book in another version in Bahasa Indonesia.
2. To help the readers add knowledge about medical ethic that explained in this book.

1.2.2 Specific Purpose

1. To fulfil one of the requirement on A.Md Certificate in D3 English Vocational Program.
2. To improve our knowledge in translation this book and to apply the theories and concepts of translation.

1.3 Significance of Translation

Theoretically, the significance of this final report is to give contribution to the development result of translation. Then, in practical significance, hopefully, the result of translation can help to increase their knowledge about methods of translation and can be benefit to the readers.

1.4 Method of Translation

In this translation process, the writer tells about some methods of translation. Newmark (1988) proposed some methods of translation. Those are; word for word translations, adaptation, literal translation, freetranslation, faithful translation, idiomatic translation, semantic translation, communicative translation.

1. Word for Word translation

Word for word translation is a method of translation in which the text in SL is translated into TL in an interlineal way. In this method, the word order is preserved and the words in SL are translated one by one into TL by the most common meanings and out of context. The grammatical constructions in this method are not converted to their nearest TL equivalents. The main use of word for word translation is to understand the mechanics of the source language or to construct a difficult text as a pre-translation process (Newmark, 1988:46).

For example:

SL : I will go to Bandung tomorrow.

TL : Saya akan pergi ke Bandung besok.

2. Literal translation

Literal translation just as word for word translation, is a method of translation in which the text in SL is translated into TL one by one, out of the context, but the grammatical constructions in SL are converted into their nearest equivalents in TL (Newmark, 1988:46).

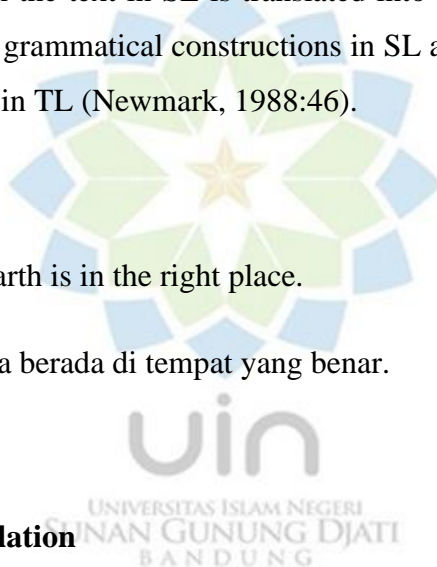
For example:

SL : His hearth is in the right place.

TL : Hatinya berada di tempat yang benar.

3. Faithful Translation

Faithful translation is a method of translation which tries to translate the accurate contextual meaning in SL but still within the constraints of the grammatical structures in TL. This method of translation translates cultural words from SL but preserves the degree of grammatical and lexical abnormality in the translation in TL. This method tries to be faithful to the original text intentions of the SL writer (Newmark, 1988:46).



For example :

SL : I have quite a few friends.

TL : Saya mempunyai sama sekali tidak banyak teman.

4. Semantic translation

Semantic translation is just like a faithful translation but there are some distinctions. The distinctions between the faithful and semantic translation are that the faithful translation is promising and dogmatic, while the second one is more flexible, admits the creative exception to 100% fidelity and allows the translator's intuitive empathy with the original (Newmark, 1988: 46).

For example:

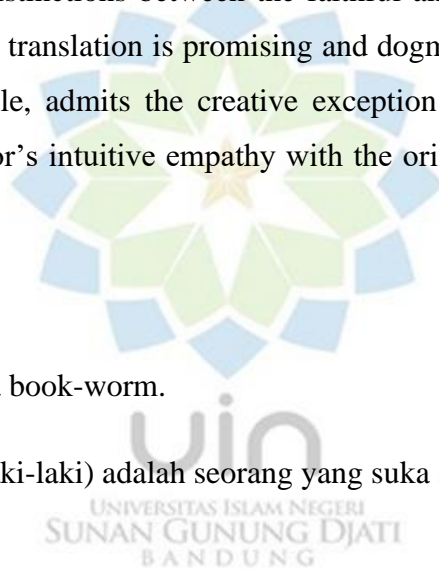
SL : He is a book-worm.

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

5. Communicative translation

Communicative translation is a method of translation that tries to translate the contextual meaning of the SL into TL exactly in a particular way so that both the content and language are easily acceptable and comprehensible to the readership (Newmark, 1988: 47).

For Example:



SL : I will admit that I am wrong.

TL : Saya akan mengakui bahwa saya salah.

6. Idiomatic translation

Idiomatic translation is a method of translation that reproduces the messages from SL into TL but tends to distort the nuances of meaning by preferring colloquialism and idioms where these do not exist in SL (Newmark, 1988: 47).

For Example:

SL : I can relate to that.

TL : Aku mengerti maksudnya.

7. Free translation

Free translation is a method of translation which reproduces the content of SL into TL but without the same form of the SL. This method usually paraphrase the text in TL much longer than SL (Newmark, 1988: 47).

For example:

SL : The flowers in the garden.

TL : Bunga-bunga yang tumbuh di kebun.

8. Adaptation Translation



Adaptation is the freest form of translation. This method translates the SL culture into TL culture and the text is rewritten and is usually used in translating plays and poetry in which the themes, characters, and plot in SL are usually preserved when they are translated into TL (Newmark, 1988: 47).

For example:

SL : Remember to let her unto your heart.

TL : Ingatlah- ingatlah kau padaku.

