CHAPTER I

INTRODUCTION

1.1 Background of Translating

Language has an important role in human life. It means that all human can communication with others by language. We use language to express everything in our mind and it also can be improved our communication skill. Because of the importance of the language role, then humans can't be separated from the use of language. There are many languages in the world, one of them is English which is recognized as an international language. Although English as an 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.

According to Newmark (1988:5) as "translation is rendering the meaning of a text into another language in the way that the author intended the text". In line with Nida and Taber's opinion, (1974:12) "translating consists in reproducing in the receptor language the closest natural equivalent of the source language message, first in terms of meaning and secondly in terms of style." The thing to understand in translation that the transfer is message or meaning contained in the source language, so the result target language is said to be equivalent. Translation is a transferred meaning and message from source language (SL) into target language (TL), or based on view that

translation as a process of transferred culture (Djuharie, 2004:5). So many kinds of books that are usually needed to translate, such as novel, academic books, fiction books, and motivation books.

The book entitled "Secrets of Life" is one of a motivation book that has been chosen by the writer to be translated, because this book presents a lot of quotes that have a touching and inspiring sentences taken from someone's word who has a certain meaning. Besides, the sentences of this book have language style that can turn on sentences and give motion to the sentences. According to Pradopo (1998:93) in Ningsih's paper (2012:2), "Language style creates a certain reaction and mind's responses to the reader." Translating this book is not easy, requires the ability to divert the inner atmosphere so that the message conveyed by the author will reach the reader well.

1.2 Purpose of Translating

The purposes of translation are conducted as follows:

1. To understand the content in the book "Secrets of Life" ;

2. To give readers motivation and inspiration of life.

3. To help the readers understand the content of book in Bahasa version.

4. To apply some theories of translation.

5. To find out the appropriate translation method when translating the text.

6. To understand the translation process from English text into Indonesian text.

1.3 Significances of Translating

The significances of translation are:

1. Theoretically, the final report can show the development of the theories about the strategies of translation, the process of translation and the result of translation.

2. Practically, the final report can help other writers and students of translator to increase knowledge about the strategy of translation and the process of translation. This is also practically useful as a reference for them.

1.4 Translation Theory

Along with the development of translation, there are various definition about translation mentioned in some references. According to Catford (1978:20) in Widyamartaya (2006:12) says that translation is the replacement of textual material in one language (SL) by equivalent textual material in another language (TL).

Based on Nida and Taber (1974:12) that translating consists in reproducing in the receptor language the closest natural equivalence of the source language message, first in terms of meaning and secondly in terms of style.

Meanwhile, according to 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."

From these definition, it can be concluded that translation is a process of transferring source language to target language followed by the meaning that must be conveyed and good language style in the target language fit in with the target language.

1.5 Process of Translation

Newmark (1988:144) mentions three basic translation processes. The first process is the interpretation and analysis of the source language text. The second process is the translation procedures, which may be direct, or on the basis of source language and target language corresponding syntactic structures, or through an underlying logical "interlanguage". The last process is the reformulation of the text in relation to the writer's intention, the readers' expectation, the appropriate norms of the target language, etc.

Nida and Taber explained simple and generally about the process of translation. Nida and Taber (1974: 33) introduce three stages in the process of translation. This process begins by analyzing SL into grammatical and semantic structure of the TL. Second is transferring the meaning and the last is reconstructing the grammatical and semantic structure into the appropriate SL forms in order to create an equivalent TL.

Based on some explanations of the process of translation above, we can draw a conclusion that the translators should transfer either messages or forms of the SL being translated into equivalent TL and should be in natural way. It means that a translated text should not be read as a result of translation. The

readers should read the translated text as a text which is written in their own language. In other words, there must be equivalence between the SL and the TL.

1.6 Method of Translation

Newmark (1988:81) 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." 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 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 SL or a difficult text as a pre-translation process.

    Ex.

    SL : I go to campus every day

    TL : Aku pergi ke kampus setiap hari.

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 problem to be solved.

   Ex.

   SL : His heart is in the right place.

   TL : Hatinya berada di tempat yang benar.

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-realisation of the SL writer.

   Ex.

   SL : It is hard for me to kill your heart.

   TL : Saya sulit menaklukan hatimu.

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 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 thirds or functional terms but not by cultural equivalent – *une none repassant un corporal* may become 'a nun ironing a corporal cloth'- and it may make other small concessions 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.

Ex.

SL : He is a book-worm.

TL : Dia adalah seseorang yang sangat suka membaca.

5. Adaptation translation

This 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.

Ex.

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.

Ex.

SL : How they live on what he makes?

TL : Bagaimana mereka dapat hidup dengan penghasilannya?

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.

Ex.

SL : Empty vessels make the most noise.

TL : Orang yang bodoh adalah orang yang paling banyak berbicara.

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.

Ex.

SL : Beware of the dog!

TL : Awas anjing galak!

In the Amin's paper (2016: 6), "Translation methods relate to whole texts, translation procedures are used for sentences and the smaller units of language. Literal translation is the most important of the procedures (Newmark, 1988: 81). On the other hand, Newmark (1988: 81-90), the

translation method is divided into twelve types, as follows: Transference, Naturalization, Cultural Equivalent, Functional Equivalent, Descriptive Equivalent, Synonymy, Shift or Transposition, Modulation, Compensation, Componential Analysis, Reduction and Expansion, Paraphrase.

Another theory is from Fawcett (1997: 34-41), the translation techniques is divided into eight types, there are: borrowing, calque, literal translation, transposition, modulation, reformulation/equivalence, adaptation and compensation.