equivalent to find result which good in translation. A good translation should not be read as a translation, the translation should be read like a piece of original composition and must express the whole meaning of the original. Translation also is studying the lexicon, grammatical structure, communication situation, and cultural context of the source language text, analyzing it in order to determine its meaning, and then reconstructing this same meaning using lexicon and grammatical structure which are appropriate in the receptor language and its cultural context. According to Nida and Taber (1969:33), translating consist of reproducing, in the target language, the nearest equivalent to the message in the source language, in the first place in the semantic aspect and in the second place in the stylistic aspect. Nida and Taber further explains that in translation, researcher has two aspect which are the first is semantic aspect, sematics roughly defined, is the study of meaning and also stylistic aspect nearly with style of language because every translator has style and characteristic different in translation an art.

The quality of translation will, largely, depend on the translator's knowledge, skills, training, cultural background, expertise, and even mood, some essential characteristics that any good translator should have are distinguished as reading comprehension abiliting foreign language knowledge of the subject , sensitivity to language (both mother tongue and foreign language), and competence to write the target language dexterously, clearly, economically, and resourcefully. In addition to these characteristics, it is necessary to learn how to handle the strategic and tactical tools for a good

translating performance. There is a need to develop a methodology that allows the development of on effective and efficient transfer process from one language to another.

2.2 Aprroaches in Translation

There are two approaches in translation according to Newmark (1998:21). They are:

1. Start translating sentence by sentence in order to get the feel and the feeling tone of the text, then deliberately sit back, review the position and read the rest of the source text.

2. Read the whole text two or three times and find the intention, register, tone, mark the difficult words and passages and start translating.

The first approach may be more suitable for a literary and the second one is for technical or an institutional text. The danger of the first approach is that it may leave too much revision on the early part and is therefore time-wasting. The second approach can be mechanical; a translational text analysis is useful as a point of reference, but it should not inhibit the free play of one's intuition. The first approach is for a relatively easy text, the second for the harder one.

The translator applies approaches in translation based on translation that they are doin because it determines whether the translation result is good or bad. The first aprroach explains about the way to translate a text especially the literary book suach as novel, short story, and etc. Mostly, the translator uses the first approach to make his/her

translation easier. The second approach is often used for technical or an institutional text. So, the translator must be careful in order that the translation result can be understood by the readers.

2.3 Translator

Translating will be much easier if the translator has thorough acquaintance with the subject matter of the text. Knowing the technical terms in the source language and their equivalents in the target language, of course will save time since the translator does not have to look up the words in the dictionary many times and comprehend on how to make the translation confirm to the target language and sound natural.

A satisfactory knowledge of the theory of translation will help the translator to do his work well. He will understand the procedures, steps, principles of translation, which will help him to produce a good translation. In short, if the translator has acquired those four requirements, he will have capability to produce an excellent result of translation. Thus, it is good to discuss about translator because translation will not be accomplished without the existence of translator.

Translator is the most important thing in translation. Thus, there will be no translation in the world without the existence of translator. Although translator and interpreter are much the same, but there is a difference between them. An interpreter is a person who converts a thought or expression in a soruce language into an expression with a comparable meaning in a target language in "real time". From the

explanations about translator and interpreter above, it could be known that both translator and interpreter are people who translate one language into another. Translator mostly does writing translation, but interpreter does speech or oral translation.

According to Snell-Honby (1988:2) in *Routledge Encyclopedia of Translation Studies*, the text cannot be considered as a static specimen of language (an idea still dominant in practical translation classes), but essentially as the verbalized expression of an author's intention as understood by the translator as a reader, who the recreates this whole for another readership in another culture.

It's essential that the result of the analysis be trasnferred from language A to language B, that is, from the source language to the receptor language or target language. But this must take place in someone's brain, and the translator is the person in whose brain the actual transfer take place.

Since the transfer must take place in someone's brain, it is inevitable that certain personal problems are likely to distort the process. The personal problems which confornt the average translator are not, of course, the result of any conscious bias against his task or the content of the message.

Perhaps some of the most important problems may be started in terms of the relationship of the translator to the subject matter, the target language, the nature of communication and the procedures which the

translator should use. It should be pointed one out that these various personal problems may in some cases be more prevalent among national that among foreign translators or vice versa.

Dolet published a brief statement of translation principle in 1540 A.D. He has been written in a number of units in our course. Dolet himself being an excellent translator, summarized the fundamental principles of translation under five headings:

1. The translator must understand perfectly the content and intention of the author whom he is translating.

2. The translator should have a perfect knowledge of the language from which he is translating (SL) and an equally excellent knowledge of the language into which he is translating (TL).

3. The translator should avoid the tendency to translate word to word, for to do so is to destroy the meaning of the original and to ruin the beauty of the expression.

4. The translator should employ the forms of speech in common usage.

5. Through his choice and order of words the translator should be able to produce a total overall effect with an "appropriate tone"

Machali (2000:11) states there are two requirements for a good translator. As translator, she/he should have an intellectual requirement and practical requirement. The intellectual requirement is divided into five: 1). Good ability on the source English; 2). Good ability on the target language, 3). Knowledge of problem that will be

translated; 4). The applying her/his of knowledge; and 5). Skills of translating. On the other hand, practical requirement is divided into: 1). The ability in using reference book, dictionary for example; and 2). The ability of knowing the context of text, both directly and indirectly of it is basic requirement of a translation.

2.4 Translation Process

According to (Nababan, 2008:24), Translation process can be interpreted as a series of activities carried out by a translator when he transferred the message the messsage from the source language into the target language.

According to Zabalbeascoa (2000:117), in a broad context, process covers stages of designing a translation project, selecting the source text (ST), hiring / selecting translator(s), getting the ST to the translator, getting the target text (TT) back from the translator, editing of the text and all of the other stages of publishing (or broadcasting, etc.) and distributing a TT and getting it to its target readers.

Whereas according to Nida and Taber (1969:33), figure the translation process as follows:

SLT..culture..TLT

Analysis   Restructuring

Transfering message/idea/thought
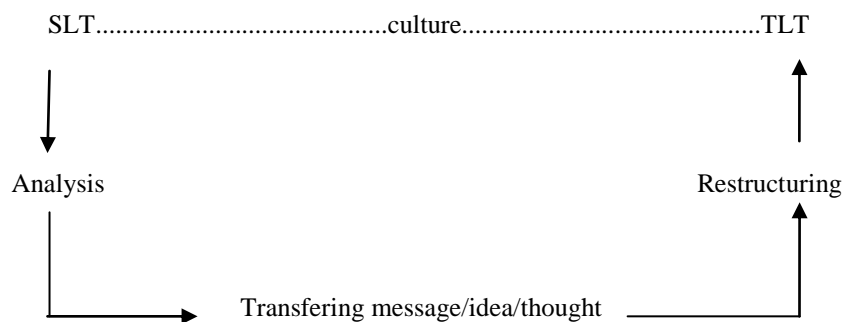
Figure1. Translation process (Nida and Taber, 1969)

The translation process begins with the analysis of the source language text (Zabalbeascoa, 2000:118). Ideally, translators read the text two or three times to understand the intention of the text. In cases where the commissioner of the text does not provide any information about whom the translation is intended for, during this stage translators determine their average target readers. This is usually done by examining the content of the original text and by looking at the vocabulary, technical terms and the level of formality of the language used by the original author.

When reading the text, translators underline the key concepts. In most cases, they refer to other relevant sources such as encyclopedias, textbooks and reports to familiarize themselves with key concepts. In addition, they also identify possible structural problems due to divergence in the grammatical patterning between the source language and the target language. This will lead them to decide what translation method they should employ.

At the stage of the analysis of the source language text, the reading activity is intended to get a general idea of the original text and to identify possible problems. At the synthesis stage, the reading activity becomes more intense and the purpose is to get the main idea of each paragraph and relationship between ideas by carefully reading all sentences within the paragraph.

The next stage of the translation process is transferring. Transferring is the process of going from the semantic structure analysis to the initial draft of the translation (Larson, 1984:480). This stage is considered the most difficult one

to do. Translators may fully understand the intention of the original language text but then may face problems of how to convey it into target sentences.

Translators initially experience the transfer process as a mental process. It occurs in their mind. As soon as they get the intended ideas, they then express the ideas in the target language.

The last stage of the translation process is the restructuring of the translation. This is the stage where the translators check for grammatical errors and consistency in using technical terms. It is also the stage where the translators take into account the stylistic form that conforms to the norm and culture of the target language and reading ability of target readers. From the translator's perspective, a translation that has been restructured is the final product and is ready for submission. From the publisher's perspective, however, it is still a translation draft, which still needs some editing. It is general practice, for example, that publishers assign editors to polish the translation before publication.

2.5 Translation Method

Whereas, Newmark (1999:27) defines the act translating very briefly. It is the act of transferring the meaning of a stretch or a unit of language, the whole or a part, from one language to another. According to the purpose, translation can be divided into 8 types:

1. Word for Word translation

   is translation based on the structure of word in the source language, in which the SL word order is preserved and the words translated singly by the commong meanings, and out of the context.

   Example:

   SL: I will go to New York tomorrow.

   TL: Saya akan pergi ke New York besok.

2. Literal translation

   is a traditional translation which transfer the SL text into the TL, without paying attention to the specific characteristic of the target language is strange but the lexical words are again translated singly, out of context.

   Example:

   SL: He works at the white house.

   TL: Dia bekerja di gedung putih.

3. Free translation

   is a translation which extends the meaning or a message of the source language by clarify on the translator's own words and produces the TL text without style, form, or content of the original.

   Example:

   SL: Minggu depan pengacara Hotman Paris akan berkunjung ke

       Belanda.

   TL: Next week the lawyer Hotman Paris will visit to Holland.

4. Idiomatic translation

   It reproduce 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

   Example:

   SL: You cannot fly off the handle here.

   TL: Kami tak boleh marah-marah disini.

5. Communicative translation

   It 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: The young man is wearing a heavy light blue jacket.

   TL: Pemuda itu memakai jaket tebal berwarna biru muda.

6. Semantic translation

   Semantic translation differs from faithful translation that only in as far as it must take more account of the aesthetic value of the SL text.

   Example:

   SL: Nasib kesebelasan itu bagai telur di ujung tanduk.

   TL: The fate of football team is dangerous.

7. Faithfull translation

   it attempts to produce the precise contextual meaning of the original

   within the constraints of the target language grammatical structures.

   Example :

   SL: To fish in troubled waters.

   TL: Memancing di air keruh.

8. Adaptation

   is the freest form of translation, and is used mainly for plays (comedies)

   and poetry; the themes, characters, plots, are usually preserved, the SL

   culture is converted to the TL culture and the text is rewritten.

   Example:

   SL: Batang-batang itu adalah kenangan yang semakin kurus dan

   akhirnya

      Hilang di balik salju.

   TL: Branches are a memory now growing ever more faint to be lost

   behind the

      snow.