

ABSTRACT

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English has a significant role in the development of science and education and this can be seen in the many books and journals which are written in English. Both teacher and students need to read them in order to get information. The main requirement is by understanding the meaning or the message within the books. We can understand an English text when we master English well. Unfortunately, many students have not mastered English yet. So, the key is translation. They need a translation of the books in Indonesian. For this, they need a translator who are able to translate texts from English into Indonesian. However, translating activity is very personal. This means that each translator has a great power in making decision of how to create meaning, choose diction and conclude the message of texts. Hence, different translator may produce a different translation, depending on the approaches they use. Techniques and procedures are the elements of translation which may bring us to know the approaches to translation. Moreover, translation texts can be uncovered physically or mentally, since aspects of texts consist of physical and mental aspects. If the mental aspect is directly related to translator, the physical aspect can be identified from the text itself because physical aspects involve word, phrase, clause and sentence.

This study attempts to find out the most common approaches used by the translator in translating a non-literary English text and how the translation results differ one from another. In particular, the study attempts to know how different techniques and procedures applied by the translator bring the texts to different translation result and meaning. In short, it tries to find out the significance of approaches (techniques and procedures) in translating non-literary texts. Grammatical and lexical adjustment are here considered to ease the physical aspects of texts.

The result of the study shows that several approaches are taken in translating non-literary texts and the most common are literal and transcription. Most translators tend to apply more than one techniques and procedures for each text. The result also proves that different techniques and procedures applied towards the same texts produce different result. It means that the meaning of the translation result also tends to be different. Hence, we may conclude that the techniques and procedures of translation as parts of approaches can determine the translation result both in meaning and message of non-literary texts.

CHAPTER I

INTRODUCTION