

CHAPTER 1

INTRODUCTION

This chapter presents the background of translation, purpose of translation, significance of translation, process of translation, and methods of translation in general that are used in this study.

1.1 Background of Translating *Life-Saving Health Secrets*

English has been used as the first language in many countries. It also has become the most important language to people in around the world. We communicate to transfer information from one person to another. Therefore, translation has become very important role for people in the world.

Translation helps people communicate if they speak different languages. Translation is the communication of the meaning of a text in a source language (SL) into a comprehensive version of target language (TL) without causing any loss to the original message. According to Bassnett (2002), translation is not just the transfer of texts from one language into another, it is now rightly seen as a process of negotiation between texts and between cultures.

The writer is interested in translating one of English book that written by JJ DeSpain, entitled "*Life-Saving Health Secrets*". Specifically, this book talks about common things that can kill us. It makes you sick and cause injuries. The book tells us how to keep our life safe from common things that we usually ignore them. Whereas, it can make a bad impact and have a bad risk actually. Maybe, we do our

daily activities just like normal, such as cooking, playing in outdoor, and medications that we take. Perhaps it looks fine, but there are various risks we may face but we do not realize it.

Therefore, this book gives us information, knowledge how to handle them. Also, we should be aware of common things around us. The way how to protect ourselves from life hazards and avoid them as well.

1.2 Purpose of Translation

Here are some purposes of translating “*Life-Saving Health Secrets*” :

- a. To understand the translation process from English to Indonesia.
- b. To give readers information what is in this book.
- c. To improve the translation skills in general.
- d. To find out the proper meaning from English to Indonesia.
- e. To help Indonesian people to be able to read this book in Indonesia.

1.3 Significances of Translation

This translation is expected beneficial for the readers. The theory of translation will give knowledge how process in translating and methods used in this translation. This translation could be used as an additional reference for the readers, especially for the students of English Vocational.

1.4 Theory of Translation

1.4.1 Process of Translation

Translation is not only process of changing the form of word or sentence, but translation is the process of transferring the idea or information

from the source language (SL) to the target language (TL). The translator must understand about the process and procedure of translation because translation is also a way to find the equivalent in another language of one textual material. According to Nida and Taber (1969: 33) define that translation process into three stages: (1) analysis, in which the surface structure is analyzed in terms of grammatical relationships, meaning of the words and combinations of words, (2) transfer, in which the analyzed material is transferred in the mind of the translator from language A to language B, and (3) restructuring, in which the transferred material is restructured in order to make the final message fully acceptable in the receptor language. The translation process can be illustrated in the following diagram.



Figure 1.1 Nida and Taber's Translation Process

On the other hand, Newmark (1988: 144) mentions three basic translation processes. The first process is the interpretation and analysis of the source language text. The second 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.

1.5 Methods of Translation

In the Oxford Dictionaries (2010:932), method is a particular way of doing something, especially a systematic or established one. To translate the book, translator may face some problems in transferring the meaning from source language to target language of the text. So, translator should have a method or strategy that can be used. According to Newmark (1988:45-47) divides translation method into eight methods and he shows the V diagram into two emphasis; SL and TL emphasis.

SL Emphasis

Word-for-word translation

Literal translation

Faithful translation

Semantic translation

1. Word-for-word translation

TL Emphasis

Adaptation Free

Free translation

Idiomatic translation

Communicative 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 as a pre-translation process.

Example: SL : In just two hours, 100 bacteria can divide into 24.600.

TL : Dalam hanya dua jam, 100 bakteri bisa membagi dalam
24.600.

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.

Example: SL : She is a former nurse.

TL : Dia adalah mantan perawat.

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.

Example: SL : Food poisoning is a confused with a viral infection.

TL : Makanan beracun bercampur dengan sebuah infeksi virus.

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.

Example: SL : I think **it's a piece of cake** for me.

TL: Aku pikir ini **mudah** bagiku.

5. Adaptation translation

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.

Example: 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 than the original.

Example: SL : Hope the symptoms will go away.

TL : Semoga gejalanya cepat hilang.

7. Idiomatic translation

Idiomatic translation reproduces the 'message' of the original but tends to distort nuances of meaning.

Example: SL : You can't judge a book by its cover.

TL : Jangan menilai orang dari luarnya saja.

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.

Example: SL : We can't live alone in this world, can we?

TL : Kita tidak bisa hidup sendiri di dunia ini, ya kan?

