

CHAPTER I

INTRODUCTION

This chapter presents background of translation, purpose of translation, significance of translation, process of translation, and theories of translation.

1.1. Background of Translation

Translation is a process of transferring written or spoken meaning from the source language into the target language. According to Nida and Taber (1984: 12), translating consists of reproducing the receptor language to the closest natural equivalent of the source language message, first in the term of meaning and secondly in the term of style. Newmark (1988) states that translation is the act of translation as transferring the meaning of a text, from one language to another, taking care mainly the functional relevant meaning. There are methods and strategy of translation.

In this final report, the writer translates a book to complete the study. The book taken entitled “The Non-smoker Solution”, written by Lynn Hand Christensen. According to the author, the book is very interesting and useful for readers to improve the knowledge about the topic, because the contents of this book contain many information related to health and science.

This book tells the reader about solutions for non-smokers to create a society and environment that is smoking-free. So that the number non-smokers die because of inhaling cigarette smoke, decreases defects and children no longer sleep in homes contaminated with toxic gases.

Today, in America 350.000 smokers die every year, and 50.000 non-smokers die because they are associated with smokers. Thus lethal cigarette smoke can cause non-smokers to die who only breathe a little cigarette smoke. Then, how do cigarettes themselves do to smokers.

Cigarette continues to make human addicted. Try to imagine now we live in an environment where our children are raised to adulthood in that environment and cannot even be prevented. We live where our lungs full of toxic gases bartered with the tobacco industry in return for taxes and jobs. We can only submit to the power of invincible tobacco industry.

If parents of smokers, then we have killed our own children—their lungs are full of poisonous and deadly gas and particles. Even for beautiful, young, and agile girls. If she is a smoker, her life is useless. Non-smokers must act to prevent them from becoming addicted, so that the girl stops smoking, her life is beautiful and can be saved.

1.2. Purpose of Translation

Based on the background of translation above, the purpose of translation, are:

1. Giving information about the nonsmoker solution.
2. Increasing translation skill and enrich vocabulary.
3. Helping readers to understand the content of this book.

1.3. Significance of Translation

1. Knowing about definition and methods translation.
2. Improving the knowledge for everyone, especially the writer and the readers.
3. Giving solution for the nonsmokers about the danger of smoke passive cigarette.
4. Giving information for the nonsmokers to be able to protect themselves from passive smoke.
5. Helping the smokers to stop smoking.

1.4. Theories of Translation

Various definitions of translation in the view of experts, such as according to Catford (1965:20), translation is the replacement of textual material in one language (SL) by equivalent textual material in another language (TL). It should be noted that the textual material referred to by Catford doesn't have to be a written text. So, translation can from spoken or written language. and then it's used to transferring meaning form written or spoken in one language to another.

Newmark (1981) claims that "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.

According to Savory in his book *The Art of Translation* that translation is made possible by an equivalent of thought that lies behind its different

verbal expressions. In this statement, it's clearly stated that the equivalent is his idea. Savory doesn't mention more about the process of translation.

Nida and Taber ((1984: 12) state that translating consists of reproducing the receptor language to the closest natural equivalent of the source language message, first in the term of meaning and secondly in the term of style. In definition they mention more about the process of translation, and doesn't concern the languages involved in translation, that is, looking for closet natural equivalents to the target language, so that the message in the source language can be delivered properly into the target language.

1.5. Process of Translation

The process of a translation is a process of transferring meaning from the source language (SL) into the target language (TL). Translating might be transferring the meaning of a text ND transferring written spoken. There are four stages in the proses of translation that are perfected according to Nida and Taber:

1. Analysis or understanding stages. In this stage the message structure in SL is analyzed in terms of grammatical relationship, the meaning of the words or a combination of words to be able to understand the meanings and contents as a whole. This is the reverse transfer process.
2. Transfer stages. In this stage the meaning message has been analyzed, understood, and transferred from SL to TL. But, it hasn't produced a series of words.

3. Restructuring stage. In this stages the translator tries to find the exact equivalent words, expressions, and sentence structure in target language, so that the contents, meanings, and messages, in SL can be fully delivered in TL. Then, the meaning is rewritten based on the rules contained in TL.
4. Evaluation and revision stages. After getting the translation results in the target language, then it's are evaluated or re-matched with the source text. But, if you feel that the translation results still less equivalent, then you can make the revisions.

1.6. Methods of Translation

The translator needs translation methods in translating process because it's very important and useful to be able to result of the good translation. Newmark (1988:45) mentions the translation methods. He writes that, "While translation methods relate to whole texts. He goes on to refer to the following methods of translation:

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 source language or construe a difficult text as a pre-translation process.

Example:

SL: I have a book.

TL: *Saya mempunyai sebuah buku.*

2. Literal Translation

In which 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: He is handsome boy.

TL: *Ia pria tampan.*

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: A princess in white dress.

TL: *Seorang putri mengenakan gaun putih.*

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 third or functional terms but not by cultural equivalents - *une nonne repassant un corporal* may become 'a nun ironing a corporal cloth' - and it may make other small concessions to the readership. The distinction between 'faithful' and 'semantic' translation 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.

Example:

SL: She was known for a light finger in the past but she has changed now and become a good person.

TL: *Dia dulu dikenal suka mencuri tapi sekarang ia sudah berubah menjadi orang yang lebih baik.*

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: His leg felt like a stone.

TL: *Tungkai kakinya seperti terpaku.*

6. 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- (Authorities as diverse as Seteskovitch and Stuart Gilbert tend to this form of lively, 'natural' translation).

Example:

SL: To kill two with one stone.

TL: *Sambil menyelam minum air.*

7. 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 (1988b: 45-47).

Example:

SL: I cut my heart!

TL: Hatiku luka.

8. 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, also-called 'intralingual translation', often prolix and pretentious, and not translation at all.

Example:

SL: I want to watch a movie in the cinema with you.

TL: *Aku ingin nonton film di bioskop denganmu.*

