

# CHAPTER I

## INTRODUCTION

This chapter present the background of translation , purpose translation, significance, process, and method of translation.

### 1.1 Background of Translation

Language is communication tool for human, language is important in life. People use language to understand each other and exchange information. Newmark (1981:4) states, “ Language is the institution where by humans communicate and interact each other by means of habitually used oral auditory arbitrary symbols.” Communication and language are important things to make a good conversation where people can understand each other. According to Oxford Advanced beamer’s Dictionary )2010:834), “ Language is the system of communication is speech and writing that is used by people of a particular country or area.”

Translation is process translating source language (SL) to target language (TL) by Larson (1984:3) . With the translation we can understand text in another language. According Oxford Dictionaries, “ Translation the process translating words or text from one language into another.” Translating must be in accordance with the process. Grammatical is also the main reference, word selection , and method used.

The translator has to know meaning and purpose of the text. Translator need skill in writing, speaking and mastery of theory of translation. Newwmark (1988:5), “ Translation is

rendering the meaning of a text into another language in the way that the author intended the text.”

In this case, the writer tries to translate a book “ A MUSLIM GUIDE TO FOOD INGREDIENTS” to practices this theory and find out the meaning of content, and make a translation result to make easy to understand. The writer choose this book and translate because there are some important informations from this book. The content of this book is about what information ingredients for halal food, statement merk in industry food, and how we know food additives in halal ingredients.

## 1.2 Purpose of Translation

Generally purposes of translation are:

1. To help Indonesian readers be able to read contents in Indonesian version.
2. To help the readers in understanding the messages of the book.

Specifically purposes for the translator are

1. To fulfill the final report of Diploma III English Vocational Program.
2. To measure the competence of the translator in doing job translation and finding out what translation method is used by the writer.
3. To give the reader the easy way in read about A Muslim Guide To Food Ingredients.

### 1.3 Significance of Translation

Theoretically

The final report can show the theory of translation, the process of translation methods and also the result of translation.

Practically

This final report is significance for student of English Vocational Program.

### 1.4 Process of Translation

There are series of steps to make the translation result natural and acceptable to be read. According to Nida and Taber (1984:33) there are three stages of translation process. (1) Analysis, in which the surface structure is analyzed in terms of (a) the grammatical relationship and (b) the 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 X to language Y, and (3) restructuring, in which the transferred material is restructured in order make the final message fully acceptable in the target language. The scheme of Nida's translation process is shown as follows:

X (source)



(analysis)



Y (target)



(restructuring)



(transfer)



## 1.5 Method 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.

For example :

SL : Therefore, Muslims believe that food affects the personality and character.

TL : *Oleh karena itu, umat Islam percaya bahwa makanan mempengaruhi kepribadian dan karakter.*

### 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.

For example :

SL : The foods companies use may types of chemicals, enzymes, flavor, aroma, coloring materials, hormones, etc.

TL : *Perusahaan makanan banyak menggunakan berbagai jenis bahan kimia, enzim, perasa, aroma, pewarna makanan, hormon dan lain-lain.*

### 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.

For example :

SL : From these four verses one can say that pork is totally prohibited in Islam to Muslims and non-Muslims.

TL : *Dari keempat ayat ini dapat dikatakan bahwa daging babi benar-benar dilarang dalam Islam bagi Muslim maupun non-Muslim.*

#### 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 - unenonneressantun 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.

For example :

SL : He is a book-worm.

TL : *Dia (laki-laki) adalah seorang yang suka seklai membaca.*

#### 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.

For example :

SL : The Food and Drug Administration (FDA) made possible the safeguarding of life the consumers by legislating rules and regulations.

TL : *Badan Pengawas Obat dan Makanan (BPOM) untuk melindungi kehidupan konsumen ialah dengan membuat peraturan dan regulasi.*

In that sentence there is adaptation method. “*Food and Drug Administration (FDA)*” it is adapted base on the organization target language (Indonesia). It is Translated to “*Badan Pengawas Obat dan Makanan (BPOM).*”

## 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, a so-called 'intralingual translation\*', often prolix and pretentious, and not translation at all.

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SL : Maintaining a balance between the requirements of the body and soul, Islam has laid down simple dietary rules.

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

For example :

SL : Teacher-pet.

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SL : “You are what you eat” or “ tell me what you eat”, I’ll tell you what you are.

TL : “*Apapun yang kamu makan ceritakan kepadaku. Aku juga bakal ngasih tau apa yang harus kamu makan.*”



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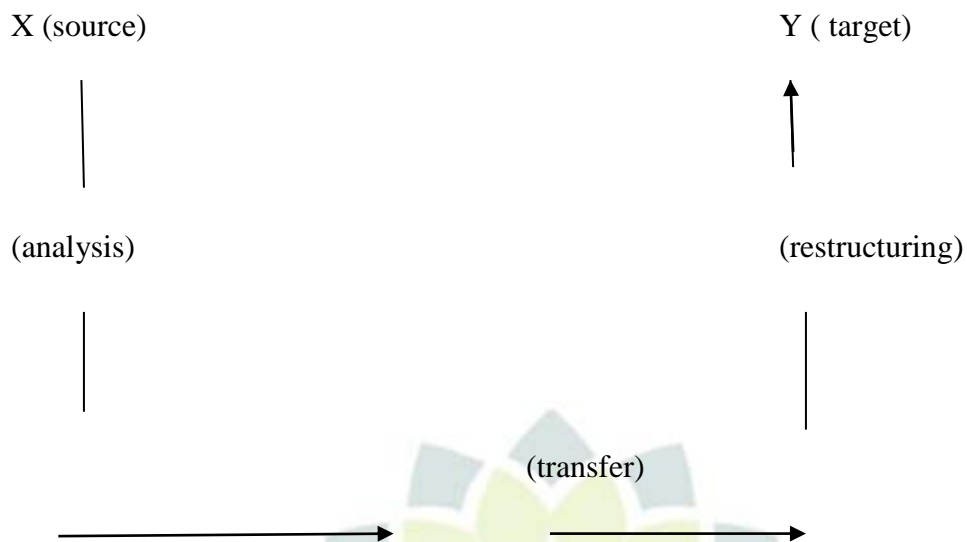
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