

CHAPTER 1

INTRODUCTION

This chapter is an introduction which explains the background of translation, the purposes of translation, significance of translation, process of translation and method of translation.

1.1 Background of Translation

Translation is a process of rendering meaning, ideas, or message of a text from one language to other language. There are some considerations which follow this process, which mainly related to the accuracy, clarity and naturalness of the meaning, ideas, or message or the translation. Newmark (1988:5) defines translation as “rendering the meaning of a text into another language in the way that the author intended the text”. This definition, stresses on rendering meaning of the source language text into the target language.

There are two kinds of translation: oral translation and written translation. Oral translation consists of interpreting, movie dubbing, and etc. Whereas written translation such as magazines, novel, and other literature works are written in English. This, it is very important for us to learn and master the language, especially the translation of English in to Indonesian.

They are many books written in English. They bring information for us. However, there are many people who don't understand English well. So, we need to do translation to make Indonesian readers get the message from the author of the books.

From many kinds of books written in English, the writer chooses the book entitled *The Translation Healthy for Life: Basics for Healthy Living* because the book gives information about how to create health for body, mind, and spirit. This book gives information for many people to keep than healthy. It makes, the writer interested to translate this book. Moreover, the book can help many people in healthy problem and *insyaallah* will be a solution.

1.2 Purpose of Translation

The purposes of the translation are:

1. To fulfill the requirements for Diploma III Degree in English Translation Program;
2. To know information and to add knowledge about the content of the book;
3. To understand the process of translation from English to Indonesian; and
4. To understand the method and the steps of translation.

1.3 Significance of Translation

The significance of the translation are:

1. To give the readers information about healthy for life.
2. To add knowledge the about translation.

1.4 Process of Translation

The translation process is sets of actions where the translator make an effort to transfer the message form Source Language (SL) into Target Language based on his/her knowledge, skill, and understanding of the book he/she is translated. Hoed (1992:81) described the translator as the receiver of the source language and the sender of the target language as well. It is very important for the translator to know the culture of the source language so that he/she can transfer the message of the source language as well as he/she write the book in his/her own mother language.

On the other hand, Larson (1984:3) emphasized more on meaning of text. He observed that, *'translation is a process of transferring the meaning of the text, which must be held constant, from source language into receptor language'*. His translation process explanation will be described in figure 1.1

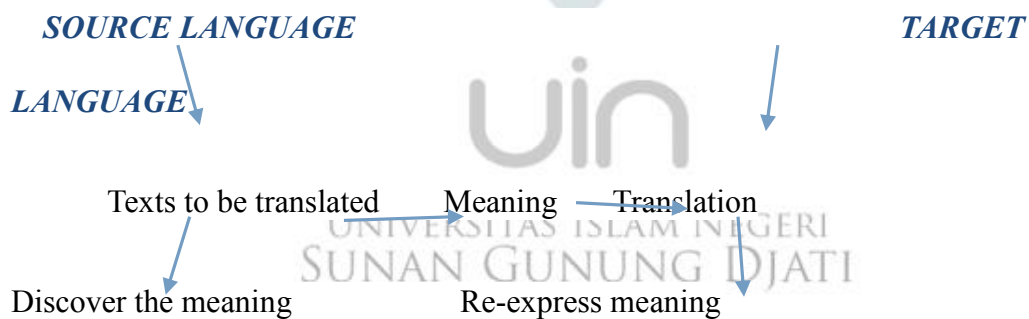


Figure 1.1 Larson's Translation Process

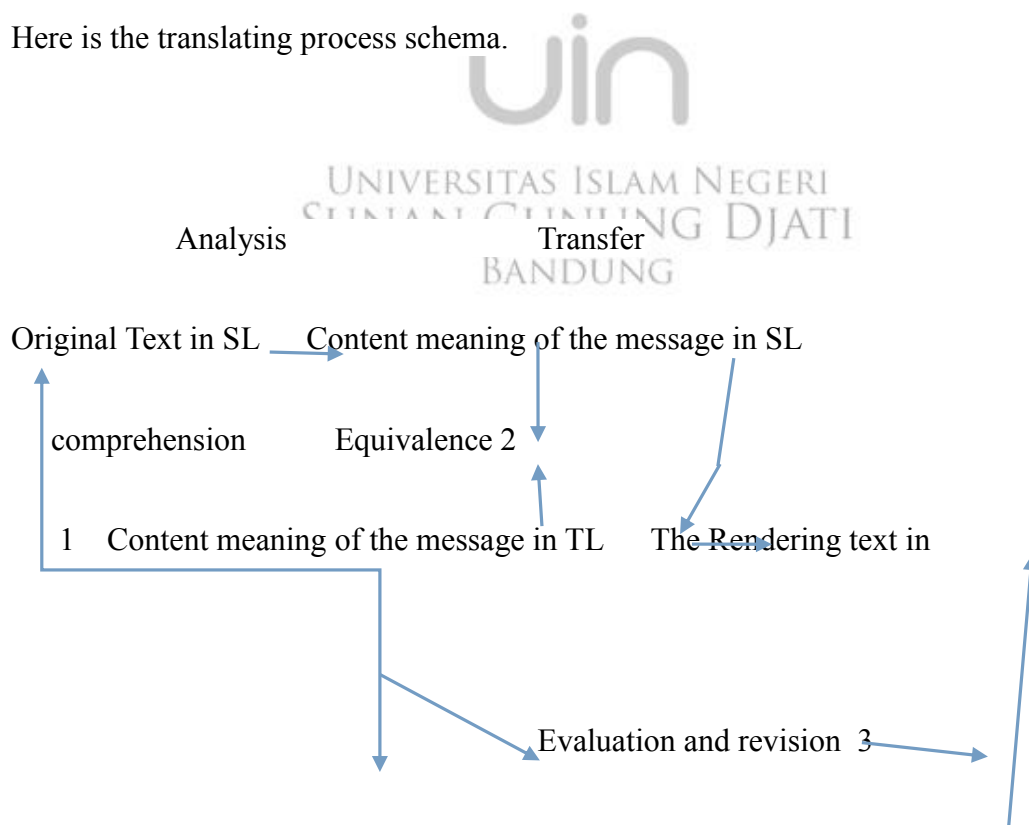
The diagram above describes a set of translating actions from studying lexicon, grammatical structure, communication situation, and cultural context of the source language, analyzing it to determine its meaning and then reconstructing the same meaning using lexicon and grammatical structure that which are appropriate in the target language and its cultural context.

According to Djuharie (Nida and Taber, 1969:33), the translation process is divided into three phases: 1) analysis; this is the step of analyzing the source language through linguistic and meaning study, the analysis of the material which is translated and cultural problem, 2) transfer; the analyzed materials are transferred in the translator's mind from SL into TL, and 3) reconstruction; the translator rewrites or expresses the translated text until it became a readable and acceptable translation product in terms of rules and styles of TL. The explanation will be described in the following figure.



Figure 1.2 Nida and Taber's Translation Process

Here is the translating process schema.



Djuharie (Adapted from Suryawinta, 1984:14)

Figure 1.3 Translating Process Schema

1.5 Methods of Translation

Newmark (1988:45) breaks down the type of translation into eight; they are word-for-word translation, literal translation, faithful translation, semantic translation, adaptation, free translation, idiomatic translation and communicative translation. The methods used in the translation:

1.5.1 Word-for-word translation

This is often demonstrated as interlinear translation, with the TL immediately below the SL words.

Example:

- SL : Never eat when worried, upset, or overtaxed.

TL: *Tidak pernah makan ketika dalam keadaan khawatir, marah, atau makan berlebihan.*

1.5.2 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 free-translation process, this indicates the problems to be solved.

Example:

- SL: We live today in a mechanized and technological society.

TL: *Kita hari ini hidup dalam masyarakat mekanik dan teknologi.*

1.5.3 Faithful translation

A faithful translation attempts to reproduce the precise contextual meaning of the original within the constraints of the TL grammatical structures. It ‘transfer’ cultural words and preserves the degree of grammatical and lexical ‘abnormality’ (derivation from SL norms) in the translation. It attempts to be completely faithful to the intentions and the text-realization of the SL writer.

Example:

SL: Anne Hunt, has carefully researched those readings on the respective health concern, focusing on the treatment procedures that were suggested to many different people as well as those recommendations that were clearly indicated for general use.

TL: *Anne Hunt, telah berhati-hati dalam meneliti bacaan masalah kesehatan yang berfokus pada prosedur perawatan diusulkan untuk banyak orang serta rekomendasi itu sangat jelas ditunjukkan untuk umum.*

1.5.5 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, so-called “intralingual translation”, often prolix and pretentious, and not translation at all.

Example:

- SL: Good books are, perhaps, the best (and most inexpensive) way to get away.

TL: *Buku yang baik adalah, yang bisa bermanfaat (dan paling murah).*



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