

## CHAPTER I

### INTRODUCTION

This chapter presents the introduction of translation project. It consist of background of study, purpose of translation, significance of translation, and method of translation.

#### 1.1 Background of Translation

Language is the ability of human to speak with other human beings, for example word and action. One of the main goals of language is to communicate with people and to understand them. When someone speaks, people wants to convey a message through that language. A person uses his language to many different purposes for example, to express his feelings, to ask for help and to apologize. According to Collins Dictionary, a language is a system of communicate which consists of a set of sounds and written symbols which are used by the people of a particular country or region for talking or writing, and according to oxford Learner's Pocket Dictionary, language is system of communication in speech and writing used by people of a particular country. It means that language every country has different language, also as a system of arbitrary vocal symbols used for human communication. Sapir (1956) in Bassnett ( 2002:22) claims that 'language is a guie to social reality and that human beings are the mercy of the language that has become the medium of expression for their society'. That is language is very important in our life, because we all need language as communication with the other people.

The translation is process transference of a source language from a target language actually to understand the meaning a source language. According to Nida, E.A. & Taber, C.R ( 1969 ) states that translation is reproduction in a receptor language of the closest natural equivalent of the source language message, first in term of meaning and second term of style. Translation aiming at dynamic equivalent comprises there stages: analysis, transfer and restructuring. There is opinion from the expert about definition of translation, according to Munday ( 2001:5 ) states that Translation has several meaning, it can refer the general subject field, the product ( the text has been translated ) or the process ( the act of producing, otherwise known as translating ). The process of translation between two different written languages involves the translator changing an original written text ( the source text or ST ) in the ( target language or TL ). That is statement in translation have two way are translation have two way are translation of written and translator. Both of them have different in doing process, but the same purpose is process transformation two another languages.

Definition of transaltion the other from the expert is Hatim an Jeremy Munday ( 2004:3 ) said that translation is phenomenon that has a huge effect on everyday life. This can range from the translation of a key international treaty to the following multilingual poster.

As a good translator, someone indirectly has to know about the definition of the translation. Catford in Widyatamartaya ( 1989 :12 ) said that translation

is the replacement of textual material in one language ( the source language/SL ) by equivalent textual material in one language ( the target language/TL ).

In the translator must have a professional skill either of source language of target language. Also the translation who is doing as face to face with a source language, and then translation is a process translation of the text or book that will produce a translation from Source Language to target Language. Both of them have a way itself to produce a good translating.

An object used in translator process of this translation is a book contitied “Nature’s 12 magic healer: the amazing of cell salt” created by Lionel Rolfe and Nigey Lennon. The content of this book is keeping healthy and recommend this effort to inform and educate the public to better health care.

Contain of the book is about healthy. In this book explain about how to ease and eliminate the pain that occurs. Started headache, or other diseases even this book contains how to care for themselves in terms of the others, ranging from the health until beauty. Easy on practice but still nutritious.

This book is so attractive attention of the writer because containing about all the solution in dealing with some of the problem of the disease that may also often occur in every day, and this report can be beneficial for the reader to practice in the neighborhood, to help the family nearby, or might help society large.

## **1.2 Purpose of Translation**

There are some purposes in this translation, such as :

1. To fulfill final study an English Vocational Student of UIN Sunan Gunung Djati Bandung.
2. To improve translation skill
3. To help readers understand the content of book “Nature’s 12 magic healer: the amazing of cell salt” in Bahasa version.
4. To give information about illness, symptom and what a cure
5. To add knowledge about healthy and around cell salts
6. To practices in live

## **1.3 Significance of Translation**

The significant of the translation is Theotically and Pratically, the final report hopes the translation will give more understanding of the translation about this book and can show the development of the theories of methods of translation and the result of translation. And Practically, the final report can be used ad reference for the readers especially the student at English Departement, Adab and Humanities Faculty, state Islamic University of Sunan Gunung Djati Bandung who is want practicing of translation.

## **1.4 Theory of Translation**

Newmark (1988:5) said that the main mention of translating activity is to transfer a message from source language to its rendering in target language. The translator is faced to the text or discourse which is influenced by the individual style or idiolect of the source language author, the conventional grammatical and lexical usage which depends on the topic situation, content items referring readers and the view and prejudices of the translator. So, there are some types of translation as follow:

### **1.4.1 Method of Translation**

#### **1. Word-for-word translation**

This is often demonstrated as interlinear translation, with 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 to construe a difficult text as a pre-translation process.

#### **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.

### 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.

### 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.

## 5. Adaptation

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.

## 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.

## 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.)

## 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.

