

CHAPTER I

INTRODUCTION

This chapter presents the introduction of this research. It provides the research background, research problem, significance of the study, limitation of the study, and conceptual framework .

A . Research Background

Atomic Habits Book has been popular in the world especially for almost of Indonesian people nowadays. Among the many self-development books in circulation, Atomic Habits is the book most sought after by readers in recent years. Atomic Habits by James Clear is a motivational book that contains ways to change lives through small habits. Not only that, this book also contains scientific theories and a collection of inspirational stories from successful figures in the world.

Published in 2018, this book won the New York Times best selling record and has sold more than 5 million copies worldwide. Due to its success, this book which was first published in English has also been translated into 50 different languages including Indonesian.

This book contains a guide on how to change lives through habits that look trivial but if done every day will have a tremendous impact on the lives of readers. In this book, James Clear explains why it is difficult for people to change their habits cause people is implementing the wrong system of change.

Therefore, this book provides a guide on how to change life habits through a change system that is done correctly. If this system is routinely carried out, then the individual can reach a new level of productivity. The book Atomic Habits contains many motivational quotes. However, that doesn't mean that these motivational quotes are only based on a series of words of encouragement but are also based on scientific theories. Changing bad habits obviously requires a long process. There are many challenges and obstacles that must be overcome to be able to eradicate bad habits and form good habits, there are still many benefits that the author feels

in this book, the Atomic Habits book is one of the right solutions to help all generations become better, meaningful and positive

Translation plays an important role for the people who do not understand a foreign language, in this case English language . Larson (1998: 3) states that : "Translation is a process based on the theory that it is possible to abstract the meaning of a text from its forms and reproduce that meaning with the very different forms of a second language. There are many English texts translated into Indonesian language such as science book, newspaper, many literary sources such as novel, article, short story, and web pages which are originally written in English need to be translated into Bahasa Indonesia in order to be understood by the Indonesian people who do not understand English but eager to read and understand them. Translated version of the texts will make people understand what the texts are about. By translating the text from source language (SL) to target language (TL), people now can get information easier. They understand what the content of the text just by reading the translation

Translation consists of studying the lexicon, grammatical structure, communication situation, and cultural context of the source language text, analyzing it in order to determine its meaning, and then reconstructing this same meaning using the lexicon and grammatical structure which are appropriate in the receptor language and its cultural context . Larson (1998:3).

Translation methods are important in the translation, they can affect the quality, efficiency, and accuracy of translation results, According to Larson (1984: 23), there are seven kinds of translation. They are: Very literal, Literal translation, Modified literal, Inconsistent mixture, Near idiomatic, Idiomatic translation, Unduly free translation. In other resource , Newmark (1988: 45-47) uses eight terms in his classification of translation method. They are word- for-word, literal, faithful, semantic, communicative, idiomatic, free, and adaptation that divided into two scopes-the methods closest to the source and target language.

To know the translation quality, we have to consider the quality of translations , Larson (1984) stated that the ideal translation should be accurate, natural and communicative. Accurate is in terms of reproducing as exactly as possible the

meaning of the source text, natural is in terms of using natural forms of the receptor language in a way that is appropriate to the kind of text being translated and communicative is in terms of expressing all aspects of the meaning in a way that is readily understandable to the intended audience.

In translation process , translators must be careful in identifying the source language text into the target language when they are doing translation. Translators should translate the source language (SL) text into the target language without reducing the purpose and meaning from the source language. To produce a good translation, translators must have good translation methods. Molina and Albir (2002) cited in Nafisah et al. (2018) state that translation method refers to the way of a particular translation process that is carried out in terms of the translator's objective, i'e., a global option that affects the whole texts. Translation method is a method used by the translator in the translation process in accordance with its purpose. It means that the result of the translation is largely determined by the translation method adopted by the translator because the intent and purpose of the translator will influence the result of the overall translation result. It is necessary to decide what method will be used during translation process since the result of the translation is affected by the translation methods used by the translator.

Comparably , Dewi (2019) conducted a research which focused on analyzing the use of translation methods to translate idioms and personification in Carroll's novel *Alice's Adventures in Wonderland*. There are 55 idioms and 127 personifications found in the novel. There are seven translation methods out of eight translation methods proposed by Newmark used in translating idioms and personifications from the whole chapters of the novel. They are word-for-word translation, literal translation, idiomatic translation, semantic translation, faithful translation, free translation, and communicative translation. The result shows that the most used translation in translating the idioms in the novel is idiomatic translation method (26 out of 55 data). The translator uses idiomatic translation method in order to translate the message of the source language as natural as it can, so it doesn't look like the result of translation but the original one. Meanwhile the most used translation method in translating the personifications in the novel is literal

translation method (23 of 101 data). Literal translation method used by the translator in order to get the equal meaning between the source language with the target language, so the readers can easily understand the meaning of the story.

Secondly , Hasanah (2019) conducted a research which is aimed to identify the translation methods used in translating the utterances in Steel's novel book *Daddy*. The data are collected from chapter one until chapter three of the novel. The findings of this research show that there are seven translation methods used to translate the utterances in the novel. They are free translation, literal translation, semantic translation, faithful translation, idiomatic translation, word-for-word translation, and communicative translation. The most common translation method used is free translation. Free translation is being the most translation method used because the language style or the language structure is made easier for the reader to understand the novel.

Thirdly , Yudhistira (2019) conducted a research which is aimed to analyze the use of translation methods on Defoe's *Robinson Crusoe*. According to the study's findings, the data can be analyzed using seven different approaches. They are (1) word for word translation occurs 17 times, (2) literal translation occurs 26 times (3) faithful translation occurs 11 times (4) semantic translation occurs 1 times, (5) free translation occurs 180 times, (6) adaptation translation occurs 6 times, (7) idiomatic translation occurs 5 times, and (8) communicative translation does not occur. The most dominant translation method used is free translation method.

Fourthly , *Wulan Sabitah* (2020) , the research aims to find out and describe Newmark's translation methods used in translating Gayle Forman's novel *I Was Here* from English into Indonesian by *Wulan Sabitah* (2020) . The research of translation methods in this research is focused on the translation of the dialogue sentences in the novel. The analysis of translation methods is based on Pieter Newmark's classification of translation methods. After conducting analysis to 1629 data, it is found that there are seven out of eight translation methods proposed by Newmark used in translating the dialogue sentences of the novel. They are word-for-word translation, literal translation method, faithful translation, semantic translation method, free translation method, idiomatic translation method, and

communicative translation method. From the result of the analysis, it is found that the most frequently used translation method in translating the dialogue sentences of the novel is free translation method. The method is frequently used because the translator wants to make the content and language of the translated text are acceptable and understandable for the target language (Indonesian) readers.

Fifthly, a study by Melyana et al. (2018) examines the translation strategies and degree of naturalness of the webtoon *Cheese in the Trap*. Seven of the eight translation methods are discovered in the research findings. The most common type of translation is literal (used 59.36%), followed by communicative (used 16.48%), word-for-word (used 14.23%), semantic (used 4.49%), idiomatic (used 3.00%), free (used 2.06%), and faithful (used 0.37%). Ten raters gave the data a naturalness rating, and it reveals that 93.50% of the data received a score of 3, 6.11% received a score of 2, and 0.39% received a score of 1

From the previous studies above, the most commonly used in translating process found was word for word translation, literal translation, and communicative translation. In regards to the phenomena, the writer found several errors when read the translation version of the book and found inaccuracy of the translation of the translation book, it make the translation does not fit with the target language (TL). The writer used Newmark's Theory to analyse the use of word for word, literal, and communicative translations methods in *Atomic Habits* book from English into Indonesian version, there are some problems often faced by the translator in translating the book. Since a translated text must convey a constant message from the source language, readers have to figure out the ways to make the translation natural and to figure out the methods used in the book, the writer used Newmark's Theory to solve the problem, It was also the problem that often be found in translating another texts. The translator have to be understand about the used and the methodology that the translator used in this book, and the good process in translating the source language.

Considering the importance of translation methods in doing translation, the writer was interested to conduct a research about translation methods. This research is aimed to find out and describe the translation word for word, literal, and

communicative translation methods used in translating an English book entitled *Atomic Habits* and its quality which was translated into Indonesia.

B. Statements of Problem

According to the study's background, the following are the problem statements for this research: :

1. How are the Newmark's word for word , literal , communicative translation methods used in translating *Atomic Habits* book from English into Indonesian translated by Alex Tri Kanjoro Widodo?
2. What are the quality of accuracy and acceptance of the translation techniques used in *Atomic Habits* book by James Clear translated by Alex Tri Kanjoro Widodo?

C . Research Purposes

In connection with the formulation of the problem, this study has objectives to be achieved by the researcher, namely:

1. To identify word for word , literal and communicative translation theory method used in “*Atomic Habits*” book by James Clear from English into Indonesian.
2. To analyse the quality , accuracy and acceptance from the translation in “*Atomic Habits*” book by James Clear translated by Alex Tri Kanjoro Widodo.

D. Research Significances

This research is expected to provide theoretical and practical benefits. Theoretically, significances of this research are expected to contribute the knowledge in the field of translation that study about kinds of translation techniques and also in the stylistic field for Bahasa Indonesia that gives more perception about translating literary work with the various style of language that used. Practically, this research is expected to give more contribution to the students or other the writer

in English Literature Departement , particularly in State Islamic University of Sunan Gunung Djati Bandung.

For the translator of literary work, various techniques that found in this research will give them the inspiration to select the technique and strategy of translating the literary work.

E. Limitation of Study

In order to make the research easier, the writer limits the scope of the research. Below are the limitations of the scope of this research:

First, this research is only concerned with the analysis of Newmark's translation word for word , literal , and communicative translation methods used by Alex Tri kantjoro in translating James Clear's book Atomic Habits from English into Indonesian with analyzing the quality of the translation.

Second, the analysis of translation methods in this research is limited in the translation of Chapter 1 one of the book.

Third, the analysis of the translation methods in this research is based on Peter Newmark's classification of translation methods.

F . Framework of Thinking

The conceptual framework have to be supported by the good theory and information from relevant source, Aziz (2007: 23) states that "Kerangka konsep merupakan justifikasi ilmiah terhadap penelitian yang dilakukan dan memberi landasan kuat terhadap topik yang dipilih sesuai dengan identifikasi masalah. Kerangka konsep harus didukung landasan teori yang kuat serta ditunjang oleh informasi yang bersumber pada berbagai laporan ilmiah, hasil penelitian, jurnal penelitian, dan lain-lain"

In addition, Newmark (1988: 45-47) uses eight terms in his classification. They are word-for-word, literal, faithful, semantic, communicative, idiomatic, free, and adaptation that divided into two scopes , the methods closest to the source language and the methods closest to the target language. He puts them in the form of a flattened V diagram as it is displayed by figure :

1. The Methods Closest to The Source Language

- 1) *Word-for-word Translation*. The Source Language is translated word by word.
- 2) *Literal Translation*. The SL grammatical forms are converted to their nearest target language equivalent. However, the lexical words are translated out of context.
- 3) *Faithful Translation*. This method tries to reproduce the precise contextual meaning of the original within the constraint of the TL grammatical structures. It transfers cultural words and faithfully follows the SL grammatical forms.
- 4) *Semantic Translation*. This method concerns the aesthetic value-that is the beautiful and natural sound-of the SL text. In addition, the method compromises on an appropriate meaning. So, that no assonance, or repetition jars in the translation.

2. The Methods Closest to The Target Language

- 1) *Free Translation*. Free translation is the translation which is not bonded structure and manner.
- 2) *Adaptation*. This method is the freest form of translation. It is frequently used for plays (comedies) and poetry.
- 3) *Idiomatic Translation*. Idiomatic translation reproduces the message of the source text but tend to distort nuances of meaning by preferring colloquialisms and idioms.
- 4) *Communicative translation*. This method 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.

Prior to Newmark and Larson, Robert Holmes (1970: 7) cited in Gentzler (1993: 91) mentions that there are four methods of translation. First method retains the form of the original. The second attempts to discern the function of the text in the receiving culture and seeks parallel function within the target language tradition.

The third is content-derivative, taking the original meaning of the primary text and allowing it to develop into its own unique shape in the target language. The fourth deliberately retains minimal similarity for other purposes, for which Holmes gives no example.

3. Translation Process

Translation is the process to transfer written or spoken source language (SL) texts to equivalent written or spoken target language (TL) texts. The basic purpose of translation is to reproduce various types of texts, comprising literary, religious, scientific, philosophical texts etc. in another language and thus making them available to wider readers, to a greater number of target audiences and to bring the world closer .

Translation process is the series of activity in which translator uses the knowledge, skill and ability in transferring message from the source language to target language. Newmark (1988: 21) states that translation procedure begins with choosing a method approach. There are two approaches in the process of translating. To translate sentence by sentence in order to get the feeling tone of the text and reads the rest of SL text and reading the whole text two or three times, and to find the intention, register, tone, mark, the difficult words and passage and start translating when translator has found the difficult words and passages.

However translation is not an easy job. If the language is just a classification for a set of general or universal concepts, it will be of course very easy to translate from a source language to a target language. But translation covers not only word for word translation but also many other factors. The concepts of one language may differ radically from those of another for each language articulates or organizes the word differently. The bigger the gap between the SL and the TL, the more difficult the process of transfer will be. The difference between the two languages and the difference in cultures makes the process of translating a real challenge. The problematic factors include translation like form, style, meaning, proverbs, idioms, etc.