

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 Translating The Nonsmoker Solution

Language is the most important aspect in human life, because it is a way and a tool to make communication among people around the world to express their ideas, feeling, desire and concepts. It cannot be separated along the existence of human being civilization, it is a part of it, born and grow together with human society. It also helps people to understand each other even there is another way to express like sign language. Language is a system of sound symbol which has an arbiter character used by the member of social group to cooperate, to communicate, and to identify them. English as an international language used by people around the world. Therefore, if people want to gain a broader knowledge, they must learn English in order to be able understand and get clear information when they want to share information in whole of the world.

Translation is a process transference from source language to target language actually to understand what the meaning of the word is. The purpose of translation is to convey the original tone and intent of a message, taking into account cultural and regional differences between source and target languages. Translation has been used by humans for centuries, beginning after the appearance

of written literature. Modern-day translators use sophisticated tools and technologies to accomplish their work, and rely heavily on software applications to simplify and streamline their tasks.

As a good translator, someone who indirectly know about the definition of the translation. Translator helps people who speak different languages to communicate or who takes something (such as a speech or a book) in one language and who puts it into a different language for people to understand. The translator must have a professional skill either getting of source language or target language. Also the translation, there are interpreting and translator. Interpreting is translation who doing as face to face with a source language, and then the translation is a process of translation of text or book produce a translation from Source Language to Target Language.

An object used in translation process of this translation is a book entitled “**The Non-smoker Solution**” created by Lynn Hand Christensen. The content of this book is to create a smoke-free society, a cigarette-death-free-society. Why the writer choose this book because this book very educational for the smoker and the passive smoker. How dangerous cigarette is and how cigarette can make you die. After the writer is the translating choice, then the writer came to imported books at Balubur Town Square to bought the book for translating. Finally, **The Non-smoker Solution** is the first book for translated will be finishing the final report. Hopefully, the writer will be able to translating well and the reader can be understood content the result of translated.

1.2 The Purposes of Translation

There are some purposes in this translation, such as:

1. To help readers understand the content of book “The Non-smoker Solution” in Bahasa version.
2. To add knowledge for readers how dangerous cigarette is.

1.3 Significance of Translation

In theoretically, the final report hopes will give more understanding about this book and In order for the translation activities performed more efficiently and effectively. And the practically, the final report can be used as references for the readers who want to practicing of translation, especially the student at English Department, Adab and Humanities Faculty, State Islamic University of Sunan Gunung Djati Bandung

1.4 Theory of Translation

Newmark (1988: 5) who defines translation as “rendering the meaning of a text into another language in the way that the author intended the text”. In this definition, the meaning of source language text (SL) which is translated into target language text (TL) should be written in the way of the author that is intended to impress and influence the readers.

1.4.1 Method of Translation

He goes on to refer to the following methods of translation:

1. Word-for-word translation

Performed by translating verbatim and leaving the sentence as in TL. Generally, this method is used in the pre-translation phase of very difficult text translation or

between two languages whose systems and structures are very far apart. In which the SL word order is preserved and the word translated singly by their most common meanings, out of context.

Example:

SL	I like that clever student.
TL	Saya menyukai itu pintar anak.

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. In this method, the translator has changed the structure of SL into a TL structure. However, the words and styles of the TL are still retained in the TL. Usually this method is also used in the early stages of translation.

Example:

SL	His hearth is in the right place.
TL	Hatinya berada di tempat yang benar.

3. Faithful translation

It attempts to produce the precise contextual meaning of the original within the constraints of the TL grammatical structures. The Translator do by preserving as far as possible the aspect of the format (in the text of the law) or aspect of the form (in the poetical text) so that we still fully see the faithful in terms of its form. It focused more on the meaning and purpose of the source language so that the

result of the translation was sometimes felt awkward and unfamiliar. (Ardhani, 2015:17).

Example:

SL	Ben is too well aware that he is naughty.
TL	Ben menyadari terlalu baik bahwa ia nakal.

4. Semantic translation

Which differs from 'faithful translation' only in as far as it must take more account of the aesthetic value of the SL text. The translator is more emphasize on the use of terms, keywords, or phrases that must be presented in the translation. Semantic translation is more flexible when compared to faithful translation.

Example:

SL	He is a book-worm.
TL	Dia (laki-laki) adalah seorang yang suka sekali membaca.

5. Adaptation

Which is the freest form of translation, and is used mainly for plays (comedies) and poetry; the themes, characters, plots are usually preserved, the SL culture is converted to the TL culture and the text is rewritten. This method is the most free and closest form of translation to the TL. Adaptation method is more emphasis on the message content, while the shape is adjusted to the needs of TL readers. Typically, the characters, background, and social context are adapted to the TL culture.

Example:

SL	Staff Only.
TL	Selain Karyawan dilarang masuk.

6. Free Translation

More emphasis on the transfer of messages, while disclosure in SL done according to the needs of prospective readers. In free translation, the translator does not make cultural adjustments. This method can take the form of a paraphrase that can be longer or shorter than the original.

Example:

SL	I just close my eyes and I'm with you.
TL	Kupejamkan mata ini dan kurasakan kehadiranmu di sisiku.

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’).

Example:

SL	“Tell me more!” Lottie ordered. Sara’s stories were as good as candy.
TL	“Ceritakan lagi!” perintah Lottie. Cerita Sara terasa semanis permen bagi Lottie. (Par. 2.66)

8. Communicative Translation.

Communicative Translation it 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.

Example:

SL	“Don’t worry dude! We’re here for you”
TL	“tenang saja bro! kita semua disini untuk kamu”

