

CHAPTER I

INTRODUCTION

This chapter consists of background of translation, purpose of translation, significance of translation, process of translation and the methods of translation.

1.1 Background of Translation

Language is communication tool to communicate each other. It is the most important aspect in human life, because without language people cannot express the feeling to others, cooperate and communicate with people around us, and so on.

Translation is a process of translating a text or message from the source language to the target language. Nida and Taber (1969: 12) say that translating consists in the reproducing in the receptor language the closest natural equivalent of the source language message, firstly in terms of meaning and secondly on terms of style. According to Levy, Larson (1984: 3) in (Djuharie, 2004: 12) translation consists of translating the meaning of the source language into the receptor language. From the explanation about translation above, it can be concluded that translation is not only about transferring the words from the source language to the target language but also transferring the meaning of it. The aim of the translation is to find the equivalent meaning of the source language expression in the target language. Thus, meaning is important in translation and it must be held constant.

Translators will find some difficulties when doing translation. The difficulties that were faced by the translator were the difference of structure rules, lexical, cultures, idiomatic expression and figurative sense of both languages. So, translators must have good ability in grammar, vocabulary, cultural knowledge and so on.

In this final assignment the writer translated some chapters of a book with the title *How to Stop Smoking Through Self-hypnosis* by Leslie M. Mecron. This book tells about the problems of smokers and the way to help people quit smoking. The reason of the writer chose this book is because the writer thinks that it will give advantage and be useful for the readers, especially for someone who wants to stop smoking. In addition, the writer also thinks that this book is interesting because the author presents his ideas on various interrelated issues, followed by discussion with one or more participants.

1.2 The purpose of Translation

1. To fulfill requirement for degree Diploma English Program;
2. To increase translation skill of the writer;
3. To know exactly the work of being a translator in the real world;
4. To understand how translation process in *How to Stop Smoking Through Self-hypnosis* book.

1.3 Significance of Translation

Translation has much theoretically and practically significance for the writer and the readers. Theoretically, The writer gets new vocabulary and more

knowledge about the method and the strategy of translation. Practically, the ability in translating also increase and get the experience as the real translator. For the readers, they can know how to solve the difficulties in translation with translation methods.

1.4 Process of Translation

Translation is the replacement of textual material in one language (SL) by equivalent textual material in another language (TL) (Catford: 1965:20) in his book *A Linguistic Theory of Translation*. Translation is rendering the meaning of a text into another language in the way that the author intended the text (Newmark: 1988:5) in his book *A Text Book of Translation*. It can be concluded that translation is transferring text and the meaning of it from the source language to the target language. The aim of the translation is to find the equivalent meaning of the source language expression in the target language.

Process of translation is a process where translators translate the source language text into the target language with their knowledge and skill. When we are translating, we should translate with four levels more or less consciously in mind (Newmark :1988:19):

1. The SL text level, the level of language, where we begin and which we continually (but not continuously) go back to;
2. The referential level, the level of objects and events, real or imaginary, which we progressively have to visualize and build up, and which is an essential part, first of the comprehension, then of the reproduction process;

3. The cohesive level, which is more general, and grammatical, which traces the train of thought, the feeling tone (positive or negative) and the various presuppositions of the SL text. This level encompasses both comprehension and reproduction: it presents an overall picture, to which we may have to adjust the language level;
4. The level of naturalness, of common language appropriate to the writer or the speaker in a certain situation.

There are three stages in translating process (Nida and Taber, 1969:33):

1. Analysis, in which the surface structure (the message as given in language A) is analyzed in term of (a) the grammatical relationships and (b) the meaning of the words and combination of words;
2. Transfer, in which the analyzed material is transferred in the mind of the translator from the language A into language B;
3. Restructuring, in which the transferred material is restricted in order to make the final message fully acceptable in the receptor language.

There are two approaches to translating (Newmark, 1988:20). The first, you start translating sentence by sentence, for say the first paragraph or chapter, to get the feel and the feeling tone of the text, and then you deliberately sit back, review the position, and read the rest of the SL text. The second, you read the whole text two or three times, and find the intention, register, tone, mark the difficult words and passages and start translating only when you have taken your bearings.

1.5. The Methods of Translation

One of the most prominent methods of translation is stated by Newmark (1988: 45-47). He suggests eight methods 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 (Newmark, 1988:46). Example:

SL: Pipe and cigar smokers.

TL: Perokok pipa dan cerutu.

2. Literal translation

The SL grammatical construction are converted to their nearest TL equivalents but lexical words again translated singly, out of context. As a pre-translation process, this indicates the problem to be solved. (Newmark, 1988:46). Example:

SL: The addict fully realizes that he smokes too much.

TL: Para Pecandu rokok pun sebenarnya menyadari bahwa dia merokok terlalu banyak.

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 (Newmark,1988:46).

Example:

SL: Whether or not changing your form of smoking will end the chances of your health being affected is doubtful.

TL: Mengubah bentuk rokok anda ataupun tidak sama saja akan mengurangi harapan kesehatan anda.

4. Semantic translation

This method 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 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 (Newmark: 1988).

Example:

*SL: There is also feeling of masculinity experienced, for the ladies do not go in for five smoker. Neither does **the gentler sex** find cigar smoking enjoyable.*

*TL: Wanita tidak termasuk kedalam lima kategori perokok yang disebutkan, begitupula bagi **wanita tomboy** yang ikut menikmati rokok karena merokok menimbulkan rasa maskulin bagi para pria*

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 (Newmark: 1988).

Example:

*SL: It may be **out the trying pan into the fire**.*

*TL: Hal ini bisa saja menjadi **lepas dari mulut buaya masuk ke mulut macan**.*

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 (Newmark: 1988).

Example:

SL: However, most who try to make the change will find themselves back on cigarettes within a few days, in all day probability.

TL: Dalam beberapa hari pertama masa penyembuhan, perokok mungkin akan kembali menghisap rokoknya.

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 Seleskovitch and Stuart Gilbert tend to this form of lively, 'natural' translation) (Newmark: 1988).

Example:

SL: One of the main reason for beginning to smoke is status striving,

*TL: Salah satu alasan utama untuk mulai merokok adalah **jati diri**,*

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 (Newmark: 1988).

Example:

SL: A modification of the techniques given in this book will certainly help, though some would be unnecessary.

TL: Merubah teknik merokok yang dibahas dalam buku ini pasti akan membantu, meski beberapa tidak akan terlalu dibutuhkan.