

CHAPTER 1

INTRODUCTION

This chapter presents background of translation, purposes of translation, significances of translation and methods of translation.

A. Background of Translating *Be young & Healthy for 100 years*

Translation is the action of interpretation of the meaning of a text, and subsequent production of an equivalent text, also called a **translation**, that communicates the same message in another language. According to (Catford, 1969:20). Translation is the replacement of textual material in one language (SL) by equivalent textual material in another language (TL), on the other hand Nida and Taber (1984: 12) state that “translating consists of reproducing the receptor language to the closest natural equivalent of the source language message, first in the term of meaning and secondly in the term of style”

Based on the researcher if we want to be a good translator we have to know there are methods and several style in translation so that we can translate a paragraph or sentence well, therefore the translator must try as much as possible how the results of the translation that we have translated can be accepted by the reader.

After completing this project, there are so many lessons the writer gets, like getting a new vocabularies even knowledge of health. The writer will be more aware of her health after translating this book and understanding the

message conveyed through this book, because the writer knows that health is expensive. So many people ignore about health, if we learn more about the health of the writer, they are sure they will like the natural writer after reading this book. Here the writer translating a book entitled "*Be Young and Health for 100 years*". This book is one of my objects to complete my final report.

The reason why the writer chose this book as the Final Project object, maybe at first the writer was a little hesitant when the writer wanted to translate this book, because this book about health is certainly not too far from science and so on. Maybe there will be some vocabularies that the writer doesn't know according to science itself but on the other hand the writer interested because this is something new to me and quite challenging when translating it, then finally the writer confidently decide to translate it.

There are many difficulties in translation process on this book, because there are several words of disease or sentences that according to science that the writer does not understand. Then, the writer has to find the term both on the internet or digital dictionary until the writer find the words that are suitable for the sentence, and also there are some idioms which the writer did not know which at first the writer thought that the usual sentence turned out to be an idiom.

In my opinion, this book has many a lot of advantages, maybe one of them in this book explained how to live a healthy lifestyle by consuming healthy foods without having to make us tormented. It means that we can see today that

there are so many teenagers who want to go on a diet to have an ideal body gesture but in a way that is wrong or torturing the teenager, because maybe they don't really know what to consume when we do the diet process, but in this book it's explained clearly.

In this book there is also a description of what foods we should consume every day and explain what effects or diseases we will experience when consuming foods that are not good and excessive. But returning to ourselves when we want to have an ideal body weight with no health in our bodies means we must be balanced in consuming a food and don't forget to be accompanied by eating fruit and vegetables and exercise to neutralize everything.

B. Purpose of Translating *Be young & Healthy for 100 years*

The purpose of the translation are :

1. To fulfill the requirement the final report as an English Vocational Student of UIN Sunan Gunung Djati Bandung.
2. To add new vocabularies,
3. To add knowledge about the science of health,
4. To improve skill on translation.

C. Significance of Translating *Be young & Healthy for 100 years*

The significance of translation is to give new experience for me while translating this book so many vocabularies words that I don't understand I don't even know at all. After translating this health book I realized that health

was very important. Therefore my message to all of you, especially readers, is to protect your health.

In addition, the benefits after translating this book is to add new knowledge about science and how to have a healthy lifestyle. I believe if you have read this book and you have understood the content you will keep your health right now.

D. Translation Theory

Newmark (1988:45-47) has defined eight “methods” of translation, he described the eight translation method in a so-called diagram-V. He wants to *educate* future translators, to lead them towards what he considers best.

E. Theory of Translation

- **Word-for-word Translation**

This 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. Cultural words are translated literally. The main use of word-for-word translation is either to understand the mechanics of the source language or construe a difficult text as a pre-translation process.

Example :

Tsu : I like that clever student

Tsa : Saya suka itu pintar siswa

- **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 problem to be solved.

Example :

Tsu : it's raining cats and dogs.

Tsa : Hujan kucing dan anjing.

- **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-realization of the SL writer.

Example :

Tsu : I have a quiet a few friends.

Tsa : Saya mempunyai samasekali tidak banyak teman.

- **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.

Example :

Tsu : He is a book worm.

Tsa : Dia seorang kutu buku.

▪ **Adaption**

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.

Example :

Tsu : Rizky is growing with happiness

Tsa : Rizky hatinya berbunga-bunga

- **Free Translation**

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.

Example :

Tsu : I don't like when I see you with her

Tsa : Saya tak suka ketika saya lihat kamu sama dia

- **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.)

Example :

Tsu : You're cherry mood

Tsa : Kamu kelihatan ceria

- **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.

Example :

Tsu : Beware of the dog!

Tsa : Anjingmu galak

