

CHAPTER I

INTRODUCTION

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

1.1 Background of Study

Language is the ability of human to speak with other human beings used to mark, for example words and action. 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 guide to social reality and that human beings are at 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 commutation 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 the reproduction in a receptor language of the closest natural equivalent of the source language message, first in terms of meaning and second in terms of style. Translation aiming at dynamic equivalence comprises three stages: analysis, transfer and restructuring. There is another 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 that 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 text or TT) in different verbal language (the target language or TL). That is

statement in 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 translation the other from the expert is Hatim and Jeremy Munday (2004:3) said that translation is a 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 Wydiamartaya (1989:12) said that translation is the replacement of textual material in one language (the source language/SL) by equivalent textual material in other language (the target language/TL).

In 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 is doing as face to face with a source language, and then translation is a process translation of 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 translation process of this translation is a book entitled "**How To Look Younger**" created by Eric Taylor. The content of this book is about keeping of health to look younger. The writer for finishing final report choice is the translation of book. Because the final report same as study of translation, so the writer choice it and then the writer think that translation is more interest than research, and actually the writer wants to be a profesional translator in the future. Also the writer can get new vocabularies and new idiom the translation of the text and practice the skill in translating well, so the writer tried to search a source book to be translated. After the writer is the translating choice, then the writer came to Nuansa Cendikia Company to borrow the book for translating. Finally, Nuansa Cendikia Company

gave the first of 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 Purpose of Translation

There is some purpose in this translation, such as:

1. To help readers understand the content of book “How To Look Younger” in Bahasa version.
2. To add knowledge in another version of translation.

1.3 Significance of Translation

The significance of the translation is:

- 1. Theoretically**, the final report hopes the translation will give more understanding of the translation about this book and can show the development of the theories about methods of translation and the result of translation.
- 2. Practically**, the final report can be used as reference for the readers especially the student at English Department, Adab and Humanities Faculty, State Islamic University of Sunan Gunung Djati Bandung who is want practicing of translation.

1.4 Method of Translation

Newmark (1988:5) said that the main intention 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 and the situation, content items referring readers and the view and prejudices of the translator. So, there are some types of translation as follow:

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. 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.

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.

6. Free translation

Free translation reproduces the matter without the manner, or the content without the form of the original.

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 the way that both content and language are readily acceptable and comprehensible to the readership.

In this translation, the writer only takes three methods of translation that will be used translating, such as word for word, literal translation, and free translation. The written is often used in translating of the book. There are some examples about three methods of translation that are used by the writer to translate the book..

- Literal Translation

SL: it's taken me years to learn about healthy eating

TL: *diambil selama bertahun-tahun untuk mempelajari tentang makanan yang sehat.*

Those examples show that are not many changes of those sentences, the words of SL almost are translated word for word. There are only some replacement words that translated to TL.

- Free Translation

SL: But just to make sure, keep your ideal weight target clear in your mind

TL: *Hanya memastikan, untuk mempertahankan target berat badan ideal anda jelas ada dalam pikiran anda.*

Those examples show that the difference SL and TL “But just to make sure” the translated become “*Hanya memastikan*“ because the writer thinks that choosing is free translation reproduces the matter without the manner, or the content without the form of the original.

- Communicative Translation

SL: Would you like the opportunity to look 10 or 15 years younger? Of course you would.

TL: *Maukah anda agar terlihat 10 atau 15 tahun lebih muda? Tentu anda mau kan?*

In the example, we can see in SL there is “Of course you would” and then translated to TL become “*Tentu anda mau kan?*” because the writer thinks that choosing is more communicative and readily acceptable and comprehensible to the readership

