

## **CHAPTER II**

### **THE REVIEW OF RELATED LITERATURE**

#### **2.1 The Concept of Translation**

##### **2.1.1 Translation**

Translation has been defined in many ways by different theorists. Generally, translation is known as a process of transferring a language to another. Common sense tells us that this ought to be simple, as one ought to be able to say something as well in one language as in another (Newmark, 1988: 1).

In doing translation, the translator does not only transfer the source language into target language but also should find the equivalent message both languages. Translation is the replacement of textual material in one language by equivalent textual material in another language (Machali, 2009). The most important thing on translation is an equivalent textual material which result the equivalent of messages both languages. In reproducing the message as it is communicated in the source language speakers, therefore a good translator must master which meanings are relevant to target language and in doing so will often have to understand about differences both language, such as grammar, custom and culture.

##### **2.1.2 Types of Translation**

According to Larson (in Cholimudin, 2009:22) approach to translation can be classified into two main types, namely form-based and meaning-based translation. Form-based translation is focused on following the form of the Source Text (ST) and is commonly known as literal translation, while meaning-based

translation tries to communicate the meaning of the ST in the Natural forms of the Target Language (TT) and often called as idiomatic translation.

Although the literal translation may be very useful for purposes related to study of ST, it is a little help for speakers/readers of TT who are interested in the meaning of the ST. A literal translation has little communication value (Larson in Cholimudin, 2009:22). The literal translation can be understood if the general grammatical forms of the two texts and languages are similar.

Larson (in Cholimudin, 2009:23) says that idiomatic translations use the natural forms of the target language both in grammatical and in the choices of the lexical items. A truly idiomatic translation sounds like it was written originally in the target text.

### **2.1.3 Process of translation**

The process of translation between two different written languages involves the translator changing an original written text (Source Text) in the original verbal language (Source Language) into a written text (Target Text) in a different verbal language (Target Language).

There are four stages that translator must generally follow in order to translate from source language into target language:

1. Analysis of source text meaning

There are three types of “meaning” that can be determined in the analysis of meaning of the source text (Nida & Taber, 1982).

2. Grammatical meaning

Generally, grammar is the most priority because rules about arrangement have been set, rules that must be followed if one wants to understand. Every nation grammatical difference provides different meaning.

### 3. Referential meaning

This refers to words as symbols which refer to object, event, abstract, and relation.

### 4. Connotative meaning

Connotative meaning refers to how the users of language react, whether positively or negatively to the words and their combination. Sometimes, some words become too strong and people avoid using that at all. This is called verbal taboos.

### 5. Discovery of source text meaning

Understanding the source meaning should be related to context in order to really understand the text. There are situational, cultural and contexts which should be taken into account. Being culturally specified, the order in which information is presented in the source text may change in the target text since different groups within each culture have different expectations about what kind of language is appropriate in particular situations.

#### a. Transfer of meaning

In this part, the translator should be able to transfer meaning from the source text to the target text. The translator should have deep knowledge both languages especially on culture and system of meaning relating to the forms of the text.

b. Re-expression of meaning in acceptable receptor language

This is the final part in translation process. The translator supposed to make any change necessary to reproduce the message of the receptor language. Then the translator should also realize that anything that can be said in one language can be said in another, unless the form is an essential element of the message and to preserve the content of the message the form should be change.

#### **2.1.4 Method of translation**

Newmark states eights methods of translation in two perspectives. The first perspective emphasizes on the source language, and the other emphasizes on the target language. Each perspective provides four methods of translation. Source Language emphasis means that the translation follows what is common or normal in the source language, such as the structure, the lexis, and the culture of the source language. The methods that emphasize on the source language are:

**a. Word-for-word translation**

In this method, the translator keeps the SL word order and uses the common equivalent words to express the meaning of the source text. The mechanical and cultural words are translated literally to make the translator easier to understand the text before translating it. 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. For example:

SL: I am a student

TL: Saya adalah murid

**b. Literal translation**

The translator tries to change the SL structure into TL structure, but the lexical words are translated singly out of context. As pre-translation process, literal translation indicates the problems to be solved. For example:

SL: It's raining cats and dogs

TL: Hujan kucing dan anjing

### **c. Faithful translation**

A faithful translation tries to reproduce the contextual meaning of the SL, 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. For example:

SL: Ben is too well aware that he's naughty

TL: Ben menyadari terlalu baik-baik bahwa ia naka

### **d. Semantic translation**

Semantics translation differs from faithful translation only in as far as it must take more account of the aesthetic value (the beautiful and natural sound) of the SL text. The less important cultural words are translated by the neutral word or functional term, but not as the cultural equivalent. It is more flexible than the faithful translation in term of allowing the translator 's intuition works based on the original meaning. For example:

SL: He is a book-worm

TL: Dia (laki-laki) adalah orang yang suka sekali membaca

### 2.1.5 Procedures in translation

Translation procedures are used for sentences and smaller units of language within that text in order to solve a translation problem. Newmark (1988: 81) said that “while translation methods relate to whole texts, translation procedures are used for sentences and the smaller units of language”. Translation procedures are applied by translators for the purpose of transferring elements of meaning from the source text to the target text. The following are procedures of translation that Newmark proposes:

1. **Transference:** is very useful to translate tradition title, terms of address, and proper name. As Newmark (1991:2) stated the closest translation is transference, where the ST word, idiom, collocation, cultural, or institutional term is already more or less rooted in the TL, provided the term has not yet changed its meaning.

Example: French word *dachshund* > dachshund in English.

Dachshund is kind of dog that has short legs.

2. **Naturalization:** adapts the ST word first to the normal pronunciation, then to the normal morphology of the TT.

Example: English Performance is naturalized into *Perfomanz* in German.

3. **Neutralisation** (Cultural equivalent or Functional equivalent)

- a) Cultural equivalent: replacing a cultural word in the source language with a target language one, in other words, translated by a target language cultural word.

- b) Functional equivalent: commonly applied to cultural neutral words, translating a word in the source text with a functionally equivalent culture-free

target language word or expression. (i.e. a word which has the same meaning or longer phrase expressing the same concept).

Example:

a) ... petualangan hang jebat. > the story of Robin hood.

b) *Samurai* > Knife to provide officers and administrators.

- 4. Descriptive equivalent:** this procedure the meaning of the source text is explained in several words.

Example: *Samurai* is described as 'the Japanese aristocracy from eleventh to the nineteenth century'.

- 5. Componential analysis:** means comparing an ST word with a TT word which has a similar meaning but is not an obvious one-to- one equivalent, by demonstrating first their common and then their differing sense components.

Example: ...di hati aku tetap *nelangsa*. (p.19)

...but my heart was empty, tormented. (p.12)

- 6. Deletion:** source language word or phrase, as a translation unit, is dropped in the target text.

Example:

- Nyai pergi juga ke belakang mengambil dua piring nasi rams,.. (264)
- Nyai went anyway and fetched two plates of rice,meat and vegetables.. (203)

- 7. Synonymy:** is a near target language equivalent. This procedure is used for a source text word where there is no clear one-to-one equivalent, and the word is not important in the text such as adjectives or adverbs of quality.

Example: racy story > 'awkward' or 'fussy'

- 8. Through translation** is the literal translation of common collocations, names of organizations and components of compounds.

Example:

.....ahoi, si philogyniyk, mata keranjang kita, buaya kita!. (p.16)

.....ohoo, you philogynist, lady-killer, crocodile!. (p.10)

- 9. Shifts or transpositions** involves a change in the grammar from source language to target language. for instance, (i) change from singular to plural, (ii) the change required when a specific SL structure does not exist in TL, (iii) change of an SL verb to a TL word, change of an SL noun group to a TL and so forth.

Example: - sebuah celana > - a pair of trousers

- sepasang kacamata > a pair of glasses

Change the singular form of pronoun in Indonesia into the plural form of pronoun in English.

- 10. Modulation:** occurs when the translator reproduces the message of the original text in the target language text in conformity with the current norms of the target language, since the source source language and the target language may appear dissimilar in terms of perspective.

Example:

- “Jean, aku pergi. Mevrouw bawel ini barangkali hendal menyuguh tarcis.”  
(p.19)

- “Jean, I’m going. She may be serving cake” (p.12)



**11. Recognized translation:** the source language word is replaced with previously recognized translation of the source language in the target language.

**12. Compensation:** is making up for the loss of something in the source text, by adding or replacing something by other elements or forms in the target text.

Example:

- "...dokar dengan per' barangkali yang pertama menjelang akhir abad ini."

(p.20)

- "...it's got springs'- perhaps the first in Surabaya." (p.12)

**13. Paraphrase:** in this procedure the meaning of the cultural source text is explained. The explanation is much more detailed than that of descriptive equivalent. It is used in an "anonymous" text when it is poorly written, or has important implications and omissions.

Example:

- Biar aku ceritakan dia temanku di sekolah di H.B.S. (p.17)

- Let me tell you about Robert Suurhof; he was then my school friend from H.B.S (the prestigious Dutch-language senior high school). (p.10)

**14. Couplets:** Couplets, triplets, quadruplets occur when the translator combines two or more different procedures.

**15. Notes:** is additional information in a translation can be footnote or glossary.

#### **2.1.6 Quality assessment of translation result**

Assessment of translation is an important thing to do, because the result of the assessment shows the quality of translation result. Assessing of translation quality is involved in translation criticism. Newmark (1988:184) said that translation criticism is an essential link between translation theory and its practice; it also an

enjoyable and instructive exercise, particularly if you are criticizing someone else's translation or, even better, two or more translations of the same text.

Larson (2007) explains that a translation should be assessed for three quality features, i.e.:

1. Accuracy

Accurate translation means the translation is correct and appropriate.

2. Clarity

The translation should be clear and communicative to the people. The appropriateness in expressing the message in target language should make the message of the source text acceptable and easy to be understood.

3. Naturalness

A translation should not only be accurate and communicative but also be natural in the receptor language. In this way, the translation should not sound foreign but the composition of the translation should be natural and original in the receptor language. To make translation readable or sound natural for target reader, translator does not only have to translate all of the source text, but also has to consider the cultural background, common expression and adapt the translation to target reader's culture.

From the explanation above, it can be concluded that translator does not only have to translate all of source language, but also has to consider accuracy, clarity, and naturalness of the target text as well as the source text to produce the good translation as was obtained on the readership of the original, is it readable, acceptable or not to target reader.

## 2.2 Cultural words

A language is closely related to the culture where it exists. Newmark (1988: 95) stated that language does contain all kinds of cultural deposits. Thus, different languages may contain different culture or different ways of thinking. Language and culture related and are not separated each other.

Newmark (1988: 94) defined culture as “the way of life and its manifestations that are peculiar to a community that uses a particular language as its means of expression”. In other words, that each language group has its own culturally specific features. He also introduced “*Cultural word*” and “words and combinations of words denoting objects and concepts characteristic of the way of life, the culture, the social and historical development of one nation and alien to another” (karanfilović, 2008).

In order to make the analysis more systematic, this research relies on Peter Newmark’s categorization which groups cultural words into five categories with subcategories in each:

- a. Ecology (flora, fauna, hills, winds, plains)
- b. Material culture (food, clothes, transport, towns and houses)
- c. Social culture (work and leisure)
- d. Organizations, customs, activities, procedures, ideas (political, social, legal, religious or artistic)
- e. Gestures and habits

From this, the researcher can see the translation studies would not be complete without the mention of relationship between language and culture as in social lives. Language is important part of culture and every nation in the world are

different, in language and in culture too. So, translating itself is a process in which introducing one culture source text to another target text.

### **2.3 Previous Research Findings**

The first research title is “*The Use of Translation Techniques in Translating Cultural Words in The Da Vinci Code Novel From English Into Bahasa Indonesia*” by Deny Kuswahono (2020). The purpose of this study is to identify techniques of translation that are applied in translating cultural words in The Da Vinci Code novel from English into Bahasa Indonesia and to interpret the reasons of the translator in applying those techniques. This study uses descriptive and qualitative approach. The cultural words found in the novel were collected in tables and categorized based on five types of culture that are proposed by Newmark (1988).

The second research entitled “*An Analysis of Procedures in Translating Cultural Words and Their Meaning Shift Found in The Indonesian Novel Laskar Pelangi*” by Lara Fedora (2015). this research deals with the cultural words found in the Indonesian novel Laskar Pelangi written by Andrea Hirata, and its translation, The Rainbow Troops by Angie Kilbane. The aim of this research is to find out the procedures which are used in translating the cultural words and to identify the shift in meaning that occurs in translating the cultural words. In analyzing the data, the theory used are from Newmark (1988), Vinay and Darbelnet (1995), Catford (1974) and supported by Baker’s (1992) and Larson’s (1984). The results indicate that there are four categories of cultural words found in novel Laskar Pelangi. The categories are ecology, material culture, social culture, organization, customs, activities, procedures and concept. Then, in translating the cultural words, the

translator tends to use cultural equivalence procedure in the translation. Afterwards, there are seven cultural words shifted in meaning in the translation.

The third research entitled “*Cultural Words and the Translation in Twilight*”. By Nurul Dian Hapsari and Retno Wulandari Setyaningsih (2013). This study deals with analyzing types of cultural words in the English version of *Twilight* novel and identifying and most frequently applied translation procedures used in the Indonesian translation of the novel based on Newmark’s theory. Therefore, the objectives of this study are to identify the cultural words in the novel and map the types of translation procedure applied in translating those words using qualitative method. From the findings and the discussion of the study, it can be concluded that there are 4 basic categories of cultural words appeared in the novel; ecology, material, social, and organization.

From the research above, the main similarities lie on the idea that cultural features in fact draw many challenging issues in translation of novels. Despite this similarity, there also significant differences between that research. The first research by Deny Kuswahono is discussed about technique of translation that are applied in translating cultural words in *The Da Vinci Code* novel from English into Bahasa Indonesia and to interpreted the reasons of the translator in applying those techniques. In other hand, this research is discussed about the method, strategy and also the features quality of the translation.

Furthermore, the differences between this research and the second research by Lara Fedora, it’s the research by Lara analyzed about the shift in meaning that occurs in translating the cultural words. and in other hand, this research is not analyzed about the shift in meaning, also the limitation of this research sets a more

focused object by limiting the analysis on three features of cultural words i.e. foods, clothes and transport.

Moreover, the differences between this research and the third research by Nurul Dian Hapsari and Retno Wulandari Setyaningsih, the research by Dian and Retno is focused in procedure used in the Indonesian translation of the novel based on Newmark's theory. In translating the cultural words in the novel, the study shows that the translation procedure applied are transference, transposition, naturalization, cultural equivalent, componential, through-translation, literal, notes, addition, and glossaries, couplet, paraphrase, descriptive equivalence, and synonym.