

CHAPTER II

REVIEW OF RELATED LITERATURE

A. Previous Study

There are some reviews of previous studies related to the study. These previous studies give a view about the issues that are discussed in this study. Related to the study, thesis written by: Siti Muhtalifah entitled “An Analysis of English-Indonesia Shift in The Hannah Banana Short Story By Ribut Wahyudi”. It describes translation shift is a procedure involving a change in grammar from the source language to the target language text. This is also qualitative research that analyze and identifies translation shift forms which appear in Hannah Banana.¹ Considering the previous research from Muhtalifah, it have similar research, but with different subject and area. The differences describes about translation but the first thesis focus especially to grammar translation. In this paper will tries to conduct on translation especially in procedure that not focus just to grammar but another like equivalence word, borrowing word, naturalization, transliteration.

Connected to the title, the thesis written by Ni Wayan Sadiyani entitled “The Translation of Indonesian Passive Voice into English With Reference To Bawang Merah Dan Bawang Putih and It’s Translation Miss Onion And Miss Garlic”. It describes Passive voice translation from Indonesian language as

¹ Siti Muhtalifah. *An Analysis of English-Indonesian Translation Shift in the Hannah Banana Short Story By Ribut Wahyudi*. Thesis S1: Jakarta, Syarif Hidayatul State Islamic University, 2011, p. 2, t.d

source language to English language as target language. There is equivalent passive voice sentence used in Indonesian language to English language translation, have much retained sentence or shift sentence that follow basic structure of English language as target language in this thesis.² The differences of the previous research from Sadiyani, her thesis focus especially to passive voice translation, in this paper tries to conduct on translation especially in procedure translation.

Connected to the title, the thesis written by Robby Hamdanur entitled “An Analysis of Unit Shift in the Translation of Agatha Christie’s *The Mystery of the Blue Train* into *Misteri Kereta API Biru* by Nyonya Suwarni A.S”. It describes unit shift that happen in translation English language to Indonesian language especially order to morpheme, from word, phrase, clause, and sentence.³ The differences, In this thesis will tries to conduct on translation especially in translation procedure like equivalence word, borrowing word, naturalization, transliteration, transference word, and culture equivalent be found on the novel.

² Ni Wayan Sadiyani. *The Translation of Indonesian Passive Voice into English With Reference To Bawang Merah Dan Bawang Putih and It’s Translation Miss Onion And Miss Garlic*. Thesis Master: Denpasar, Udayana University, 2011, p. 7, t.d

³ Robby Hamdanur. *An Analysis of Unit Shift in the Translation of Agatha Christie’s The Mystery of the Blue Train into Misteri Kereta API Biru by Nyonya Suwarni A.S*. Thesis Master: Medan, Sumatra Utara University, 2011, p. 3, t.d

B. The Definition of Translation

The term translation has several meanings: it can refer to the general subject field, the product (the text that has been translated) or the process (the act of producing the translation, 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 original verbal

language (the source language or SL) into a written text (the target text or TT) in a different verbal language (the target language or TL).⁴

Newmark stated translation as “rendering the meaning of a text into another language in the way that the author intended the text.”⁵ Translation sometimes involves some kinds of loss of meaning due to a number of factors, so a good translation is not only seen from the changes in language, but also transfer of the meaning.

Translation is a process of rendering meaning, ideas, or messages of a text from one language to other language. There are some considerations which follow this process, which mainly related to the accuracy, clarity and naturalness of the meaning, ideas, or messages of the translation. It means that it is an

⁴ Jeremy Munday, *Introducing Translation Studies Theories and Application*, London: Routledge, 2001, p. 4-5

⁵ Peter Newmark, *A Text Book of Translation*, Prentice Hall International, 1988, p. 5

important thing to consider whether the readers of the target text accept equivalent information as the readers of the source text do.⁶

According to Nida and Taber as quoted by Prof. A.B As-Safi, Translation consists in reproducing in the receptor language the closest natural equivalent of the source language message, first in terms of meaning and secondly in terms of style. (Emphasis is mine).⁷

Other experts also see translation as a special form of communication. Sager said Translation is an extremely motivated industrial activity, supported by information technology, which is diversified in response to the particular needs of this form of communication.⁸

It was clear from the above definition that the translation is not just a synonym for the word but the message in the original text should be maintained as much as possible. Integrity of the text, style and intention of the author's text should remain visible.

C. Type of Translation

There have many classifications of types of translation and it overlapping starting with the oldest 'literal' vs. 'free'. Others types 'literary' vs. 'non-literary',

⁶Andy Bayu Nugroho, p.1

⁷A. B. As-Safi, *Translation Theories, Strategies And Basic Theoretical Issues*, Petra University, t.th., p.1

⁸ *Ibid.* p.3

semantic vs. communicative, static vs. dynamic, among others. The above pairs are classified according to the criterion of method or approach. Two criteria of classification will be elaborated below, namely: code and mode.⁹

a. Translation Types According to Code

Roman Jakobson as quoted by Prof. A.B As-Safi, distinguishes three ways of interpreting a verbal sign: it may be translated into other signs of the same language, into another language, or into another code that is nonverbal system of symbols. These three types are succinctly put as follows:

- a. Intralingual translation or *rewording*, it is an interpretation of verbal signs by means of other signs of the same language.
- b. Interlingual translation or *translation proper*, it is an interpretation of verbal signs by means of some other language.
- c. Intersemiotic translation or *transmutation*, It is an interpretation of verbal signs by means of signs of nonverbal sign system.

The first type is exemplified by synonyms in the same linguistic code or language, paraphrase or replacing an idiom such as ‘pass away’ by ‘die’. The second type is seen in replacing certain code-units in SL by equivalent code-units in TL. The third refers to the use of signs or signals for the purpose of communication; the most important semiotic system is human language in contrast to other systems such as sign language and traffic signals.

⁹ A. B. As-Safi, t.th. *op. cit.* p.5-6

b. Translation Types According to Mode (Written vs. Oral) or (Translating vs. Interpreting)

Nida and Taber's definition, may best accommodate interpreting as the reproduction of "the closest natural equivalent" of the SL message in the TL serves as a common interface of translating and interpreting", the former is not mainly or exclusively concerned with the accurate, semantic transference. The translated text should, at least ideally and theoretically, be as semantically accurate, grammatically correct, stylistically effective and textually coherent as the source text. On the other hand; Interpreting consists in conveying to the target language the most accurate, natural equivalent of the source language oral message.

D. The Method of Translation

Newmark mentions the difference between translation methods and translation procedure. He writes that, "While translation methods related to whole texts, translation procedure are used for sentences and the smaller units of language".¹⁰ He goes on to refer to the following methods of translation.

¹⁰ Peter Newmark, *A Text Book of Translation*, New York: Prentice Hall International, 1988, p. 81

a. Word-for-word translation

In which 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.

b. Literal meaning

In which the SL grammatical constructions are converted to their nearest TL equivalents, but the lexical words are again translated singly, out of context.

c. Faithful translation

It attempts to procedure 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 which occur in SL norms in the translation. It attempts to be completely faithful to the intentions and the text realization of the SL writer.

d. Semantic translation

This differs from 'faithful translation' only in as far as it must take more account of the aesthetic value of the SL text. That is, the beautiful and natural sounds of the SL text, compromising on where appropriate, word-play or repetition jars in the finished version.

e. Adaptation

Which is the freest form of translation, and is used mainly for plays (comedies) and poetry; the themes, character, plots are usually preserved, the SL culture is converted to the TL culture and the text is rewritten. 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.

f. Free translation

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

g. Idiomatic translation

It reproduces the ‘message’ of the original but tends to distort nuances of meaning by preferring colloquialism and idioms where these do not exist in the original.

h. 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.¹¹ It focused on reader or receiver, oriented towards a specific language and culture. Transfer foreign elements into the TL culture.

¹¹Peter Newmark (1988), *op. cit.* p. 45-47

E. The Procedures of Translation

While translation methods related to whole texts, translation procedures are used to translate sentence and the smaller units (such as clause) of a text. Translation procedures proposed by Newmark are used as a process of literal translation. There are some procedures commonly used:

1. Transference

Transference is the process of transferring a SL word to a TL text as a translation procedure.¹² It means that not all parts of the source language sentence are translated into the target language.

2. Naturalization

Naturalization is the adaptation of the source language words; Naturalization succeeds transference and adapts the SL word first to the normal pronunciation, then to the normal morphology (word-forms) of the TL.¹³ Such as:

Source Language: Kampong, sarong, bamboo, *escalator*

Target Language: Kampung, sarung, bambu, escalator.

¹² *Ibid*, p.81

¹³ *Ibid*, p.82

3. Culture Equivalent

It is a translation of a source language cultural word into the target cultural word an approximate translation is the result. In this procedure, a specific cultural word in the source language is rendered into a Specific cultural word into target language¹⁴. Such as:

Source Language: Skyscrapers

Target Language: Pencakar Langit

4. Descriptive equivalent

In translation, description sometimes has to be weighed against function. Description and function are essential elements in explanation and therefore in translation. In translation discussion, function used to be neglected; now it tends to be overplayed¹⁵. This procedure creates a description that contains the meaning of the word. It usually happens when the equivalent of the source language cannot be found, because the word does not exist in the target language. This procedure tries to describe the meaning or function of the source language. This equivalent is often placed in the glossary, example: **Source Language** 'Samurai' translate to **Target Language** 'Samurai' too but there is description for his word 'kaum ningrat Jepang pada abad 8 sampai 9' in glossary.

¹⁴ *Ibid*, p.82-83

¹⁵ *Ibid*, p.84

5. Synonym

This procedure is used for a SL word where there is no clear one-to-one equivalent, and the word is not important in the text¹⁶. Such as:

Source Language: Cute

Target Language: lucu

Although the real meaning of “cute” are “a small size, beauty, or funny”.

6. Transposition

Hatim and Munday, defined that transposition involves replacing one word class with another without changing the meaning of the message.¹⁷ It involves replacing a grammatical structure in the source language with one of a different type in the target language in order to achieve the same effect. According to Newmark, transposition consist of four types of grammatical changes, those are:

- a. Automatic transposition is caused by the grammatical structure of a language and offers the translator no choice. For example:

¹⁶ *Ibid*, p.84

¹⁷Basil Hatim and Jeremy Munday, *Translation, an Advance Resource Book*, London: Routledge, 2004, p.150

1. The change plural into singular, such as:

Source Language: *Musical instruments* can be divided into two basic groups.

Target Language: *Alat musik* bisa di bagi menjadi dua kelompok besar.

2. The change of position of the adjective, such as:

Source Language: Beautiful dress.

Target Language: Gaun yang indah.

In the target language translation the adjective word change position to make the Indonesian structure acceptable, so the translated not 'indah gaun' but 'gaun yang indah'.

- b. Transposition required when a source language grammatical structure does not exist in the target language. For example:

Source Language: Bingung aku.

Target Language: I'm confused.

The translation above that the object 'aku' in SL (Bahasa Indonesia) is located forward. This passive form does not exist in TL (English), so the sentence should be change into active voice.

- c. Transposition that is grammatically possible but may not accord with natural usage in the TL. For instance, the SL noun phrase can be shifted into a TL verbal phrase, as follows:

Source Language: We must all responsible for the existence of fresh water.

Target Language: Kita semua bertanggung jawab untuk menjaga air bersih.

- d. Transposition is also performed for the sake of style for example by dividing on source language sentence into two or vice versa. Example:

Source Language: Some Species are very large indeed and the blue whale, which can exceed 30 m in length, is the largest animal to have lived on earth.

Target Language: Beberapa spesies sangatlah besar. Ikan paus biru ,yang bisa mencapai panjang lebih dari 30 meter, adalah binatang terbesar yang pernah hidup di bumi.

In this translation one sentence become two sentences in Indonesia language as source language and it turn out that the translation is better understood.

7. Modulation

Modulation and transposition are two main processes in translation. They may take place at the same time. Vinay and Darbelnet, as quoted by Newmark, define modulation as a variation through a change of viewpoint, of

perspective and very often of category of thought.¹⁸ Example: **Source Language** 'Jari tanganku teriris' translate to **Target Language** 'I cut my finger'.

The translator should change point of view 'Jari tanganku' as the subject in Bahasa Indonesia into 'My Finger' in English and make the translation acceptable.

8. Addition

It is the addition of words in the target language as required by the target language structure. Example:

Source Language: Dia penulis.

Target Language: She is a writer.

Like the example above "is" and "a" should be added to make the English structure acceptable.

In semantic, addition is normally cultural (accounting for difference between SL and TL culture), technical (relating topics) or linguistic (explaining wayward use of words), and is dependent to the requirement of the reader.¹⁹ The additional information in the translation may take various forms: within the text, notes at the bottom of page, notes at the end of chapter, or notes or glossary at the end of book. Example:

¹⁸ *Ibid*, p.88

¹⁹ *Ibid*, p.91-92

Source Language: Predator

Target Language: Predator

But, for the sake of clarity the translator gives additional information about what predator is in the footnotes.

9. Subtraction

Subtraction is the opposite of addition. It means the reduction of structural elements in the target language in order to be structurally acceptable²⁰. Example:

Source Language: He is an engineer.

Target Language: Dia insinyur.

10. Reduction and Expansion

- a. Reduction is one of the semantic strategies used by the translator. It means that not every word of the SL sentence is translated into the TL. There are certain parts that are removed, but sometimes some of them are very important to be translated, because it involves the context of the sentence.²¹ Such as: **Source Language**'automobile' translated to **Target Language**'mobil'.

²⁰Langgeng Budianto and Ann E. Fardhani, *A Practical Guide For Translation Skill*, Malang: UIN-Maliki Press, 2010, p. 18

²¹ *Ibid*, p.90

- b. Expansion is the opposite of reduction, for example: **Source Language** 'Whale' translated to **Target Language** 'Ikan Paus' but not just paus, since the word paus means 'the pope'.

11. Adaptation

Adaptation is a use of a recognized equivalent between two situations.²² The translator works on changing the content and the form of the SL in a way that conforms to the rules of language and culture in the TL community.

F. Definition of Translation from The Translator of Eclipse Novel

Translator of Eclipse novel Monica Dwi Chresnayani stated in translating a novel there is no harm in change the structure of sentence without change the meaning of the original text, it is allowed because the translator want to make the text not awkward and uncomfortable to read it.

Multicultural environment which the translator live make the translator have interest in English and another language and it is influent to the translation of the text. The translator understand the culture of other languages and understand the meaning very well and can apply it in the translation text, it is all because the multicultural environment. Translator also changes the culture word

²² *Ibid*, p.91

from English into culture word in Indonesia. Although when the original word in English word does not have similarities or equivalent meaning in the Indonesian language, the translator will continue to use the original word. like the word "root beer" rather than turn it into "beer akar-akaran" the translator prefer to use the original word "root beer" because the reader in Indonesia usually hearing the word although it is not a drink which come from Indonesia.

Translator has the principle that the reader should be able to read the translation of literary works without having significant difficulties and feel read literary translation such as reading the original text. Changing the structure of the word without change the contextual meaning of the original text is one way of the translator to translate text. Standard term in the English will become a standard term in Indonesia too, such as property taxes not transform into "pajak properti" but the translator write into "pajak bumi dan bangunan" which usually use in Indonesia.

G. Translation in Second Language Acquisition

Second language acquisition (SLA) refers both to the study of individuals and group who are learning a language subsequent to learning their first one as young children, and to process of learning that language. The additional language

is called a second language (L2), it is also commonly called a target language (TL), which refers to any language that is the aim or goal of learning.²³

A second language is typically an official or societal dominant language needed for education, employment, and other basic purposes. Second language acquisition has not focused on these communicative aspects of language development but on the formal features of language that linguistics has traditionally concentrated. One example might be the words learners use, how learners build up their vocabulary. Most often, the focus has been the grammar of the L2. Researchers select a grammatical structure, such as plurals or clause, and explore how learners' ability to produce this structure develops over time.

Krashen's term of Comprehensible input has been considerably prominent in the field of second language acquisition (SLA). The importance of comprehensibility of input, however, should have required us to discuss more carefully how to make input comprehensible. Translation as a way of making input comprehensible seems to have so far been neglected, because of prevailing negative attitudes toward the traditional grammar-translation method.

According to Palmer's that translation is a very important tool for "semanticizing" language.²⁴ Palmer suggests there are four different modes of

²³Muriel Saville-Troike, *Introduction Second Language Acquisition*, University of Arizona: Cambridge, 2005, p. 2-3

²⁴ Kiwamu Izumi, "Translation-aided Approach in Second Language Acquisition" *JALT Journal*, Kiryu : Kiryu girls' Senior High School, 1995, p.225

conveying the meaning of a given unit in foreign language teaching. One of them is translation by associating the unit with the equivalent native unit.²⁵

In Krashen's terms, optimal input has to be comprehensible to the learner if we want acquisition to take place. An overview of the literature on input indicates two ways of making input comprehensible: the first one is to premodify input before it is offered to the learner, (premodified input), and the second one is to negotiate the input through interaction (interactionally modified input).²⁶

H. Literary Translation

There is a certain truth in these generalizations, though they miss one point that the adequacy of a translation basically depends on the degree of difficulty, complexity, obscurity of the whole passage, rather than the one or the other aspect. Further, any passage that stresses SL form can be perfectly explained and therefore over-translated into the TL, though it will not have the naked impact of the original. However, if one must make generalizations, normally the translation of serious literature is the most testing type of translation, because the first, basic articulation of meaning (the word) is as important as the second (the sentence) and the effort to make word, sentence and text cohere

²⁵ *Ibid*, p. 228

²⁶ Patricia Salazar "Comprehensible Input and Learning Outcomes" *Journal of Jaume University*, t.th., p. 2

requires continuous compromise and readjustment. Literature is allegorical in some degree.²⁷

From a translator's point of view, novel is literary forms, the second most difficult beside poetry. Since formal and thematic concentration and unify may distinguish the story from the novel, the translator has to be careful to preserve certain cohesive effects. the relative importance of the SL culture and the author's moral purpose to the reader - it may be exemplified in the translation of proper names; of the SL conventions and the author's idiolect; the translation of dialect; the distinction between personal style, literary convention of period or movement; and the norms of the SL - these problems have to be settled for each text.²⁸

Translating prose like novel is of special interest to us since the literary text under investigation represents a sample of fiction. Since two prose texts differ not only in languages entering the process of translation but also in terms of cultures and social conventions, fiction translation must be thought of as not only interlingual transfer but also cross-cultural and cross-social transference. Unlike other literary genres, fiction translation is not endowed with an insignificant social influence because translated novels or short stories (being the most common genres of prose fiction) may be read by millions of voracious readers and sometimes successful novels may adapted into movies. All in all, the yardstick by which quality of fiction translation is measured is the

²⁷ Peter Newmark, 1988, p.162

²⁸ *Ibid*, p. 171-172

correspondence in meaning, similarity in style (both authorial and text style) and function.²⁹

Turning our attention to the selected literary text subject to analysis, it should be said that the novel pertains to expressive text type. Drawing on a well-known Barthes-inspired dichotomy employed for literary texts classification, the analyzed novel belongs to so-called ‘readerly’ texts. These texts have a fairly smooth narrative structure and commonplace language, with narratives and characters presented to the reader by the text allowing him to be a ‘consumer’ of the meanings, as opposed to ‘writerly texts’, challenging the reading process in some way and making the reader work much harder to produce meanings from a range of possibilities.³⁰

The literary text corresponds to Nord’s ‘instrumental translation’, which serves as an independent message-transmitting instrument in a new communicative action in the target culture, and is intended to fulfill its communicative purpose without the receiver being aware of reading or hearing a text which, in a different form, was used before in a different communicative action. In order to flesh out the explanation above, it should be added that TT receivers read the TT as if it were a ST written in their own language. What is more, Nord’s instrumental translation can be put on level with Newmark’s

²⁹Klaudia Gibová, “*Translation Procedures in the Non-literary and Literary Text Compared*” Thesis Diploma, Slovakia : Institute of British and American Studies, Faculty of Arts, University of Prešov, 2012, p.23, t.d

³⁰ *Ibid*, p.23

‘communicative translation’ whose essence rests on producing on its readers an effect as close as possible to that obtained on the readers of the original, being smoother, simpler, clearer, more direct and tend to under translate.³¹

³¹ *Ibid*, p. 24