CHAPTER II

REVIEW OF RELATED LITERATURE

This phase contains the theory under consideration in this title. The theory becomes the fundamental things in conducting the research. The researcher wants to make easy in understanding to the readers so the researcher has divide each part which is related to the topic of this thesis

A. Definition of Translation

There are some definitions proposed by experts in this field. Catford (1965) defines translation as a replacement of meaning from a source language to the target language. Meanwhile, Newmark (1988:6) said "translation is rendering the meaning of a text into another language in the way the author intended the text". Larson (1984:3) stated "translation is basically change of form from Source Language (SL) into the Target Language (TL) that refers to the actual words, phrases, clauses, sentences, paragraph etc which is spoken or written". Also Pinchuck (1977:38) states that translation is a process of finding a target language equivalent for a source language utterance.

From the definitions above, it can be concluded that translating deals with replacing, rendering and changing the messages from one language to another which is spoken or written. It is always performed in a given direction from source language to target language. Translation also covers replacement, textual material, and equivalences. Therefore, a translator needs to have a good understanding not only in mastering the materials that writers translate but also everything that is related to the two languages.

B. Translation Procedure

In translating, the translator may face problems in transferring the meaning from SL text to the TL text. In this research, method or procedure also called as strategy. It has the same meaning as the technical devices used to transfer the meaning of a text in one language to another language. It occurs whether by adding essential lexical or structural elements to those present in SL or subtracting for them with eliminating elements that should be in the SL but unnecessary in the TL, and where the difference between SL to TL beyond structure of language, adjusting the message's content to make the TL language as close as possible to the SL intended meaning and create similar impact.

Pinchuck (1977:188) claims that translation can be classified into several levels of complexity in the very wide meaning of the word. In this research the procedure also The method can be in the form of:

1) **Transcription**

This means rendering the sounds of an SL into a TL form, e.g.

Indonesian	English
Achmad	Ahmed
Betawi	Batavia
Urang hutan	Orangutan

Table 2.1 Transcription Translation

2) **Transliteration**

In this case letters from one alphabet are rendered into letters from another alphabet using a different alphabetical system. For example, from Arabic into Latin or from Russian Cyrillic alphabets into Latin. When both

Indonesian and English use the Latin script, there is no transliteration between the two languages.

3) **Borrowing**

There are numerous types that borrowing language made from one language to another language. When the TL does not have an equivalent for the SL units, a common practice is to adopt them without change, though occasionally with small spelling or pronunciation adjustments. There is an example:

Indonesian	English
Sampan	Sampan
Durian	Durian
Kampong	Kampong
Sandal	Sandal
Kapok	Kapok

Table 2.2 Borrowing Strategy from Indonesian to English

English	Indonesian
Memo	*Memo*
Atom	*Atom*
NATO	*NATO*
Astronaut	*Astronot*
Taxi	*Taksi*

Table 2.3 Borrowing Strategy from English to Indonesian

4) **Literal**

This is one-to-one structural and conceptual correspondence. It can include borrowings and word-for-word translation. This presupposes a kind of Interlingual synonymy. Look at the examples below:

Indonesian	English
5 buku	5 books
Mary telah dating	Mary has come
John sedang menyanyi	John is singing
Opelet	Jitney
Kepinding	Bedbug
Limas	Pyramid
Garuk	Scratch
Peri	Nymph

Table 2.4 Literal Translation

5) Transposition

One of the most widely used translation procedure is transposition. To achieve the same result, it involves replacing a grammatical structure from the SL for one of a different type in the TL. Examples:

Indonesian	English
Perlu diketahui bahwa **menulis modul** *itu memakan waktu.*	You should know that **module writing** takes time

Table 2.5 Transposition Translation

6) Modulation

Modulation and transposition are the two main processes in translation. Modulation entails a change in lexical element, a shift in the point of view. Transposition and modulation may take at the same time. Examples:

English	Indonesian
When I told him I won a prize at a lottery he called me lucky dog	*Sewaktu kukatakan kepadanya bahwa aku menang lotere dia menyebutku orang yang beruntung.*
I have told him many times not to interfere other people's business	*Telah kukatakan kepadanya beulang kali untuk tidak mencampuri urusan orang lain*
but being pig-headed he still does	*Namun dasar kepala batu dia masih saja mencampuri urusan orang lain*

Table 2.6 Modulation Translation

7) Adaptation

This procedure is used when the others do not suffice. It involves modifying the concept, or using a situation analogous to the SL situation though not identical to it. An adaptation may at the same time entail modulation and transposition. It goes beyond language.

In translating from one language into another language transposition and modulation are obviously the most important procedures that should be taken into account by the translator. Normally he should always study the text as a whole before he begins to translate it. After obtaining a picture of the whole he can break it up into its parts. The analysis will move in the opposite direction from the fragments to the whole, from the simpler to the more complex. The smallest unit of equivalence should be determined first. The levels of equivalence is ascending order are as follows:

1) Substitution of printed letter for printed letter or examples from Arabic into Roman, from Japanese into Roman, or from Chinese into Roman.

2) Substitution of morpheme for morpheme. Examples:

   Kerja   : work

   pekerja   : worker

   bekerja   : work/works/worked

3) Substitution of word for word. Examples:

   careful   : *hati-hati*

   open   : *terbuka*

   university   : *universitas*

4) Substitution of phrase for phrase. Examples:

careful worker : *seorang pekerja yang hati-hati*

Open University : *Universitas Terbuka*

5) Substitution of sentence for sentence. Examples:

Hariani is a carefully worker in the open university

Hariani seorang pekerja yang hati-hati di universitas terbuka.

6) Substitution of paragraph for paragraph

7) Substitution of discourse for discourse.

C. Figurative Language

In practice, there is no fixed classification between the many categories of figurative language. Each linguist has their own perspective to classify it. For example: McArthur (1996:72) categorizes the types of figurative language into thirteen types; antithesis, euphemism, hyperbole, idioms, irony, metaphor, metonymy, paradox, personification, pleonasm, simile, sarcasm and synecdoche.

Also from another linguist there are three categories of figurative language (Kennedy, 1979). They are comparative, contradictive and correlative. Comparative figurative languages use metaphor, simile, and personification. And Contradictive figurative language consists of hyperbole, litotes, paradox, and irony. Moreover correlative figurative language consist metonymy, synecdoche, symbol, allusion, and ellipsis. The types are explained in the following paragraphs.

1) Comparative Figurative Language

a. Personification

Personification is a figure of speech in which a thing, an animal, or an abstract term (truth or nature) is made human personification is part of figure of speech that denotes inanimate objects that can do something as well as a human being. For example, the sun played hide and seek with the clouds. The meaning of the sentence is the weather of that day is always changed, so the word "played" has connotative meaning.

b. Simile

Simile is comparison of two things, indicated by some connective, usually like, as, than, or a verb such as resembles (Kennedy, 1979:490). Simile is a comparison made between two objects of different kinds which have, however, at least one point in common. The comparison in simile seen clearly. For example, she is like a fish out of water. It means that she is in an unfamiliar situation.

c. Metaphor

Metaphor is a statement that one thing is something else, which in a literal sense, it is not. It does not use connective words such as like or as. Different with simile, metaphor compares the thing implicitly. Metaphor is compares to something abstract to create a deeper and more imaginative meaning. For example, he has a heart of stone. The meaning of heart stone is the person that cannot accept opinion from others because his heart is hard like a stone.

2)   **Contradictive Figurative Language**

a. Hyperbole

       Hyperbole is a bold, deliberate overstatement not intended to be taken literally. It is used as a means of emphasizing the truth of statement. Hyperbole is exaggerating, often in a humorous way and making a particular point. For example, in 13 sentences she rushed out of the room in flood of tears. It means that she is crying a lot.

b. Litotes

       Litotes is a rhetorical figure of speech in which an affirmative is expressed by the negative of the contrary. Litotes is an understatement usually anticipates a positive evaluation of references. For example the sentence just have bad home, means that home is very nice.

c. Paradox

       Paradox occurs in a statement that at first strikes us as self-contradictory but that on reflection make some sense. Paradox is statement which seems to contain two opposite facts but is or may be true. In sentence he was dead in the middle of his reach means that the man was dead when he was in the top of his riches and has much money.

d. Irony

       Irony almost arises from a contrast or discrepancy between what happens and what has been expected to happen. For example, you are so discipline because you come the meeting at 8 o'clock. The meaning is the employee come too late at the morning meeting.

3) **Correlative Figurative Language**

a. Metonymy

The use of something closely related for the thing actually meant. It is figure of speech which the name of one object is related by another which is closely associated with it. For example, in the sentence somebody wants your love so open the door. The meaning is someone falling in love and asked to accept the love.

b. Synecdoche

Synecdoche is the use of part a thing to stand for the whole of it or vice versa. It means that synecdoche is a figure of speech in which a part is use for the whole. The example is all eyes is on me, represent that all of the people looking at "me".

c. Symbolism

The meaning of any symbolism whether an object, an action, or a gesture, is controlled by its context. In simply word, symbolism is any object or action that means more than itself. For example, in sentence I'm ready on jail represent about the person is ready with anything happen with him.

d. Allusion

Allusion is when a person or author makes an indirect reference in speech, text, or song to an event or figure. It shows indirectly someone or even that they have known one other in the past.. The example is we got a new Einstein in school today. The allusion is to the real-life genius physicist Albert Einstein and means the new students is extremely smart.

e. Ellipsis

Ellipsis or elliptical construction is the omission of a word or words. Ellipsis is figurative language that eliminates word of part of sentence It refers to construction in which words are left out of a sentence but the sentence can still be understood. Ellipsis helps us avoid a lot of redundancy. The example is Lucy can do something about the problem, but I don't know what. It means that "I" do not know what to do.

D. **Woman at Point Zero**

Woman at Point Zero has preface and 3 chapter. The first chapter tell about Nawal's point of view as psychiatrist in Egypt. Nawal states in her introduction, she had started research on neurosis in Egyptian woman. The reason Nawal did that research is based on the result of woman who sought her advice and help to deal mental illness. And at that moment, Nawal met woman from Qanatir prison that makes her curious, and her name is Firdaus. She has penalty death because of killing a man. Nawal wants to met her but Firdaus always refuses her, but Firdaus finally agrees to meet with Nawal the day before she is to be executed.

The chapter 2 tells about Firdaus point of view. She tells about the way of life of herself. Firdaus was born from poor farmer family. When she was a child she used to play "bride and bridegroom" with her friend, he calls as Muhammadain. Firdaus also has first sex experience with him. In this chapter the researcher find many social culture of patriarchy in Firdaus way of life. She

has sexual harassment, sexual abuse, female genital mutilation, and discrimination as woman.

E. Previous study

The researcher finds out some other reseachers which has a similarity with this research. For the first is by Chotimah, et all., (2022) with the title *"Newmark's Translation Techniques and Degree Semantic Equivalence of Figurative Language in Five Feet Apart novel".* English education journal, state Semarang University. This study aims to explain Newmark's translation method as well and to explain the achievement of comprehensive, partial, and equivalence. This research include to the category of qualitative descriptive research.

The researcher collected figurative language-containing words, phrases, clauses, and sentences in order to obtain the data. By identifying, classifying, interpreting, and analyzing the analysis can be done with using some of theories from the experts. This research uses theories of Perrine's classification of figurative language (1997), Newmark's classification of translation technique (1988), and Bell's classification of degree semantic equivalence (1997). It was finding reveals 8 translation techniques used in 202 data. They are couplet, literal translation, modulation, paraphrase, transposition, expansion, cultural equivalence, and compensation. The dominant technique is couplet and for The dominant degree of semantic equivalence is fully equivalence.

The second is *"The Translation of Figurative Languages in Novel Lelaki Harimau by Eka Kurniawan"* by Gustema & Tanjung, (2020) from University of Yogyakarta. The purpose of this research was to identify the figurative language which was translated into English as Man Tiger by Labodalih Sembiring. it was found four figurative language such as, hyperbole, metonymy, simile and personification as the highest percentages of figurative language that is 43,4% in novel Lelaki Harimau by Eka Kurniawan. Based on translation techniques it was found four techniques as adaptation, particularization, generalization and literal translation. Literal translation reaches the highest percentage of used techniques translation.

Still in line, the tird is a previous journal was published by Lismalinda & Ismail, (2020) from English Department, Iskandarmuda University. Investigating the figurative language employed in a translated children's book was the goal of this study. This study's method was a qualitative research. The data was collected through researching a novel that Djoko Lelono translated from its original language of Birsen Ekim Ozen with the title " Shirin: How I Became Famous" . Data analysis was done by using a three-step process after the data had been collected as suggested by Miles, Hubberman, and Saldana (2014), namely data reduction, data display, and data verification. Following the results of this research, personification occurs in figurative language the most often (35.5%), followed by hyperbole and simile (both of which count for 29.4%), and metaphor (which only occurs 5.9%). By looking backward to the preceding findings the writer considers that this research will determines to

research a Analysis on the translation of Figurative Language in novel *"Woman at Point Zero"* by Nawal El-Sadawi.