

CHAPTER II

THEORETICAL REVIEW

This chapter consists of related theories that support the topics of this research. The theoretical review aims to provide the summary, overview, or limitation of the theories used in this study. The terms referenced in this research include the definition of translation, translation process, translation methods, definition of novel, and previous studies.

A. Translation

Translation has been around for centuries and is an essential part of communication. A good translation should be faithful to the source text, without altering its meaning. Translators use different strategies to make their translations as good as possible.

Translation is not just about transferring SL into TL but also transferring the intention of the author. According to Newmark (1988, p.5), translation means translating the meaning of a text into another language as the author intended. From the definition above, the research concludes that translation is the process of transferring language from SL into TL by considering the accuracy of the author's meaning and intention.

Brislin (1976, p.1) define that translation as the transfer of ideas, messages, and intention of the author from the source language into the target language, no matter whether it is in written or non-written form, already has a written system or not, or whether one or both languages are in the form of sign language.

Translating text is not only transferring words from SL to TL but also transferring the messages from the writer to the reader so that the reader understands. Nida and Taber (1969, p.12) state translation is the process of retransmitting the implied and explicit meaning of the source language into the most acceptable target language.

According to Catford (1965, p.20), Translation is the transfer of text from the source language to the target language of texts equivalently. That's why translating is not only about transferring language from the source language into the target language but also about sending a meaningful message from the text equally.

Based on the definitions of translation that have been mentioned above, the researcher concludes that translation is changing the word from SL to TL by

considering the meaning of the translated word from SL so the reader can understand the author's intention.

B. Translation Process

When translating text, there are a few processes of translation that should be done so that the translator gets a good translation. According to Newmark (1988, p.19) before translating, the translator begins by choosing a method of approach (Analyzing). The translator can start translating with 4 levels (Transfer): First, Source language (SL) text level, language level, where the translator begins and where to continue; second, Reference level, the level of real or fictional objects and events that the translator have to visualize and construct, find the important part, understanding, then the reproduction process; third, More general and grammatical, and coherent level, traces author's mind, tone (negative or positive), and assumption from SL. This level includes understanding and reproduction; fourth, the Level of naturalness. The translator finds a common language to transfer into TL. And the final step is revision.

C. Translation Methods

There are eight translation methods of Newmark (1988, p.45). He explains those methods from two perspectives. One perspective emphasizes the source language (SL), and the other emphasizes the target language (TL). Newmark put it in the shape of an inverted V diagram:

SL Emphasis

Word to word

Literal Translation

Faithful Translation

Semantic Translation

TL Emphasis

Adaptation

Free Translation

Idiomatic Translation

Communicative Translation

The translation methods that are emphases into source language are:

a. Word-for word

Translation with this method follows the source language's structure. The meaning of words per unit is translated literally without paying attention to the overall context. Literal translations are used for cultural terms. This approach is mostly used to comprehend the workings of the

source language or to decipher challenging materials before translation.

Example:

1. SL: This milk contains low fats but high calciums.
TL: Ini susu mengandung rendah lemak tetapi tinggi kalsium.
2. SL: She likes this traditional dress.
TL: Dia menyukai ini tradisional pakaian.
3. SL: They will arrive in London tomorrow night.
TL: Mereka akan tiba di London besok malam.
4. SL: Mr. Smith has two sons and four daughters.
TL: Tuan Smith punya dua anak laki-laki dan empat anak perempuan.

b. Literal Translation

In this method lexical components are translated separately and devoid of context, however, grammar structures are transferred to their closest equivalent meaning in the target language. The literal method follows the structure of the target language. Words are translated verbatim from the source language to the target language. Example:

1. SL: This milk contains low fats but high calciums.
TL: Susu ini mengandung lemak rendah tetapi berkalsium tinggi.
2. SL: It's raining cats and dogs.
TL: Hujan kucing dan anjing.
3. SL: They stay in a new house now.
TL: Mereka tinggal di sebuah rumah baru sekarang
4. SL: The sooner the better.
TL: Lebih cepat lebih baik.

c. Faithful translation

In a faithful translation, the target language's grammar rules are followed while and it is made to accurately reflect the context of the source text. While transmitting cultural terminology, it maintains several grammatical and lexical divergences from SL standards. It makes an effort to accurately reflect the author's intentions and choices in the source language text. Example:

1. SL: Jack is too well aware that he is handsome.
TL: Jack menyadari terlalu baik bahwa ia tampan.

2. SL: The local government opened a bonded zone.
TL: Pemerintah daerah sudah membuka sebuah kawasan berikat.
3. SL: I have quite a few friends.
TL: Saya mempunyai sama sekali tidak banyak teman.
4. SL: He was sent to a normal school in a small town.
TL: Dia dikirimkan ke sekolah normal di sebuah kota kecil

d. Semantic translation

The only way semantic translation varies from faithful translation is that it must take greater aesthetic value into account. (i.e., the beautiful and natural sound of the source language text, at the expense of meaning where appropriate so that there are no assonance, puns, or jars of repetition in the finished version). Moreover, it might translate less significant cultural words with functional translations or culturally neutral third terms rather than cultural equivalents, which might result in additional modest concessions to the reader. While the faithful translation is dogmatic, the semantic translation is more flexible. Example:

1. SL: He is a book-worm.
TL: Dia seorang kutu buku.
2. SL: Keep off the grass.
TL: Jauhi rumput ini.
3. SL: He is wearing a heavy jacket.
TL: Dia memakai sebuah jaket tebal.

Meanwhile, the translation methods that emphasize on target language are:

a. Adaption

This is the most free translation method. It is mainly used for plays such as comedy and poetry. It usually maintained the characters, themes, and plots. The source language culture is changed to the target language culture and the text is rewritten. Example:

1. SL: Hey Jude, don't make it bad
Take a sad song and make it better
Remember to let her into your heart

Then you can start to make it better

TL: Kasih, dimanakah

Mengapa kau tinggalkan aku

Ingatlah-ingatlah kau padaku

Janji setiamu tak kan kulupa

b. Free translation

Free translation transcribes information without tools or in a different manner than it was originally presented. These are typically intralingual translations, which are verbose paraphrases that are longer than the original.

Example:

1. SL: It's raining cats and dogs.

TL 1: Ini hujan kucing-kucing dan anjing-anjing. (Word to word)

TL 2: Hujan kucing dan anjing. (Literal)

TL 3: Hujan yang sangat lebat. (Free)

2. SL: The flowers in the garden.

TL: Bunga-bunga yang tumbuh di kebun

3. SL: How they live on what he makes?

TL: Bagaimana mereka dapat hidup dengan penghasilannya?

4. SL: Tatik is growing with happiness.

TL: Tatik, hatinya, berbunga-bunga.

c. Idiomatic Translation

Idiomatic translation reproduces the original message but distorts the nuances of meaning by favoring colloquialisms and idioms not found in the original. Example

1. SL: Excuse me, Salina!

TL: Permisi, Salina!

2. SL: I can relate to that.

TL: Aku mengerti maksudnya

3. SL: You're cheery mood.

TL: Kamu kelihatan ceria.

4. SL: Tell me, I am not in a cage now.

TL: Ayo, berilah aku semangat bahwa aku orang bebas

d. Communicative Translation

Communicative translation aims to accurately convey the original text's context so that the reader can accept and comprehend both the message and the language. The translation of the word spine in the phrase "thorns spines in old reef sediments" serves as an illustration of this translation technique. When translated for a more populous audience of readers, the word translates to "duri," however if it were translated by a biologist, the comparable word would be spina (a Latin technical term). Awas anjing galak!, which means "Beware of the dog!" can also mean "Beware of the violent dog!" After all, the dog's viciousness is implied in the first translated sentence.

D. Novel

Novel is one of the most popular forms of literature in the world. A novel is a somewhat long work of narrative fiction that is often prose-based and published as a book. According to Kuiper (2012), A novel is classified as a work of fiction, which is referred to as either the art or craft of creating a portrayal of human existence through the written word that informs, diverts, or both. Novels are prose narratives with sufficient length and complexity that imaginatively relate to human experience, typically through a chain of interconnected events involving several characters in a specific environment.


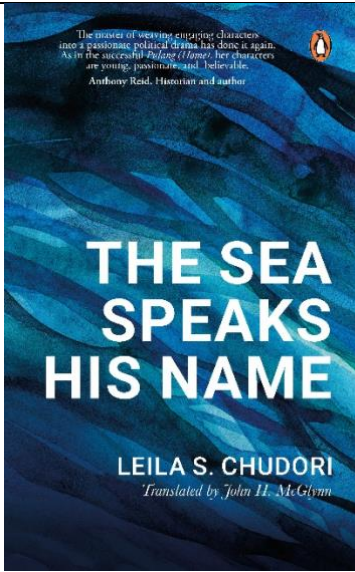
The author of this book, Leila S. Chudori is an Indonesian author and journalist. She worked for the news magazine TEMPO from 1989 to 2017. She is the author of several anthologies of short stories, two novels, TV scripts, and films. Her novel *Pulang* (Rumah), also translated into English by John H. McGlynn, won the Equator Literature Award in 2013 and was included as one of the Top 75 Translations of 2015 by World Literature Today. *Home* was also translated into French, German, Dutch, and Italian.

John McGlynn has translated or edited more than 100 works, including several translations of Pramoedya's works published under the pseudonym Willem Samuels, including *The Mute's Soliloquy*. According to Tempo (an Indonesian magazine), "McGlynn worked for years to produce English translations of the best Indonesian literary works in collaboration with various translation groups such as Harry Aveling, the Indonesian and Malay literary authority.

Laut Bercerita (2017) (English title: *The Sea Speaks His Name*) tells about the cruelty and ruthless behavior felt by student activist groups during the *Orde Baru* era.

Not only that, this novel also reflects back on the disappearance of 13 activists, even to this day no one has received any clues.

The story in the novel *Laut Bercerita* (2017) (English title: *The Sea Speaks His Name*) is divided into two parts with much different time intervals. The first part is told from the point of view of a character named Biru Laut and his fellow activists while completing their vision or goals. Meanwhile, in the second part, the story is taken from the point of view of Asmara Jati, a sister from Laut who has a goal or vision that tends to be different from Laut.

	Indonesian Version	English Version
Cover	 <p>LAUT BERCEBITA SEBUAH NOVEL OLEH LEILA S. CHUDORI</p>	 <p>THE SEA SPEAKS HIS NAME</p> <p>LEILA S. CHUDORI Translated by John H. McGlynn</p>
Book identity	<p>Laut Bercerita © Leila S. Chudori KPG 59 17 02428 Cetakan Pertama, Oktober 2017</p> <p>Pengantar Endah Suhendi Christina M. Udiani</p> <p>Ilustrasi Sampul dan Isi Widi Widayanto</p> <p>Perancang Sampul Aditya Putra</p> <p>Penataletak Lendi A. Handoko</p> <p>Foto Pengantar Faiçal Amrin</p> <p>CHUDORI, Leila S. Laut Bercerita Jakarta: KPG (Kepustakaan Populer Gramedia), 2017 x + 379 hlm, 15,5 cm x 20 cm ISBN: 978-602-424-694-5</p> <p>Dicetak oleh PT Gramedia, Jakarta. Hal di luar tanggung jawab pemrosesan.</p>	<p>PENGUIN BOOKS USA Canada UK Ireland Australia New Zealand India South Africa China Southeast Asia</p> <p>Penguin Books is part of the Penguin Random House group of companies whose addresses can be found at global.penguinrandomhouse.com</p> <p>Published by Penguin Random House SEA Pte Ltd 9, Changi South Street 3, Level 08-01, Singapore 486361</p> <p>First published in Penguin Books by Penguin Random House SEA 2020</p> <p>Original title: Laut Bercerita Published by arrangement with Agence littéraire Astier-Pécher Published in Indonesia by Kepustakaan Populer Gramedia</p> <p>This translated edition published in Penguin Books by Penguin Random House SEA 2020 Copyright to the original Indonesian text © Leila S. Chudori 2017 Translation Copyright © John H. McGlynn 2020</p> <p>All rights reserved This digital edition published in 2020. eISBN: 978-9-614-91458-1 www.penguin.sg</p>

E. Previous Study

The previous study was conducted by Efendi Z. M. and Wati S. (2020). This study's goal is to determine whether literal translation techniques are used in translating a short story entitle Mercury and The Carpenter or not. Efendi Z. M. and Wati S. (2020) found there are eight literal translation methods data.

There are similarities and differences between the previous research conducted by Efendi Z. M. and Wati S. (2020) and this research. The similarity of this study is the use of research design, namely qualitative descriptive. The difference between research conducted by Efendi Z. M. and Wati S. (2020) is to know the literal translation method, while the researcher is to know and describe Newmark's theory of translation method.

The second is conducted by Nanda R.H., et al., (2021). The goal of this research is to find out what kind of Newmark's theory of translation method that used to translate a novel entitle Earth. This study was conducted by using a qualitative descriptive method. It turns out that there are seven methods out of eight methods of Newmark that were found in the research conducted by Nanda R.H, et al., (2021).