

CHAPTER II

REVIEW OF RELATED LITERATURE

This chapter presents some theories that the researcher is going to apply to do the analysis based on the problems in the following chapter. It concerns on translation, process of translation and lexical adjustment.

A. Translation

In this item, we will discuss about translation and in the translation we describe about the definition of translation, the theory of translation and the kind of translation.

1. Definition of Translation

Translation is a phenomenon that has a huge effect on everyday life. In the definition of the word "translation" there are two views: 1) The act of an instance of translating, 2). A written or spoken expression of the meaning of a word, speech, book, etc.¹

According to Newmark, translation is a craft of consisting in the attempt to replace a written message and/or statement in one language by the same message and/or statement in another language.² Kridalaksana defines translation as transferring a message from source language into

¹ Journal of science and today's world, 2013, volume 2, issue 6, pages: 721. Accessed on

² Peter Newmark, *Approaches to Translation*, (United Kingdom: Prentice Hall International, 1988), 7.

target language firstly revealing the meaning and secondly the term of style.³ Based on definitions above, it can be concluded that translation is a way to transfer or replace a message and / or statement from source language into target language by equivalent meaning.

2. Theory of Translation

Theory is a systematic arrangement of facts with respect to some real or hypothetical laws. In the translation, theory is used as a reference to make a decision in translating. Discussions of the theory and practice of translation reach back into antiquity and show remarkable continuities. The ancient Greeks distinguished between *metaphrase* (literal translation) and *paraphrase*. This distinction was adopted by English poet and translator John Dryden, who described translation as the judicious blending of these two modes of phrasing when selecting, in the target language, "counterparts," or equivalents, for the expressions used in the source language. The general formulation of the central concept of translation equivalence is famously and literally cautioned against translating "word for word" (*verbum pro verbo*).⁴

Kommisarov sees translation theory moving in three directions: denotative (information translation), the semantic (precise equivalence)

³ M. Rudolf Nababan, *Teori Menerjemah Bahasa Inggris*, (Yogyakarta: Pustaka Pelajar, 2003), 19-20.

⁴ <http://en.wikipedia.org>. Accessed on June 2014.

and the transformational (transposition of relevant structures). His theory of equivalence distinguishes five levels:

- a. Lexical units.
- b. Collocations.
- c. Information.
- d. The situation.
- e. The communicational aim.⁵

Translation theory's main concern is to determine appropriate translation methods for the widest possible range of texts or text-categories. Further, it provides a framework of principles, restricted rules and hints for translating texts and criticizing translations, a background for problem-solving. Lastly, translation theory attempts to give some insight into the relation between thought, meaning and language; the universal, cultural and individual aspects of language and behavior, the understanding of cultures; the interpretation of texts that may be clarified and even supplemented by way of translation.⁶

3. Kinds of Translation

In translation, there are many kinds of translation that have ever described by the expert. The experts describe and classify a translation in different view. The classification based on the kind of the text, process

⁵ Newmark, *Approaches to Translation*, 9.

⁶ Ibid, 19.

and the stress, sign system, etc. Commonly, the differences are caused by four factors:

- a. The differences of system language between source language and target language.
- b. The differences of material text that being translated.
- c. Assumption that translation is communication tool.
- d. The differences of purpose in translation.⁷

There are many kinds of the translation that applied by the expert, some of them are:

- a. Word for Word Translation

Word for word translation is translation that actually very bounded on the word level. The structure of the word in the translated sentence as same as in the structure of the word in the origin sentence. This type of translation usually applied on when the source language and target language have same structure.

- b. Free Translation

Free translation unbounded in the searching of word comparison of the sentence, the searching of the comparison usually happened in the paragraph or text level. The message in the paragraph

⁷ M. Rudolf Nababan, *Teori Menerjemah Bahasa Inggris*, (Yogyakarta: Pustaka Pelajar, 2003), 29.

or text level has to be understood and then expressed in the target language. The message in the free translation must follow the message in the source language.

c. Literal Translation

Basically, Literal translation is done as like word for word translation, then the structure of word in the source language adjusted with the sentence structure in the target language. According to Newmark, literal translation has to use sentence structure that acceptable in the target language. Literal translation can be translate one by one, phrase by phrase, clause by clause, or sentence by sentence.⁸

d. Dynamic Translation

Dynamic translation concentrates on the concept about dynamic comparison and tries to avoid formal comparison concept. In other word, dynamic translation is translation that makes the reader of the target language concerns on the concept about dynamic comparison and tries to avoid formal parable concept. In other words, dynamic translation is translation that can make the reader act, has a same feel as the reader of source language.

⁸ Zuchriddin Suryawinata and Sugeng hariyanto, *Translation: Bahasan teori dan Penuntun Praktis Menerjemahkan*, (Yogyakarta: Kanisius, 2003), 41.

According to Suryawinata, dynamic translation is translation that contained five elements in the scope that made by Nida and Taber:

1. Reproduction of message
2. Equivalence
3. Natural parable
4. The closest parable
5. Give priority to the meaning.⁹

In this translation, message in source language translated and expressed with common expression in the target language. This type of translation give priority in the message translation and give attention to the specialized of target language.

e. Communicative and Semantic Translation

Guided on the truth of communication, Newmark expressed the function of translation as communication tool through his statement: “..Translation is basically a means of communication or a manner of addressing one or more persons in the speaker presence.”

As a communication tool, translation should be back to the main function as a tool to extend or express an idea or feeling to other people. So, in translation activity we need to give attention to the

⁹ Zuchriddin Suryawinata and Sugeng hariyanto, *Translation*, 41.

elements such as source language and target language, culture, the writer of real text, translator and the reader of translation. Communicative translation requires the translation language has a form, meaning and function.¹⁰

Semantic translation is a translation that concern on the searching of word level parable that bounded on the culture of source language. This translation type try to translate contextual meaning of source language to as close as possible to syntactic and semantic structure of target language.¹¹

4. Theories of Equivalence

Equivalence plays an important role in translation. All translation theories are related to the notion of equivalence in one way or another. Both SL and TL include ranges of equivalents from the least meaningful levels of language, namely, morpheme to the big levels like sentence. In the process of translation these levels of language appear to be equivalence levels between source language and target language. Based on Nida, there are two kinds of equivalence. They are:

a. Dynamic equivalence

Dynamic equivalence is defined as a translation principle according to which a translator seeks to translate the meaning of the

¹⁰ Rudolf, *Teori*, 42.

¹¹ Rudolf, *Teori*., 45.

original in such a way that the TL wording will trigger the same impact on the original wording did upon the SL reader.

b. Formal equivalence.

Formal equivalence is an equivalence that consists of a TL item which represents the closest equivalent of a SL or phrase. The use of formal equivalents might at times have serious implications in the TL since the translation will not be easily understood by the target reader

5. Translation of Text in The Humanities

In understanding and translating texts in the humanities, we have to be aware of two different types of writing. The first one is the type of writing which is closer to scientific writing .e.g. texts in anthropology, ethnography, philosophy and essays in the studies of arts and literature. This type of text focuses on the referential function and sometimes with elements of emotive function (i.e. the thoughts, ideas and opinions of the speaker/writer).

The other type is the texts in literature and art themselves, like short stories, novels, plays, poetry, humor, proverbs, old sayings, slogan and puns. They focus on both poetic and emotive functions.¹²

As a kinds of writing, novel and short story all are two form of literature that at once called fiction. Eventhough, in the next development,

¹² Zuchridin Suryawinata, *Materi Pokok Translation*, (Jakarta: Karunia, 1988), 6.13.

novel is considered synonymous of fiction. Novel in English comes from Italy novella (in Germany : novella). Literally, novella has the meaning 'a small new thing', and then has meaning as 'a short story in prose form'. Nowadays, novella and novella term has the same meaning with novelette Indonesian (English: novelette), the meaning is a fiction prose that the length is not too long and not too short.

B. Process of Translation

Process is a structure of activity that done deliberately. Process of translation can be expressed as a structure of translation that done by a translator when translate a message from the source language into target language.

There are three basic translation processes:

a. The Interpretation and Analysis of The Source Language Text

Every translation activity is begun by analyzing source language text. This analysis is done by read the source language text to understand the content.

b. The Translation Procedure

The translation procedures, which may be direct, or on the basis of source language and target language corresponding syntactic, or through an underlying logical interlanguage (the tertium

comparationis). In this step, the translator has to find the word parable of source language in the target language.

c. The Reformulation

The reformulation of the text in relation to the writer's intention, the readers' expectation, the appropriate norms of the target language.¹³ This process can be known as restructuring. In this process, the translator needs to give attention the language style to find a language style that suitable to the kind of translated text.

In the process of translation, there are some terms that have to be known. They are:

1. Concept of meaning

In the process of translation, meaning has an important role. When we talk about translation, we also talk about the meaning. There are many kinds of meaning in language. They are:

a. Lexical meaning

Lexical meaning is meaning that defined in the dictionary. For example: arm-lengan, bag-tas, etc.

¹³ Newmark, *Approaches to Translation*, 144.

b. Grammatical meaning

Grammatical meaning is the meaning which is determined by word order and word form. A word will have different meaning when it is modified with other words. For example:

They *can* the fish

He kicked the *can* hard

Based on the sentences above, the position of '*can*' is different. In the first sentence, the position of '*can*' is as predicate. And in the second sentence, it is as object.

c. Textual meaning

Textual meaning is a meaning of a word that depends on the other words in a sentence.

d. Situational meaning

Situational meaning is the meaning of a word or phrases can also depend on the situation in which the word or phrase is used.¹⁴

e. Socio-cultural meaning

Socio-cultural is the meaning of a word that suitable with the socio-culture of the language speaker.¹⁵

¹⁴ Sabrony Rachmadie,dkk, *Materi Pokok Translation*, (Jakarta: Karunia, 1988), 4.13.

2. Grammatical adjustments

Translation is not merely the transfer of words in source language into those in target language or vice versa. It cannot escape from other linguistic components such as the structure or phrases, position of attributives or modifiers, morphological structure and categories, clause orders, elliptical constructions and restructuring of complex propositions or statements into kernels and all other related or similar elements. This is understood to mean that there are cases in the source language that may not be directly translated to the target language because of the grammatical differences in the two languages themselves that may impede understanding. It is for this reason that adjustments must be made or the translation would be dull and uninteresting.¹⁶

3. Lexical adjustments

lexical is pertaining to the words or vocabulary of a language, as differentiated from its syntax or grammar; pertaining to or of the nature of a lexicon; pertaining to lexicography.¹⁷

The lexicon is the collection of all the words or lexical items, i.e. associations between sound and meaning, that a language has.

¹⁵ Rudolf, *Teori*, 120.

¹⁶ Sabrony, *Materi*, 2.12

¹⁷ The New GROLIER WEBSTER INTERNATIONAL DICTIONARY of The English Language Volume I, (New York: Grolier Incorporated), 549

Often one language has a single word for a concept that another language does not. As new concepts become frequent, we add new words to the lexicon, making new associations between forms and concepts. Most typically we stretch existing words to include the new concepts or adopt ('borrow') forms for them from some other language. When a concept becomes very uncommon, a word for it can totally drop out use, that is, out of the lexicon of the younger speakers, though in a literary language it may remain in the dictionary for many generations. Thus the lexicon is in constant state of flux, and different people know different words. This could easily make communication very difficult, not knowing what words another person knows, but the concepts in the lexicon, especially those of nouns, are ranged in various structures.¹⁸

Adjustment is the act of adjusting or adaptation to a need.¹⁹ In another definition, adjustment is the ability to become more familiar with a new situation.²⁰ Based on the definition about lexical and adjustment above, we can conclude about the definition of lexical adjustment. Lexical adjustment can be defined as lexical adjusting or adaptation in a word, sentence, phrase or paragraph. English and Indonesian are two different languages, therefore, their language components to a great extent are also different. Examples of their

¹⁸ R. Hofmann, *Realms of Meaning*, (New York: Longman Publishing, 1993), 24.

¹⁹ The New GROLIER WEBSTER INTERNATIONAL DICTIONARY of The English Language Volume I, (New York: Grolier Incorporated), 14

²⁰ Cambridge Advanced Learner's Dictionary 3rd Edition, (London: Cambridge University Press), 18.

differences have also been provided when we studied certain structural adjustments to achieve acceptable translation from target language into source language or vice versa.

Morphologically, English and Indonesian are also different. The corollary is that the structure of the morphemes of the two languages will differ and eventually this difference would cause problems in word forms and meaning if the lexicons are viewed as they are. That is why we have to make lexical adjustments to arrive at a reasonable understanding when we are translating from one language to another.²¹

Based on the book *Materi pokok Translation* by Sabroni racmadie, there are some elements where we need an adjustment to make the translation understandable, they are:

a. Affixed words

There are two kind of affixation, derivational and inflectional. Translating English derivational affixes into Indonesian is sometimes not easy because very often we have to make a kind of lexical adjustment. Translating English inflection affixes into Indonesian is to a certain extent easier because we do not have tenses or plural marker in Indonesian. However, problems will come out when we translate Indonesian sentences into English in terms of inflections due to native language interference.

²¹ Sabrony, *Materi*, 3.1

b. Compound words

Compound word is a word that consists of two or more parts that make up one meaningful unit. The meaning of a compound word can sometimes be detected quite easily from its parts but sometimes we have to make some adjustments to achieve similar equivalence in translation. English compound words are sometimes written as one word with or without hyphen or as two separate words. Lexical adjustments should often be made when translating English compound words into Indonesian or vice versa.

c. Blending, Clipping, Acronym

Blending is the mix or fusion of two words into one, usually the first part of one word with the last part of the other so that the resultant blend consists of both original meaning, e.g.: motel = motor + hotel. Clipping is a process in which a word is formed by shortening a longer word, in another word clipping is a process to omit parts of words. E.g.: dorm = dormitory. Acronym is a word that formed from the first letters of a group of words. E.g.: NASA. It is sometimes difficult, if not impossible, to find the lexical adjustment of either English blending, clipping and acronym in Indonesian or Indonesian blending, clipping and acronym in English. The easiest way to translate those words is to explain the meaning of their components.

d. Words with different distribution

In Indonesian, we know that words such as 'kawan', 'teman', 'sahabat' are synonymous. They have approximately the same meaning. Those three Indonesian words are said to have different distribution in spite of their being synonymous. We will never say 'pertemanan' or 'perkawanan' because the accepted form is 'persahabatan'. Non-native-speakers of Indonesian, studying Indonesian, might use the unaccepted form by analogy (per-+ noun ; -an). In much the same way we usually have problems with English allomorphs (morphemes of the same group) having different distribution. We have to be carefully when to add -ness, -ion, -ity, -ance and so on to the base (free morpheme). Some English free morphemes, having approximately the same meaning.

e. Figures of Speech

Every writer possesses his or her own style. Knowing the style of a writer in translation is very important because it enables us to make clarity of the expression. The use of figure of speech is to give variety of force. Figures of speech usually do not have their literal meaning. In translating figures of speech we are somewhat free from the grammatical structures and diction.

f. Idioms

Idiom is an expression which cannot be understood from the literal meanings of the words of which it is composed. Idioms should be learned in context. The context will help us make a good guess of their meaning. Some idioms, like the ordinary lexical items, have more than one meaning. Therefore special context will really determine the intended meaning of the idiom.²²

g. Broadening

Broadening is the use of a word to convey a more general sense than the encoded one, with a consequent expansion of the linguistically-specified denotation.

h. Narrowing

Narrowing is the use of a word to convey a more specified sense than the encoded one, with a more restricted denotation.

i. Loanword

Loanword is a word that is borrowed from other languages. A language borrows a word when it does not have a word of its own for something new or a new idea. In Indonesian, there are some words that are borrowed from English or other languages. So, in translating a word in the target language, sometimes we find difficulty because it comes from other languages.

²² Ibid, 3.1-3.45

Based on the explanation above, it is concluded that lexical adjustments are mandatory because of some elements. They are affixed words, compound words, blending, clipping, acronyms, words with different distribution, figure of speech, idioms, broadening, narrowing and loanword.