

CHAPTER II

LITERATURE REVIEW

A. Translation

1. Definition of Translation

According to RoswaniSiregar (2017), translation is the process of translating meaning from one language (Source Language) into another language (the target language) (TL). As a result, the translation output should not alter the sense of the original statement or text. According to Ahdillah, Hartanto, and Yuliasri's (2020) definition, translation is "the process of wrapping up the phrase from the source language into the target language without affecting the meaning." This definition follows the previous statement. The problem arises when the translation cannot express the meaning intended by the person who wrote the original. This may result in a variety of interpretations on the part of the readers (D'egidio, 2015). Because of this, the readers are sometimes left feeling dissatisfied with the book or other piece of work that has been translated. However, the translators will always take specific care into account throughout the translation process.

2. Method in Translation

The methods of translation were explained by Newmark (Ordudari, 2010). Those methods are used to make a good translation result. Here are

the

methods of translation mentioned by Newmark: *Word-for-word Translation*. This is a singly translation where the SL is translated word by word without considering the meaning. *Literal Translation*, The form of grammar, is translated into that nearest meaning. *Faithful Translation* This translation aims to make a precise context in the form of grammar. *Semantic Translation* This method focused on the aesthetic value of SL. *Adaptation*: The adaptation technique is used when the word has no equivalence in the target language, and the result after adaptation is considered equivalent. *Free Translation* This is a method where the translator translates the word without considering the style of the form. *Idiomatic Translation* It produces a particular message from SL and needs a special approach to translate the idiom. *Communicative Translation* It is used to create the impression that the translation result is readable and understandable.

3. Procedure in Translation

To do a good translation, the translator should know what procedure they used. Several procedures mentioned by Newmark (Asriana& Hartono, 2019) can be used to make a translation readable.

Transference

Transference is a translation procedure where the TL replaces the SL

e.g. decoration is translated into dekorasi

Naturalization

This is the process of naturalizing the word from SL to TL to look natural in TL.

e.g., active is translated into Aktif

Cultural Equivalent

This procedure aims to translate the SL into TL by adjusting the culture from TL, but sometimes this is inaccurate.

e.g.mentri keuangan is translated into minister of finance

Functional Equivalent

This procedure is related to cultural equivalent but focused on the use of the word in the culture.

e.g. secondary school is translated into Sekolah Menengah Pertama

Descriptive Equivalent

The culture-bound translation will be explained in this procedure.

Synonymy

This is used when the literal translation cannot be used, and the word is not very important in quality.

e.g. kind person is translated into orang yang baik

Through-Translation

The Through-Translation is a common collocation in literal translation.

e.g. United Nation Organization is translated into Perserikatan Bangsa-Bangsa

Transposition

Transposition is the changes of part of speech with or without the changes in meaning.

e.g., a pair of shorts is translated into sebuah celana pendek

Modulation

Modulation can be seen as a variation of messages gained from a cultural or conditional adjustment to make the translation suitable for the target language's condition.



e.g. I know that make a book takes time is translated into Saya tau membuat buku itu memakan waktu

Recognized Translation

This is the procedure used by the translator in translating the official or institutional terms.

e.g. Dewan Perwakilan Rakyat is translated into The House of Representative

Compensation

This procedure is used for the sentence loss of meaning, metaphor, and sound effect.

Paraphrase

This procedure occurs when the translation is explained more detail.

Couplet

Couplet refers to the use of two procedures as a combination.

Notes Addition and Glosses

This is more like additional information, sometimes placed at the bottom of the paper.

4. Equivalence in Translation

Based on the Theory of Bell (Pitaloka, Adam, & Prautomo, 2018), there is four equivalence in the translation, as explained below:

Fully Equivalent Meaning

It is when the text from SL is completely transferred to TL without any cultural adjustment (e.g., Hamburger is still named as hamburger)

Partly Equivalent Meaning

Sometimes it can increase or decrease the meaning of SL, but it is accepted in the TL.

Different Meaning

The translators choose a different meaning when they use a word with a different meaning from SL because the TL refers to something different. (e.g. run a company is translated into menjalankan perusahaan)

No Meaning

The translation has no meaning when the word from SL is untranslatable in the TL (e.g. masuk angin cannot be translated into English)

B. Idiomatic Expression

1. Definition of Idiom

Language is rich. Rich of meaning and purpose when it is used. In English and Indonesian, some words, phrases, or sentences are used to say something with different meanings from the origin. Those sentences or phrases are known as an idiom. The term idiom is often mentioned in many writings. An idiom is a sentence or phrase whose meaning cannot be merely predicted by the reader or the listener (Putra & Novalinda, 2019). In another article, idiomatic expression is defined as words or phrases with a unique form that cannot be interpreted directly (Ahdillah, Hartanto, & Yuliasri, 2020). Hence, the idiom is an informal language that changes meaning after the words are combined.

2. Categorizing Idioms

Three subcategories of idioms can be distinguished: pure idioms, semi-idioms, and literal idioms (Fernando, 1996).

a) Pure Idiom

A pure idiom is a kind of conventionalized, figurative multiword expression whose meaning cannot be inferred from the sum of the meanings of the individual words.

For example: It's raining cats and dogs



b) Semi Idiom

The elements of a semi-pure, on the other hand, all have at least one literal meaning in addition to one with a non-literal meaning.

For example: Foot the bill

c) Literal Idiom

Since literal idioms have a simpler semantic structure than the other two, they are also simpler to comprehend even if you are not familiar with these terms.

For example: I love you from the bottom of my heart

In addition, based on the theory of Hocket, there are three types of idiom (Hendrawati, 2017), those are:

English phrasal compound

English phrasal compound can be formed using two words linked by a hyphen.

There are three types of English compound, as follow:

a) Close Form

The close form of a compound word means that two words are formed into one word to make different words and new meanings.



Snowball, mailbox, inside, sometimes.

b) The Hyphenated Form

The hyphenated compound only occurs when it is placed before the noun it modifies.

Check-in, long-term, father-in-law

c) The Open Form

The open compound is a compound word used when the modifying adjective is used with a noun to make a new noun.

Full moon, real estate, living room

Figure of speech

The figure of speech is a term that refers to words or phrases which have a different meaning from their literal meaning.

a) Simile: Simile is a figure of speech used to clarify a description by comparing two different things.

Example: they fought like cats and dogs

b) Metaphor: metaphor is a figure of speech used to explain something with an untrue meaning but considered a similar thing/meaning.

Example: *he is buried in a sea of paperwork.*

- c) Personification: to mention something non-human with human characteristics or acting.

Example: *the wind howled in the night.*

- d) Hyperbole: to make something sounds bigger, smaller, or worse than it is.

Example: *you walk as slow as a turtle.*

Slang

Slang deals with informal non-standard words or phrases that are used to show the authenticity of culture in society. Slang is more commonly used in speech than writing. Slang is also restricted to a particular group or context.

Because we frequently can't change any portion of an idiom, in order to understand its meaning, we must study it in its entirety. We typically cannot alter the words, their sequence, or the grammatical forms in the same way as altering non-idiomatic language, according to Berman (2000, as cited in Saputro, 2012). Idioms are, thus, essentially fixed expressions. Because idioms are linked together, we cannot change the structure or translate it word-for-



word if we discover them.

C. Strategies for translating Idioms

Some translators struggle to translate idioms accurately and provide the best possible translation. The challenges of translating idioms were enumerated by Baker (2007) as follows: an idiom or fixed expression may not have an equivalent in the target language; it may have a similar counterpart in the target language, but its context of use may be different; it may have different connotations or not be pragmatically transferable; an idiom may be used in the source language in both its literal and idiomatic senses at the same time.

There are four idiom translation procedures, according to Baker (2007: 72–78). The four idiom translation strategies are using an idiom of similar meaning and form, using an idiom of similar meaning but dissimilar form, translation by paraphrase, and translation by omission.

a) Using an idiom of similar meaning and form

Using an idiom that is extremely similar to the source language idiom in both form and meaning is a technique for translating idioms. It must use lexical items that are equivalent and express about the same meaning.

For example:



SL: Everything he would paint would be **the fruit of a bright mind**.

TL: Setiap apapun yang dilukisnya merupakan **buah pikirannya** yang gilang gemilang.

b) Using an idiom of similar meaning but dissimilar form

Idiom or fixed expression in the target language that, despite using different lexical elements, has the same meaning as the idiom or expression in the source language.

For example:

SL: He tore up the gold-inked card and changed the money on the **black market**. He received a lot of rupiah for it.

TL: Kartu nama bertinta emas itu dirobeknya, uang asingnya ditukarnya di **pasar gelap** dengan kurs gelap pula.

c) Translation by paraphrase

When there is no equivalent in the target language or it seems inappropriate to employ idiomatic language in the target text due to differences between the source and target languages' aesthetic preferences, Baker claims that this is the most typical method of



translating idioms.

For example:

SL: This was **the essence** of his master's message.

TL: Inilah justru **sari pati** ajaran almarhum gurunya itu.

d) Translation by Omission

Only a few situations allow for omission: first, when there is no exact translation in the target language; second, when paraphrasing is challenging; and third, when it is stylistically appropriate (Baker, 2007)

For example:

SL: After washing and dressing he ran out on to **the road** and stood there deciding in which direction to go.

TL: Selesai mandi dan berpakaian, dia lari ke jalan raya dan berhenti di **kaki lima** untuk menentukan arah mana yang bakal ditempuhnya.

In the article written by Hendrawati (2017), there are two translation



strategies mentioned by Vinay and Darbelnet, s follows:

Direct Translation Technique

Some direct translation techniques are borrowing, calque, and literal translation.

- a) Borrowing Technique: it is used when the translator chooses to borrow the source language without modifying it (e.g., *Be careful, baby* into *hati-hati, baby*)
- b) Calque: it is when the translator imitates the structure of the SL. (e.g. *she can watch fluffy white clouds* into *dia bias melihat gumpalan kapas putih awan*)
- c) Literal Translation: literal or word-to-word translation is when the translator directly transfers the SL into TL. (e.g., *his waiting had the patience of a hunter* into *penantiannyasepertiseorang*)

Oblique Translation Technique

Some techniques in the oblique translation are transposition, unit shift, structure shift, class shift, intra-system shift, level shift, modulation, adaptation, and equivalence.

- a) Transposition technique: there are four shifts in the transposition technique. These are unit shift, structure shift, class shift, intra-



system shift, and Level shift.

b) Modulation: e.g., I wish you bleed to death into *aku harap darahmu terkuras*.

c) Adaptation: e.g., impact hammer into *palu pemukul*

d) Equivalence: e.g., homicidal maniac into *pembunuh haus darah*.

1. Synopsis "Alice: Through The Looking-Glass"

This is a beautiful day to spend time with family, friends, or others. Alice is playing with her cat. Not far from her position, there is a big mirror. While playing with her cat, Alice looks deeply through the mirror. She wonders about another life inside the mirror. She places her hand on the mirror. Suddenly, the mirror seems to produce fog. Without any warning, Alice is inside the mirror now. This is where Alice's story begins.

Alice's first position is in the very big pawn. She then meets a red Queen. The red queen promise Alice that Alice will be a queen if she can finish the red Queen's favor. Alice should find and fight the white Queen. Alice can find the white Queen if she could pass the eighth pawn. She meets some weird creatures during her journey to find the white Queen.

After Alice finds the white Queen, she tells about the message from the Red Queen. White Queen, who already knows about the plan of the red Queen, go to

the castle of the red Queen and fight. In the end, Alice becomes a queen of the world of looking-glass.

5. Previous Studies

Some previous studies about the strategy in translating idiom were conducted by some researchers, as follows:

The first study was by Hendra Asri Putra and Novalinda (2019), entitled *"The Strategies Used in Translating Idiom from English into Indonesia in The Catcher in The Rye's Novel."* The researcher analyzed the novel *The Catcher in the Rye* by J.D Salinger and found 35 idioms. After analyzing the translation strategy used by the translator of the translated novel, the result showed that the translator applied four strategies in translating the idiom of the novel.

In addition, Ahdillah, Hartanto, and Yuliasri (2020) conducted second research with the title *English-Indonesian Translation of Idiomatic Expressions Found in the Adventure of Tom Sawyer: Strategies Used and Resulted Equivalence.* The researchers who carried out this investigation paid close attention to the method used when translating idioms and the connection between that method and the translated equivalent. The researchers brought up three findings in their discussion. These findings indicate that a) the translator made extensive use of Free Translation, b) the translator frequently re-forms idioms in the source language to construct an extremely similar



meaning in the target language, and c) the translation strategy is extremely similar to the translation equivalent.

There is also a study about translation and idiomatic expressions written by Fitriyah (2020) entitled *Idiomatic Expression Translation Strategy in Rhonda Byrne'S Book The Magic*. Using the qualitative method, this study aimed to find out the strategy used by the translator in translating idiom in Byrne's Book, *The Magic*, and the most used translation strategy. The results showed that the translator used the idiom of similar meaning and form (15%), an idiom of similar meaning but dissimilar (31%), and Translation by paraphrase (54%).

After reading some previous studies, the researcher is interested in conducting a study about translation and idiom. The researcher found that some translators have different considerations while translating an idiom. In this study, the researcher analyses the strategies used in translating the Idiomatic Expressions found in *Alice Through The Looking-glass* novel by Lewis Carroll.

