CHAPTER II

REVIEW AND RELATED LITERATURE

In review of related literature, the researcher will discuss eight important points that related to previous chapter and the next chapter. They are the theory of translation, the definition of translation, the methods of translation, the types of translation, the tools of translation, Google Translate, the principles of translation and the previous of studies.

A. Translation

1. The Theory of Translation

The theory of translation is concerned with the translation method appropriately used for a certain type of the text, and it is therefore dependent on a functional theory of language. However, in a wider sense, translation theory is the body of knowledge that we have about translating, extending from general principles to guidelines, suggestions and hints. Part of a theory of translation would account for the process of moving from original text to mental representation and how it differs from the original text.[10]

What the translation theory does is? First, to identify and define the translation problems (no problem-no translation theory), second is to indicate all of the factors that to be taken into account in solving the problem, third is to list all of the possible translation

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[10] Roger T Bell, *Translation and translating* (New York: Longman Group UK, 1991), p. 22.

procedures, and finally is to recommend the most suitable translation procedure, plus the appropriate translation.[11] Another side of translation theory is concerned with choices and decisions, not with the mechanics of either the source language (SL) or the target language (TL), and 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.[12]

According to Nida and Taber (1969:134) it is only a linguistic translation that can be considered 'faithful', because it "is one which only contains elements which can be directly derived from the ST wording, avoiding any kind of explanatory interpolation or cultural adjustment which 33 can be justified on this basis".

Nida (1976:75) suggests a three-stage model of the translation process. In this model, ST surface elements (grammar, meaning, connotations) are *analyzed* as linguistic kernel structures that can be *transferred* to the TL and *restructured* to form TL surface elements. His linguistic approach basically bears similarity with Chomsky's theory of syntax and transformational generative grammar.

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[11] Ibid., p. 9.
[12] Peter Newmark, *Approaches to Translation* (UK: Prentice Hall International Ltd, 1988), p. 19.

Pertinent to linguistic theories is Newmark's binary classification of translation into semantic and communicative, which somehow resembles Nida's formal and dynamic equivalence. "Communicative translation,"Newmark (1981:39) states, "Attempts to produce on its readers an effect as close as possible to that obtained on the original. Semantic translation attempts to render, as closely as the semantic and syntactic structures of the second language allow, the exact contextual meaning of the original. These two approaches can best be illustrated in the following figure:
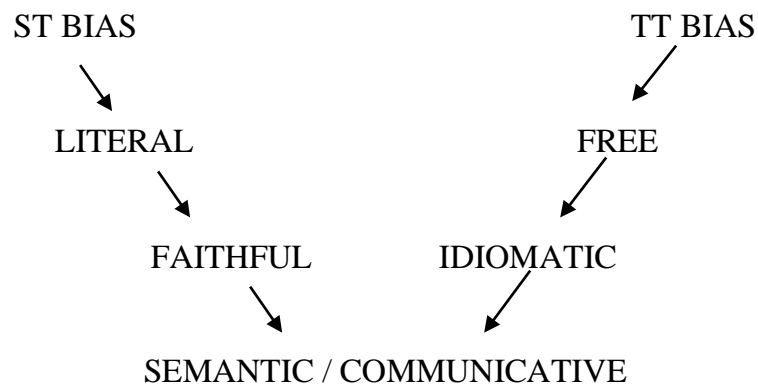
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ST BIAS                              TT BIAS
      ↘                          ↙
         LITERAL                FREE
              ↘              ↙
           FAITHFUL      IDIOMATIC
                 ↘      ↙
         SEMANTIC / COMMUNICATIVE
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Figure 1: Newmark's Two Approaches to Translation

2. **The Definition of Translation**

Translation has many definitions. There are many definitions of translation reflect that many experts of translation make those definitions about the truth translation and the process of translation based on their point of view. Some definitions of translation are:

a) Translation is rendering the meaning of a text into another language in the way that the author intended the text.

b) Translation is the replacement of textual material in one language by equivalent textual material in another language.[13]

c) Translation is a process of result of converting information from one language or language variety into another. The aim is to produce as accurately as possible all grammatical and lexical features of the source language. At the same time all factual information contained in the original text must be retained in the translation.[14]

d) Translation is transferring the main thinking or idea from a language to another language. The basic of translation is change of the form. If we talk about the form of language, we are focus on the words, phrase, clause, sentence, and the real paragraph that oral or written.[15]

In Larson's book, *Meaning-Based Translation*, he writes:

Translation is basically a change of form. When we speak of the form of a language, we are referring to the actual words, phrases, clauses, sentences, paragraphs, etc., which are spoken or written. …In translation the form of the source language is replaced by the form of the receptor (target) language.[16]

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[13] Catford, J.C, *A linguistic Theory of Translation* (Oxford University Press, 1965), p. 20.
[14] Roger T Bell, *Translation and translating* (New York: Longman Group UK, 1991), p. 16.
[15] Zuchridin, Suryawinata dan Sugeng Hariyanto, *Translation* (Yogyakarta: Penerbit KANISIUS, 2003), p. 16.
[16] Larson, mildred L, *Meaning Based Translation* (University Press of America, 1984), p. 3

It illustrates that translation deals with two statements or forms or language; source and target one. Even tough, in Larson's book, he focuses in the meaning, not only change the statement, forms and language. So, most people can use the general and closer definition of translation to understand it, as mentioned in the explanation before Larson's explanation. It representatives all parts.

There are many definitions of translation, but in each of the definitions has the same points. There are two points in translation, they are 1) it is the effort to replace the source language text into a parable text or more in target language, 2) the translated text is expressing what the author means or author's idea. Shortly, translation is replacing and delivering the message of the source language into target language. It means that the translator can translate or make an equivalent meaning from certain source language to the target language, so that the readers or the listeners can catch and understand the point of the text.

3. **The Methods of Translation**

   a. **Word for word formation**

   This is often demonstrated as interlinear translation, with the TL immediately below the SL words. The SL word-order is preserved and the words translated singly by their most common meaning, out of context. The main use of word-for-word translation

is either to understand the mechanics the source language or to construe a difficult text as a pre-translation process.

b. Literal translation

The SL grammatical constructions are converted to their nearest TL equivalents but the lexical words are again translated singly, out of context. As a pre-translation process, this indicates the problems to be solved.

c. Faithful translation

A faithful translation attempts to reproduce the precise contextual meaning of the original within the constraints the TL grammatical structures. It "transfers" cultural words and preserves the degree of grammatical and lexical "abnormality" (deviation from SL norms) in the translation.

d. Semantic translation

Semantic translation differs from "faithful translation" only in as far as it must take more account of the aesthetic value (that is, the beautiful and natural sound) of the SL text, compromising on "meaning" where appropriate so that no assonance, word-play or repetition jars in the finished version. The distinction between faithful and semantic translation is that the first is uncompromising and dogmatic, while the second is more flexible, admits and creative.

e. Adaptation

This is the freest form of translation. It is used mainly plays (comedies) and poetry; the themes, characters, plots are usually preserved, the SL culture converted to the TL culture and the text rewritten. The deplorable 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. Usually it is a paraphrase much longer than the original, so called "intralingual translation", often prolix and pretentious, and not translation at all.

g. Idiomatic translation

Idiomatic translation reproduced the message of the original but tends to distort nuances of meaning by preferring colloquialisms and idioms where these do not exist in the original.

h. Communicative translation

Communicative translation 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.[17]

4. The Types of Translation

Catford (1969: 21) divides translation into three distinctive types, namely:

a. Full translation vs. Partial translation

b. Total vs. Restricted translation

c. Rank of translation

The distinction between full and partial translation relates to the extent of SL text which is submitted to the translation process. In **full translation**, the entire text is submitted to the translation process, which is every part of the SL text is replaced by TL text material, e.g.:

Indonesian   English

Aku cinta Indonesia   = I love Indonesia

Dia akan pergi kesana   = He will go there

In partial translation, however some parts of the SL text are left untranslated. They are simply transferred to and incorporated in the TL text, either because they are so common or frequently used that translation that not needed. e.g:

I like Humburger   = Saya senang Hamburger

We need microfilm   = kami memerlukan mikrofilem

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[17]Peter Newmark, *A textbook of translation* (United States of America: Hall International Ltd, 1988), page 45.

We can notice that any important change is the words underlined above in the translation of hamburger, perhaps they change phonologically (pronunciation), but microfilm-mikrofilem, both spelling and pronunciation is change.

The distinction between total and restricted translation relates to the levels of language involved in translation. **In total translation**, SL grammar and lexis are replaced by equivalent TL grammar and lexis.

The child	has slept	for	three	hours
Anal itu	telah tidur	selama	tiga	jam

Restricted translation, at the grammatical and lexical levels meaning, respectively, replacement of lexis and replacement of SL lexix bu equivalent TL lexis but with no replacement of grammar, e.g:

Replacement of grammar:

[Anak itu / telah tidur / selama / tiga jam]

= Noun Det / Aux verb / prep / Det Noun (Indonesian)

= Det Noun / Aux V3 / prep / Det Noun (English)

Replacement of lexis:

[Anak itu / telah tidur / selama / tiga jam]

= Child that / already sleep / for / three hour

The third type of differentiation in translation according to Catford relates to the rank in grammatical hierarchy at which

translation equivalent is established. This rank translation can be in the form of:

o Word to word translation

o Group to group translation

o Sentence to sentence translation

o Paragraph to paragraph translation

o Discourse to discourse translation

In this type of translation, lexical and grammatical adjustments should be applied to achieve equivalent in terms of meaning. The lexical and grammatical adjustments will be discussed more deeply in modules three and two respectively. In his article "on Linguistic Aspects of Translation" (Jacobson, 1959: 34):

1) Intralingual translation or rewording. It is an interpretation of verbal signs by means of other signs in the same language, e.g.: paraphrasing

2) Interlingual translation or translation proper. It is an interpretation of verbal signs by means of some other language, e.g.: the replacement of SL text into the TL equivalent.

3) Intersemiotic translation or transmutation. It is an interpretation of verbal signs by means of sign systems, e.g.: from verbal art into music, dance, cinema or painting.

Savory (1969: 20-24) categorizes translation into four types, as follows:

1) Perfect translation. All purely informative statements, such as encountered by the traveller or used by the advertiser. For example, at some air terminal there is hang notice boards with the following messages:

IMPORTANT

Please ensure that your baggage is correct before

leaving the air terminus!

ATTENTION

Messieurs les passagers sont pries de verifier

leurs bagages avant de quitter I aerogare!

PERHATIAN

Silahkan memeriksa barang-barang anda

sebelum meninggalkan pelabuhan udara!

The three messages are not word for word identically phrased, but all contain advice of identical meaning. You may assume that an Englishman, a Frenchman or an Indonesian takes away exactly the same impressions, and they usually react in the same way and possibly with the same sensations. The message is direct and unemotional and it is made in plain words to which no intense associations are attached.

2) Adequate translation (for more entertainments)

The second category is very large number of almost characterless translations made for the general reader who may use

them without giving a thought to the fact that he read is not originally written in his own language. For example, English pop novels translated into Indonesian, the process of translating from English to Indonesian, the translator may omit the words or even whole sentence which he finds obscure. He can freely paraphrase the original meaning whenever it suits him to do so. There is no reason why this should not be so, as long as the readers want to omit it.

3) Composite translation

This includes the translation of prose into prose, poetry to prose, and poetry to poetry. The translator may spend a very long time on his work, so that the commercial value of the translation is often neglected.

e.g.: <u>Laki-laki</u> <u>tua</u> <u>dan</u> <u>laut</u>

Translated by Sapadi Djoko Damono from

    <u>The</u> <u>old</u> <u>man</u> <u>and</u> <u>the</u> <u>sea</u>.

4) The translated of all learned, scientific and technical matter

Scientific and technical translating has certain characteristics among others:

a. These translations are made solely because of the intrinsic importance of the original work, an importance that is strictly confined to the practical business of living. For example, R.C. Punnet's Mendelism was translated into Japanese only,

because the Japanese needed to know the principles of heredity.

b. The translator shall have a reasonable knowledge of the science or technique about which the original was written. This will help the translator maintain accuracy, clearness and precision of the concepts. To translate an English text on disease, you should have a medical background otherwise your translation will be misleading.[18]

We can include in this fourth category of translation work done solely in the interests of trade. Good customer can be sold in other countries if they can be persuasively described in the language of the purchasers or at least in English. The work of the translators who perform this service is seldom publicized, appreciated and criticized. They claim that their works demand accuracy in the choice and precision in the use of words which many other translators might find to be more than they could endure.

5. **The Tools of Translation**

a. **The Internet**

The internet is all the computers in the world that are connected, including the technologies as well as the wires and antennas that keep all the computers talking to each other.[19] I think most probably that this technology will be helpful, to get

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[18]Drs. Sabrony Rachmadie, M. A, Dr. Zuchridin Suryawinata, Drs. Achmad Effendi, *Translation* (Jakarta: Penerbit Karunia Jakarta UT, 1988), p. 1.12.

[19] http://www.mint.web.id/2013/03/pengertian-internet-dan-sejarah.html, accessed on 27-12-2013.

information easily. In that way it will make clear what truth is, what is reality and what is false. I think that provided each individual uses their own intelligence or mind to investigate further, this technology should be very useful; especially in education this is more important.

b. Kinds of the translation tools

There are many translation tools in the internet, and Google Translate is not the one of the translation tool, but as the researcher knows that many people use Google Translate. There are many, as like Kamus.net, Kamus-online, e-Dictionary, Indodic, Sederet, Orisinil, Online Translation, Google Translate and Indonesia-English translation.

6. The Principles of Translation

The meaning of principle here is a set of basic purpose that must be considered by translator. There are no universally accepted principles of translation because only the people who are qualified to formulate them have never agree among themselves, but have so often and for long contradicted each other that they have bequeathed to us a volume of confuse thought such as the following (Savory, 1969: 49):

1. A translation must give the words of the original

2. A translation must give the ideas of the original

3. A translation should read like an original

4. A translation should read like a translation

5. A translation should reflect the style of the original

6. A translation should process the style of the translation

7. A translation should read as a contemporary of the original

8. A translation should read as a contemporary of the translator

9. A translation may add to or omit from the original

10. A translation may never add to or omit from the original

11. A translation of verse should be in verse

12. A translation of verse should be in prose

The pair of alternative above can be easily recognized as giving one form of expression to the distinction between the literal or faithful translation and the idiomatic or free translation.

One reason for the advocacy of faithfulness is that the translator has never allowed himself to forget that he is a translator. He is not the original writer and the work in hand was never his own. He is just an interpreter, whose duty is to act as a bridge or channel between the mind of the author and the minds of his readers. Another reason for the advocacy of faithfulness is that the style is the essential characteristic of every piece of writing, the outcome of the writer's personality and his emotions at that time could be preserved in a literal translation.

But the translator who attempts to follow this principle of faithfulness soon runs into several difficulties. A literal or faithful translation is too difficult a task because in reality word for word,

phrase for phrase, and even sentence for sentence equivalents are often difficult to maintain if accuracy, clearness and precision are to be achieved. Troubles arise from gaps in language, which can't be filled by translating because a word that may be quite familiar in one language there is no equivalent in another

B. Google Translate

1. The definition of Google Translate

Google Translate is a free statistical multilingual machine-translation service provided by Google Company to translate written text from one language into another.[20] Google Translate is a free translation service that provides instant translations between dozens of different languages. It can translate the words, sentences and web pages between any combinations of our supported languages.

2. The Use of Google Translate

The use of Google Translate based on the researcher are using four questions, they why, when, how they use Google Translate and also how many percentages of the students use Google Translate for doing their translation assignment. These are the important things to know the usage of Google Translate by English Department students of STAIN Kediri. The researcher also wants to know about the pattern of usage of Google Translate, are they believe all of their assignments to Google Translate or just rarely.

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[20] http://www.definitions.net/definition/google%20translate#ktapH6eR6RkBoDOD.1999, accessed on 03-03-2014.

3. The advantages of Google Translate

Google Translate works by searching through hundreds of different documents from across the internet and pulling from multiple different sources in order to use the context of the information and provide an accurate translation. The result is a document that is a great attempt at the most accurate of translation.[21] For example, a language can be changed from French to English and then back to French again with just the click of a few buttons. The translator is available twenty-four hours a day, seven days a week and can be accessed via internet connection to the site.

For this reason, Google Translate is a popular option in home and mobile translation needs. Individuals who have an internet connection and can access Google Translate via their computer are ready to begin working their translations. Mobile applications for phones and cellular devices are also available, furthering the accessibility of the device. Using Google Translate in the research process can help us to find more results. The two side-by-side will return results in 64 languages (what is available for now) that pertain to your area of research.[22]

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[21] http://wingsoff.wordpress.com/2012/11/28/advantage-google-translatei-/html

[22] Ibid.,

4. The disadvantages of Google Translate

As with any piece of technology or an application, there are also reasons for concern. First, and foremost, the use of Google Translate may be too easily accessed instead of really learning a language. An individual that has access to the translator may not put in the time or effort, to fully absorb the language. This can be a detriment, especially when it comes to high school students or those attending classes who may rely too much on this device. Further, Google Translate offers individuals the chance to translate without a full grasp of what is being presented before them.

The result is a lack of true understanding if the translation is correct and whether or not the words are in the correct order. For that reason, this can be a drawback of this translation device and one that impacts language education.[23]

C. The Previous Studies

In this point is to discuss the previous researches of Google Translate. There are many kinds of translation research; the study of translation process and result, study using translation as an instrument, study of teaching translation. Each of them has a certain purpose.

Before doing this research, the researcher has found some kinds of translation research. The first is about **an analysis on diction of English passage translated by Google Translation into Bahasa Indonesia by**

Maskhurin Fajarina, the conclusion of his research is Google Translation is better than many others machine or web base translation service because it opens for any ideas from the users. So the users can add some new vocabularies and new idea to Google Translation.

The next research is **an analysis of Google Translate accuracy by (Milam Aiken, June 2011)** the conclusion of his research is although *Google Translate* provides translations among a large number of languages, the accuracies vary greatly. This study gives for the first time an estimate of how good a potential translation might be using the software. Our analysis shows that translations between European languages are usually good, while those involving Asian languages are often relatively poor. Further, the vast majority of language combinations probably provide sufficient accuracy for reading comprehension in college.[24]

The other research of Google Translate is by **Mr. Bahruddin, Google Translate versus human translation: comparing the grammaticality issues in the abstracts of journals published by STAIN Kediri press.** The conclusion of his research is that currents machine translation system can achieve high quality translations. However, it is fairly obvious that automatic translation systems are not yet capable of producing an immediately usable text, a language are highly dependent on context and on the different denotations and connotations of words and word combinations. Hence, human intervention still plays a very important

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[24] http://www.translationdirectory.com/articles/article2320.php. Accessed on 5 may 2014.

role as it is limited in terms of the vocabulary provided by their programmed dictionaries or databases, and grammaticality must be put as the first thing to construct good sentences since all meanings conveyed are totally influenced by grammatical aspects.