

## **CHAPTER 2**

### **FRAMEWORK OF THE THEORIES**

As mentioned in Chapter 1, the theories that the author will apply for this research is about translation error which needs translator tactics for translating words or groups of words, or maybe full sentences if they can not be broken down into smaller units for translation.

A good translator must be able to translate the source text into the intended message. He/she must maintain the target text by not leaving the equivalent of both lexical and grammatical language translated and paying attention to the elements of comparability. In addition a translator must also master translation theory, methods, techniques, culture, translated text problems/fields, and various other important things that support the quality of a good translation, but in reality, there are still difficulties faced by a translator, one of which is the inability to apply the translation concept or theory at the time of application or during the translation process. Thus, the translation results of a translator are less or even not in accordance with the source text. Therefore, translation research can still be done to find out what method or technique is used by an interpreter. Then whether or not the translation method or technique is applied in the translation results, and whether the theory applied can convey the message intended by the source text or not.

#### **2.1 Translation**

According to Newmark (1988), translation theory is a derivative of comparative linguistics. So, Newmark's rationale is also a difference in linguistic forms (meaning and structure) between the source language text and the target language text. For Newmark, translating means transferring the meaning of text from one language to another with an emphasis on meaning that is functional.

#### **2.2 Translation Error**

According to *Handbook of Translation Studies*, by proposing that a translation error is due to a relationship between source text and target text, we touch on one of the crucial problems of source text. The perception and evaluation

of an error as a translation 'error' depends on the theoretical approach to translation and the evaluators ethical norms with respect to translation. In theories based on the concept of equivalence between ST and TT, a translation error is regarded as some kind of non-equivalence between ST and TT. Hansen, Gyde. 2010.

### **2.3 Translation Strategies**

Bergen (n. d.) mentions that strategies are not obvious and trivial. Although, when they translate word for word and use a dictionary, beginners in the area of translation think they have made a good translation. They do not understand that a problem still exists and changes must be made at some levels of the translation. Translation strategy is the strategy that is used for translating from source text to target text. A translator uses a strategy when she or he encounters a problem while translating a text. This means, when a translator translates a text literally, translation strategies may not be needed.

### **2.4 Translation Methods**

According to Newmark, 1998, translation method is a method of translation that is not only has one way to translate, but there are several ways. It depends on for whom and what is the purpose we want to translate. There are eight of translation methods that will be explained below.

#### **2.4.1 Word-for-word Translation**

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 meanings, out of context. Cultural words are translated literally. The main use of word-for-word translation is either to understand the mechanics of the source text or construe a difficult text as a pre-translation process.

#### **2.4.2 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.

### 2.4.3 Faithful Translation

A faithful Translation attempts to reproduce the precise contextual meaning of the original within the constraints of the target text grammatical structures. It 'transfers' cultural words and preserves the degree of grammatical and lexical 'abnormality' (deviation from source text norms) in the translation. It attempts to be completely faithful to the intentions and the text-realisation of the source text of the author.

### 2.4.4 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 sounds of the SL text, compromising on 'meaning' where appropriate so that no assonance, word-play or repetition jars in the finished version. Further, it may translate less important cultural words by culturally neutral third or functional terms but not by cultural equivalents - *une nonne repassant un corporal* may become 'a nun ironing a corporal cloth' - and it may make other small concessions to the readership. The distinction between 'faithful' and 'semantic' translation is that the first is uncompromising and dogmatic, while the second is more flexible, admits the creative exception to 100% fidelity and allows for the translator's intuitive empathy with the original.

### 2.4.5 Adaptation Translation

This is the 'freest' form of translation. It is used mainly for plays (comedies and poetry; the themes, characters, plots are usually preserved, the SL culture converted to the TL culture and the text re-written. 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.

### 2.4.6 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, a so-called 'intralingual translation\*', often prolix and pretentious, and not translation at all.

#### 2.4.7 Idiomatic Translation

Idiomatic translation reproduces 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- (Authorities as diverse as Seteskovitch and Stuart Gilbert tend to this form of lively, 'natural' translation.)

#### 2.4.8 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 accepted and comprehensible to the readership.

### 2.5 Translation Techniques

According to Taryadi (2006 as cited in Hoed, Benny H.) translation techniques are the way a translator solves the problem of translation in terms of words, sentences or paragraphs. There are some commonly used techniques:

#### 2.5.1 Transposition

Transposition is a technique for changing sentence structure in order to get a correct translation. For example: *Trade secret and confidential* is translated into *rahasia dagang* in Indonesian language.

#### 2.5.2 Modulation

Modulation is a translation technique by giving equivalents that are semantically different in meaning or scope of meaning, but in the context in question they give the same purpose message. For example: *The laws of Germany governs this Agreement* is translated into *perjanjian ini diatur oleh hukum Jerman*.

#### 2.5.3 Descriptive Translation

Descriptive translation is a translation technique by adding a description that contains the meaning of the word in question, because the translator does not find the equivalent word in ST, either because it does not know or is not yet in TT. For example: *Licensed software* is translated into *perangkat lunak yang dilisensikan*.

#### 2.5.4 Contextual Conditioning

Contextual conditioning is the technique of giving a special word or phrase to explain a word that can not be understood (eg. the name of a food or drink that is still considered foreign by a TT reader). For example: *He is fond of sushi with wasabi* is translated into Indonesian as *Ia suka sekali sushi dengan bumbu wasabi*.

#### 2.5.5 Footnotes/Final Notes

Footnotes/endnotes are techniques used by the translator by giving information in the form of notes either in the page where the word/phrase/sentence described is appearing (as a footnote) or at the end of TT (as a final note).

#### 2.5.6 Phonological translation

Phonological translation is the technique of translating by making new words taken from the sound of the word in ST to be adjusted to the sound system (phonology) and spelling (graphology) of TT. Example: *Emitent* is translated into *miten*.

#### 2.5.7 Formal Translation

Official translation is a translation technique that directly uses a number of standard or official terms, names and expressions in source text. Example: the English word *input* is translated into *input* in the general context, intake in the context of medicine, and input also in the context of economics, electricity and engineering.

#### 2.5.8 Borrowing Translation

This technique is carried out by merely quoting the original language because it has not been found in source text. For example: *An online "clip-wrap" license* in English is translated into Indonesian language as *suatu lisensi "on-line clip-wrap"*.

### 2.5.9 Cultural Equivalent

This technique is carried out by giving an equivalent in the form of cultural elements that exist in TL. For example: “*A*” *level exam* is translated as *Ujian SPMB* in Indonesian language.

