

## CHAPTER 2

### FRAMEWORK OF THE THEORIES

#### 2.1 Definition of Translation

In linguistic, translation becomes the one of important studies to be learned in every language. Translation is not just changing the word from one language to another language. But translation is also transferred the message from one language to another language without changing the meaning. Translation typically has been used to transfer written or spoken Source Text to equivalent written or spoken Target Language Text.

In general, the purpose of translation is to reproduce various kinds of text including religion, literary, scientific, and philosophical text in another language and thus making them available to wider the readers.

There are definition of translation according to Newmark :

Newmark, P. (1988). *A Text Book of Translation* (p. 28). China: Shanghai Foreign Language Education Press.

“Translation is rendering the meaning of a text into another language in the way that the author intended in the text. in short, the meaning of a text should be same with the author’s aim when it is translated”.

Therefore, according to Newmark the most important in translation is about how the message can be delivered to the readers without misunderstanding the form of the words structure. And the other expects has different idea about translation.

Catford, J.G.(1965). *A Linguistic Theory of Translation: An Essay in Applied Linguistics* (p.20).London: Oxford University Press

“Translation is the replacement of textual material in one language equivalent textual material in another language”.

According to Catford from definition above, translation is the act transfers the equivalent meanings from one language to another language. Translators can be off from the structure of sentences or

grammar of Source Text as long as the messages can be delivered in Target Text.

Furthermore, when translating literary work it considers not only about meaning but also the emotional loads. It means the translations text must give the same effect with the original text. To accomplish that, translators consider not only about the grammar but also culture. According to Venuti in his book “The Translator Invisibility” :

Venuti, L. (1995). *The Translator’s Invisibility : A History of Translation* (p. 1). United Kingdom : Routledge Press.

“Translations is a process by which the chain signifiers that constitutes the source-language text is replaced by a chain of signifier in the Target Language which the translator provides on the strength of an interpretation. Both foreign text and translations are derivative”.

Culture has important roles in translation. Cultural differences between Source Text and Target Text can produce difference meaning in translation. Culture also refers many things such as : language, social, art, politic, and other aspects of life. Culture has big impacts in translation because they are related to translation.

Culture as the background of society has a unique and different customs for each society. Different countries and regions have different languages, cultures, customs, manners, and also traditions. Every country uses a different or distinct language as their identity. Translation is the link to connect two or more different cultures to be closer. Therefore, translators must understand both cultures. And they have to interpret the cultural aspects in the Source Text in order to convey equivalent meaning.

## 2.2 Definition of Translator

A translator is a person who conveys material communicated in one language such as English into another language like French, Chinese, or Spanish without losing the literal meaning or nuances of the original work. According to Douglass Robinson in his book “Becoming A Translator” and also Nida and Taber in their book.

Robinson, D. (1997). *Becoming A Translator: An Accelerated Course* (p. 21). USA, New York : Taylor & Francis Group.

“Translators and (especially) interpreters do all have something of the actor in them, the mimic, the impersonator, and they do develop remarkable recall skills that will enable them to remember a word (often in a foreign language) that they have heard only once”.

Nida, E., & Taber, C. (1974). *The Theory and Practice of Translation*. (p. 8). Netherlands : United Bible Societies.

“The translator must attempt to reproduce the meaning of a passage as understood by the writer “.

## 2.3 Translation Process

In translation there are so many processes which must be done, because translation is not only process of changing the form of word or sentence. But translation is the process of transferring the idea or information from the Source Language (SL) to the Target Language (TL). Before a translator begins translating the text, the translator must understand about the process and procedures of translation because translation is also a way to find the equivalent in another language of one textual material. According to Larson :

Larson, M. L. (1984). *Meaning-Based Translation : A Guide to Cross-Language Equivalent* (p. 3). New York, USA. University Press of America

“When translating a text, the translator’s goal is an idiomatic translation which makes every effort to communicate their meaning of the Source Language text into the natural forms of the Target Language”

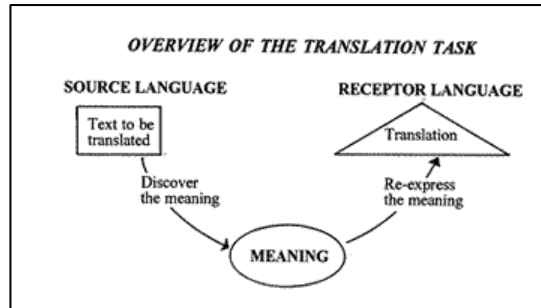


Figure 2.1 : Overview of the translation task Larson ( Meaning based translation, 1984)

The form of the text will be translated and the translation results are shown by different square and triangle. In the translating text Larson suggests the form of Source Language can be changing into appropriate form of the receptor language in order to achieve the idiomatic translation.

## 2.4 Methods of Translation

Proposed some methods of translation by Newmark theory there are eight methods of translation such as: word for word, adaptation, literal translation, free translation, faithful translation, idiomatic translation, semantic translation, and the last is communicative translation. Newmark puts the form of translation methods in the form of a flattened V diagram :

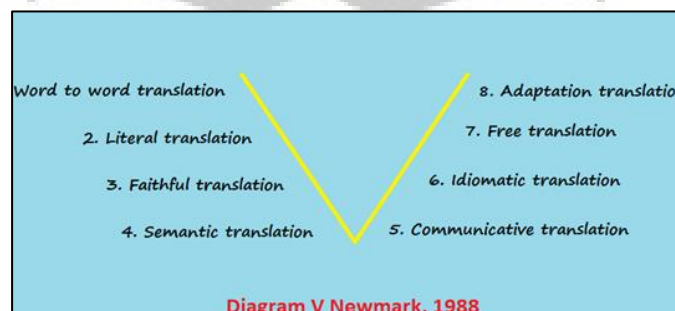


Figure 2.2 : Diagram V Newmark (Text book of translation, 1988)

### 2.4.1 Word-for-word Translation

According to Newmark :

Newmark, P. (1988). *A Text Book of Translation* (p. 45). China: Shanghai Foreign Language Education Press.

“Word-for-word Translation is a methods of translating Source Language to Target Language without considering context and grammar”.

Word- for-word translation also can be used to translate difficult sentence by doing the pre-translation word by word and then related them to become meaningful sentence.

The example of the word-for-word translation is :

SL : I love music

TL : *Aku cinta musik*

### 2.4.2 Literal Translation

Literal translation occurs when there is an exact structural, lexical, and even morphological equivalence between two languages.

The example of literal translation is :

SL : Life is beautiful without drugs

TL : *Hidup itu indah tanpa narkoba*

### 2.4.3 Faithful Translation

Faithful translation is a method of translation which tries to translate the accurate contextual meaning in Source Language but still within the constraints of the grammatical structures in Target Language. This method of translation translates cultural words from Source Language but preserves the degree of grammatical and lexical abnormality in the translation in Target Language. According to Newmark :

Newmark, P. (1988). *A Text Book of Translation* (p. 46). China: Shanghai Foreign Language Education Press.

“A faithful translation attempts to reproduce the precise contextual meaning of the original within the constraints of the TL grammatical structures”.

The example from faithful translation is :

SL : He is a **broker** in Bursa Efek Jakarta

TL : *Dia seorang **pialang** di Bursa Efek Jakarta*

#### 2.4.4 Semantic Translation

Semantic translation is a method of translation that objective and neutral because it only to translate text naturally. This method is not adding some words for reduce or repairing the text. It only changes the meaning from Source Language to the Target Language.

The example of semantic translation is :

SL : Eating together is **considered to build** togetherness and harmony

TL : *Makan bersama **dianggap untuk membangun** kebersamaan dan harmon*

#### 2.4.5 Adaptation

The method of adaptation translation is more concern with the meaning and message than the form of sentence. This method sometimes missing the culture from Source Language and change it into Target Language.

The example of adaptation is :

SL : Dear, Sir

TL : *Yang terhormat*

SL : Sincerely, Yours

TL : *Hormat Saya*

#### 2.4.6 Free Translation

Free translation is a method of translation that has similar with unbounded translation. The equivalence choice is not limited on one rank, it is on the high rank. And it can occur to the rank transfer freely.

According to Newmark :

Newmark, P. (1988). *A Text Book of Translation* (p. 45). China: Shanghai Foreign Language Education Press.

“This method usually paraphrases the Source Text. As a result, it produces longer or shorter Target Text”.

The example of free translation is :

SL : Like father **like** son

TL : *Ayah dan anak sama saja*

The phrase “like father like son“ is not simply translated into “*seperti ayah seperti anak*“ because this phrase used for saying that a man or boy has the same attitudes as his father or behaves in the same way. In Indonesia this phrase is near with phrase “*Buah jatuh tidak jauh dari pohonnya*”.

#### 2.4.7 Idiomatic Translation

Idiomatic translation is translation that 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.

According to Larson :

Larson, M. L. (1984). *Meaning-Based Translation : A Guide to Cross-Language Equivalent* (p. 17). USA, New York : University Press of America.

“Idiomatic translation is meaning-based translations which make every effort to communicate the meaning of the Source Text in the natural form of the receptor language “.

The example from idiomatic translation is :

SL : Don't get your **tail in a twist**

TL : ***Jangan Jengkel dong***

A translation is idiomatic if out of all the words combination which is grammatically allowable in the Target Language, sounds originally like written in the Source Language. In this phrase the translator uses idiomatic translation method by translating “Don't get your tail in a twist, ” into bahasa Indonesia is “*Jangan jengkel dong*” The translated sentence seems like written by the real speaker, and it is not like a translation sentence.

#### **2.4.8 Communicative Translation**

Communicative translation is translation that 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.

The example of communicative translation is :

SL : Be aware of dog

TL : *Awas ada anjing*

In Communicative translation, the translation could repair the logic sentence in a Source Language and also change the words and structures that cliff with the smoother by delete part of sentences that unclear.

#### **2.5 The Procedures of Translation**

Translation procedures are the proper procedures or methods used by the translator in transferring the Source Language into Target Language. The differences between procedures and methods translation can be seen on the implementation unit. Translation methods is related with the entire text. While translation procedures apply in



sentences and smaller unit of language such as : clauses, phrases and words. According to Newmark :

Newmark, P. (1988). *A Text Book of Translation* (p. 81). China: Shanghai Foreign Language Education Press.

“While translation methods relate to whole texts, translation procedures are used for sentences and the smaller units of language.”

In this term paper I am going to apply the translation procedures from Newmark theory as the translation strategy used for examining the data. These are the translation procedures by Newmark theory.

### 2.5.1 Borrowing

Borrowing is the translation procedures that is refer to case where a word or an expression is taken from the Source Language and used in the Target Language. But in a naturalized form, is made to conform to the rules of grammar or pronunciation of the Target Language.

The example of borrowing is :

SL : He did not get any **compensation** from his company

TL: *Dia tidak mendapatkan **kompensasi** apapun dari perusahaanya*

### 2.5.2 Cultural Equivalent

Cultural equivalent translation is used to refer to cases where languages describe the same situation by different stylistic or structural means. For example, an interjection *Ouch!* in English can be translated to be *Aduh* or *Aw* in Bahasa Indonesia. According to Newmark :

Newmark, P. (1988). *A Text Book of Translation* (p. 83). China: Shanghai Foreign Language Education Press.

“Their translation uses are limited, since they are not accurate, but they can be used in general texts, publicity and propaganda, as well as for brief explanation to readers who are ignorant of the relevant SL culture”.

Example of cultural equivalent is :

SL : Chancellor of The Exchequer

TL : *Mentri Keuangan*

### 2.5.3 Shift or Transposition

Transposition is a procedure that is more focused to change grammar or structure of Source Language into Target Language without changing the meaning of sentences.

Newmark, P. (1988). *A Text Book of Translation* (p. 85). China: Shanghai Foreign Language Education Press.

“A shift or Transposition is a translation procedure involving a change in the grammar from SL to TL. One type, the change from singular to plural or in the position of adjective is automatic and offers the translator no choice “.

SL : I think you should take that **salary** soon

TL : *saya pikir Upah / Gaji itu harus kamu ambil secepatnya*

### 2.5.4 Paraphrase

A paraphrase is restatement of the meaning of a text or passage using other words. Paraphrase usually gives an explanation or clarification of the text that is being paraphrased. It can be useful technique for the readers as well, and help them to easier the meaning of certain phrase.

Paraphrase encourages the translator to explore their knowledge about the topic they want to translate. In paraphrasing, translator should pay attention on two points. They are the meaning of words and the relationship between words as they are used in context.

Example of paraphrase is :

The belief that investment in personal development will generate quantifiable returns is so persistent that donors are not deterred even by

a lack of reliable or credible figures on how the names on enrolment forms tally with **bums on seat** and with newly employed or self-employed people.

*Keyakinan bahwa investasi dalam pengembangan diri akan mendatangkan hasil yang dapat dihitung sedemikian kuatnya sehingga donatur bahkan tidak tergoyahkan oleh tidak adanya bukti yang dapat dipercaya mengenai kecocokan antara nama yang tercantum dalam formulir pendaftaran dengan jumlah orang yang akhirnya duduk dalam kelas itu, dan dengan jumlah pegawai ataupun wiraswasta baru.*

### 2.5.5 Modulation

Modulation is a procedure of translation that changes the point of view that allows us to express the same phenomenon in a different way. Modulation occurs when there is perspective accompanied by a lexical change in the Target Language.

Newmark, P. (1988). *A Text Book of Translation* (p. 88-89). China: Shanghai Foreign Language Education Press.

“Modulation was introduced by Vinay is the transformation the point of view, perspective, and mostly by the transformation the point of view. The examples is the transfer from abstract to concrete, cause to consequence, active to passive, space to time”

The example of modulation is :

SL : They are big believers in **PDA**

TL : Mereka suka *menarik perhatian orang*

The meaning of PDA here is “Public Display Of Affection” or we call “pay attention”, which in Bahasa Indonesia is “*Menarik perhatian publik*”.

### 2.5.6 Descriptive Equivalent

Descriptive procedure is used when the word of Source Text is related with the typical culture of Source Language and the culture equivalent cannot give the degree of precision desire. This procedure is used by describing the terms or phrase into form and function.

The example of descriptive is :

SL : Jihan like to eat **Gulab Jamoon**.

TL : *Jihan suka makan **Gulab Jamoon**.*

*“**Gulab jamoon** adalah kue manisan tradisional asal india”.*

### 2.5.7 Calque / Though-Translation

Calque or Newmark called it through-translation, is a technical term meaning syntactic transfer. In the context of translation or language contact, it means rendering the syntax of a particular construction in the foreign language into the native language. This procedure is almost same with literal translation, the different between them is the structure of Short Language that still appears in the Target Language.

The example of calque procedure is :

SL : I want to going to **Photo studio**

TL : *Saya ingin pergi ke **Photo studio***

### 2.5.8 Amplification / Addition

Amplification is technique how to explicit or paraphrase an information that implicit in Source Language. This technique is by adding detail information which not mention or written in Source Language. The function of this technique is to make readers understand the message from Source Language.

The example of amplification is :

SL : I will going to **gangga** tomorrow.

TL : *Saya akan pergi ke **sungai gangga** besok.*

All the procedures of translation below are some strategies to help to translate words, phrases, clause and sentences in the translation.

## 2.6 Qualities of Good Translation

Good translation has to transfer the message from Source Language to Target Language very well. The readers sometimes only read the translation without take attention to translation quality. TQA ( Translation Quality Assessment) is important thing for translation product, TQA is activity to give a value to translation product whether the product have good quality or not. According to Catford and Nababan:

Catford, J.G.(1965). *A Linguistic Theory of Translation: An Essay In Applied Linguistics*. London: Oxford University Press

“The central problem of translation practice is that of finding TL translation equivalents. A central task of translation theory is that of defining the nature and conditions of translation equivalence”.

Nababan, M.R. (2004). *Strategi Penilaian Kualitas Terjemahan*. Jurnal linguistic bahasa

“Assessing or critizing of translation is not an easy matter, because it need an extraordinary ability”.

In the same line with Nababan, according to Barnwell in her book “Introduction to Semantic and Translation” :

Barnwell, K. (1980). *Introduction To Semantics and Translation: With Special Reference to Bible Translation*. United Kingdom, Horsleys Green : Horsley Green SIL.

“The three most important qualities of a good translation are : accurancy, clarity and naturalness

## 2.7 Literature Review

Methods and procedures in translation are the right way to used for translating sentences and the smaller units of language from Source Language to Target Language. Translation procedures and methods are needed especially to make the reader easily understand the text which the ideas are from the foreign cultures. Foreign culture can be introduced in the target culture by the translator. If the translator is the carrier, translation procedures and methods are the carriage of the languages and cultures.

The previous study about translation of methods and procedures in translation of novel has been done by Tommy Andrian (2008) with the titled "*Terjemahan Beranotasi ke dalam Bahasa Indonesia Novel Queen of Babble By Meg Cabot*". The research framework is based on Newmark's translation methods and procedures they are : (1) calque, (2) borrowing, (3) literal translation, (4) transposition, (5) modulation, (6) equivalent, and (7) notes.

The researcher used "Queen of Babble" By Meg Cabot as the Source Language and Target Language of the data. The method of his research is (1) idiomatic and (2) communicative translation. Thus, techniques of translation they are : (1) contextual conditioning, (2) paraphrase and (3) cultural equivalent. All of the techniques is used to get a natural and acceptable equivalent for the text.

The objective of his study is analyzing of methods and procedures of annotation translation in the novel "queen of babble" by Meg Cabot. According to the data analysis the most translation procedures use in translating cultural words are : (1) idiomatic, (2) communicative translation and (3) cultural equivalent.

The two thesis that is reviewed in this study is from Ulfa Warhamni (2010) with titled "An Analysis of English- Indonesian Translation Procedure on Twilight Novel ". On the research she

chooses a fiction novel with titled “ Twilight “ by Stephenie Meyer, by Little Brown Company in 2005 and was translated into bahasa indonesia by Lilily Devitasari in 2008.

The researcher used descriptive comparative method by compering Source Language and Target Language, she collected data by analyzed qualitatively based on Newmark’s theory of translation procedures. The analysis is explained about the translation causes the change of meaning and understand of the readers. At the end of research the researcher concluded to use a method of semantic translation as the process of reforming the Source Language to Target Language. The reason of researcher used semantic translation is to keep the aesthetic values or beautiful sound on that novel.

For determiner the equivalent of the words and phrases from Source Text to Target Text the researcher used a common of translation procedures they are : (1) transference, (2) adaptation, (3) transposition, (4) modulation

The procedures of translation above are used to make the text acceptable in the grammatical structure. The researcher left the cultural words for untranslated but she added some explanation of cultural words in Target Language.

The three thesis that is reviewed in this study is from Muhamad, Nurhaji (2019) “An Annotated Translation into Bahasa Indonesia in Dean Koontz’s Novel The Silent Corner”. According to the research, there are 67 annotated translations. In the research Nurhaji used method and procedure of translations by A Text Book of Newmark to analyze annotated translations on novel. The research is used Communicative Method and Idiomatic method to obtain acceptable translation for the reader. In this research Nurhaji used six techniques (procedures) of translation they are : (1) Transposition, (2) Modulation, (3) Descriptive Equivalent, (4) Cultural Equivalent, (5) Contextual Conditioning, and (6) Couplets.

The another of study about translation of methods in translation of novel has been done on Journal of Literature, by Shabitah,W. and Hartono,R.(2020) with titled “The use of Newmark’s Translation Methods In Translating Forman’s novel “I was here” from English into Indonesian”. On that research Shabitah and Hartono is describe the use of Newmark’s translation methods in translating Gayle Forman’s novel “I was here” from English into Indonesian. They used qualitative approach for collecting data of the research they are : (1) words, (2) phrases, and (3) sentences. The data of the research are taken from Gayle Forman’s novel “I was here” and Indonesian translation by Poppy D.Chusfani.

There are 1629 dialogue sentences data taken from the novel. In that research, the researcher collected and analyze the data through examining documents. The data are collected by marking the dialogue sentences in both novels and put them into a table of observation. In the analysis, the researcher compares the dialogue sentences in both novels. The analysis of the translation methods is based on Newmark’s theory classification of translation methods. The findings of the research show that there are seven out of eight translation methods proposed by Newmark used they are : (1) word-for-word translation method, (2) literal translation method, (3) faithful translation method, (4) semantic translation method, (5) free translation method, (6) idiomatic translation method, and (7) communicative translation method.

The five thesis that is reviewed in this study is from I Nyoman Adnyana (2019) with titled “An Annotated Translation of a novel Entitled The Great Patriotic War of The Soviet Union”, this research is about annotated translation. The problems of the research are: (1) What are the difficulties encountered by the researcher in translating the Source Text, (2) How are those difficulties solved in the translation. The aims of the research are: (1) To identify the difficulties encountered by the translator in translating the Source Text, (2) how the difficulties are solved which include strategies in translating the Source Text.



In this annotated translation, the researcher employed introspective and retrospective methods. The researcher analyzed 25 annotations of problems out of 100 items of data related to lexicon, grammatical structure, communication situation, and cultural context, and revealed that there were 17 lexicons, 7 grammatical structures, 1 communication situation.

The researcher used translation strategies they are : (1) descriptive translation, (2) naturalization, (3) paraphrasing, (4) addition, (5) deletion, (6) cultural equivalent. To produce good translation the researcher also adds methods of translation.

