CHAPTER 2
FRAMEWORK OF THE THEORIES

The aim of this research is to find the translation strategy and the equivalence applied to words and phrases in the novel of "*Laut Bercerita* (The Sea Speaks His Name) by Leila S. Chudori. In order to find the strategy and the equivalence from the novel, I would use the theories of translation strategy and equivalence, and those theories will be explained in this chapter.

2.1. Definition of Translation

Translation is something that is translated, or the process of translating something, from one language to another (Cambridge Dictionaries Online, 2020). "Something" in the translation's definition could stand for verbal or nonverbal form in a different language. The process of translation changes the form of language; in this case, the form of language refers to words, phrases, sentences, paragraphs, either in verbal or nonverbal form. Catford (1965, p.1) states translation is an operation performed on languages: a process of substituting a text in one language for a text in another. The process is changing the text from the Source Language to the text in Target Language.

Meanwhile, Newmark (1988, p.5) states that translation is rendering the meaning of a text into another language in the way that the author intended the text. The author expresses Source Language of a text meaning to Target Language. Nida and Taber (1982, p.20) state translating consists in reproducing in the receptor language the closest natural equivalent of the source-language message, first in terms of meaning and secondly in terms of style. It means, translating is not only changing the language, there are also message and style that the translator needs to pay attention. The meaning and the style cannot be distorted in order for the message to be properly conveyed to the readers of the translated text or language.

This definition similar to the definition from Larson in her book:

"The goal of the translator is to keep the meaning constant. Wherever necessary, the receptor language form should be changed in order that the Source Language meaning not

to be distorted. Since a meaning expressed by a particular form in one language may be expressed by quite a different form in another language, it is often necessary to change the form when translating. (Larson, 1997, p.12)

Even if the language is changed, the meaning is something from the Source Language that must remain the same. In connection with the right choice of word while translating, Catford in *A Linguistic Theory of Translation* (1965) explains:

> The term 'equivalent' is clearly a key term, and as such is discussed at length below. 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. (Catford, 1965, p.21)

In other words, to find the closest natural equivalent of Target Language needs translation theory. The translation of literary works such as novel must look natural and have similar feeling like the original novel. It is the task for the translator, to find the right words choices so the ideas and the concepts of the novel could be understood by the readers.

2.2. Translation Equivalence

No culture is alike; since language is part of the culture hence the translation process of two different languages is not only changing the language but also render the message from Source Language by finding the closest equivalence to the Target Language. According to Nida (1964, p.164), if a translation is to meet the four basic requirements of (1) making sense, (2) conveying the spirit and manner of the original, (3) having a natural and easy form of expression, and (4) producing a similar response, it is obvious that at certain point the conflict between content and form (or meaning and manner) will be acute, and that one or the other must give way.

Having the same form and by the same time convey the message of the Source Language is nearly unmanageable, because the difference in the structure between two languages. As Munday (2001, p. 43) states that dynamic equivalence aims to meet all these requirements, it is also a graded concept since Nida accepts that the "conflict" between the traditional notions of content and

form cannot always be easily resolved. Subsequently, the message of the Source Language is the priority but the style of the original text does not completely disappear.

2.2.1. Formal & Dynamic Equivalence

According to Nida (1964, p. 159), there are fundamentally two different types of equivalence: one which may be called formal and another which is primarily dynamic. Formal equivalence focuses the attention on the message; in both form and content, the message in the receptor language should match as closely as possible the different elements in the source language (Nida, 1964, p. 159). Consequently, in formal equivalence, the Target Language possibly have the similar form as the Source Language and as possible in the message, since the result of the translation process always compared to the Source Language in aspects of accuracy and correctness.

In dynamic equivalence, a translation of dynamic equivalence aims at complete naturalness of expression, and tries to relate the receptor to modes of behavior relevant within the context of the translator's own culture: it does not insist that the translator understand the cultural patterns of the source-language context in order to comprehend the message (Nida, 1964, p. 159). The result of translation process in dynamic equivalence is the message in Target Language substantially the same as the message in Source Language. Naturalness of the result in Target Language is the aim; the translator tries to relate the culture of the Source Language to Target Language in natural expression.

Equivalence appears from the differences in grammatical, semantic, and culture between Source Language and Target Language. Formal equivalence emphasizes on the similarity in forms; in structures, syntaxes or in order of the Source Language. Meanwhile dynamic equivalence aims to find the close natural equivalence for the message in Source Language.

2.2.2. Equivalence at word level

According to Baker (1992, p.6), she states that although equivalence can usually be obtained to some extent, it is influenced by a variety of linguistic and cultural factors and is therefore always relative. Thus, equivalence is relative depend on linguistic varieties and cultural factor that involved in the process of translation. Baker (1992) explains about equivalence at word level that involves lexical meaning, either the meaning in word or in the utterance.

In lexical meaning, Baker (1922, p.13) distinguishes four main types of meaning in word and utterances, they are propositional meaning versus expressive meaning, presupposed meaning and evoked meaning. Propositional meaning according to Baker (1922, p.13), arises from the relation between meaning and what meaning refers to or describes in a real or imaginary world and the utterance in propositional meaning can judge as true or false. In expressive meaning, according to Baker (1922, p.13), relates to the speaker's feelings or attitude rather than to what words and utterances refer to and the meaning cannot be judge as true or false.

In presupposed meaning, Baker (1922, p.14) explains that meaning arises from co-occurrence restrictions; there are two types of restrictions; selectional restrictions and collocational restrictions. Selectional restrictions are a function of the propositional meaning of a word, and collocational restrictions are semantically arbitrary restrictions which do not follow logically from the propositional meaning of a word. The last is evoked meaning, Baker (1922, p.15) explains the meaning arises from dialect and register variation. Dialect and register exist in different cultures.

The four types of meaning mentioned then outlined some of the more common types of non-equivalence. The non-equivalence common problems such as culture-specific concepts, the source-language concept is not lexicalized in the target language, the

source-language word is semantically complex, difference in expressive meaning, and so on.

Baker (1922, p.17) states that the choice of a suitable equivalent will always depend not only on the linguistic system or systems being handled by the translator, but also on the way both the writer of the source text and the producer of the target text, i.e. the translator, choose to manipulate the linguistic systems in question. This means, the choice of the suitable equivalent also depends on how the writer and translator manipulate the linguistics system. Lexical meaning in equivalence at word level is part of the linguistics system, four types of meaning in lexical meaning explains word as the smallest unit of language in different situations and use in sentences. Each type of meaning explains what meaning refers to according to the context of the sentences, and which suitable equivalence is needed in translation.

2.3. Translation Strategy

The concern of translation according to Nida and Taber (1982, p.1) is for whom the translation is aimed and not content merely to translate so that the average receptor is likely to understand the message; rather they aim to make certain that such a person is very unlikely to misunderstand it. The point is not only to translate the Source Language, but also to whom the translation is aimed and to make sure the result of the translation is clear. Hence, translation is not only changing the language from Source Language to Target Language but also to transfer the message or meaning in Source Language to be equivalent in Target Language. To achieve the equivalence in translating, it is important to distinguish which translation strategies is needed.

Translation strategy consists of translation methods and procedures. According to Oxford Learner's Dictionaries (2015, p.947), method is a particular way of doing something and procedure is a way of doing something, especially the usual or correct way. In translation, Hartono (as cited in Molina and Albir, 2002, p.509) mentions that the translation method justifies the entire

translated text, while the translation technique focuses more on analyzing the components of the language and classifying all of the components so that an appropriate equivalent is found. In other words, method is the overall strategy applied to a text as a whole, while procedure is the strategies applied in the translation of individual expressions in the Source Language, such as words, phrases, idioms, etc.

2.3.1. Translation Methods

For this study, I will use translation methods from Newmark in his book *A Textbook of Translation* (1988). According to Newmark (1988, p.45), he divides translation methods into two groups that consists of eight methods, four methods from Source Language emphasis and the other four methods from Target Language emphasis. He put the methods into V Diagram:
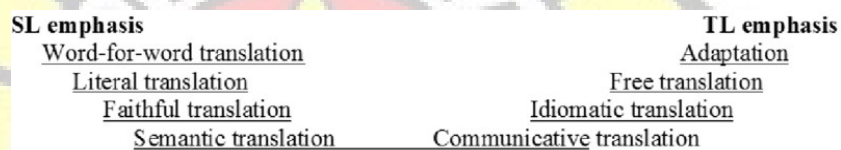
SL emphasis	TL emphasis
Word-for-word translation	Adaptation
Literal translation	Free translation
Faithful translation	Idiomatic translation
Semantic translation	Communicative translation

Figure 2.1. V-Diagram (Newmark, 1988, p.45)

From the diagram above, translator could use one of eight methods or combine all the methods.

2.3.1.1. Word-for-word Translation

According to Newmark (1988, p.46), word-for-word translation is either to understand the mechanics of the Source Language or to construe a difficult text as a pre-translation process. The process of translation in word-for-word translation is to translate Source Language word for word and left the structure of the translation the same as in Source Language structure. It is to understand the mechanics structure in Source Language and also as a pre-translation process. Example, in Japanese the structure of their language is not the same as in

Bahasa, for translators to understand the meaning of the Source Language; they translate the Source Language word for word to understand the meaning.

Example (Hartono, 2020, p. 55):

Source Language (SL): I like that clever student

Target Language (TL): *Saya menyukai itu pintar anak*

2.3.1.2. Literal Translation

Like word-for-word translation, literal translation also categorized as pre-translation. The difference is in literal translation, the grammatical structure in Source Language changed to nearest equivalent in Target Language.

Source Language is translated literally in Target Language and in Target Language structure but the words and style are still the same as in Source Language.

Example (Hartono, 2020, p. 60):

SL: It's raining cats and dogs

TL: *Hujan kucing dan anjing*

2.3.1.3. Faithful Translation

According to Newmark (1988, p.46), a faithful translation attempts to reproduce the precise contextual meaning of the original within the constraints of the TL grammatical structures. The impression of the translation text is rigid and unusual because with this method the translator attempts to reproduce the message the same as in the form and structure as in the Source Language.

Example (Hartono, 2020, p. 66):

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

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

2.3.1.4. Semantic Translation

If in faithful translation the translator attempts to translate Source Language as precise as possible in the form and structure as in Source Language, in semantic translation, the translator takes more account of form, key word, expression or idiom use in Target Language.

Semantic translation attempts to shift the contextual meaning in Source Language in the closest equivalent in semantic structure of Target Language. Consequently, the result is more flexible rather than in faithful translation.

Example (Hartono, 2020, p. 71):

SL: He is a book-worm

TL: *Dia (laki-laki) adalah seorang yang suka sekali membaca*

2.3.1.5. Adaptation

According to Newmark (1988, p.46), this is the "freest" form of translation. The message of the Source Language is the main point in adaptation while the form is completely changed in Target Language. Adaptation is the method that adjusts or converts the culture such as the themes, characters, backgrounds in Source Language with culture in the Target Language. Example from Hoed (2006, p. 56) in translating fables from another country, the characters are adapted to local figures like "fox" (*rubah*), adapted to "mouse deer" (*kancil*). The themes and message in the fable are the same from the Source Language, but the characters adapted to Target Language.

2.3.1.6. Free Translation

Like in adaptation, free translation focuses on the message of the Source Language, but the difference is the translator does not adjust the culture. Newmark (1988, p.46) states that free

translation reproduces the matter without the manner, or the content without the form of the original.

Example (Hartono, 2020, p. 82):

SL: Tatik is growing with happiness

TL: *Tatik, hatinya, berbunga-bunga*

2.3.1.7. Idiomatic Translation

In idiomatic translation, the idiom found in the Source Language is substituted by idiom, closest idiom or expression in Target Language. Newmark (1988, p.47) states that idiomatic translation reproduces the "message" of the original but tends to distort nuances of meaning by preferring colloquialisms. When translating idioms, there might be counterpart of expressions but they cannot always be applied in the same context (Fitri, Faridi, Hartono, 2019, p.343).

Example (Hartono, 2020, p. 86):

SL: Excuse me, Salina!

TL: *Permisi, Salina!*

2.3.1.8. Communicative Translation

According to Newmark (1988, p.47), 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. Indrawati (2010, p.2), the translation of SL should be able to be accessed by the target readers though they do not share the same culture and language. The effectiveness of the message in Target Language is important.

Example (Hartono, 2020, p. 98):

SL: *Awas anjing galak*

TL: Beware of the dog!

All of the method from the diagram shows that the way of translating Source Language is vary, depends on for whom and what purpose the translation is. According to Hoed (2006) as cited in his book *Penerjemahan dan Kebudayaan (2006)*:

> *Sebelum kita melakukan langkah-langkah dalam penerjemahan, kita harus sudah melakukan* audience design *dan* need analysis*, serta sudah menentukan metode apa yang kita pilih. Jika kita menerjemahkan atas pesanan klien, kita harus menanyakan kepada klien kita untuk siapa dan untuk tujuan apa terjemahan kita itu, dan jenis terjemahan seperti apa yang diinginkan. (*Hoed, 2006, p.65-66).

Deciding on which method that will be used and suitable while translating and for what purpose the translation is being made, are important thus the translator could focus on the task.

2.3.2. Translation Procedures

Translators need to abide by the procedure to achieve an optimal and comprehensive result and to avoid problem that arise in the process of translation. Nida and Taber (1982, p.33) explain the system of translation consists of a more elaborate procedure comprising three stages: (1) analysis, in which the surface structure (i.e., the message as given in language A) is analyzed in terms of (a) the grammatical relationships and (b) the meanings of the words and combinations of words, (2) transfer, in which the analyzed material is transferred in the mind of the translator from Language A to language B, and (3) restructuring, in which the transferred material is restructured in order to make the final message fully acceptable in the receptor language.

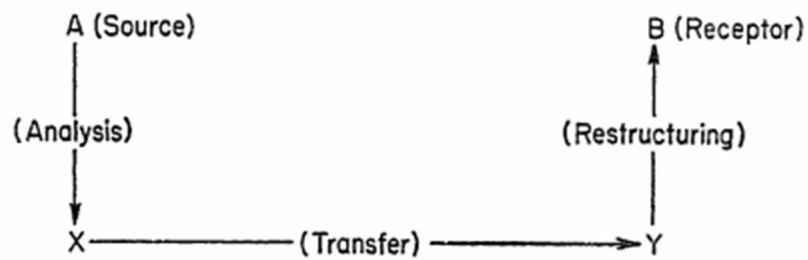The theory pictured in the diagram below:

Figure 2.2. Translation Procedure (Nida and Taber, 1982, p.33)

The procedure above, shows that in analysis, the translators start with understanding comprehensively the Source Language; the message, meaning, style and grammatical aspect to get the glimpse of what is supposed to be the problem or important. Then in transfer process, the translators start to transfer the result of the analysis material found in the first step in mind to Target Language, and then to restructure the result of transfer process to the acceptable final message in Target Language.

However, following three steps of procedure above is not enough, especially in the process of transfer and restructure; translators will meet a problem in word order, sentences or paragraph. According to Newmark (1988, p.81), translation procedures are used for sentences and the smaller units of language. Often this procedure called technique of translation, and will be used to solve the problem found in transferring and restructuring message and meaning in Nida and Taber steps. For this study, I will use theory from Newmark translation procedures in his book *A Textbook of Translation* (1988), but limited to some techniques that are commonly known.

2.3.2.1. Literal Translation

Literal Translation is different from word-for-word translation. Newmark (1988, p.69) explains that word-for-word translation transfers SL grammar and word order, as well as the primary meanings of all the SL words, into the translation. Word-for-word translation focuses on the Source Language

grammar and word order also the meaning orientation, and usually word-for-word translation use in pre-translation process. In literal translation, the orientation of the translation although it is literal from one word to one word, is Target Language.

Example (Hartono, 2020, p. 59):

SL: Look, little guy, you-all shouldn't be doing that

TL: *Lihat, anak kecil, kamu semua seharusnya tidak berbuat seperti itu.*

2.3.2.2. Transference

According to Newmark (1988, p.81), transference (loan word, transcription) is the process of transferring a SL word to a TL text as a translation procedure. The word from Source Language becomes a "loan word" in Target Language. This technique related to naturalization, according to Newmark (1988, p.82) with transference and adapts the Source Language word first to the normal pronunciation of Source Language, then to the normal morphology of the Target Language. The example from Hartono (2020, p. 12) loan word from English in Bahasa is such as "diameter", "stereo".

2.3.2.3. Cultural Equivalent

In cultural equivalent, Source Language cultural word is translated by Target Language cultural word. According to Newmark (1988, p.83), 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 Source Language culture.

Example (Hoed, 2006, p. 78):

SL: "A" level exam

TL: *Ujian SPMB*

2.3.2.4. Descriptive Equivalent

According to Newmark (1988, p.83), descriptive equivalent has a similarity with function equivalent, description sometimes has to be weighed against function. The cultural words in Source Language translated using a culture-free word in Target Language. The translation process is using the combination of free words and explains the lexical of the Source Language cultural words.

Example (Hoed, 2006, p. 75):

SL: Licensed software

TL: *Perangkat lunak yang dilisensikan*

2.3.2.5. Through-Translation

Newmark (1988, p.84) explains the translation of common collocations, names of organizations, the components of compound and phrases is known as calque or loan translation, but he prefers the term as "through-translation". This technique is often applied to the names of international organizations which often consist of universal word. The example from Newmark (1988, p. 84), the organization such as UNESCO, the acronyms consist of universal word.

2.3.2.6. Shifts or Transpositions

Newmark (1988, p.85) explains that a "shift" (Catford's term) or "transposition" (Vinay and Darbelnet) is a translation procedure involving a change in the grammar from SL to TL. There are two types of transpositions, first the change from singular to plural. The second type is when the Source Language grammatical structure does not exist in the Target Language. The change in grammatical structure also means the use of adjective,

gerund, auxiliary, etc. This technique changes the structure in Source Language to attain the equivalent in Target Language.

Example (Hartono, 2020, p. 25):

SL: medical student

TL: *mahasiswa kedokteran*

2.3.2.7. Modulation

In Newmark (1988, p.88), Vinay and Darbelnet coin the term "modulation" to define a variation through a change of viewpoint, of perspective and very often of category of thought. Modulation technique is the technique that changes the perspective, focus, or cognitive category that appeared in Source Language in lexical or structure.

Example (Hartono, 2020, p. 27):

SL: The problem is hard to solve

TL: *Masalah itu sukar (untuk) dipecahkan*

2.4. Literature Review

This study focuses on the translation strategies and equivalence found in "*Laut Bercerita*" novel by Leila S. Chudori in Bahasa Indonesia, and in "The Sea Speaks His Name" in English version. There are other related studies which also focus on translation strategies and equivalence.

The first similar research is found in a paper titled "*Analisis Kesepadanan Makna dan Gramatika dalam Penerjemahan Semimodal Bahasa Inggris ke dalam Bahasa Indonesia pada Novel Ecplise",* by Nur Hasanah (Hasanah, 2012). This research is focused on the translation of auxiliary verbs in English to Bahasa Indonesia. The analysis of the study based on the equivalence and the grammatical in the novel, to find and explain the shift in meaning when the auxiliaries are being translated and for the grammatical, she analyzed the subject and predicate in the sentences or clauses that contained auxiliaries, to find and explain the shift in grammatical to the meaning from the translation process.

The second similar research titled "A Translation Analysis of English Phrasal Verb in Endless Night Novel and Its Translation" by Burhan Elrosyid Jamil (Jamil, 2013). This research is focused on to classify the translation shift of phrasal verb and to describe the equivalence of phrasal verb and its translation. He compares two languages based on the level and category shift and the equivalence of translation. In his research, he found that the level shift consists of phrasal verbs into verbs and in the structure shift the phrasal verb into verb phrase and un-translated phrasal verb. The equivalence of the findings is divided into two; the equivalent of translation and non-equivalent and the equivalence consists of formal and dynamic equivalence.

The third similar research titled "Translation Strategy Found in Novel The Fault in Our Stars into *Kesalahan pada Bintang Kita* by Inggrid Dwijani Nimpoeno", by Linda Sasputriyani (Sasputriyani, 2018). This research is focused on to classify translation strategies and to describe the translation equivalent from the novel. She compares two languages based on translation strategies, shift and translation equivalent. In her research, translation strategies used in the novel are deletion, adoption, additional and the shifts in translation are translation shift, meaning shift, structure shift, level shift, class shift, unit shift and punctuation. Adoption and additional is the most strategies used in the novel, and for the shifts are meaning shift and punctuation. As for the equivalent found in the research mostly are grammatical equivalent and pragmatic equivalent.

The similarity of the previous researches is the use of translation strategies and equivalence. However, this research is different from those previous study, the differences are Jamil focuses on the translation of phrasal verb and equivalence found the novel, while Saputriyani focuses on the sentences from the novel, for this research, I focus on the translation strategies and equivalences in the form of words and phrases found in the novel from Bahasa Indonesia to English.