

## **CHAPTER 2**

### **FRAME WORK THEORIES**

In this chapter, the researcher will describe the definition of translation and its connection with the shift translation. Now, the researcher will start the discussion about translation and shift translation.

#### **2.1 Definition of Translation**

Now we start this part with deepening our knowledge with the definition of translation. So, what is translation? According to Newmark (1988:5) translation is rendering the meaning of a text into another language in the way that author intended the text, in this case, Newmark tells us about the way we change the language of the translation from the SL to the TL. He also says that we need our common sense so that the translation can be simplified, as one ought to be able to say something as well in one language as in another.

Other definition of translation by Catford (1965:1), translation is an operation performed on languages: a process of substituting a text in one language for a text in another. Nida and Taber (1969:12) define the translation consist 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. But this relatively simple statement requires careful evaluation of several seemingly contradictory elements.

According to Larson (1984:1) 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. Based from the definition that is made by the experts, we can conclude that the main definition of the translation is translationg word, phrase, clauses, sentences, paragraph, etc., from the source language (SL) to tarhet Language (TL) without changing the original meaning in the SL itself.

According to Brislin (1976:1) translation is the general term of referring to the transfer of thoughts and ideas from one language (source) to another (target), whether the languages are in written or oral form. whether the languages have established

orthographies or not; or whether one or both languages is based on signs, as with signs of the deaf.

And based from all of the definition of translation by some expert, I assume the definition of translation is to translate a language from the source to be changed with different language in the target without changing the meaning in the source language and make it more understandable in the target text without changing its meaning or the content in the source text.

## **2.2 Definition of Annotation**

After we learn the definition of the translation, now we move to the next explanation. So what is annotation? According to Merriam Webster Dictionary, annotation means a note added (as to a stature) by way of comment or explanation often furnishing summaries of relevant court decision. Other definition from Cambridge Dictionary, annotation is a short explanation or note added to a text or image, or the act of adding short explanation or notes. The annotation itself can be in a form of literary text that makes them more accessible, or the revised edition of the book includes many useful annotations.

## **2.3 Peter Newmark's Method of Translation**

There are so many kinds of translation that has been stated by some people. Newmark (1988:45) in his book "Theory of Translation", puts the methods of translation into two categories i.e. (1) translation methods which put emphasis on source language (SL) and (2) translation methods which put emphasis on target language (TL).

In the first category, the translator should be able to recreate the contextual meaning of the source text (ST) into the target language (TL) precisely although there are such syntax and semantic problems in the target text (TL). Meanwhile, in the second category, the translator tries to make the same result as the native writer intends the source text. (ST). The first one that we will discuss will be the method of translation. In this method translation, Newmark mentioned that the central problem in translation is whether to translate literally or freely. Because in the past, people

believe that the main point translation is doing in some kind of tree translation: sthe spirit, not the letter; the sense not the words; the message rather than the form: the matter not the manner. This argument was theoretical: the purpose of the translation, the nature of the readership, the type of text, was not discussed. Newmark make a V diagram that divide and arrange the level of the translation.

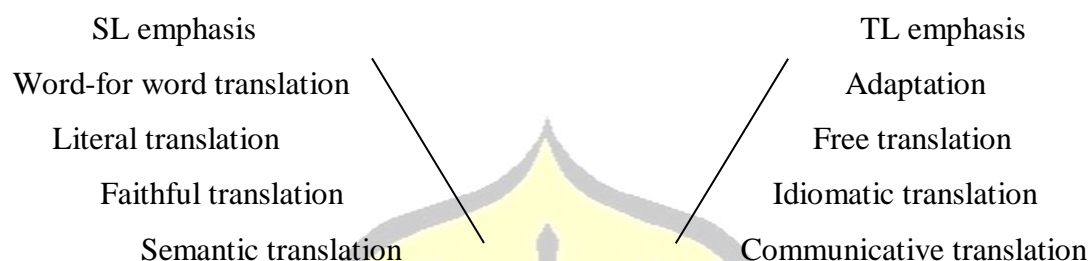


Diagram V (Newmark 1988:45)

### 1. Word for Word Translation

This translation method tends to put the target language words below the source language words without considering the structure of target language. In the matter of word for word translation, Newmark states:

“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 literary. The main use of word-for-word translation is either to understand the mechanics of the source language or to construe a difficult text as a pre-translation”. (1988: 45-46).

Example : ST: Look, Mr. James is coming

TT: Lihat, Tuan James adalah datang

### 2. Literal Translation

In literal translation, the translator tries to transfer the source language grammatical constructions to the nearest TL equivalents. However the ST is still translated into TT literally. Therefore, the message sometimes experiences untransferred. This opinion agrees with Newmark’s ideas shown below:

“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 problem to be solved”. (1988: 46)

Example : ST: Jones is having a hard time

TT: Jones sedang dalam waktu yang sulit

### **3. Faithful Translation**

In connection with faithful translation, Newmark proposes that:

“A faithful translation attempts to reproduce the precise contextual meaning of the original within the constraints of the TL grammatical structure. It ‘transfers’ cultural words and preserves the degree of the grammatical and lexical ‘abnormality’ (deviation from SL norms) in the translation. It attempts to be completely faithful to the intentions and the text-realization of the SL writer”. (1988: 46)

This translation method tends to be faithful to the source text, therefore its translation sometimes experiences clumsiness and strangeness.

Example : ST: Lisa have quiet a few apples

TT: Lisa mempunyai sama sekali tidak banyak apel

### **4. Semantic Translation**

Compared with ‘faithful translation’, semantic translation is more flexible. In the matter of semantic translation, Newmark states:

“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. Further, it may translate less important cultural words by culturally neutral third or functional terms but not by cultural equivalents”. (1988: 46)

Example : ST: look at her, sex on legs.

TT: lihat perempuan itu, begitu atraktif.



## **5. Adaptation**

The adaptation method is the freest form of translation. It is also the nearest to the target language. In connection with this method, Newmark states:

“This is the ‘freest’ form of translation. It is used mainly for play (comedies) and poetry; the themes, character, plots are usually preserved, the SL culture converted to the TL culture and 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”. (1988: 46)

## **6. Free Translation**

A free translation is not bound up with structure of the source language. Using this type of translation, a translator has a freedom to express a source language’s message in his/her own style. Dealing with this method, Newmark states;

“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, not translation at all”. (1988:46-47)

## **7. Idiomatic Translation**

This translation method tries to recreate the source language message that is the message of the writer or the native speaker, in flexible words or sentences of target language. However, this method seems to distort the nuances of meaning because the use of idioms which are not found in source language. It is like what Newmark states;

“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”. (1988: 47)

## **8. Communicative Translation**

Communicative translation does not only involve in converting to the acceptable structure of TL, but also in transferring to the flexible and beautiful effect of TL. In case Newmark gives opinion as follows;

“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”. (1988:47)

Other than the literal procedure that is mentioned by Newmark before, he also adds other kind of procedure of translation. In this procedure, Newmark add fifteen kinds of translation.

### **1. Transference**

Transference (loan word or transcription) is the process of transferring a SL word to a TL text as a translation procedure. It is the same as Catford's transference, and includes transliteration, which relates to the conversion of different of alphabets. (1988:81)

### **2. Naturalism**

This procedure succeeds transference and adapts the SL word first to the pronunciation, then to the normal morphology (word forms) of the TL. (1988:82)

### **3. Cultural Equivalent**

Cultural Procedure means replacing a cultural word in the SL with a TL one. However, "they are not accurate". And what does that mean? Newmark (1988:83) states that the 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.

#### 4. **Functional equivalent**

Functional Equivalent applied to cultural words, requires the use of a culture-free word, sometimes with a new specific terms. This procedure, which is a cultural componential analysis, is the most accurate way of translating i.e. deculturalising a cultural word. this procedure occupies the middle, sometimes the universal, area between SL language or culture and the TL language or culture. (Newmark, 1988:83)

#### 5. **Descriptive equivalent**

In translation, description sometimes has to be weighed against function. Thus for *machete*, the description is a 'Latin American broad, heavy instruments', the function is 'cutting or aggression'; description and function are combined in 'knife'. Description and function are essential elements in explanation and therefore in translation. In translation discussion, function used to be neglected; now it tends to be overplayed. (Newmark, 1988:83)

#### 6. **Componential analysis**

Componential analysis means to comparing an SL word with a TL word which has a similar meaning but is not an obvious one-to-one equivalent, by demonstrating first their common and then their differing sense components. Normally the SL word has a more specific meaning than the TL word, and the translator has to add one or two TL sense components to the corresponding TL word in order to produce a closer approximation of meaning. (1988:114)

#### 7. **Synonymy**

It is a type of translation that near from TL equivalent to an SL word in a context, where a precise equivalent may or may not exist. (1988:84)

#### **8. Through-translation**

Through translation is the literal translation of common collocations, names of organizations and components of compounds. It can also be called: calque or loan translation. (1988:84)

#### **9. Shifts or transpositions**

Shift or transposition is a translation that involves a change in the grammar from SL to TL, for instance, (i) change from singular to plural, (ii) the change required when a specific SL structure does not exist in the TL, (iii) change of an SL verb to a TL word, change of an SL noun group to a TL noun and so forth. (1988:85-86)

#### **10. Modulation**

Modulation is a translation that occurs when the translator reproduces the message of the original text in the TL text in conformity with the current norms of the TL, since the SL and the TL may appear dissimilar in terms of perspective. (1988:88)

#### **11. Recognized translation**

Recognized translation is a translation that occurs when the translator "normally uses the official or the generally accepted translation of any institutional term." (1988:89)

#### **12. Compensation**

Compensation is a translation that occurs when loss of meaning in one part of a sentence is compensated in another part. (1988:90)



### **13. Paraphrase**

This is an amplification or explanation of the meaning of a segment of the text. It is used in an 'anonymous' text when it is poorly written, or has important implications and omissions. (1988:91)

### **14. Couplets**

Couplets, triplets, quadruplets combine two, three or four of the above-mentioned procedures respectively for dealing with a single problem. They are particularly common for cultural words, if transference is combined with a functional or a cultural equivalent. You can describe them as two or more bites at one cherry. (1988:91)

### **15. Notes**

The additional information a translator may have to add to his version is normally cultural (accounting for difference between SL and TL culture), technical (relating to the topic) or linguistic (explaining wayward use of words), and is dependent on the requirement of his, as opposed to the original, readership. (1988:91)

## **2.4 Vinay and Darbelnet's translation model**

Other method translation that made by Newmark, there's also a translation that created by J. P. Vinay and J. Darbelnet. The type of translation that they create are divided into 7 types of translation, that is borrowing, calque, literal translation, transposition, modulation, equivalence, and adaptation. The 7 types of translation is divided into two types, one is direct translation and the other is oblique translation.

### **1. Borrowing**

In borrowing, the translation literally borrowed a word from the source text to the language text without changing the words or the

meaning in the translation. some of the example is like internet, monster, toilet, etc.

## **2. Calque**

In calque, the translation model is similar to borrowing, but the difference from the borrowing is that, the structure in the SL is transferred in a literal translation. The way it written in ST and the TT may different, but the pronunciation is still the same as the SL. For example, the word festa in Portuguese into pesta in indoneisa

## **3. Literal Translation**

In literal translation, Vinay and Darbelnet mentioned that this kind of translation is similar with word-for-word translation that is being used by Newmark in his translation method. So basically, we translated the ST word by word without changing the structure of the text. Vinay and Darbelnet mentioned that literalness should only be sacrificed because of structural and metalinguistic requirements and only after checking that the meaning is fully preserved. But the translation may judge literal translation to be 'unacceptable' for what are grammatical, syntactic or pragmatic reason.

## **4. Transposition**

The next translation method that Vinay and Darbelnet used is transposition. Transposition involving moving the grammatical or changing of one of part of the speech without changing the sense. In my opinion, what they are trying to say is changing the sentences in the TT without losing it's meaning from the ST.

## **5. Modulation**

In modulation, the translation can be changed by changing the point of view from the ST to the TT. In this case, because of the different culture of both the ST and TT always happening in the translation, we sometimes tried to changed it context of both the translation without changing its original

meaning. Vinay and Darbelnet thought that this kind of translation is acceptable, but at the same time, it is considered unsuitable, unidiomatic, or awkward in the TT.

## **6. Equivalence**

Equivalence, or idiomatic translation, is a kind of translation that Vinay and Darbelnet used to refer to cases where languages describe the same situation by different stylistic or structural means. This kind of translation is particularly useful in translating idioms and senses. For example, like *the cat on the hot tin roof* in English can be translated into *seperti cacing kepanasan* in Indonesia. Both idioms have similar meaning, which is a person who acts nervous.

## **7. Adaptation**

And lastly the adaptation, which is a kind of translation that involves changing the cultural reference when a situation in the source culture does not exist in the target culture. In this case, the translation in the source text will be changed and replaced with the better translation that suited with the culture of the target text.

### **2.6 Previous Related Studies.**

In this section, I will give some of the research that has been done for the reference of my research. There is no way I can just suddenly make this research without knowing on how to analyze the data. I use the others' term paper data for a reference of my research. But that does not mean I copy their term paper and changed it like that, it will be rude. Instead, I use their research for my reference so that I can understand on what kind of the research that I will do. Some of the journal that I use for my reference is from Yacintha Septrianti Nago (2018) in "An Analysis of Vinay and Darbelnet's Translation Procedure used in *The Fault In Our Stars* Novel". There is also Afifal Ariyani (2020) in "An Annotated Translation English into Bahasa Indonesia in Kiley Reid's

Novel titled Such a Fun Age”. And lastly using Aghnia Rachim Desanda’s (2020) term paper “An Annotated Translation In a novel by Angie Thomas On The Come Up into Bahasa Indonesia”.

The three of it has the same similarities with them, which is the use of the theory of translation for the research. Some using different theory from different people, but the content is the same. I too as well actually make the same analysis like them, but the one that different from them is the source of the research and the way I will analyze the data. The source data I use is not translated (meaning it still pure English without any translation) and the analysis approach that I will use may different from them. But even so. The main objective of this research is remain the same. To analyze the data, using the theory from the expert, and find the best way to deliver it meaning without changing the context.

