

CHAPTER 2

FRAMEWORK OF THE THEORIES

In this chapter, I will explain further about the theories that will be used as the basis for this research that are taken from relevant sources. In the theories, there are several translation techniques that will also be applied into the analysis process on each datum that has been taken from the source, the novel “Infinity Son” by Adam Silvera. This chapter will also display several pictures taken from several references to this study, making it possible to provide more illustrated explanations with a clear concept.

2.1 Definition of Translation

Translation is the communication of meaning from one language (Source) to another language (Target). Translation refers to written information, whereas interpretation refers to spoken information. The purpose of translation is to convey the original tone and intention of a message, taking into account cultural and regional differences between source and target languages. One of the most prominent definitions of translation is stated by Catford (1965:20) in his book entitled *A Linguistic Theory of Translation*, that translation is a replacement of textual material in one language (SL) by equivalent textual material in another language.

It means that translation is the transfer of message that contained in the text of one language (Source Text/ST) into the text of another language (Target Language/TL) to the nearest equivalent and reasonable message in Source language, first in terms of meaning and secondly in terms of style. Before translating, a translator has to determine who the target readers are, and/or the purposes of the translation. Therefore, audience of translation often based on the design and/or need analysis. There are many definitions of translation provided by experts.

Catford in *A Linguistic Theory of Translation* (1965, p.1) says that translation is an operation performed on a languages: a process of substituting a text in one language for a text in another. Newmark (1988: p.5) says that translation is diverting the intent

contained in the Source Language into the Target Language. Larson (1989, p.3), states that translation is the transfer of meaning from the Source Language into the Target Language. This transfer is done from the first language form into a second language form through a semantic structure. Nida and Taber (1974, p.12) state that translation is to re-translate messages in Source Language into the Target Language by using the closest and fairest equivalent, first in meaning and second in terms of style.

Based on the definitions above, it can be concluded that the nature of translation is an activity to divert the message that contained in the source language into the target language by using a reasonable equivalent and nearest meaning. A translator needs to have a good understanding not only in mastering the materials that he/she is translating, but also everything that is related to the two languages. It also can be concluded that the central idea of translation is the process of transferring meaning from the Source Language (SL) to the Target Language (TL) in order to present the original sense and naturalness of the expression.

2.2 Translation Process

Process of translation can be defined as the main activity of translation or as the act of translating SL to TL. Nida and Taber (1974:33) introduce three stages in the process of translation. The process begins with analyzing SL into grammatical and semantic structure of the TL, transferring the meaning and at last by reconstructing the grammatical and semantic structure into the appropriate TL forms in order to create an equivalent translation.

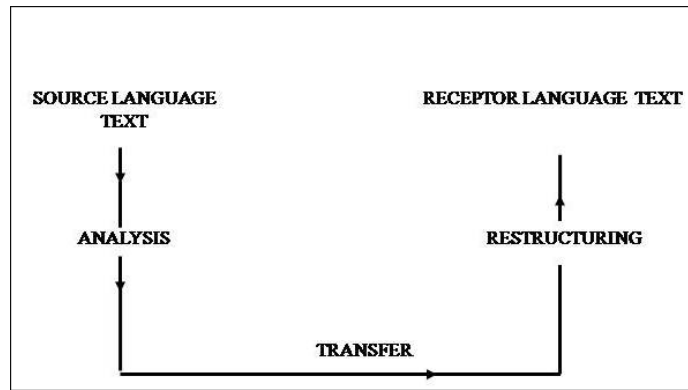


Figure 2.1: Nida's model of translation (Bassnett, 2005:25)

Larson in his book *Meaning-Based Translation: A Guide to Cross-Language Equivalence* (1984:4) simply presents the diagram of the translation process as follow:

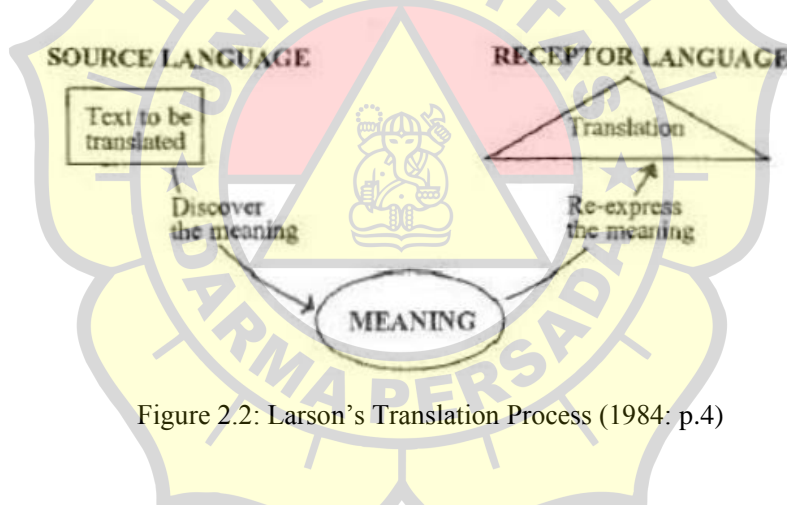


Figure 2.2: Larson's Translation Process (1984: p.4)

From Nida and Taber's explanation above, it can be concluded that translation has three processes. Translator must have knowledge about the elements of two languages, such as grammatical and semantic structure. The process of translation is conducted to find the equivalence meaning from SL to TL. From the second picture of Larson's Translation Process, The form of the text to be translated and the translation results are shown by the difference forms between square and triangle. It means that in translating a text, Larson

suggests that the form of the SL may be changed into appropriate forms of the receptor in order to achieve the idiomatic translation.

2.3 Translation Method

Translation takes place in a number of fields, different scholars and experts have gone ahead to describe different methods of translation. The first emphasis is the translation methods that are oriented in Source Language: word-for-word translation, literal translation, faithful translation, and semantic translation. The other four translation methods are oriented in Target Language: adaptation, free translation, idiomatic translation, and communicative translation. However, according to Newmark (1988: p.45), translation methods is divided into eight. Newmark puts the form of translation methods in the form of a flattened V diagram:

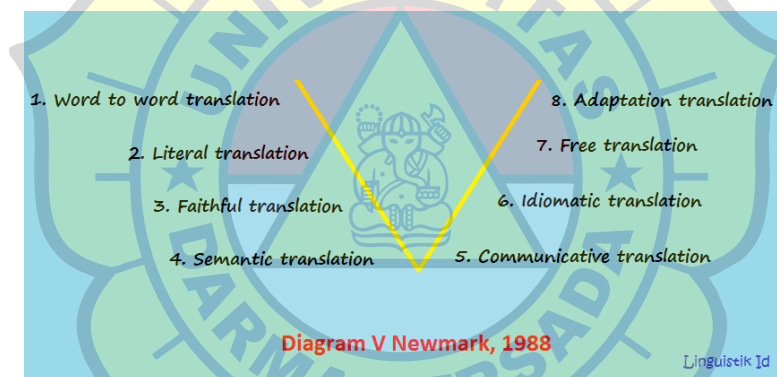


Figure 2.3: Newmark's flattened V diagram. (Linguistikid.com, 2019: p.1)

The eight methods of translation method taken from Newmark (1988:45) will be explained below:

2.3.1 Word-for-word Translation

Newmark states that this method often demonstrated as interlinear translation, the SL word order is preserved and the words translated singly by their most common meanings, out of context. Cultural words are translated literally.

Example:

SL: He runs like I am about to come for his life

TL: *Dia berlari seperti aku tentang ke datang untuk hidupnya.*

This translation is considered not good considering that the message sent to SL was not transmitted to TL. However, this method is useful for the pre-translation process of certain languages whose structures have significant differences.

2.3.2 Literal Translation

In this method, 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. It means that literal translation is really strict to the structure and form and cannot express the true meaning of the source language.

Example:

SL: My house is in the right side

TL: *Rumah ku berada di sisi kanan*

2.3.3 Faithful Translation

A faithful Translation attempts to reproduce the precise adapt meaning of the original within the constraints of the TL grammatical structures. It “transfers” cultural words and preserves the degree of 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.

Example:

SL: You write like a spider

TL: *Kamu menulis seperti seekor laba-laba*

2.3.4 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. Only, in as far as it must take more account of the aesthetic value of the SL text. For Example:

Example:

SL: You write like a spider

TL: *Kau menulis dengan cepat*

2.3.5 Adaptation

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 rewritten. For example, in the past this translation was done when the text of animal stories from French to Indonesian. Animals from Europe were replaced by animals from Indonesia, the “fox” animals that were told in the story were changed or adapted to become “kancil” when translated into Indonesian.

2.3.6 Free Translation

This strategy produces the TL text without the style, form, or content of the original. This strategy 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 “intra lingual translation”, often prolix and pretentious, and not translation at all.

Example:

SL: It is heavy rain! Wear a coat or you will be soaking wet.

TL: *Diluar hujan deras! Pakai jas hujan kalau tidak nanti basah kuyup.*

In the SL, it can be seen that the expression "it is heavy rain" does not mean *ini hujan berat* and there is an addition of the word *diluar* as a conditional explanation.

2.3.7 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.

Example:

SL: The test was piece of cake!

TL: *Test nya sangat mudah!*

2.3.8 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 acceptable and comprehensible to the readership.

Example:

SL: Beware of the dog!

TL: *Awas anjing galak!*

2.4 Translation Techniques

In translation techniques, I cite the techniques that Hoed has put forward in the book *Penerjemahan & Kebudayaan* (2006; 72-78) as a basis, he mentions there are 9 techniques that commonly considered.

2.4.1 Transposition

In the explanation, transposition is used to change the structure of the sentence in order to get the correct translation, an example is given as follows.

SL: He was unconscious when he arrived at the hospital

TL: *Setibanya di rumah sakit, ia sudah dalam keadaan tidak sadar.*

In the translation above, it can be seen that there is a change in the structure where the dependent clause is behind the independent clause. This is a more acceptable translation because it has a more accurate explanation than its unaltered structure. The contain of the message, “he was unconscious”, “he was taken to the hospital” and “when he arrived at the hospital he was still unconscious.”

2.4.2 Modulation

In modulation, the translator provides an equivalent that is semantically different from the point of view of its meaning or scope of meaning, but in the context concerned gives the same message or meaning. This can be seen in the following example.

SL: The laws of Germany govern this Agreement.

TL: *Perjanjian ini diatur oleh hukum Jerman*

On TL, we can see that the source “govern” is translated in passive form “*diatur*”.

2.4.3 Descriptive

Translators have to use description that contains the meaning of the word because they cannot find the exact or equivalent of SL. For Example:

SL: Licensed Software

TL: *Perangkat lunak yang dilisensikan*

In Target Text, the words that are used not terms, but they are a description that gives the same meaning to the English term.

2.4.4 Contextual Conditioning

In order to comprehend (for example the brand of food or drink that are not common to the target readers), it is important as a translator to give additional word(s) to explain it.

For example:

SL: My little sister is watching Red Velvet

TL: *Adik ku sedang menonton grup musik Red Velvet*

In a contextual translation like this, we can see that the translator added an underlined word to explain that the narrator's little sister is watching Red Velvet which is a Korean singer music group. This addition is important because red velvet is a word commonly known as variant of cake.

2.4.5 Footnotes

The translator gives information in footnotes to make the intended translation crystal clear because the translation is expected not to be well understood by the readers without the additional explanation. For example:

SL: All the software in your phone

TL: *Semua perangkat lunak dalam telepon seluler anda.*

Ini adalah teks tentang Perjanjian Lisensi yang didalamnya mengandung pengertian bahwa perangkat lunak itu dimasukkan ke dalam telepon seluler dan bukan telepon biasa.

2.4.6 Phonological Translation

In this case, the translator cannot find the equivalent word that matches to target language, so that the translator has to create a new word in Target Language by imitating the phoneme of the Source Language so that the words sound phonologically similar. For example:

SL: *Conspiracy*

TL: *Konspirasi*.

2.4.7 Mutual/Formal Translation

There are some terms, names, and expressions that have been official in SL so the translator just needs to directly use them as the equivalent. Generally, the terms have existed in law books, glossaries in certain fields, or could be the names of people, cities, or areas. For example, the word “New Zealand” is translated into “*Selandia Baru*”, “nutrition input” is translated into “*asupan gizi*”.

2.4.8 Borrowing

The translator could not find the translation or equivalence in TL so for a while he or she just uses the original word from SL. The word should be written and spelled exactly the same because it is borrowed from the word in source text. For example, the word “laptop” in English is also used as “*laptop*” in Bahasa Indonesia with the exact same spell and pronunciation.

2.4.9 Cultural Equivalent

This technique is used by using equivalent text that has the same meaning in TL. For example:

SL: Nobody's perfect

TL: *Tak ada gading yang tak retak*

In this example, we can see that the literal meaning of SL is “*Tidak ada orang yang sempurna*”. Since this is a cultural term from the Source Language, the translator must use a cultural equivalent so that it becomes a better translation.

2.5 Annotated Translation

In the book entitled *Penerjemahan & Kebudayaan* Hoed (2006; p. 100) explained that the impact of translation can be different from the impact of the original work, it is because for example, a work in a foreign language, let us say English, is read by audiences of that language, while a translation in Bahasa Indonesia is read by Indonesian which has a different culture from England.

Williams and Chesterman in their book *The Map: A Beginners Guide to Doing Research in Translation Studies* (2002; p. 7) mention annotated translation as *translation with commentary*, which is a form of introspective and retrospective research where you yourself translate a text and , at the same time, write a commentary on your own translation process. This commentary will include some discussion of the translation assignment, an analysis aspects of the source text, and a reasoned justification of the kinds of solution you arrived at for particular kinds of translation problems. Based on the definitions above, that is why annotated translation becomes important.

2.6 Literature Review

Many studies have been carried out in the field of translation, especially in the field of annotated translation. One of the studies that caught my attention was the educational journal from Ayu Bandu Retnomurti (2016) titled “Annotated Translation of Nights in Rodanthe by Nicholas Sparks”. The researcher studied the same fields as my research, the data source used is similar, that is literary works in the form of novel with English as the Source Language and

Bahasa Indonesia as the Target Language. One example of the data that is fully disclosed with annotation as the accountable explanation is in the image below.

3.

Source Text	Target Text
<u>Page 22 lines 13-16:</u> ... I knew that would be impossible, but for some reason, it made leaving you just a little easier. ...	<u>Halaman 22 baris 13-16:</u> ... Saya mengetahui bahwa akan mustahil, tetapi untuk beberapa alasan, membuat benar-benar meninggalkanmu sedikit lebih mudah. ...
Analysis and Discussion: In the sentence above, the word “ <i>just</i> ” was used by the author to emphasize the sentence. The problem in translating is in communication. Based on Cobuild (2004), “In English, “you use an emphasizing adverb such as ‘absolutely’,	<i>‘just</i> ’, ‘quite’, or ‘simply’ to add emphasis to the action described by a verb” (p. 194). The word “ <i>benar</i> ” has a function of an adverb. “ <i>Benar-benar</i> ” in this sentence is “predikat adjektiva yang berbentuk ulang” showing intensity.

Figure 2.4: Ayu Bandu Retnomurti (2016:196)

In this journal, the researcher explains clearly about the procedures and techniques of translation. In the application of annotated translation, the researcher also specified the annotated data by attaching responsible sources. In the picture above, it can be seen that the researcher bolded the word to be translated in the Source Text, and also in the translation in the Target Text.

After that, on the bottom line, the researcher provides analysis and discussion as responsibility for the translation, which is in accordance with the theoretical basis above. This is a fairly complete study, but unfortunately, the researcher did not adequately explain the scope of the research which in my point of view, it is still very broad. The researcher also did not classify and sort whether what was being analyzed sentences, words, phrases or clauses.

In another research in the same field conducted by Retno Budi Astuti & Rita Sutjiati Djohan titled “Annotated Translation of Janet Dailey's Savage Land”. This study has the same breadth as Ayu's, but the researchers have classified each data. In this study, the researchers did not disclose balanced data in terms of numbers, namely 1 phrasal verb, 1 auxiliary, 1 clause,

1 phrase, 2 prepositions, 14 words, 3 pronouns, and 2 idiomatic expressions, so that readers do not get a sufficiently comprehensive explanation on a few sub-foci.

Also the research that has conducted by Helvina Boedi Oetama which has the same field as this research, the title is “Annotated Translation into Indonesian Language in J.K Rowling’s Novel The Casual Vacancy”, in this study, the researcher found too many contextual conditioning problem in the data while the techniques that was appear as the reference are outnumbering the data.

The differences that can be seen from the research that I conduct is that my research topic focuses on analyzing words and phrases in the novel “Infinite Son” by Adam Silvera. I will also compile and classify the data to avoid misunderstanding for the readers. This research also displays and balances the number of each research sub-focus, so that each translation and annotation that has possibilities of using different techniques, can become additional knowledge for readers.

