# CHAPTER 2

# THEORETICAL OF THE FRAMEWORK

## 2.1 Translation

Translating is a kind of activity which inevitably involves at least two languages and two cultural traditions (Toury 1978:200).Translation typically has been used to transfer written or spoken SL texts to equivalent written or spoken TL texts. In general, the purpose of translation is to reproduce various kinds of texts—including religious, literary, scientific, and philosophical texts—in another language and thus making them available to wider readers.

Every language has their concept, Culler (1976) believes that the concepts of one language may differ radically from those of another, since each language articulates or organizes the world differently, and languages do not simply name categories; they articulate their own. The conclusion likely to be drawn from what Culler (1976) writes is that one of the troublesome problems of translation is the differences among languages. The bigger the gap between the SL and the TL, the more difficult the translator transfers the equivalence message from SL into TL.In the other hand, according to Larson (1984), the most important thing in good translation is that it should be accurate, clear and natural.

Newmark in his book (1988:24) stated that *a good translation should be natural, that it is written in ordinary language, the common grammar, idioms and words that meet that kind of situation. And the level of naturalness of naturalusage is grammatical as well as lexical (i.e., the most frequent syntactic structures, idioms and words that are likely to be appropriately found in that kind of stylistic context), and, through appropriate sentence connectives, may extend to the entire text, Naturalness is easily defined, not so easy to be concrete about. Natural usage comprise a variety of idioms or styles or registers determined primarily by the 'setting of the text, i.e. where it is typically published or found,*

*secondarily by the author, topic and readership, all of whom are usually dependent on the setting* (Newmark 1988:26). Besides that, translator also should consider the historical setting, cultural setting, intention of the author, as well as the different kinds of meaning contained in the explicit and implicit information of the text.

## 2.2 Translation Methods

Hoed (2006: 55) said that, before translating, a translator decides who is the reader of his translation and what for is the translation. That's why; translation should be based on the audience design and needs analysis. The selection of translation method also depends on the purposes of the translation. According to Oxford Advance Learner's Dictionary (2000:837), *method is a particular way of doing something.* From that definition, the writes understands that to transfer message from SL into TL the translator needs a way. The translator chooses the suitable method to transfer the message from SL into TL in translation. In this case, there are eight methods of translation (Newmark 1988:45-48). These methods are divided into two groups, four of them oriented to SL emphasize and the others of them oriented to TL emphasize. He puts it in the form of a flattened V diagram:

| SL emphasis | TL emphasis |
|---|---|
| Word-for-word translation | Adaptation |
| Literal translation | Free translation |
| Faithful translation | Idiomatic translation |
| Semantic translation | Communicative translation |

### 2.2.1 Word-for-word translation

Word-for-word translation is a transferring message from SL to TL by translating word by word and keeping the form of the sentence as in SL. This method is usually out of context. *"The SL word-order is preserved and the words*

*translated singly by their most common meanings, out of context"* (Newmark 1988:45-46). Usually in Word-for-word translation methods, words in SL are put directly under the words in TL. SL is translated out of context and cultural word is transferred as in SL. Commonly, this method is applied as pre-translation for difficult text translation. This method is also used to understand the mechanism of SL (Machali 2000:50). So, this method is implemented at the first stage of translation process. This method has special purpose but this method is not common for translating method process.

For example:

| SL | TL |
| --- | --- |
| I must insist on being an optimist | *Saya harus memaksa di menjadi seorang yang optimis* |

The sentence above is translated as word-for-word translation. The message in SL isn't equivalence because in TL that translated version hasn't any meaning. The equivalence meaning in TL could be as *Saya harus menjadi orang yang optimis.*

## 2.2.2 Adaptation

Adaptation is translation method which is nearest to SL. In this translation method, the term of adaption could be applied in the TL without ignoring the important element in SL for example: theme, character or setting. This kind of translation method is usually applied in translating poem, drama by preserving theme, character or setting (Machali 2000: 53). In this method, the culture of SL has been adapted to TL.

Newmark wrote in his book *"Adaptation 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. 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 'rescued1 period plays"* (Newmark 1988:46)

According to Newmark, the characters, setting, and social context is adjusted to the culture of TL. This method concentrates to the message and the form is adjusted to the need analysis.

## 2.2.3 Literal Translation

In this translation method, the grammatical structure in SL is adjusted with the grammatical structure in TL but the lexical meaning is done separately with the context (Machali 2000:51).

For example:

| SL | TL |
|---|---|
| It's raining cats and dogs | Hujan kucing dan Anjing |

Translation of the sentence in the table is out of context. This kind of translation produces meaningless translation in TL (Cats and dogs could fall from the sky). This translation method can be used as a pre-translation process. In literal translation, the translator translates the long sentences literally and after that improves it. Translator has changed the form of the sentence from SL to TL but still keep the meaning equivalence (Hoed 2006:57)

## 2.2.4 Free Translation

Larson (1988:46) wrote in his book that free translation reproduces the matter without the manner, or the content without the form of the original. Usually the paraphrase is much longer than the original.

Hoed (2006: 57) also said that, free translation is done in order to fulfill the client demand who only wants to know the message of the information. Machali in her book *Pedoman Bagi Penerjemah* also gave the similar opinion about free translation. According to Machali, this translation method puts ahead of the content and neglects the form. Usually this method is kind of paraphrasing which is longer or shorter than the original one.

For example:

| SL | TL |
|---|---|
| (Time, May 28, 1990): "Hollywood Rage for Remakes" | (SuaraMerdeka, 15 Juli 1990): *Hollywood Kekurangan Cerita: Lantas Rame-Rame Bikin Film Ulang* |

In that table, the target language (TL) is longer than the source language (SL). In this translation, there is much addition whether in SL or in TL. The function of this method is special and for special purposes. A translator is very carefully using this method for his/her translation method. The translator has to think when he/she uses this kind of method and what the purposes are.

For example:

| SL | TL |
|---|---|
| He puts his heart in the right place | *Dia orang baik.* |

From the sentence above, if we analyze it using word-for-word translation, it has no meaning indeed. It could be built ambiguity meaning because the message isn't transfered accurately. This kind of translation is not good enough to transfer the message from source language into target language. It's better if translating in free translation so the meaning will be equivalence with SL.

## 2.2.5   Faithful Translation

Newmark (1988:46) stated about that*"A faithful Translation attempts to reproduce the precise contextual 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".*

From the statement written above, Newmark emphasized that in faithful translation format of source language is preserved in target language originally. If the SL language is as poetry, law translation or other it should be translated as the original one. Hoed (2006:57) also said that in faithful translation, word, phrase, and idiom, have to be translated as in source language even though it is not commonly known. It is known as "Translationese" a translation which is created by translator. This translation has to be done by the translator because he/she doesn't find the equivalence term in target language. But, this translation hasn't been completely accepted among the readers because they don't get used to hear or read that translation (Nida and Taber 1974:124).

In this translation the aim and purposes of the translation is preserved, sometimes the translation result is stilted (Machali 2000: 51).

For example:

| SL | TL |
|---|---|
| Ben is too well aware that he is naughty | *Ben menyadari terlalu baik  bahwa ia nakal* |

The sentence above is the example of faithful translation. The result of the translation in TL is stilted even though the meaning is close to SL. This sentence is more natural if it is improved becomes *Ben sangat sadar bahwa Ia nakal.* In

order to make the sentence more natural, the TL is not faithful anymore. There is shift of the form (phrase *too well* becomes *sangat*)

## 2.2.6 Idiomatic Translation

Idiomatic translation is a transferring of message from source language into target language by finding the equivalence term, idiom, phrase in TL (Hoed 2006: 58). The translator should have broad of knowledge about the term, idiom, phrase both of the language. Knowing more information about cultural of that two language will make the translator easier to find the equivalence term, idiom, phrase of two languages. In this method, sometimes there is meaning distortion if there is not equivalence meaning in target language. This meaning distortion could be affected by the different culture or language system. This is the reason why the translator has had broad knowledge about the two languages. In this method, the message in source language is transfered into target language based on the cultural and language system without annoying the naturalness.

Accoding to Newmark, there is distortion of them message from SL to TL but the message still equivalence in the original. *"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 Newmark (1988:47).*

For example:

| SL | TL |
|---|---|
| 1. Scapegoat | 1. *Kambing Hitam* |
| 2. Spoil milk | 2. *Nasi sudah menjadi bubur* |

Both of the examples above are translated based on the equivalence idiom in target language. In that sentence there is different culture between source language and target language. In those sentences, the translator tries to find the

similar idiomatic expression from source into target language. In source language, they consume milk as their main food, but in target language milk is not common so the equivalence meaning with milk in target language is rice "nasi" as the main food in that country. The different of culture takes part in this translation. The different culture makes the different term from source language into target language.

### 2.2.7 Semantic Translation

According to Newmark (1988:46), 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.

Besides that, Hoed in his book stated that, in semantic translation translator concerns about the using of term, keyword or idiom in his/her translation. If he/she translates about law, the term should be in law-term, and it has to be translated to avoid ambiguity (Hoed 2006:58). In this kind of translation, the translator should have not only good comprehension about meaning but also equivalent term from source language into target language.

### 2.2.8 Communicative Translation

Communicative translation is done if the message is more overlooked but without translating it freely (Hoed 2006:58).

Based on Newmark opinion, *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* (Newmark 1988:47).

Hoed (2006) said, Communicative translation is done if the most important of the translation is the message. Communicative translation is used for brochure translation, announcement, or popular writing.

For example:

| SL | TL |
|---|---|
| Beware of dog | *Awas anjing galak.* |

From the example above, we don't see the word of "fierce" in the SL but translator provides it to explain the dog. The message from that phrase is an announcement to be aware for "fierce dog" because not all dogs are fierce.

The translator has to choose the suitable methods before translating his translation work. Translation methods could affect the result of the translation. In order to translate something method is a tool for translator to transfer the message in source language becomes equivalence in target language. The different kind of translation work is adjusted to the function of that translation. The suitable method which are chosen by the translator hopefully could transfer the equivalence message from source language into target language.

## 2.3 Embodiment of Meaning

Renkema (2004:41) stated that," *What a speaker/writer has in mind can ofcourse been based on the others information. The message is coded into words. This is then transported through a communication channel, voice, paper or screen, to the receiver. The receiver decodes the message, after which the message arrives at the final destination, the readers mind".*Information could be understood as implicit or explicit.Implicit or explicit meaning is a common thing in translation. The message which is contained in information is interpreted based on its purposes. In transferring the meaning from SL into TL, the translator has to interpret the meaning before transfer it into TL as an equivalence meaning with the original meaning. According to Larson (1984:41), there are two types of information. They are implicit and explicit.

### 2.3.1 Implicit Meaning

Larson (1984: 34) stated that *"implicit meaning is meaning that's not uttered but its part of talking or the aim that will be conveyed by the speaker".*

According to Larson's statement, the translator should understand the meaning although it's not written. Implicit meaning in a sentence could create ambiguity if the translator doesn't have good comprehension about the message. Implicit meaning in translation is understood by the translator if he/she has good knowledge about the source language. This knowledge could be about cultural, grammatical structure or language system of the source language (SL). The translator needs to make an interpretation of the message in SL before finding out the equivalence meaning in TL. In the other hand, the translator should use the suitable method to translate the meaning from SL to TL.

According to Larson (1984) there are three kinds of implicit meaning, referential meaning, organizational meaning, and situational meaning. These kinds of meaning will be explained below.

1. Referential Meaning

> Referential meaning is a kind of meaning refers to certain thing, event, attribution or relation, which a person can perceive or imagine. It is the informational context. The meaning of the word is described by thing, which is related to the context.

> Pateda (2006:125) said that referential meaning is meaning that connects directly to the word which is referred by the meaning. Referential meaning shows us about the word's meaning that refers to something like things, phenomena, event, process, reality.Palmer (1976:30) said *"reference deals with the relationship between the linguistic elements, word, sentences, etc and non linguistic world experience"*.

> In translating referential meaning in translation, the knowledge of the relationship between the linguistic elements, word, sentences and non linguistic world experience help the translator to understand the meaning of the sentence which is aimed by the author. The comprehension of referential meaning in SL makes easy the translator to find the equivalence meaning in TL.Apple, Mango, is example of referential meaning. Both of they refer to kinds of fruit.

2. Organizational or Contextual Meaning

> Organizational or Contextual Meaning is signal by deictic, repetition, groupings and by meaning others features in the grammatical structures or text.

> Pateda (2006:116) said that contextual meaning appears as a result of speech and context. Information can be understood differently due to the context of the speech. In this case, the speech is understood based on, personal context; sex, speaker position, addressee/addresser social status, age, situational context; context of the purpose; context of the time; context of language, context of the object.The message in contextual

meaning could be different according to the context of the text. Transferring the message in SL into TL, the translator has to comprehend the context of the text. Difference of context in translation affects the meaning which is aimed by the author.

3.  Situational Meaning

Situational implicit meaning is a kind of meaning caused by the relationship between the writer and the speaker or addressee that affects the communication; where the communication takes place, when it takes place, the age, sex, and the social status of the speaker and addressee and many others situational maters (Larson 1984:36). The situational meaning of the word or the sentence connects each other. The addressee has to understand in what condition he/she speaks with the addresser. Share of knowledge between the addresser and addressee has to be considered.

For example:

| SL | TL |
|---|---|
| His nose runs | *Batang hidungnya tidak keliahatan* |

From the example written above, the translator makes an interpretation what the verb "runs" means. The translator couldn't translate it as explicit meaning, but finds out the implicit one. It's impossible if our nose runs. That's why; in this case, interpretation of the implicit meaning is needed. This idiomatic sentence has contextual implicit meaning. The addressee and addresser have had share of knowledge about the context of the sentence. They have understood the meaning of message which is uttered.

## 2.3.2 Explicit Meaning

Larson (1983: 41) stated that *"Explicit information, then, is the information which is overtly stated by lexical items and grammatical form. It is part of the surface structure form."*

From the statement above, message in SL is stated clearly according to lexical and grammatical structure. Translator doesn't need to interpret the meaning before transferring it to TL because it is part of the surface structure form". The message in explicit meaning has been clearly understood both of the author and the translator.

For example:

| SL | TL |
|---|---|
| a: Where is Mr.Agus?<br><br>b: At home | *a: Pak Agus dimana?*<br><br>*b: Dirumah* |

From the example above, the message is understood. Translator doesn't need to interpret the message because the meaning has been conveyed or shown in the surface of the sentence. The answer of "at home" has been clear that Mr. Agus is at home. Both of the addressee and addresser have known the message of the sentence without interpretation.