CHAPTER 2

THEORETICAL FRAMEWORK

This chapter discusses the theoretical framework and previous studies. The theories I will use in this research are the definition of translation, and Newmark's translation techniques.

2.1 Translation

Translation is the process of taking information from one language (the source language, or SL) and putting it into another language (the target language, or TL). There are many definitions of translation. The first is according to Catford (1965:20) translation is the replacement of textual material in one language (SL) by equivalent textual material in another language (TL). They contend that textual material emphasizes the reality that, in most cases, only a portion of a source language (SL) is translated, that is, the equivalent in the target language TL is substituted. There may be straightforward replacement at one or more language levels, with non-equivalent target language (TL) information. Catford explains that the term equivalence is important. The main problem in translation is finding the right equivalent. The main task of translation theory is to define what makes translations equivalent.

Translation explained by the next expert is Newmark (1988:5) saying that translation is rendering the meaning of a text into another language in the way that the author intended the text. According to Newmark's definition, when translating a text, we have to consider what the writer was trying to say in the source language (SL) and use the most equivalent phrases to communicate the same meaning in the target language (TL). As defined by Newmark, a translation activity is a rendering that is connected to the author's goal. He believes that translations should take linguistic, cultural, and social factors into consideration while trying to communicate the original text's meaning and intent to the intended viewers. (Putra, 2023:7)

Another view of translation is presented by Nida and Taber as cited in (Al-Sulaiman and Khosaba, 2018:762) stating 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. They focus on both the content and form of the message to reproduce the same effect on the source text, and it really pays off.

Based on the definition of translation from the experts described above, I summarize that translation is the process of changing text from source language (SL) to target languge (TL) while keeping the original meaning, structure, and details. Translation requires understanding both languages, the culture, and the original text's message. It is not just about translating words, but also about transferring the meaning, style, and purpose of communication into target language (TL).

2.2 Newmark's Translation Techniques

Translation strategies according to Newmark are used to analyze translation techniques found in the text. Newmark (1988:45), identifies eight translation methods, they are word for word, literal, faithful, semantic, communicative, idiomatic, free, and adaptation technique. Then, Newmark has grouped them in two big categories. The first category is focused on Source Language (SL) they are word for word translation, literal translation, faithful translation, and semantic translation. The second category is that focusing on Target Language (TL) those are adaptation translation, free translation, idiomatic translation, and communicative translation.

2.2.1. Word for Word Translation

According to Newmark in Puspita (2020:58), word for word translation is often used as an example of interlinear translation, where the TL words appear directly below the SL words. Here, the words from the source language (SL) are

translated directly into the target language (TL) without changing the grammatical structure. It is used in successive sentences, clauses, etc. Word for word translation is a type of translation in which each word in the source language is translated into its equivalent in the target language in order to convey the meaning of the source language to the target language.

Example 1 (Puspita, 2020:58):

SL: I always like news

TL: *Aku selalu suka berita*

Example 1 above is classified as word for word translation method, because the sentence is translated in its entirety, without any modifications. The source language **"I always like news"** was translated into ***"Aku selalu suka berita"***. The subject "I" was translated to the word *"aku"*, the adverb "always" was translated to *"selalu"*, the verb "like" was translated to *"suka"* and the noun "news" was translated to *"berita"*.

Example 2 (Puspita, 2020:59):

SL: Far from it

TL: *Jauh dari itu*

Example 2 above is classified as word for word translation method, because there is no translation change from the source language (SL) and the target language (TL). **"Far from it"** was translated as ***"Jauh dari itu"***. Even though subject and verb were not included in the sentence, it was still translated as one word. Because "far" was translated as *"jauh"*, the word "from" was translated as *"dari",* and "it" was translated as *"itu"*.

2.2.2. Literal Translation

Newmark (1988:46) states that 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. This implies that when the translator translates, the words are translated literally from source language (SL) into target language (TL).

Example 1 (Puspita 2020:62):

SL: It is the **greatest amusement** in the world

TL: *Itu **kegembiraan** yang **paling besar** di dunia*

Example 1 above is classified as literal translation method, as evidenced by the phrase **"greatest amusement,"** which has been translated into ***"kegembiraan yang paling besar."*** In instances where an adjective precedes a noun in the source language, the opposite occurs in the target language. Furthermore, the words were translated to their most proximate meaning, such as the translation of "amusement" to *"kegembiraan."*

Example 2 (Puspita, 2020:62):

SL: Mr. Weston certainly ***would never*** marry again

TL: *Mr. Weston jelas **tidak akan** menikah lagi*

Example 2 above is classified as literal translation method, because the phrase **"would never"** was translated into ***"tidak akan"*** where "would" is a past form of "will" that is translated into only *"akan"* in Indonesian language. It was demonstrated that the word had been translated to its most proximate meaning. Despite the fact that the Indonesian language does not have a well-defined structure for past tenses, the translation is still comprehensible.

2.2.3. Faithful Translation

Newmark (1988:46) states that faithful translation attempts to reproduce the precise contextual meaning of the originalwithin 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-realisation of the SL writer.

Example 1 (Puspita, 2020:65):

SL: Here is my sketch of the fourth, who was a **baby**.

TL: *Ini sketsa anak keempat yang masih **bayi.***

Example 1 above is clasified as faithful traslation method, because the words **"sketch"** and **"baby"** were translated into their closest equivalents in the target language, *"sketsa"* and *"bayi,"* respectively. These translations were made in accordance with the principle of faithful translation, ensuring that the translated words retain their original meanings within the context of the source text. The target language should be translated faithfully from the source language, but not much changes in culture. The modifications in pronunciation and letter structure were consistent with the target language, Indonesian.

Example 2 (Puspita, 2020:66):

SL: I took him as he was sleeping on the **sofa**, and it is as strong a likeness of his cockade as you would wish to see.

TL: *Aku menggambarnya sewaktu dia tidur di **sofa**, dan di sini tampak sekali ada kemiripan pada hiasan-hiasan bajunya seperti yang dapat kalian lihat.*

Example 2 above is classified as faithful translation method, bacause the word **"sofa"** was translated into *"sofa,"* indicating the faithful application of the translation method in the sentence. By maintaining the original word structure and meaning, the translation was deemed accurate.

2.2.4. Semantic Translation

Newmark (1988:46) states that 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. Newmark also concluded that the difference between faithful and semantic translation is that the first is strict and dogmatic, while the second is

more flexible. It allows for the translator's creative exception to 100% fidelity and for their intuitive empathy with the original.

Example 1 (Puspita, 2020:68)

SL: That is too young to **settle**

TL: *Masih terlalu muda untuk **berumah tangga***

Example 1 above is classified as semantic translation method, because the wor **"settle"** was translated into *"**berumah tangga**,"* meaning as household, using a semantic translation method. This method closely translates from the source language to the target language. One of the translator's efforts was to translate **"settle"** into *"**berumah tangga**"* to maintain the aesthetic value of the text.

Example 2 (Puspita, 2020:70)

SL: And really quite her own **little elegant** figure

TL: *Badannya **ramping** sekali*

Example 2 above is classified as semantic translation method, because the phrase **"little elegant"** in example 2 was translated to **"ramping"** in the target text. The translator employed a semantic translation method to ensure that the word retained its aesthetic appeal while also maintaining its contextual meaning.

2.2.5. Adaptation Translation

Newmark (1988:46) states that adaptation translation is the freest form of translation. It is used mainly for plays comediesl and poetry the themes, characters, plots are usually preserved, the SL culture converted to the TL culture and the text rewritten. Newmark concluded in his translation of this adaptation that the practice of translating a play or poem literally and then rewriting it by an established dramatist or poet has resulted in numerous poor adaptations. However, other adaptations have been able to rescue period plays.

Example 1 (Puspita, 2020:72):

SL: **You know** we have settled all that already

TL: *Ayah tahu, **kan**, rumah mereka sudah ada kandang kudanya*

Example 1 above is classified as adaptation translation method, because in sentences example 1 the translation method employed involved the conversion of SL culture to TL culture. In the source language, there is a prevalent use of expressions such as **"you know"** when speaking and talking. However, in Indonesian language, the equivalent is ***"kan,"*** which is used to indicate emphasis on a word or meaning.

Example 2 (Puspita, 2020:73)

SL: **Well**, you want to hear about the wedding; and I shall be happy to tell you, for we all behaved charmingly

TL: ***Nah**, kalau kau ingi tahu tentang acara perkawinan itu, dengan senang hati*

aku akan mengatakan kepadamu bahwa kami bersikap dengan baik sekali.

Example 2 above is classified as adaptation translation metod, because the word **"well"** from the source language was translated to *"nah"* in the target language. *Nah* does not really mean anything, but it is used by Indonesian speakers to add something when they have more to say. It has the same meaning as "well" in the source language.

2.2.6. Free Translation

Newmark (1988:46) states that free translation is reproduced the matter without the manner, or the content without the form of the original. It is not uncommon for free translations to be unlinked from proportional sentence searches. However, it is not uncommon for similarities to occur at the sentence level. The translator must be able to convey messages in the source language at the paragraph level or discourse as a whole and then exchange and express them in the target language.

Example 1 (Puspita, 2020:74):

SL: They have **more gentleness**

TL: *Lebih halus*

Example 1 above is classified as free translation method, because the clause **"they have more gentleness"** was translated into Indonesian language as *"lebih halus."* The translator selected the primary concept, "gentleness," and translated it into Indonesian language as *"halus."* This translation was shorter than the source text, which included a subject and a verb.

Example 2 (Puspita, 2020:74):

SL: I cannot agree with you, papa; **you know I cannot**

TL: *Aku tidak setuju denganmu, Ayah*

Example 2 above is classified as free translation method, because there was a clause from source language that had been erased to the target language by the translator. The clause "**you know I cannot**" existed in the source text, but got deleted in the target text.

2.2.7. Idiomatic Translation

Newmark (1988:47) states that idiomatic translation reproduced 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 1 (Puspita, 2020:77):

SL: **By the way**, that is almost enough to put one out of conceit with a niece.

TL: *Dan **ngomong-ngomong**, itu cukup membuat seseorang tidak suka pada Kemenakan*

Example 1 above is classified as idiomatic translation method, because the translation of the idiom from English to Indonesian language reveals that it can be

seen. The idiomatic expression **"by the way"** has been translated into the Indonesian idiomatic expression ***"ngomong-ngomong"*** by the translator.

Example 2 (Puspita, 2020:77):

SL: Till they do **fall in love** with well-informed minds instead of handsome faces.

TL: *Sampai mereka benar-benar **jatuh cinta** pada orang yang luas wawasannya dan bukan hanya pada wajah cantik.*

Example 2 above is classified as idiomatic translation method, because Idiomatic translation is a translation method that deals with idiomatic expressions from languages, the source language and target language. This method is intended to reproduce the message from the pattern language to the receptor language. The idiom **"fall in love"** was identified using the idiomatic translation method. The idiom ***"jatuh cinta,"*** which means "fall in love" in Indonesian language, was translated into English, and both idioms have the same meanings.

2.2.8. Communicative translation

Newmark (1988:47) states that communicative translation attempts to render the exact contextual meaning of the original in such a wav that both content and language are readily acceptable and comprehensible to the readership. Translation is about getting the message across to the reader. This is done by translating from source language to target language. Words, phrases and sentences are translated to their usual meaning.

Example 1 (Puspita, 2020:80):

SL: And you **would not have had** Miss Taylor live with us for ever, and bear all my odd humours

TL: *Dan tentunya Ayah **tidak boleh mengharapkan** Miss Taylor tinggal bersama kita selamanya untuk menghadapi sifat-sifatku yang aneh*

Example 1 above is classified as communicative translation method, because the phrase **"would not have had"** was translated into *"tidak boleh mengharapkan."* The translator contextualized the translation to ensure that the information and message from the source language could be accepted in the target language.

Example 2 (Puspita 2020:80):

SL: What a horrible idea!

TL: *Itu tidak benar*

Example 2 above is classified as communicative translation method, because it is essential that the content and language in the source language are translated into the target language in a way that is readily understandable by the readers. The translator translated the sentence on example 2 in a communicative manner, from **"what a horrible idea"** to *"itu tidak benar."*

2.3 Previous Related Studies

This research builds on the work of others in the field. There are similarities and differences between this study and previous research. The following examples show how other studies have used the same theory and approach with different literature objects. The first previous study is written by Nugraha, et.al (2017), titled "English Indonesian Translation Methods In The Short Story *"A Blunder"* By Anton Chekhov. The study containts analysis of translation method in the short story *"A Blunder"* by Anton Cekhov which was translated into Indonesian by research participants, is the subject of this study's investigation of the translation process. The researcher employed translation theory, which is based on Newmark Theory, in translation analysis procedures. The researcher applied Baker Theory to determine the translation's equivalency. The short story "A Blunder" by Anton Chekhov has been chosen by the researcher for examination. Finding the translators' translation techniques and evaluating the translations' equivalency are the goals.

The results of this study indicate that there are six methods used by the translators, including the word for word, literal, faithful, adaptation, free, and communicative methods. The data set comprises 94 items translated using the communicative method, 87 items translated using the literal method, 53 items translated using the word-for-word method, 46 items translated using the adaptation method, 33 items translated using the faithful method, and 15 items translated using the free method. To achieve translation equivalency in this instance, the participants employed many methodologies during the short story translation process.

The second research is written by Sianturi et al., (2021) Titled "Kinds Of Translation Method Used By The Students' In Translating Descriptive Text" the purpose of this study is to examine the various translation techniques employed by eighth graders at SMP Yayasan Perguruan Karya Bhakti and Perguruan Karya Bhakti Foundation Junior High School. The qualitative descriptive approach was employed in this study. Students in the eighth grade at SMP Karya Bhakti Foundation Junior High School serve as the study's samples. During data collection In collecting data, the researchers two instruments, namely analyzing descriptive text and interviewing interviews about the difficulties experienced by the students when when translating a text.

The results of the study, based on Newmark's (1988) theory, students employ four out of the eight types of translation methods when translating descriptive texts: literal translation, faithful translation, word-for-word translation, and free translation. The other translation methods, adaptation translation, semantic translation, idiomatic translation, and communicative translation are not employed by students. Out of the four techniques employed, students primarily employed literal and faithful translation. Based on their understanding and proficiency in translating English texts into Bahasa Indonesia, the students employed literal translation, faithful translation, word for word translation, and free translation. Students find it challenging to translate texts since they still struggle with terminology and are not proficient in translation exercises.

The third linked study is finished by Sundari and Febriyanti (2016) titled "Translation Techniques And Translation Competence In Translating Informative

Text For Indonesian Efl Learners" The purpose of this study is to examine and characterize the translation strategies and translation proficiency of Indonesian EFL students. The descriptive research approach was used to conduct the study. 35 students majoring in English education are the respondents, and the translation test is the tool.

Descriptive analysis results indicate that most translations are done literally, word for word. In addition, the other strategies which are ranked by greatest percentage include the free translation approach, word class substitution, explication-implication, omission, addition, and compensation, as well as paraphrase. Additionally, the respondents' translation proficiency ranged from 48.57% to 70 on the interval. The respondents' translation proficiency is classified as fair, with an average score of 72, 34. Consequently, the source text's translation competency is rather well organized and demonstrates a sufficient understanding of the material; nonetheless, errors in diction, syntax, punctuation, and word choice continue to negatively impact the quality of the translated target text.

From all the previous research mentioned above, I conclude that the similarity between my research and the first, second, and third researchers is that we use Newmark's theory (1988). However, differences between my study and previous ones, my reseach only focuses on analyzing translation technique in "Toy Story" movie script. Meanwhile three journals above completed their research by seeking school or campus data. My research and the three journals above have different data.