

CHAPTER II

REVIEW OF LITERATURE

In this chapter the researcher explains the theories employed in this thesis. It includes procedures theory proposed by Hatim and Munday (2004:149-151), covering Direct (literal translation) and oblique translation. To support the analysis, it also applies theories of translation strategies. In addition, this chapter contains review of related research. Essentially, the theories defined in this chapter are functioning as tools for the researcher to analyze the researcher's object.

B.1. Theoretical Framework

B.1.1. Definition of Translation

There are so many definition about translation. Translation is process of transferring or translating text from source language into target language with an equivalent or similar meaning. Catford (1965: 1) says that translation is an operation performed on languages: a process of substituting a text in one language for a text on another, translation must make use of a theory of language, general linguistic theory.

In addition, Larson (1984: 3) states:

“Translation is studying the lexicon, grammatical structure, communication situation, and cultural context of the source language text.” (Larson, 1984: 3)

It means that translation is not only transferring the message or meaning but also analyzing the grammar and cultural context from the source language. Therefore, it can be concluded that translation is a transferring process of meaning from one language into another language. A translation process not only focuses on lexicon and grammar but also concerns about the culture of the source language.

B.1.2. Methods of Translation

Newmark (1988) mentions the difference between translation methods and translation procedures. He confirms that translation methods relate to whole texts, while translation procedures are used for sentences and the smaller units of language. He goes on to refer to the following methods of translation:

B.1.2.1. Word for word Translation

The translator only needs to find the terms that are translated in target language, the equivalent of words of source language, without changing the word structure. This method of translation can be used if the source language and target language have the same structure. For examples :

- I will go to Paris tomorrow (*Saya akan pergi ke Paris besok*)
- I like reading (*Saya suka membaca*)

B.1.2.2. Literal Translation

This translation stands between word for word translation and

free translation. This method of translation is usually applied if the sentence structure of source language is different from the sentence structure of the target language. For example :

His heart is in the right place.

(Hatinya berada ditempat yang benar)

B.1.2.3. Faithful translation

Faithful translation is applied by generating contextual meaning but limited by grammatical structure of SL. By using this method, translator transfers the cultural words and maintains a level of grammatical and lexical irregularities in the translation process. This translation method is very faithful to the intent and purpose of TL. This causes the translation fidelity becomes stiff and unnatural. This method is usually used in the translation of legal texts.

B.1.2.4. Semantic Translation

Semantic translation focuses on the most suitable word for the receptor language that pays attention to the source language culture. For example : Differences in using word 'dad' and 'sir'. Although the word are used to call the same person, the meaning is still different; '*papa*' and '*Pak*'.

B.1.2.5. Adaptation

This translation method produces the most free and equivalence which far from the source language. This method prefers the content at

the expense of the SL where is usually used in the translation of drama or poetry. Themes, characters, and the flow is maintained in this type. However, the cultural words in SL are translated to the cultural words in the TL.

B.1.2.6. Free Translation

Translating with this method, the translator need to understand the main idea of the source language paragraph of discourse and then describes it into the target language. Idiomatic expressions and proverbs are often translated freely. For examples:

- To play truant. (*membolos*)
- To kick something around. (*membahas*)
- Killing two birds with one stone. (*menyelam sambil minum air*)

B.1.2.7. Idiomatic translation

Idiomatic translation aims to reproduce the message contained in colloquial and idioms of SL that are not contained in the culture of TL. Although using a different word or phrase, message remains the same.

B.1.2.8. Communicative Translation

This translation method aims to deliver contextual meaning in SL to be acceptable and understandable to the target reader of TL. This method prioritizes the reader and the purpose of translation. For the example:

- I would admit that I am wrong.

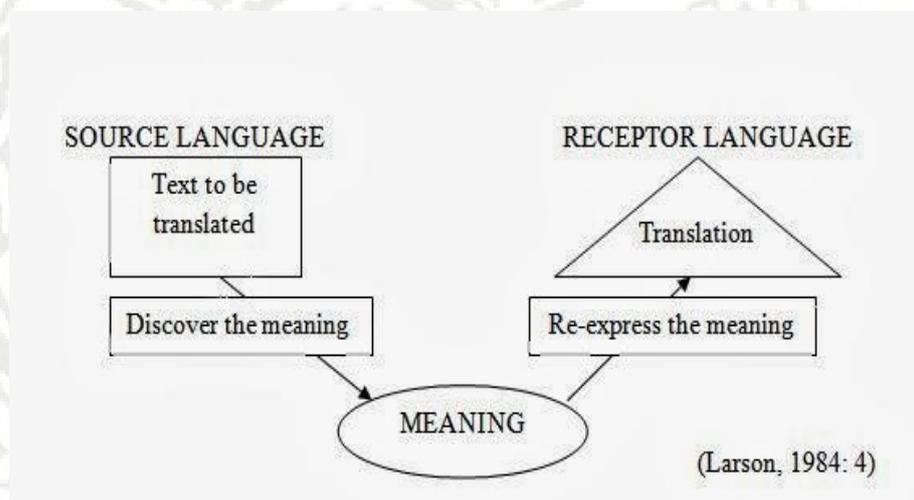
(*would* in the sentence express a willing to do something)

- I will admit that I am wrong.

(*will* in the sentence express something to do)

B.1.3. Process of Translation

The process of translation here is a model that is intended to explain the thought process (internal) humans do when doing translation. According to Larson (1984:17) translation is concerned with a study of the lexicon, grammatical structure, communication situation, and cultural context of the SL text, which is analyzed in order to determine its meaning. Larson simply presents the diagram of the translation process as follows:



Picture 1. Process of Translation by Larson

The various versions of translation process are offered by many translation scholars, but the researcher considers the translation process proposed by Nida (1989) as the most effective process in translation. It is because he describes the translation process into three steps which are

analyzing, transferring and restructuring. The description of these three steps is given in the following explanation.

B.1.3.1. Analysis

In translating a text, the translator is expected to be able to identify the content of the text that will be translated. Reading the text and understanding the context are being the first work the translator needs to do before heading to the translation process. In this process, the translator should know and catch the message the writer tries to deliver to the target audiences. Thus, those intentions succeed to be transferred as it is.

B.1.3.2. Message Transfer

In this process, a translator may apply a certain technique and also create special changes through the text being transferred. The techniques and changes applied must have particular considerations and it is acceptable as long as the meanings or the messages of the source text are equivalent.

B.1.3.3. Restructuring

In this process, translators tries to find equivalent words, phrase, and sentence structure appropriate to the target language so that the content, meaning, and the message from source language can be delivered fully in TL. In this process, it is allowed for translator to paraphrase or restructure the text or sentence as long as this does not

change the meaning.

B.1.4. Meaning In Translation

The matter of meaning is an essential things in translation. Soemarno (1999) states that a good translator has to be able to analyze a discourse or text to get the suitable meaning in the level of word, phrase, sentence and even the meaning of the whole discourse. Meaning in translation is lexical meaning, grammatical meaning, contextual meaning, and textual meaning.

B.1.4.1. Lexical meaning

Lexical meaning in source language is correlated to the search of the equivalence in target language. According to Soemarno (1999:4) lexical meaning is categorized into three groups:

1. The words of source language which can easily be translated with the equivalence in target language.
2. The word groups of source language which contain lexical meaning and have equivalence in target languagae, but the meaning have changed.
3. The word groups with difficult equivalence to be found in target language, or same words.

B.1.4.2. Grammatical meaning

Grammatical meaning is relation of language elements, such as relation of another word in phrases or clauses (Kridalaksana, 2001) For

example : *shooting (process of making movie) or The shooting of the hunter was terrible*, depending on the position of the word in sentences.

B.1.4.3. Contextual meaning

Every word of a language has its meaning as it is used in situation or context, with other words in the sentences. For example : the word *take* in *I take the medicine*, which can be translated with two alternatives : 1) *Saya makan obat (I eat medicine)*, or 2) *Saya minum obat (I drink medicine)*. From the equivalence the translation *I drink medicine* is more acceptable because in Indonesian society medicine is usually consumed with water or drink.

B.1.4.4. Textual meaning

Textual meaning is meaning that is correlated to text or discourse (Soemono, 1999:6), For examples, in biology field, the word morphology means a branch of biology connected with the form and structure of plant or animal. In linguistics text, the word is mean a study of morphemes of a language and how the morphemes are combined to form meaning.

B.1.5. Translation Strategies

The strategies that can be used by a translator, to cope with the problematic issues while doing a translation task. According to (Baker : 1992) has lists eight strategies:

1. Translation by a more general word

Example : "I constantly worried about street traffic"

"Aku selalu khawatir akan lalu lintas di jalan"

The word 'Constantly' translated by the word 'selalu'

2. Translation by a more neutral/ less expressive word

Example : "She is still looking Deathly pale and shaking"

"Ia masih kelihatan sangat pucat dan tubuhnya gemetar"

The word 'Deathly' translated by the word 'sangat'

3. Translation by cultural substitution

This strategy involves replacing a culture-specific item or expression with a target language item considering its impact on the target reader.

Example : "Andy looked pleased as the Rocky Road finally engulfed the tip of his nose."

"Andy kelihatan senang. Hidungnya sudah hampir tertutup es krim."

The word 'Rocky Road' translated by the word 'eskrim'

4. Translation using a loan word or loan word plus explanation

This strategy is usually used in dealing with culture-specific items, modern concepts. Using the loan word with an explanation is very useful when a word is repeated several times in the text.

Example: "She is completely narcissistic"

"Pendeknya, kakaku itu benar-benar narcissistik"

the word 'narcissistic' is loan word

5. Translation by paraphrase using a related word

This strategy tends to be used when the concept of translation is aimed to describe text with different words but with the same interpretation.

Hence, the translated text will be more natural for the reader.

example: "He really loves it"

"la girang bukan main"

The word 'Really' translated by the word 'bukan main'

6. Translation by paraphrase using unrelated words

example: "Andy looked pleased as the Rocky Road finally engulfed the tip of his nose"

"Andy kelihatan senang. Hidungnya sudah hampir tertutup es krim"

The word 'Finally' translated by the word 'hampir'.

7. Translation by omission

Not a bad thing if it does not translate the word that is not really necessary and does not disturb the overall meaning of the translated article.

example: "That's not exactly used for Luigi's"

"Tak cocok dipakai ke Luigi's"

The word "exactly" is not translated

8. Translation by illustration

This strategy can be useful when the target equivalent item does not cover some aspects of the source item and the equivalent item refers to a physical entity which can be illustrated, particularly in order to avoid over-explanation and to be concise and to the point.

B.1.6. Translation Procedures

This study is according to Vinay and Darbelnet (1958: 61-64) model of translation. They represent two broad categories, namely direct or literal, and oblique translation methods. These two categories include seven procedures: borrowing, calque, literal translation, transposition, modulation, equivalence, and adaptation. In the listing which follows, the first three procedures are direct and the others are oblique translation (Hatim and Munday 2004: 149-151).

1. Borrowing

Borrowing is usually used in terms of new technical or unknown concepts, to overcome a gap. Borrowing is the simplest of all translation method. We can say that this task refers to a case where a word or an expression is taken from the SL and used in the TL, but in a 'naturalized' form, that is, it is made to conform to the rules of grammar or pronunciation of the TL.

There are some possibilities that may occur in this procedure; first, borrowing with no change in form and meaning (pure loanwords), the

second, borrowing with changes in form but without changes the meaning (mix loanwords) and the third, borrowing when part of the term is native and other part is borrowed, but the meaning is fully borrowed (loan blends).

Examples:

a. Borrowing with no change in form and meaning (pure loan words)

voucher → voucher

bonanza → bonanza

bank → bank

b. Borrowing with change in form but without change the meaning (mix loanwords)

dividend → dividen

accrual → akrual

credit → kredit

debit → debet

c. Loan blend

nominal account → perkiraan nominal

bussines transaction → transaksi usaha

temporary investment → investasi sementara

2. Calque

A calque is a special kind of borrowing in which a language borrows an expression form of another, but then translates literally each of its

elements. The result can be a calque of expression, which preserves the syntactic structure of the source language while introducing a new mode of expression to the target language. It consists of phrases in direct (literal) translations of fixed expression in target language, for example French *Compliment de la saison*, which come from English Christmas greeting compliments of the season. The result can also be a structural calque, which introduces a whole new construction into the target language, for example science-fiction, used as such in French. Calque is loan translation (linear substitution) of morphologically analyzable source language syntagms which after a time, are often accepted, or at least tolerated by the target language community.

Examples:

service user → service user

transceiver cable → kabel transceiver

3. Literal Translation

Literal, or word for word, translation is the direct transfer of a SL text into a grammatically and idiomatically. The translation has not needed to make any changes other than the obvious one, like those concerning grammatical concord or inflectional endings, for example English 'where are you?' is translated into French 'Où êtes vous?'. This procedure is most commonly found in translations between closely related language, for example French-Italian, and especially those having a similar culture.

Example :

Leafy trees → pepohonan lebat

Long grass → rerumputan tinggi

All the gees → semua angsa

Deferral → penangguhan

4. Transposition

Transposition is the procedure which involves replacing one word class with another without changing the meaning of the message. It can also be used within a language, as when rewording the phrase, for example 'He announced that he would return' to 'He announced his return' (the subordinate verb becomes a noun). It is also a change in the grammar from source language to target language (singular to plural; position of the adjective, changing the word class or part of speech).

Example :

A pair of glasses → *sepasang kacamata*

Long grass → *rerumputan yang tinggi*

sales journal → *buku harian penjualan*

equity → *hak pemilikan hak*

5. Modulation

Modulation is the varying of the language, obtained by a change in the point of view. This change can be justified, although literal even transposed. There are two types of modulation, namely free or optional is

generally adopted because of nonlinguistic reason. It is mostly used to stress the meaning, to affect coherence or to find out natural form in the TL.

Example :

By the will of the God → di luar kemampuan manusia.

The stars went out → pagi menjelang

'it isn't expensive → ini murah

Fixed or obligatory modulation occurs when a word, phrase or structure cannot be found in the TL. When an active sentence is translated into a passive one.

Example :

I grew up in Jakarta → Saya dibesarkan di Jakarta.

I will submit the report tomorrow morning → laporan itu akan saya sampaikan besok pagi.

6. Equivalence

Equivalent is often desirable for the translator to use an entirely different structure with different meaning from that of the source language text so long as it is considered appropriate in the communicative situational equivalent to that of the source language text.

Vinay and Darbelnet use this term to refer to cases where languages described the same situation by different stylistic or structural means. The classical example of equivalence is given by reaction of an amateur who accidentally hits his finger with hammer: if he were French his cry of pain would be transcribed as, "aie!" but he were English this would be interpreted as, "ouch!". Another striking case of equivalences are the much onomatopoeia of animal sounds.

Example :

Cocorico → cock-a-doodle-do

Miaou → miaow

7. Adaptation

Adaptation is the extreme limit of translation which is used in cases the translator has to create a new situation that can be considered equivalent.

Example:

Cricket (UK) → baseball (US)

This involves changing the culture reference when a situation in source culture does not exist in target culture. The concept of loss and gain is proposed by Nida and he said (1975: 102), a translator should have good knowledge of the languages of the cultures of both languages. The

linguistic knowledge that should be mastered includes morphology, lexis, syntax, and semantics, while cultural knowledge should be sufficiently possessed as the background of the user of these languages. As a matter of fact, it is very difficult to find lexical equivalents between TL culture and SL culture since they are different from one another. The lexical meaning of the two languages will not exactly be the same. There tends to be loss, gain and skewing of information.

Example :

Peekaboo → Cilukba

Hide and seek → petak umpet

B.2. Review of Related Research

The research dealing with magical things has been done by other researchers in different point of view. First, a research done by Wang Miao entitled "*A Study on Semantic and Communicative Translation of Magical Things in Harry Potter*" in 2014. Wang focus on Semantic translation and communicative translation in Harry Potter life's. Semantic translation is focused on the most suitable word for target language that pays attention to the source language culture. Communicative translation focused on the specific language and culture and focuses on the TL readers. The method collecting the data is take magical things of Harry Potter. The subject of the research consist of Harry Potter life's. The

researcher analyzed translation of magical thing without eliminating a cultural element. Keep the original's mysterious aura in the translation contents and to make the TL readers understand and feel like being personally on the scene regardless of the culture differences. For example : "Dementor", originally meaning "devil" (魔鬼), is an evil creature absorbing humans' souls in Harry Potter with its Chinese name being "摄魂怪" . The word "怪" (monster) inform to Chinese readers' about knowledge and customs of evil things.

Besides, Zhou Wangyue in 2013 has done a research entitled "*Spell Translation in Harry Potter From the Perspective of Skopostheorie: A Comparative Analysis on the Versions From Mainland China and Taiwan*". Skopostheorie, put forward by Hans J. Vermeer, is the core of the functionalist translation theory developed in Germany in the 1970s. This is a new perspective of viewing translation, which is no longer limited by conventional source text views. The researcher analyzed translations of the magical spells in the Harry Potter series. The comparison of two versions within the Skopostheorie. The technique of collecting data, the researcher provided 15 items of magical spells in Harry Potter. As the result, spell translation in Mainland China is suitable for all age groups. The version of Mainland China has more writing in the vernacular.

Whereas, spell translation in Taiwan is children-oriented. Cultural differences in the two areas can partly explain the difference in translations.

Zulfadli A. Aziz also did a research entitled *“Theoretical and Practical Reviews of the Indonesian Translated “Harry Potter and the Sorcerer’s Stone”* in 2015. The researcher investigated the translation practices used by the translator. The researcher used four strategies: foreignization and domestication, cultural equivalences, zero-translation or omission, and pragmatic as a theory of analyzing the data. The researcher compared novel version English and Indonesian. As the result, the translator tending to use original words from the source text “untranslated” in the target language translation. Therefore, the translation is not natural and can not accepted by the readers.