

## CHAPTER II

### THEORETICAL REVIEW

#### 2.1 Definition of Translation

Translation is a transferring message/meaning, either it is verbal or non verbal or non verbal of all human activity. The transferring meaning here is from ST into TT. Bell (1993:5) defines translation as “the expression in another language (or target language) of what has been expressed in another (source language) preserving the semantic and stylistic equivalences.” In another way, Bell makes his own view saying that translation is “the replacement of presentation of a text in one language by a representation of an equivalent text in second language”. The translation is then about the reproduction of equivalent text in another language. Equivalency here covers the sameness in meaning and style.

Another, according to Nida and Taber (1969: 34) “translating is reproducing message in the source language with natural equivalent in target language through two main steps that is meaning and style”. Kenny (2005: 77) explains that the equivalence as “the relationship between a source text (ST) and a target text (TT) that allows the TT to be considered as a translation of ST in the first place”. This explanation is able that the purpose of translation is to transfer meaning of the first language as the production or source text (ST) to another language or the target text (TT).

So, the ST becomes the main factor which, its meaning should represent perfectly into the TT. It is, however, different from Nord (1997: 74) who said that

“if the purpose of a translation is to achieve a particular function for the target addressee, anything that obstructs to achievement of this purpose of translation error”. In short, a translator is not closely related to only the ST, he/she also has to consider the other factors which also determine the TT forms.

To achieve the objective, a person should have a translation competence comprising “the syntactic, the semantic, and the pragmatic understanding and analytical processing of the SL text” (Nadar, 2007:279). The word, sentence and meaning or message of the ST should be easy to understand and to catch by the target readers.

So that, the translation competence is “the ability to carry out the transfer process from the comprehension of the ST to the re-expression of the TT, taking into accounts the purpose of the translation and the characteristics of the TT’s readers” (Beeby in Widiastuti and Setiajid, 2009:171). Only by having this expertise, he/she will produce an optimally equivalent Target Language (TL), a translated text which has a closest meaning to the original version. After this the target language text will be mention as TL.

## **2.2 Language Tools**

Along with the advance of computer technology, the expertise of translation is tried to be implanted in Language Tools. After this the Language Tools text will be mention as LT. The human brain skill is formulated into an LT mechanism working by processing the input of text based on the information

about the languages stored in the artificial memory and resulting in the content in another language.

Internet has integrated LT into the services they provide. One of the sites provides a Web-based LT is Google, enabling the users to translate text or entire Web pages, at any time, and for free. The service offers 57 language pair translations. It can translate words and sentences from ST for free into the TT and the information is very advantages for the user.

The LT can cover many languages and has an ability to work easy. Nadar (2007:279) explains such a mechanism as “a process of computer-programmed substitution of the source language (SL) sign combinations by target language (TL) sign combinations.” From the explanation given by Nadar above, LT only substitutes the sign combination or the combination of words in SL into those of TL. Surely, the expertise of considering the translation purpose and the characteristics of readers is beyond the machine capability. Or in Nadar’s view, the pragmatic understanding and the analytical processing is not a part of the work it can handle. Here, the purpose is the key factor, determining the success of translation work.

Any translated result which does not go with the intended purpose will be considered a failure. As Nord (1997:74) clearly states “If the purpose of a translation is to achieve a particular function for the target addressee, anything that obstructs the achievement of this purpose is a translation error.” In another part, Nord even emphasizes that the deviation of grammatical rule in a translated text may be an adequate solution, if the purpose is to reproduce a factually

correct text—showing that there is something wrong in the ST. This translation facet is still beyond the tools.

An LT provided by the net or cross-language information retrieval is usually dictionary based translation. The technique is adopted because “bilingual dictionaries are widely available and dictionary approaches are easy to implement. This approach shows high efficiency in word translation” (Lu, et.al, 2007: 31). This condition makes us aware that LT use will be just effective in a certain text and for a certain purpose. In another word, the TT result produced by LT still has many errors.

### **2.3 Translation Process**

In the process of translation, translation plays a major role in conveying meaning from one language (ST) to another language (TT). A translator should understand the content material of ST. The meaning of translation process is a series activity that is done by translator when she/he wants to transfer a text or meaning from ST into TT. According to Nida and Taber (1969: 33) “the process of translation is a sequence that is done by translator when he/she receives the messages of the ST and translated into TT”.

Suryawinata in Nababan (1999: 25) describes the three steps in the process of translation as follows:

#### **1. Source language analysis**

A translator has to read the source language text first. She/he should comprehend the content of text it requires understanding on linguistics and

extra linguistic elements of a text. A linguistics element refers to the language element, while extra linguistics refers to the element outside the linguistic element.

## 2. Transferring message

The next steps after reading the material or text is transferring the content meaning and message of ST into TT. In this step, the translator is demanded to find closest equivalence of the source language in inner process, content, meaning, and message are in the translator's minds. Then, he or she re-expresses it into the TT in written or orally.

## 3. Restructuring

Restructuring is the changing of the result of transferring process into stylistic form that is suitable with TT.

The ST becomes the major component in translating process because the content material of ST should be understanding and represent into TT. So the translator should read the text at first. However it is different if the translating process done by LT. Baker (1992: 20) in "*A Course Book of Translating*" said that "One of the major components in the translating process is the fact that translator has to read the original and interpret it in TT. An LT may take errors at this stage due to its weak in reading". Here, we know that LT only translates word form without transferring meaning.

Generally, translation process is done to transferring a meaning of original language or ST and does not transfer a texts form of language from ST to TT. Translation should be focus on meaning of text. It means that translation begins

by comprehending the meaning of text and finished by transferring a meaning to TT.

#### 2.4. Meaning in Translation

Translating consists of reproducing in the receptor language of the closest natural equivalent of SL message, first in terms of meaning and second in terms of style. Then when we involve in translating activities, we must consider both the SL and TL. We also should take into account the semantic approach dealing with meaning. Understanding this linguistic approach will avoid us from doing any errors. In semantic term, there are several meanings of meaning including lexical meaning, grammatical meaning, and contextual meaning.

Lexical meaning refers to meaning of words that are independent and separated from sentences and context, and more or less has constant meaning as stated in dictionary. For instance, in the Oxford Learner's Pocket Dictionary we can find out 'bridge' that means (1) structure providing away across the river (2) thing which links two or more different things (3) upper part of the nose. In Kamus Inggris Indonesia by John M. Echols and Hasan Sadily, the word "bridge" translated as "*jembatan*". Grammatical meaning is meaning that emerge as a result of the existence of a word in a sentence. For instance, 'eye' has lexical meaning that is an organ of human body which has function to see. But if we use 'eye', in a sentence 'watch your eyes', then it will refer to 'eyesight', 'vision', or 'way of seeing'. The word "*bunga*" has lexical meaning as the "a part of the tree" but if we use in sentence "*bunga pinjaman*" then it will refer to "money". As we

may see, the lexical meaning of “eye” and “*bunga*” are changed into grammatical meaning. Meanwhile, the contextual meaning emerges as a result of relationship with the situation. For instance, the meaning of hungry in ‘I was hungry that time’ has a different meaning with ‘hungry’ in ‘I am very hungry. Please give me a plate of rice’. In the second sentence, the word ‘hungry’ is related to situation that shows the person really hungry. In this chapter of analysis, we will try to show the types of error and analysis the translation done by Google’s language Tools of two abstract texts.

## 2.5. The Type of Errors

A translator would make a number of errors during the learning process. They could range from Grammatical, Lexical, and Contextual (Linguisticclass.blogspot.com). The errors may occur since translator is only an electronic device which understands a sentence word by word.

### a. Grammatical errors

Grammatical error is an error dealing with the grammar of the target language, including errors of usage, collocation, syntax and tense. For instance, the sentence “learning achievement evaluation“, translated into Indonesian as “*prestasi belajar evaluasi* “. Based on the grammar, it should be translated as “*evaluasi prestasi belajar* “since in Indonesian grammar we do not recognize the same rule as in English. “*prestasi belajar evaluasi*“ is not correct sentence in Indonesian and hardly understood by Indonesian. This translation is not true according to Indonesian grammar because of word order.

Word order is error in arrangement of words in a sentence. There are some distinct, recognized patterns:

SVO (Subject, Verb, Object) = 'cows eat grass'

SOV (Subject, Object, Verb) = ' cows grass eat'

VSO (Verb, Subject, Object) = 'eat cows grass'

The similarity of word order patterns between source and target languages is a factor in the relative ease of translation - or otherwise - between them.

b. Lexical errors

Lexical Errors or mistranslation, it has different meaning of the translated words and the meaning in the dictionary. For instance, the word “is on” in the sentence “emphasis is on the important of process evaluation” translated as “*pada*” in Indonesia instead “*merupakan*”.

c. Contextual errors

Contextual errors have the meaning as it is used in situation or context, or together with other words in the sentence. For example, the sentence “Flying planes can be dangerous”, which can be represent with two interpretations.. Those are, “A planes that are flying can be dangerous” or “To fly planes can be dangerous”.

## 2.6 Google's Language Tools

What is Google's Language Tools? Google's Language Tools are free statistically-based machine translation service provided by Google Inc. to translate a section of text, document or webpage, into another language (<http://searchengineland.com>). The service was introduced in 2007. It consists of 57 languages. It can translate words and sentences from ST for free into the TL and the information is very advantages by the user. "With Google Translation, we hope that the information can be useful for the user no matter the reason" (<http://searchengineland.com>).

The service limits the number of paragraphs, or range of technical terms, that will be translated. It is also possible to enter searches in a source language that are first translated to a destination language allowing the users to browse and interpret results from the selected destination language in the source language. For some languages, users are asked for alternate translations such as for technical terms, to be included for future updates to the translation process. Text in a foreign language can be typed, and if "Detect Language" is selected, it will not only detect the language, but it will translate into English by default.

GLT, like other automatic translation tools, has its limitations. While it can help the reader to understand the general content of a foreign language text, it does not always deliver accurate translations. It means that, the translation product of GLT is not translated perfectly or in another word it is still has errors. Google explains, they feed the computer billions of words of text, both monolingual text in the target language, and aligned text consisting of examples

of human translations between the languages. It then applies statistical learning techniques to build a translation model. It has achieved very good results in research evaluations.

