

CHAPTER 2

REVIEW OF RELATED LITERATURE

This chapter consists of previous research and theoretical review. The theoretical review includes translation, translator, translation and culture, cultural categories, and translation procedures from some literature review used to conduct this research.

2.1 Previous Research

Translation procedures are the proper methods used for translating sentences and the smaller units of language from SL to TL. The cultural words are words and phrases conditioned by the cultural diversity which is often occur in translation. The previous study about translation procedure in cultural words have been done by Anisah Nastia (2014) with the title *Translation Analysis on Cultural Terms in the Novel "Laskar Pelangi" by Andrea Hirata and Its Translation "The Rainbow Troops" By Angie Kilbane*. The research framework is based on Newmark's cultural categories and Vinay and Darbelnet (2000:84-93) translation procedures. There are seven procedures: calque, borrowing, literal translation, transposition, modulation, and equivalent. The researcher used *Laskar Pelangi* novel by Andrea Hirata as the source language and *The Rainbow Troops* novel by Angie Kilbane as the target language of the data. The method of this research is qualitative method. The objective of the study is analyzing cultural terms in the novel *Laskar Pelangi* and its translation *The Rainbow Troops*.

The result of the study showed there are five types of cultural words and six translation procedures used in the novel. The five cultural words used are ecology, material culture, social culture, social organization, gesture and habit. The translation procedures are borrowing, literal translation, transposition, modulation, adaptation, and equivalent.

According to the data analysis, the most translation procedure used in translating cultural words is adaptation.

The differences between this study and the previous study are the source of data and the translation procedures. This study uses *A Game of Thrones* novel as the data and Newmark's (1988:82-91) translation procedure as the framework.

2.2 Theoretical Review

The theoretical reviews for this study are translation, translator, translation and culture, cultural categories and translation procedure.

2.2.1 Translation

Translation has been practiced in our daily life as the way transferring the ideas from one language into another language. Nida and Taber (1974:12) say that "translation consists of reproducing the closest natural equivalent of the source language text to the target language in terms of meaning and style." Translation is the communication of the meaning of source language text by an equivalent target language text. The word translation derives from the Latin *translatio*, *trans-* and *fero* which mean *carrying across* or *bringing across*. In translation, the culture is brought outside the country. Toury (1978:200) stated that "translation is a kind of activity which involves two languages and two cultural traditions." The cultural traditions and languages have an important role in translation. There are some principles in translating literary works (poems, novels, short stories, plays). First, translation is the process of transferring the message from Source Language (SL) to the Target Language (TL). Second, the translator should understand the aspects of aesthetic functions in the literary texts. Third, translation is the bridge in communication which crosses cultural and linguistic boundaries. "Translation as a process which the chain of signifiers constitutes the Source Language text is replaced by a

chain of signifiers in the Target Language which the translator provides on the strength of an interpretation.” (Venuti, 1995:17)

Nowadays, not only as the communicational tools, but languages can also be the tools to widespread the literary works, such as: novel, short stories and poems. Through the translation people can transfer one language to another language but in one idea. The example is when an English novel has been translated, the idea or the story is one, but people in another country can also understand the story in their own language. People in different language find a way to communicate each other through translation. “The result of translation, which a source language text is transposed into a target language text exists a translational and an equivalence relationship between the text in the target-language text and the source text in the source language text.” (Koller, 1995:196)

2.2.2 Translator

Translator, the person who translates language has a role as a bridge for carrying across to another language. As said by Vermeer (1986:39) “translator is demanded to have a good knowledge and to be bilingual, multilingual, bicultural and multicultural.” Multicultural plays a big role in affecting the worldwide; the cross-cultural translation is the answer to be succeeded in translating literary works or languages. A translator purpose is to make the readers understand the ideas from the source language. The translator is also needed to make the readers familiar with the culture by changing the source language culture into the target language culture. The translator should deal with cultural aspects in SL and TL, and also learn about two cultures from two different languages. The translation is a translator work, which is made by the original thoughts of the translator but in the same idea with the Source Language. The translator also deals with translation procedure, which procedure should be applied in the translation to TL considering the culture and also the

appropriate strategy. Nida (1964:130) said that “differences between cultures may cause complications for the translator than differences in language structure.” Differences in culture are a crucial problem for translator; the translator should learn both culture and also both languages. Larson (1998:61) states that “a translator will find there is no exact equivalent between one and another language.” It is because the culture of both languages, the source language and the target language are different, and there is no equivalent between two different cultures. The translator can either focuses on source language or the target language, the source culture or target culture. Sometimes the translator can be dominant in one side.

2.2.3 Translation and Culture

Translation and culture are two different aspects. A different culture should not be the obstacle on translation, but obviously the different culture is one of the crucial problems in translating languages. Culture refers to language, social, art, politic, and other aspects of life. Culture impacts translation, language and culture are both related to translation. Culture as the background of society has a unique and different custom for each society, different countries have different languages, cultures, custom, manners, and traditions. Every country uses a different or distinct language as their identity. Translation is the link to connect two or more different cultures to be closer.

Culture specific as describe by Mona Baker (1992:21) is “an abstract or concrete idea which is associated with religious, belief, social custom, and kind of food.” The target culture is unfamiliar with the idea from the source language. It can be concluded that the culture specific or cultural words are the original religious, belief, social custom and food from source language culture which is strange in the target language culture.

2.2.4 Cultural Categories

Cultural expressions are words and phrases conditioned by the cultural diversity which often occurs in translation. Cultural words are the terms coined by Newmark. Newmark (1988:193) also defines “cultural words that denote a specific material cultural object.” This study is using the theoretical framework from Peter Newmark. Newmark divides cultural-specific words in five categories (Newmark, 1988:94-103):

Table 2.1 Newmark’s Cultural Categories

No.	Categories	Description	Explanation
1.	Ecology	Flora, fauna, winds	Name of plants, trees, animals, winds, natural phenomenon.
2.	Material Culture	Artifacts, food, clothes, houses, towns, transport	Name of food, beverages, clothes, houses, city, and transportations.
3.	Social Culture	Work and leisure	Name of human labor, entertainment, hobbies, sports.
4.	Organizations, Customs, Activities, Procedures, Ideas	Political, social, legal, religious, artistic, administrative	Name of political organizations, activities, procedures, ideas, religious, etc.
5.	Gestures and Habits	Non-linguistic features	Name of regular behavior and movement.

From the table above the researcher presume that;

1. Ecology

Ecology includes name of indigenous or native flora, fauna, winds, all natural phenomenons, and all kinds of animals, all kinds of plants, flowers and trees origin from a country. Examples: *roborovski hamster* is the name of animal species, *ironwood* is the name of tree, *Arctic ocean* is the name of ocean, etc.

2. Material Culture

Include artifacts, food, clothes, houses, towns, transport, beverages, and cities. Name of material culture in each culture is different, for the example in England *fish and chips* is name of food which has no equivalent in another culture. The name of city or town can also consider as material culture. Examples: *Newyork city, America* and *London* are the name of countries, *taxi, truck* and *monorail* are the name of transportations.

3. Social Culture

Social culture includes work and leisure. Social culture may refer to human labor, entertainment, something connected with recreation, enjoyment or spare time. It can be the name of human labor, entertainment, hobbies, and sports. Examples: *babysitter* and *bartender* are the name of human labor, *skydiving and rappelling* are the name of hobbies and sports.

4. Organizations, Customs, Activities, Procedures, Ideas

Include name of political organizations, associations, company, social activities, procedures, method, and approach, legal, religious, custom and artistic. Examples: *my lord* is the addresse, *WHO (World Health Organization)* is the name of organization.

5. Gestures and Habits

Gestures and habits include action, move, a routine behavior or a continuous action. The definition of gestures is an action to express feelings, a movement, motion, or a sign. Habits are a repetition or an action, can be bad habits or good habits. Examples: *facepalm* is a gesture by slapping the palm of one's hand to the face to show annoyance or anger, *nail-biting* is a kind of habits.

The cultural category above is the cultural expressions which need the right procedure to translate them because the cultural expressions are indigenous expressions, or native expressions from one country. Actually, the cultural expressions in these categories can either be translated in foreign or domestic way. The translator can choose if it is more effective to be translated into domestic way, using the target language cultural expressions, or into foreign way, using the source language cultural expressions. The translation of cultural expressions is depending on the right translation procedures.

2.2.5 Translation Procedure

Translation procedures are the proper procedures or methods used by the translator in transferring the source language into target language. The definition of procedure by Oxford dictionary is usual or proper way of doing something. Gallagher (1996:31) also said that “translation procedures are the technical devices to convey the message of a text in one language into another language.” Besides, as the technical devices, translation procedures are methods that are used in the sentences, clauses, phrases and words. The difference between translation procedures and translation methods as mentioned by Newmark (1988:81) “translation methods relate to whole texts, translation procedures are used for sentences and the smaller units of language.”

Two kinds of translation procedures as depicted by Nida (1964:241) are “technical and organizational procedures.”

a. Technical Procedure

- Analyze the source language and target language.
- Study the source language first, and then translate it.
- Determine the semantic and syntactic approximate.

b. Organizational Procedure

Reevaluation and contrasting the translation into the existing translation; asking the target language readers to check the accuracy and the effectiveness of the translation.

There are many kinds of translation procedure from different experts. Two kinds of translation procedures by Vinay and Darbelnet (1958:61-64) are “direct translation procedures and oblique translation procedures. Direct translation procedures include borrowing, calque, and literal translation. The oblique translation procedures include transposition, modulation, equivalence, and adaptation.” The researcher applied the translation procedure from Peter Newmark as the translation strategy used for examining the data. These are the translation procedures by Newmark (1988b: 82-91):

a. Transference

Transference is the process of converting Source Language to Target Language and also includes transliteration or transcription. Transference also commonly called loan words. There is no change in the spelling of the words that have been translated. Example: *Trident* in English (name of river) is transferred into *Trident* in Indonesian without change the spelling.

b. Naturalization

Naturalization changes the Source Language word to its pronunciation, then to the Target Language morphology (the original form). Naturalization is also adding new affixes to the foreign terms. Example: *Deserter* (English) is translated into *desertir* with the Target Language morphology (Indonesian).

c. Cultural equivalent

Cultural equivalent is inaccurate cultural words substitution of Source Language with the Target Language. The SL cultural word is translated into TL cultural word. The translation is only the approximate. Example: *The Night's Watch* (English) is the name of an organization is translated into Garda Malam (Indonesian).

d. Functional equivalent

Functional equivalent uses more neutral cultural words with a new specific term. This is the most accurate way to translate a cultural word. Example: *pickpocket* (English) is translated into *tukang copet* (Indonesian).

e. Descriptive equivalent

Descriptive equivalent is the meaning of the cultural words explained in few words. Example: *destrier* is translated into *kuda perang destrier, kuda perang* as the description of *destrier*.

f. Componential analysis

Componential analysis means comparing an SL word with a TL word which has a similar meaning but is not an obvious one-to-one equivalent, by demonstrating first their common and then their differing sense components. Example: *good looking* (English), the similar meaning of *good looking* is *handsome*. *Good looking* is translated into *tampan* (Indonesian).

g. Synonymy

Synonymy is a near TL equivalent with economy trumps accuracy. It means have an equivalent in meaning. This procedure is used when there is no one to one equivalent. Example: *souvenir* (English) is translated into *oleh-oleh* (Indonesian).

h. Through-translation or calque or loan translation

Through-translation is the literal translation of common collocations, names of organizations and components of compounds. Example: *United Nations (UN)* in English is translated into *Perserikatan Bangsa Bangsa (PBB)* in Indonesian.

i. Shifts or transpositions

Shifts or transpositions are an instant change of grammar from SL to TL. There are four types of shifts or transpositions in this procedure; the change from singular to plural, the change when a specific SL structure does not exist in the TL, when literal translation is possible but not appropriate for the TL, and the replacement of a lexical gap with the grammatical structure. Also the change of the source language verb to the target language word and the change of a source language noun group to a target language noun. Example: *Welcome to my house.* (English) *Selamat datang di rumahku.* (Indonesian) The word *welcome* in English is only one word, but when translated into Indonesian it became *selamat datang*, a phrase.

j. Modulation

Modulation appears when the original text of message which the translator reproduces in the TL text with the norms of the TL, considering the source language and the target language is contradict in perspective. This procedure deals with larger units of translation and a change of viewpoints. Example: *The dog bites the cat* is translated into *kucing itu digigit seekor anjing*. The English sentence is active but translated into Indonesian is passive, the translation is different in viewpoint.

k. Recognized translation

Recognized translation appears when the translator uses the authentic or the proper translation of any institutional term. Examples: *FBI* (Federal Bureau of Investigation) in English is translated into *FBI* (Indonesian).

l. Compensation

Compensation appears when the meaning in one part is lost, but recompense in another part. Example: *a lot of* (English) are translated into *banyak* (Indonesian).

m. Paraphrase

Paraphrase appears when the cultural words meaning is explained more detailed. The definition of paraphrase is to express the meaning using different words to achieve greater clarity. It can also be rephrasing or rewording the translated words. Example: *Golden Gate* (English) is translated into *Golden Gate adalah selat yang menghubungkan teluk San Fransisco dan Samudra Pasifik, terletak di pesisir barat Amerika Utara.*

n. Couplets

Couplets are when two different procedures combined in one translation. It can be triplets or quadruplets, with combination of three or four procedures. Example: *trout* (English) are translated into *ikan trout* (Indonesian) there are two translation procedures: transference and descriptive equivalent. *ikan* using descriptive equivalent, *trout* using the transference.

o. Notes

Notes appear in the translation as the additional information especially for the cultural words. This procedure will make the readers

clearly understand with the additional information about the translated words. Example: The word *doublet* is given a note by the translator in the bottom of page; *pakaian pria berupa jaket pendek pas badan berlapis bantalan*.

The fifteen procedures are some strategy to translate words, phrases, clause and sentences. The use of translation procedure is mostly depends on the ST and TT condition. Some procedures can be combined in one translation. Translation procedures are needed especially to make the reader more understand or easily understand the text which the ideas are from the foreign cultures. Foreign culture can be introduced in the target culture by the translator. If the translator is the carrier, translation procedures are the carriage of the language and culture.