

CHAPTER II

REVIEW OF RELATED LITERATURE

Theory is very important to support an analysis. This thesis used theory for basic information and to analyzed the data. The review of related literature there are translation theory, translation types, translation process, translator, and translation techniques.

1.1 Translation

Translation is used to transfer the messages from Source (SL) into Target Language (TL). Besides, translation is also used to translating of written language or spoken language from one language into another language by interpreting the meaning of those language to make the readers more understand without reducing the message and information that delivered by the authors. According to Newmark (1981) "translation is involves the rendering of source language (SL) text into the target language (TL) so as to ensure that (1) the surface meaning of the two will be approximately similar and (2) the structure of the SL will be preserved as closely as possible, but not so closely that the TL structure will be seriously distorted".

The translation process to changed the meaning of the source language (SL) into the target language (TL) is should be complex. Mc Guire (1980) says " translations involves the rendering of source language (SL) text into the target language (TL) so as to ensure that (1) the surface meaning of the two will be approximately similar and (2) the structure of the SL will be preserved as closely possible, but not so closely that the TL structure will be seriously distorted".

2.2 Types of Translation

According to Newmark, there are eight types of translation, such as:

1. Word for Word Translation

The SL word order is preserved and the words translated by their most common meanings. Cultural words are translated literally.

The main use of this method is either to understand the mechanics of the source language or to construe a difficult text as pre-translation process.

2. Literal Translation

The SL grammatical constructions are converted to their nearest TL equivalents but the lexical items are again translated out of context. As pre-translation process, it indicates problems to be solved

3. Faithful Translation

It 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 deviation from SL norms. It attempts to be completely faithful to the intentions and the text-realisation of the SL writer.

4. Semantic Translation

It differs from faithful translation only in as far as it must take more account of the aesthetic value of the SL text, compromising on sense meaning where appropriate so that no assonance, word play or repetition jars in the finished version. It does not rely on cultural equivalence and makes very small concessions to the readership. While 'faithful' translation is dogmatic, semantic translation is more flexible

5. Communicative Translation

It attempts to render the exact contextual meaning of the original in such a way that both language and content are readily acceptable and comprehensible to the readership.

6. Idiomatic Translation

It reproduces the message of the original but tends to distort nuances of meaning by preferring colloquialisms and idioms.

7. Free Translation

It reproduces the matter without the manner, or the content without the form of the original. Usually it is a paraphrase much longer than the original.

8. Adaptation

This is the freest form of translation mainly used for plays and poetry: themes/ characters/ plots preserved, SL culture converted to TL culture & text is rewrite.

2.3 Translation Process

In translation study, it takes a translation process to make a good translation. According to Newmark (1988:19) translation has four processes, there are:

1. The Source Language Text Level

This level also known as the level of language, where the translator begins and which he/she continually (but not continuously) go back to. At this level, a translator transposes the SL grammar (clauses and groups) into their TL 'ready'equivalents and he/she translates the lexical units into the sense that appears immediately appropriate in the context of the sentence.

2. The Referential Level

This level is the level objects and events, real or imaginary, which he/she progressively has to visualize and build up. This level is an essential part, first of the comprehension, then of reproduction process.

3. The Cohesive Level

This level is more general and grammatical which traces the train of thought, the feeling tone (positive or negative) and the various presuppositions of the SL text. This level encompasses both comprehension and reproduction. It presents an overall picture, to which a translator may have to adjust the language level.

4. The Level of Naturalness

This level is only concerned only with reproduction in which a common language appropriateto the writer or speaker in a certain situation. In this level, the translator has to ensure: (1) his translation makes sense; and (2) it reads naturally, that it is written ordinary language, the common grammar, idioms and words that meet that kind of situation.

2.4 Translator

Translator is someone who has competence to translating one language into another language. A translator should understand the source language and the target language. Besides, translator is not only translating the words from source language into target language but also must be able to convey the message from source language into target language. Translator has five principles to get a good translation, they are:

1. The translator must fully understand the sense and the meaning of the original author, although he is at a liberty to clarify obscurities.
2. The translator should have a perfect knowledge of both source language and target language.
3. The translator should avoid word-for-word rendering
4. The translator should use forms of speech in common use.
5. The translator should choose and order words appropriately to produce the correct tone.

2.5 Translation Techniques

Translation techniques is the way that used to transfer a message from source language (SL) into target language (TL) which is applied in to words, phrase, clause or sentence. According to Molina and Albir (2002:509), there are eighteen types of translation technique, such as:

1. Adaptation

A technique in process of translating that replaces the elements of the existing culture source language (SL) with elements culture that are similar and there on the target language (TL). This can be done because the source language culture elements not found in the target language, or culture elements in the target language is more familiar to reader of the target. The technique is the same as the equivalent culture techniques, *e.g. : as good as gold : sebaik emas*

2. Amplification

A technique in process of translating that use explication paraphrasing, to inform an implicit in source language (SL), *e.g. :*

and it was put into the Thames : dan dibenamkan di sungai Thames

3. Borrowing

Translation technique is done with borrowed words or phrase from source language. the loan can be pure (pure borrowing) without adjustments or naturalized lending (borrowing naturalized) with adjustments in spelling or pronunciation target language official dictionary on the benchmark wheter the word or phrase is a loan or not, *e.g. : dispenser : dispenser*

4. Calque

Calque means literal translation of a foreign word or phrase; it can be lexical or structural. Lexical calques, *e.g. : grass root* becomes *akar rumput* or structural calque *e.g. : shooting mode* becomes *mode shooting* in Indonesia.

5. Compensation

A translation technique performed by transferring message from the other parts of translation, *e.g. : You can let your imagination go wild : anda dapat membiarkan khayalan mengembara sejauh mungkin.*

6. Description

A translation technique performrd by replace a term or expression with a description of its form or/and function, *e.g. green room* means *tempat tunggu artis sebelum tampil.*

7. Discursive creation

To establish a temporary equivalence that is totally unpredictable out of context, *e.g. husband for a year* is means *suami semesta.*

8. Establish equivalent

To use a term or expression recognized (by dictionaries or language in use) as an equivalent in the TL, *e.g. : effective : efektif.*

9. Generalization

A translation technique used the more common term in the target language (TL) for source language (SL) more specific. This is done because the target language has no specific counterpart. The technique is similar to the technique of acceptance, *e.g. : Penthouse,*

mansion translated being *Residence*.

10. Linguistic Amplification

A translation technique which is used to add linguistic element. This is often used in consecutive interpreting and dubbing, *e.g.* : *the monalisa you are painting is beautiful* is means *lukisan monalisa yang kau lukis menggambarkan kecantikan*.

11. Linguistic Compression

A translation which is used to synthesize linguistic element in the TT. This is often used in simultaneous interpreting and in sub-titling, *e.g.* : *Yes, then?* : *lalu?*, instead of using a phrase with the same number of word, *ya, kemudian?*.

12. Literal translation

A translation technique which is used to translate a word or an expression word for word, *e.g.* *I will love you* as *aku akan mencintai kamu* in Indonesia. The translation of the English word *ink* as *tinta* in Indonesia is not a literal translation but an established equivalent.

13. Modulation

A translation technique which is used to change the point of view, focus or cognitive category in relation to the ST ; it can be lexical or structural, *e.g.* *you are going to have a child* as *anda akan menjadi seorang bapak*, instead of *anda akan mempunyai seorang anak*.

14. Particularization

A translation technique which is used to use a more precise or concrete term, *e.g.* : *air transportation* : *pesawat*.

15. Reduction

A translation technique which is used to suppress an ST information item in the TT *e.g.* *the month of fasting* as *Ramadhan*. It is in opposition to amplification.

16. Substitution (Linguistic, paralinguistic)

A translation technique which is used to change linguistic element for paralinguistic element (intonation, gestures) or vice versa, *e.g.* : to translate the Arab gesture of *putting your hand on your heart* as

Thank you. It is used above all in interpreting.

17. Transposition

A translation technique which is used to change a grammatical category, shift from plural into singular in the target language, and singular in the plural. The shift from active to passive tense and the passive to active in the target language. *e.g. A tidy line should be available during this time* into *sebuah baris yang rapi sebaiknya digunakan saat ini.* Another example *e.g. radiators* translated into *radiator*, changing the plural into singular in the target language.

18. Variation

A translation technique which is used to change linguistic or paralinguistic element (intonation, gestures) that affect aspects of linguistic variation: change of textual tone, style, social dialect, 26 geographical dialect, etc. to introduce or change in tone when adapting novels for *children*, etc.