

## CHAPTER II

### REVIEW OF RELATED LITERATURE

This chapter discusses theories and ideas to analyze the data. The review of related literature is limited about definition of translation, process of translation, approach to translation, naturalness in translation, and naturalness characteristics. Those theories are used to analyze and support this study.

#### G.2.1 Definition of Translation

There are many translation theorists who give definitions about translation. They have different opinions in defining the term of translation. Nida and Taber (1974:12) in *The Theory and Practice of Translation* pronounce, "translation consists of reproducing in the receptor language the closest natural equivalence of the source language message, first in terms of meaning and the second in terms of style". This definition is more comprehensive. Nida and Taber explicitly state that translation is closely related to the problems of languages, meaning, and equivalence.

There is another definition of translation stated by Peter Newmark (1988:5) in *A Textbook of Translation*. He stated "Often, though not by any means always, it is rendering the meaning of a text into another language in the way that the author intended the text." This definition stresses on rendering meaning of the source language text into the target language text as what is intended by the author.

Brislin (1976:1) states that:

Translation is the general term referring to the transfer of the thoughts and ideas from one language (Source) to another (target), whether the language is written or in oral form; whether the languages have established orthographies or do not have such standardization or whether one or both languages is based on signs, as with sign languages of the deaf.

From the definitions mentioned above, it is found that translation is a process which is intended to find meaning equivalence in the target text. Generally, translation is a process of rendering meaning, ideas, or messages of a text from one language to other language. There are some considerations which follow this process, which mainly related to the accuracy, clarity and naturalness of the meaning, ideas, or messages of the translation. It means that it is an important thing to consider whether the readers of the target text accept equivalent information as the readers of the source text do. These considerations are clarified in some definition of translation stated by some experts.

### **G.2.2 The Process of Translation**

In translation there are so many processes which must be done, because translation is not only process of changing the form of word or sentence, but translation is the process of transferring the idea or information from the source language (SL) to the target language (TL). Before a translator begins translating the text, the translator must understand about the process and procedure of translation because translation is also a way to find the equivalent in another language of one textual material.

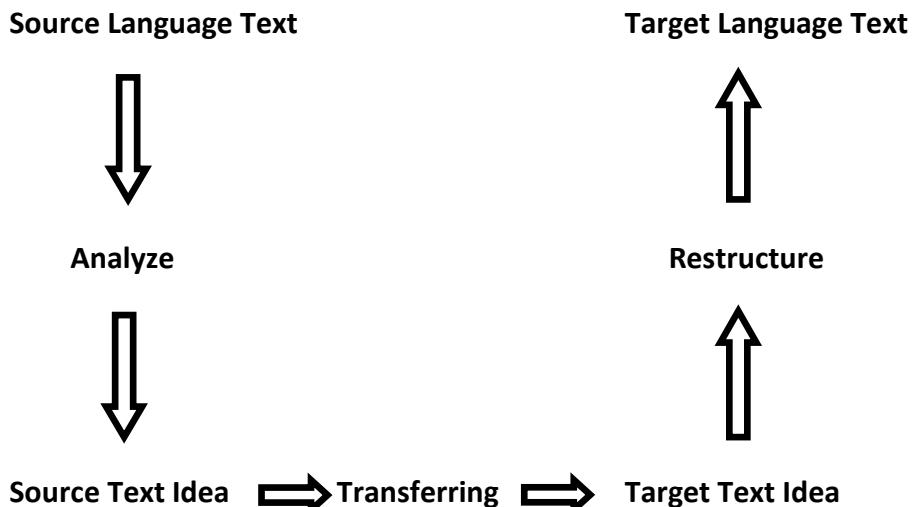
Newmark (1988:19) describes the process of translation; first it begins with choosing a method approach. Secondly, when we are translating, we translate with four levels more or less consciously in mind:

1. The source language text level; the level of language, where we begin and which we continually (but not continuously) go back to.
2. The referential level; the level of objects and events, real or imaginary, which we progressively have visualize and build up, and which is an essential part, first of the comprehension, then the reproducing process.
3. The cohesive level; which is more general, and grammatical, which traces the train of thought, the feeling tone (positive or negative) and various presuppositions of the source language text. This level encompasses both

comprehension and reproduction: it presents an overall picture, to which we may have to adjust the language level.

4. The level of naturalness; of common language appropriate to the writer or the speaker in a certain situation. It is a generalized level, which constitutes a band within which the translator works, unless he is translating an authoritative text, in which case he sees the level of naturalness as a point of reference to determine the deviation between the author's level he is pursuing and the natural level. This level concerns with reproduction.

While Nida and Taber (1969:33) have different perception of translation process. They called it as dynamic translation process shown as follows:



**Figure 2.1 Nida and Taber's translation process**

From figure 2.1 it can be concluded that there are three stages of translation; namely the analysing, transferring, and restructuring. In the analysis, a translator analyzes the source language text in terms of relationship and the meaning of the word grammatically, as well as a series of words to understand the whole meaning or content. Then the results are transferred in the translator's mind from the source language to target language. After that the reconstruction phase, the meaning is written in the target language in accordance with target language rules.

Larson (1984: 476-90) in his book Meaning-Based Translation A Guide to Cross-Language Equivalence divides the process of translation into eight different steps, they are:

1) Preparation

There are two kinds of preparation. First, there is the preparation which the translator should have before beginning the translation task, and secondly, there is the preparation which he undertakes as he begins work on a specific translation project. The first kind of preparation should have included training in writing, in linguistics and in translation principles. There may be cultural barriers which immediately strike him as potential problems. He will study more in detail or deeply on these. As he researches, he should make notes for later use he should. When he feels acquainted with the text he is ready to begin the analysis.

2) Analysis

As the translator reads through the text, he should note down any lexical items which seem to be the key words. These will be words which are crucial to an understanding of the text. One of the first steps in the analysis should be a careful study of these key words, in order to find a good lexical equivalent in the receptor language. Often it will be necessary to consult dictionaries and encyclopedias for more information. The components of meaning which are crucial and need to be transferred should be identified.

How detailed the analysis will be vary with the difficulty of the text. The more difficult the text, the more need there will be for a careful re-writing into semantic structure before any transfer begins. The translator should not become burdened by making extensive semantic displays. It is a tool to help in his analysis. Some find it most helpful to simply re-write the text in a near semantic presentation.

3) Transfer

Transfer is a process of going from the semantic structure analysis to the initial draft of the translation. The transfer takes place in the mind of the translator. The semantic analysis will have eliminated most of the skewing

between the deep and surface structure of the source text. After this is done the translator is faced with transferring this meaning into the second language, and introducing the appropriate receptor language skewing.

In carrying out this process, he will find a lexical equivalent for concepts of the source language and culture. The translator will decide whether or not the figurative and rhetorical devices of the source language will be transferred or if some adjustments will need to be made, he will consider what grammatical forms to use to communicate the correct meaning. Without an adequate study on the translation principles the transfer process can be very difficult and the result is unsatisfied.

#### 4) Initial draft

The translator begins making his initial draft after moving back and forth from the source to the receptor text. He may need to go back for more background reading or check again the dictionary. In this process, the translator should work at paragraph level. He must be sure of what the paragraph communicates, and then he composes the draft naturally, without looking at the SL or even the semantic rewrite. He should just let it flow naturally and express the meaning clearly.

However, there are number of things which the translator should keep in mind as he does the initial draft. He should know who will use the translation, and their level of education. He should know about the author's purpose, the topic of the paragraph, and semantic structure analysis. If the number things are combined, the initial draft will be accurate and natural.

#### 5) Reworking the initial draft

The reworking of an initial draft should not be undertaken until a larger section is completed. It is best if the draft has been left untouched for a week or two. In this way the translator comes with a fresh look at it and is able to be more objective in his evaluation and reworking of it. The reworking of the initial draft includes checking for naturalness and for accuracy.

The first thing that the translator will do is to read through the manuscript of this larger unit which he is checking. In doing this, first, the translator should look for: wrong grammatical forms or obscure constructions, places that seem too wordy, wrong order, awkward phrasing, places where the connections do not seem right and it does not flow easily, collocation clashes, questionable meaning, and Style

The second, the translator needs to check for accuracy of meaning. He can only do this by a careful comparison with the source text and the semantic analysis. Some trouble he may find are: something omitted, something added, a different meaning, or a zero meaning, that is, the form used just doesn't communicate any meaning at all. When checking for meaning, he will look not only at the meaning of the words, but also of the sentences and especially the relations between the sentences and the paragraphs and larger units.

The third, the translator need to check whether or not the theme comes through clearly. He should have a look at the draft for a while and evaluate this. This may be one of the things that will be more easily evaluated. After the translator himself has done the drafting, he will have it tested.

#### 6) Testing the translation

This step is needed to know whether the translation product had done by the translator perfectly transferred or not. There are three main reasons in doing testing translation. They are accurate, clear and natural.

In order to make the translation as accurate, clear and natural as possible, the translation must involve at least four persons. They are translator, consultant, tester, and reviewer. The translator will do self-checks by making a comprehension testing. He asks people to read the translation whether they understand or not. He also does the naturalness checking by comparing his translation with the TT. The consultant helps the translation in accuracies and correcting use of translation principles. He can train the translator in how to do other kinds of testing. He also encourages the translator throughout the project. A consultant can often help with difficult exegetical questions. The tester tests

the translation with people whether the ST familiar or not. The reviewer reads through the translation and makes comments concerning clarity and naturalness.

#### 7) Polishing

After doing all those steps above, the translator needs to polish the translation he had done. He needs to know whether he makes an adequate translation or not.

#### 8) Preparing the Manuscript for the Publisher

In this last step, the translator checks the translation by having it tested over and over again until he is sure that there is no missing information from the ST.

### **G.2.3 Approach to Translation**

There are two approaches in translation according to Newmark (1988:21). They are:

Start translating sentence by sentence in order to get the feel and the feeling tone of the text, then deliberately sit back, review the position and read the rest of the source text. Read the whole text two or three times and find the intention, register, tone, mark the difficult words and passages and start translating.

The first approach may be more suitable for a literary and the second one is for technical or an institutional text. The danger of the first approach is that it may leave too much revision on the early part and is therefore time-wasting.

The second approach can be mechanical; a translation text analysis is useful as a point of reference, but it should not inhibit the free play of one's intuition. The first approach is for a relatively easy text, the second for the harder ones.

Mary Snell-Hornby has integrated approach to translation studies. Her approach to translation studies is broadbased and interdisciplinary. Snell-Hornby is among those who wish to develop the discipline holistically, avoiding the kind of specialization which would separate different genres of translation; she treats

literary translation as inherently and culturally linked to 'practical' translation. The key ideas of her approach:

Translation studies should not be considered a mere offshoot of another discipline or sub-discipline (whether Applied Linguistics or Comparative Literature): both the translator and the translation theorist are rather concerned with a world between disciplines, languages and cultures.

Whereas linguistics has gradually widened its field of interest from the micro- to the macro-level, translation studies, which is concerned essentially with texts against their situational and cultural background, should adopt the reverse perspective: an analysis of parts cannot provide an understanding of the whole, which must be analyzed from 'the top down'.

While the classic approach to the study of language and translation has been to isolate phenomena (mainly words) and study them in depth, translation studies is essentially concerned with a web of relationships; the importance of individual items is decided by their relevance in the larger context of text, situation and culture.

#### **G.2.4 Naturalness in Translation**

One of naturalness theory is stated by Peter Newmark (1988) on his book *A Textbook of Translation*. Naturalness is the product of translation in which the translation is acceptable and uses the common words in TL and does not change the meaning that is implied in the original text.

Regarding Naturalness, the study is based on Nida's belief. Naturalness is a key requirement for Nida (1975). He defines the goal of dynamic equivalence as looking for the closest natural equivalent to the source-language message."The receptor-oriented approach considers adaptations of grammar, of lexicon, and of cultural references to be essential in order to achieve naturalness.The TL text should not show interference from the SL, and the 'foreignness' of the ST setting is minimized".

Rahimy (2004: 58) defines naturalness and says: "it is important to use

the natural form of the receptor language if the translation is to be effective and acceptable. Furthermore, the translation should not sound foreign or smell "translation"; the translation is not natural if it lacks normal use of TL speakers and appropriate style".

Beekman and Callow (1974: 45) have offered another criterion for assigning the naturalness of translation. "Their definition is based on the term "ease". They say there is correlation between ease of understanding the meaning of a text and the level of naturalness which it has".

According to Jakobson (1959: 15), "Natural translation is a whole message transference from one language into another rather than the transfusion of single separate-code units. What the translator dose is recording the entire message and transmitting it into the target language".

There is no universal naturalness. Naturalness depends on the relationship between the writer and the readership and the topic or situation. What is natural in one situation may be unnatural in another, but everyone has a natural, "neutral" language where spoken and informal written language, more or less, coincide.

### **G.2.5 Naturalness Characteristics**

There are some naturalness characteristics in translation based on E. Sadtono and Riyadi Santoso. Those consist not adapting the nature of source language, not embarking major changes, not preserving the unacceptable grammar, not embarking odd language styles, word choices must fit with the text (technically), exposure of implicit information, and the use of idioms that cover cultural domains.

#### 1. Not adapting the nature of source language

Each language has its own characteristics and features. The translator should not ignore the characteristics in that language. If this is ignored by the translator, the translation work will seem unnatural. For instance, words classes are characteristic of each language, including nouns, verbs, and adjectives. Therefore, the translator is not always able to translate the source language

noun with noun target language. For example: “*a common thing*” cannot be translated into Indonesian language as “*sebuah benda biasa*”. The real meaning in Indonesian language is “*sesuatu hal yang wajar*”.

## 2. Not embarking major changes

Making major changes that are important, such as histories and facts, to the language of the origin of a message is not allowed because it would lead to deviations of real meaning or in other words not faithful to the meaning. For example: It is not fair to translate “*great depression*” in America when equated with “*krisis ekonomi*” in Indonesian language because it seems that it has different backgrounds. The “*great depression*” was a severe worldwide economic depression in the decade preceding World War II. The timing of the Great Depression varied across nations, but in most countries it started in 1930 after the passage of the United States' Smoot-Hawley Tariff bill (June 17), and lasted until the late 1930s or middle 1940s. It was the longest, most widespread, and deepest depression of the 20th century. But “*krisis ekonomi*” in Indonesia began in mid-1997, the government took custody of a significant portion of private sector assets through acquisition of nonperforming bank loans and corporate assets through the debt restructuring process. Since 2004, the national economy has recovered and undergone another period of rapid economic growth.

## 3. Not preserving the unacceptable grammar

It is important because a grammar rule consists of binding rules in each language, then the transfer of the source language message should pay attention to the rules of both the source language and target language. For example: “*The committee have been investigating the war crime for two years*”. It will be unacceptable in Indonesian language when we used, “*Komisi telah sedang menyelidiki kejahatan perang selama dua tahun*”. The grammar looks unacceptable in target language, because it steps aside the target language's grammar rules.

4. Not embarking odd language styles

Translator should consider which aspects should take precedence, the meaning of language or style, or finding the closest language style, but still be maintained. Language style is important in translation, in addition to news content. Sometimes there are a few things into consideration in getting a good translation of the text. When a translator wants to maintain the loyalty of meaning, then the style of language used to be weird. For example: *I stuck no more reasonable spirit than that in which a sick child may break a play-thing* translated into Indonesian language such as *Saya terjebak dengan keinginan yang tidak masuk akal melebihi seorang anak yang ingin menghancurkan mainannya*. That sentence belongs not embarking odd language styles because the word *spirit* translated into *keinginan* not *spirit* itself. It will be odd language style by using the word *spirit* in the target text such as *aku diserang oleh spirit yang tidak lebih masuk akal dibandingkan dengan yang telah mendorong seorang anak merusak mainan*.

5. Word choices must fit with the text (technically)

When translating a text, word choices must consider to the type of the text technically. It is a process of naming the physical or social reality through nominalisation. Riyadi (2001: 125-126) calls this process as a non-lay process, it is the assessment of natural or social phenomenon that is relatively consistent, with a scientific paradigm as the understanding, identification, and classification with different ways from ordinary people. For example: In this past perfect tense, "*I had been living in Europe for five years*" cannot be translated into "Saya telah sedang tinggal di Eropa selama lima tahun". It is unacceptable in grammar of Indonesian language.

6. Exposure of implicit information

Implicit information in the source language must be translated into the target language because it is part of the overall message in the source language. For example: Headlines news in Jakarta Post on Tuesday, July 10 2012, "*Sriwijaya Air spreads wings to eastern RI*". It will be unnatural if it used "*Privately owned*

*Sriwijaya Air is expanding its flight services to Sulawesi and Papua to tap into growing flight demand in eastern Indonesia*”. The readers will immediately stop reading to the news because of spending a lot of time in reading the headline’s fact that already known by them.

#### 7. The use of idioms that cover cultural domains

It means the difference in the use of the idiom of one language with another language greatly affects the translation. Translator will find many idiomatic expressions when translating a text. Sometimes s/he translate it literally because s/he does not know that it is an idiomatic expression. s/he often find it difficult to translate when s/he cannot find it in the dictionary. This will cause the unnatural translation work. For example: “*He is cold hearted*” when it is translated into Indonesian language using word-for-word translation it will become “*Dia berhati dingin*”. For those who know the idiomatic meaning, it will seem unnatural because it has different meaning. It is better to use “*Ia tidak berperasaan*”.