

CHAPTER 2

REVIEW OF RELATED LITERATURE

Theories are important things in thesis analysis. This thesis used theory for information and data analysis. The review of related literature is translation, translation process, equivalence in translation, domestication and foreignization, and novel.

2.1 Translation

Translation is a transferring process of message and information from Source Language (SL) to Target Language (TL). Translation requires accuracy meaning and equivalence meaning from SL to TL. Translator works notice and comprehend the meaning of words from SL or the language that will be translated into Target Language. Hence, translation can be meant as the action of interpretation of the meaning of a word, also production of an equivalent text or word that can convey the same message in target language. Pinchuck (1977:38), translation is a process of finding a TL equivalent, to a SL utterance.

According to McGuire (1980: 2): Translation has no strict fundamental, but translation has some theories concern with the process of rendering the SL to TL so as to ensure that (1) the surface meaning of the two will be approximately identical and (2) the structures of the SL will be maintained as close as possible but not so close that the TL structures will be severely changed.

In translating text, the translator risks found some difficulties which are not easy to do. The translator also needs to study translation theories in order to achieve the translation skill, before doing the translation. It is composed reproducing in the receptor language, the closest natural equivalence of the source language message, first in terms

of meaning and secondly in terms of style. Therefore, Newmark defines that translation is a craft consisting in the work to replace a written message and/or statement in one language by the same message and/or statement in another one (Newmark, 1981:7). According to those statements, translation may be explained as a process of expressing the meaning. Equivalence words from SL to TL are important for translation, and they have the closest meaning with SL to TL.

Another opinion has described translation as a transferring process which is aimed at the transformation of a written SL text into an equivalent TL text, and which needs the syntactic, the systematic and the pragmatic understanding and analytical processing of the SL (Wilss and Noss, 1982). From the statement of Wills and Noss, translation has a meaning as a changing in syntactic, systematic and pragmatic form. Will and Noss states translation meaning is a process of substituting meaning from oral or written way in words, phrases, clauses, sentences, and even passages from SL into TL. Translation contains studying lexicon, grammatical structure, communication situation, and cultural context of the source language text.

2.2 Translation Process

Translation is a process of transferring the message; idea and information from Source Language (SL) to Target Language (TL). The translator goals are transferring the idea and wishes that the readers can receive the message. To translate the text, there are rules and process. Tou (1989: 134) mentions four main stages to be followed by translators in order to translate the source language into the target language very clear. There are the analysis of meaning, the discovery of meaning, the transfer of meaning, and the re-expression of meaning of the source into the target. The explanations are:

a. Analyzing of Meaning

The first step translation activity begins from analyzing the source data. It is an effort for translator to focus on source data first. The translator must read the data first. It is not possible for translator to comprehend the message from the data, if the translator does not read the source data. The translator ought to understand the Cultural Context, Situational Context, Expressed Text, Lexicon and Grammar of the source data.

b. Discovery of meaning

The second one is discovery the meaning of the source data message. Therefore, the translator must understand the message, idea and information from the source language. The translator must be competent to analyze about the cultural context, situational context, expressed text, lexicon and grammar. This is the step that the translation already knows how to transfer the message from the SL to TL.

c. Transfer of meaning

After the translator understands the message and the structure of SL, and then the next method is transferring the meaning, idea, message, content and express from source language to target language. This method is according to the translation ways to solve the translation problem from SL to TL. The equivalence meanings of the SL to TL are important to get a good translation.

d. Re-expression of meaning

The translator already finds and understands the Cultural Context, Situational Context, Expressed Text, Lexicon and Grammar of the source data. The translation also already finds the equivalence message/idea from SL to TL. For this step, the translator must know about the meaning of the figurative language in SL text in a form appropriate for the

TL text.

2.3 Equivalence in Translation

Based on Oxford Dictionary (1995:389), equivalence is equal or undifferentiated in significance, value, quantity, etc. In addition, according to Vinay and Darbelnet as cited in Munday (2001: 58), equivalence points out to problems where languages describe the same situation by different stylistic or structural meaning. According to statements above, equivalence consists of the concept that owns the same or a similar effect or meaning in translation.

According to Nida & Taber (1969:22), there are types of equivalence called two basic orientations of translation:

1. Formal correspondence

It centers attention on the message itself, for both of form and content. Once is involved that the message in the target language have to fit as closely as possible the different elements in the source language.

2. Dynamic equivalence

It is the truth equivalent effect, where the relationship between message and receptor ought to be similar the original receptor and the message. The goal of the dynamic equivalence is closest natural equivalent to the source message.

According to Baker (1992) defines that equivalent can be found to offer more detail list of conditions upon which the concept equivalent may be described at different levels as follows:

- a. Equivalence is able to emerge at word level. A single word shall be assumed as being a more complex unit or morpheme, and lexical meaning (Baker 1992:12).

- b. According to Baker (1992:47) in translating from one language into another, there is word level equivalence.
- c. When pointing to the grammatical categories across languages, grammatical equivalence comes. (Baker 1992:84).
- d. Textual equivalence, when pointing to the equivalence between SL text and TL text in thematic, cohesion and information structure terms (Baker 1992:119).
- e. Pragmatic equivalence, when pointing strategies of deterrence during the translation process (Baker 1992:218).

2.4 Domestication and Foreignization

According to Venuti's theory (2004:227) strategies in translation are divided into two categorizations such as:

1. Domestication

Domestication points at the target-culture-oriented translation, in which uncommon expressions to the target culture are used and changed into some familiar terms, so it makes the translated text clear and easy for the target readers.

Example: SL: I got an invitation to my ten-year "*high school*" reunion. (Tell Me Your Dreams, page 37)

TL: Aku menerima undangan reuni sepuluh tahunan "*SMU*". (Ceritakan Mimpi-Mimpimu, page 54)

The italicized words above are included in the categorization of domestication. "*High school*" from SL is able to translate to the TL, *SMU*, by considering the value of culture in TL. Moreover, it belongs to Newmark's cultural categories for organizations, since *high school* is a kind of institute. *SMU* itself stands for *Sekolah Menengah Umum*, but now it is commonly called *SMA (Sekolah Menengah Atas)*. The reason why the translator translated that

way because this novel was published in 1998, in which Indonesia still used the term of *SMU* in that era. Therefore, the translator prefers to translate the words of *high school* into *SMU* in order to adjust the target reader culture.

2. Foreignization.

Foreignization is a source-culture-oriented translation which attempts to keep the foreign terms as much as possible in so that it can be translated from the source language into the target language.

Example: SL: She would visit Harry Denton's and One Market Restaurant and the "*California Café*". (Tell Me Your Dreams, page 17)

TL: Ia mengunjungi Harry Denton's dan restoran One Market dan "*California Café*". (Ceritakan Mimpi-Mimpimu, page 30)

The words of *California Cafe* in SL are not translated into TL. The translator chooses to maintain those cultural words for they are categorized into material culture. The term of *California Cafe* is related to the buildings and places, which is definitely included cultural words of material culture that cannot be translated. In addition, there are no equivalent words of TL which is equal with the term. As the result, the translator does not change the word of *California Cafe* into common word.

There are many cultural words which are easy to detect because they are related with a specific language that cannot be literally translated, yet a lot of cultural customs are defined in ordinary language. Based on Newmark (1998), he explained culture as "the way of life and its manifestations that are peculiar to a community that uses a particular language as it means of expression". According to the

statement above, each language group has its own culturally specific features.

Cultural Categories of Peter Newmark (1988) are:

- a. Ecology: flora, fauna, hills, winds, plains
- b. Material Culture: food, clothes, houses and towns, transport
- c. Social Culture: work and leisure
- d. Organizations, Customs, Activities, Procedures,
Concepts: Political and administrative, Religious, Artistic
- e. Gestures and Habits

2.5 Novel

Novel is included one of mass media, especially for written mass media. From youth generation to old generation, they like to read novel. Based on *en.wikipedia.org*, novel is a long fictional narrative which represents about intimate human experiences. In modern era, novel is normally used in a literary prose style, and the expansion of the prose novel is supported by innovations in printing. The main elements that critic discuss are: how the narrative or the plot is established; the themes, settings, and characterization; how language is used; and the way that plot, character, and setting relate to reality.

Based on *britannica.com*, the kind of novel is picaresque, classical and rome, medieval, early modern romance, gothic, realist, historical and in the tradition of the novella. Almost of the novel genre is fiction. Fiction itself is the art of contriving, through the written word, representation of human life that instructs.