

CHAPTER 2

REVIEW OF RELATED LITERATURE

2.1 Definition of Translation

Translation is transferring an idea from the SL to the TL. On the other hand, translation was needed to giving information or communication to each other people in the world. In another ways, it used to transfer written or spoken in SL to TL. Concise Oxford English Dictionary defines translation as an action or process of translating words or text from one language into another. Translation is not an easy task; that is not simple activity of finding the meaning of a word. There are many requirements to be considered to produce a good translation, such as type of text, cultural context, and word itself. It all has a bundle of meanings which should be suited to its context. Newmark (1988: 21) classified two approaches of translating:

1. Start translating sentence by sentence, for say a paragraph or chapter, to get the feel and the feeling tone of the text, and then deliberately sit back, review the position, and read the rest of the SL text
2. Read the whole text two or more three times, and find the intention, register, tone, mark the difficult and passages and start translating only when you have taken your bearings.

Some author was created a statement about the theory of translation to giving us some information to make it clearly. Such as Newmark (1998: 5) said “that claims translation was a rendering process of the meaning of the text into another language in the way that the author intended” and “Translation is a craft consisting in the attempt to replace a written message and or statement in one language by the same message and/or statement in another language”. Other statement according to Nida and Taber (1982: 12), “translation is a process of

reproducing the target language into its closest natural equivalent in source language.

Based from the experts' definition above, the point of translation mostly revolves around rendering, replacing, and reproducing the source text into an equivalent text in TL. It is deeply tied with equivalency, so that means the equivalence is the main component or maybe the core of translation. It is because equivalence determines the acceptability of translation in TL. Beside of that, a translation needs to possess a well-balanced equivalency in order for it to achieve a high acceptability rate. Therefore, translation needs to take care from any ambiguity of word or sentence and giving more comprehend to the target reader.

2.2 Translation Procedures

Translation of sentences and the smaller units of language was uses the translation procedures. Subtitle is the subject of this research that definition of small unit language, because subtitles are mainly made of sentences, phrases, and not paragraphs. This research used the Newmark's translation procedures theory in subtitles the data. The procedures are outlined below:

1. Transference

It is a process of transferring an SL word into a TL text that the process leaves the SL word completely unchanged in the TL text. The examples are as follows:

- SL: Ah. My sweet *babboo!* TL: Ah. *Sayangkubabboo!*
- SL: Looking sharp today, *Pig-Pen* TL: *Kautampakluarbiasa, Pig-Pen*
- SL: And her trusty horse, *Broomstick* TL: *Dan kudaterpercayanya, Broomstick*

(Source of the data from The Peanuts Movie)

2. Naturalization

An advanced form of transference is adapted the SL word to the normal pronunciation, then to the normal morphology of the TL. For example like this:

- "Profile" into "*Profil*"
- "Pencil" into "*Pensil*"
- "Focus" into "*Fokus*"
- "Serious" into "*Serius*"
- "Aerodynamic" into "*Aerodinamik*"
- "Genius" into "*Jenius*"
- "Celebrity" into "*Selebriti*"
- etc.

(Source of the data from The Peanuts movie)

3. Cultural Equivalent

This is an approximate translation where a SL cultural word is translated by a TL cultural word. Such as example from The Peanuts movie: *Bukulaporan* in Indonesian becomes *Book Repot*.

4. Functional Equivalent

The procedure uses a culture-free word or a new specific term in translating cultural words. It means the cultural words has neutralized or generalized in TL. According to Newmark, as the most accurate way to the translating or deculturalising of cultural word. For examples as follows:

- Good Grief! = *Sialan!*
- You sly dog = *Dasaranjingnakal*
- You blockhead! = *Kau, bodoh!*
- Break away = *Berijalan*

(Source of the data from The Peanuts movie)

5. Descriptive Equivalent

This is the meaning of SL word in TL text that procedure sometimes combines the functional equivalent strategy on its usage. For example like "*golok*" is translated into "A type of large-sized knife that is used to cut

9. Modulation

This is focuses in changing of viewpoint or perspective of the view in SL, as Gerard Hardin and Cynthia Picot defines that modulation is “a change in point of view that allows us to express the same phenomenon in a different way.”(Gerard Hardin & Cynthia Picot 1990: 21) It is using part for the whole, active for passive, changing polarity etc. For example:“Huh, Pretty smart” into “*Huh, Pintarsekal!*”.

10. Reduction and Expansion

This procedure is use for adding or removing some elements in translation. Both of this procedure are usually used in poorly written text and change the lexical and stylistic aspects of the text. It was used to find out the possibilities that translator might add or remove component in subtitle. Examples:

- “What do you have there?” into “*Apaitu?*” (Reduction)
 - “Watch the curls” into “*Hati-hatidenganrambutkeritingku*” (Expansion)
- (Source of the data from The Peanuts movie)

In example above, the reduction is used to inspect a deletion of words or simplification of words. Then for expansion, is used to addition of words that occurred in the translation of subtitle. Those are especially useful to simplified subtitle segments in the writer’s movie research then more acceptable to the target readers.

11. Recognized Translation

It occurs when translator “normally uses the official or the generally accepted translation of any institutional term” as defined Newmark(1988: 89) e. g. *DewanPerwakilan Rakyat* in Indonesian and *The House of Representative* in English.(Source from the article Fandi. 2014. *Translation Procedures and Equivalent*)

12. Compensation

It occurs when loss of meaning in one part of a sentence is compensated in another part as defined by Newmark(1988: 90). Such as example:

SL: " Me?" exclaimed Mrs . Albert Forrester , for the first time in her life regardless of grammar .

TL: " Apan?" teriakNy . Albert Forrester , untuk pertama kali dalam hidupnya lupapadatatabahasa

13. Componential Analysis

That means to "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." as defined by Newmark(1988: 114). Example Mule: stubborn, obstinate

14. Paraphrase

It is an amplification or explanation of the meaning of a segment of the text.

As follows Example:

SL: Operating costs are higher than ever. TL: Tapibiaya operational semakin tinggi.

15. Couplets

It occurs when the translator combines two different procedures. This procedure is usefully to translate complex texts with possess cultural words element. For example:

- SL: You blockhead!
- TL: *Kau, bodoh!* (Functional Equivalent + Transposition)
(Source of the data from The Peanuts movie)

16. Additions, Notes, Glosses

It is additional these procedures are used to give information about culturally-bounds words or technical words that are related to a specific domain. They can be use inside the text, and should be enclosed by round or

square brackets. To be used as notes in the bottom of the page or at the end of the chapter. Further, additional information can write as glosses at the end of the book, with the help of number references. Despite of the use of these procedures depends on the target reader and degree of the gap existing between his language and the SLT as defined by Newmark(1988: 91)

2.3 Translation Equivalence

In this case, it was clearly that translation revolves around rendering, replacing, also reproducing the source into an equivalent text in the target language. With the acceptability of translation in target language, that equivalence is the center, the most important, and the core of translation. Because equivalence determines the acceptability in target language and must be balancing in order to achieve a high acceptability rate in translation needs. Translation equivalence is one of procedures used in translation, when occur at word grammatical, textual and pragmatic levels.

It aims to at reaching the same or similar effect on the target text, then equivalence must be understood as sameness or similarity. The researcher chose Nida's equivalence theory, which their formal and dynamic equivalence. For the explanation of these theories are as follows:

a. Formal Equivalence

It is aiming to allow the reader to understand as much of the SL context as possible to focuses attention on the message itself, in both form and content. It can be concluded that equivalence just only focusing on SL to preserving the foreignness or tends to emphasize fidelity to the lexical details and grammatical structure of the SL. Like Nida and Taber assert that: "Typically, formal correspondence distorts the grammatical and stylistic patterns of the receptor language, and hence distorts the message, so as to cause the receptor to misunderstand of to labor unduly hard".

b. Dynamic Equivalence

It was based upon the principle of equivalent effect. That the relation of the receiver and message must be the same between the original receivers and the SL message like according to Nida and Taber (1982:200), that “the message is preserved and the translation is faithful”. It means the quality of a translation in the message of the original one has been transported into receptor language that have a response of the receptor is essentially like that of the original receptors. The form of the original text is changed but the change follows the rules such as; Back transformation in the SL, Contextual consistency in the transfer, and Transformation in the receptor language

From the two equivalence definitions above, it said that the formal equivalence is aiming to reproduce foreign elements in TL. Then dynamic equivalence aims to clarity of message in TL. In this case, both of them are operating the notion of foreignness against naturalness in TL.

To make it clearly about two equivalence theory, the following table is made to distinguish the characteristics on both of them. This is better explanation of the differences of them in table below:

Formal Equivalence	Dynamic Equivalence
Tends to over translate in order to stay faithful	Tends to under translate to gain simplicity
Tries to replicate the content and structure to preserve originality	Tries to deviate from the original by adding or deleting some part of text
Preserves the cultural elements in the text	Integrates or neutralizes the cultural elements of SL in TL text

To make this analysis easier, the researcher made a table to consider about inclination towards Formal and Dynamic Equivalence theory by Newmark’s procedures.