

CHAPTER II

REVIEW OF RELATED LITERATURE

To conduct this research, there are some concepts that have to be considered such as pre-modifications and other notions related to the problem discussed in this thesis. The concepts are based on several ideas from some experts in the field of translation.

2.1 Translation

The term translation is defined differently by many experts in translation. Larson simply defines translation as a transfer of meaning from source language into the receptor language (in Wuryantoro, 2005: 131). Thus in translation, there is not merely a process of transferring meaning of two different language systems from two different languages (SL into TL) but also a process of finding the equivalence of SL in TL. Nababan (2003: 21) gives a detail definition about style. Style in translation is focused on the correspondence of language formality level between the source text and target text. In other words, a translator has to determine what kind of language variety which fits the kind of text being translated. For instance, if a translator translates a scientific text, he/she must use scientific language variety.

From the definitions above, it can be concluded that translation is the process of transferring message from source language into target language. Finding the closest natural equivalent of the source language message becomes the main problem of translation. Besides, language variety used in translation must agree with the type of text being translated. The meaning equivalence is involved by, at least, language. The system of rules in one language, which is different from other language, will have role for the translator in his or her decision making in the process of translation. For example, in this case, is the process of translation which involves Indonesian and English language. Both languages have different system on the structure of noun phrase. Noun phrases

of English language usually follow the structure of modifier + noun head. While that of Indonesian language usually follows the rule of D-M (Diterangkan–Menerangkan) where modifier comes after the noun head.

2.2 Translation Process

Translation process can be interpreted as a series of activities carried out by a translator when he/she transferred the message from the source language into the target language. According to Suryawinata (1987:80), the process of translating consists of few steps of activities, so a translator should do those steps. To help understanding about the steps of translation process here is a figure explaining about it:

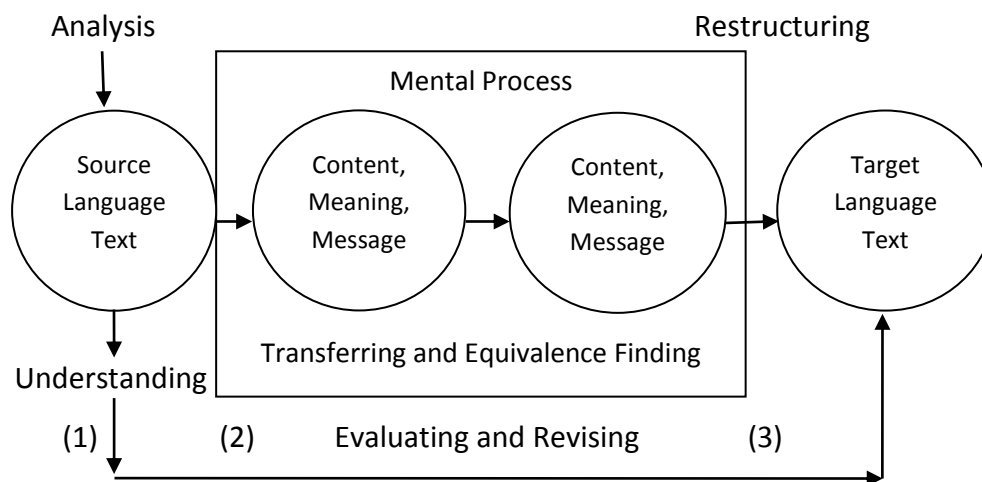


Figure 2.1 Translation Process (Suryawinata,1987:80)

From the figure 2.1 it can be seen that there are three main steps of translating activities. The first step is analysis, or analyzing the source language text by understanding that text. In order to understand the text, the content, meaning, and idea of the text, the translator must to read it first. Understanding a source text is quiet difficult for a translator because there are various text genre and the translator’s knowledge is limited or has no deep knowledge in a specific area. Such as, in translating literary text, science, economic, business, or health that may contains a word in those area which is difficult for the translator to understand it and finding the equivalence. For that reason a translator need

help from the experts on the area of what the source text is about, so the translator can understand some difficult words, then transferring them and finding the equivalence of the words into the target text, and the inner process, the second step of the translation process, the translator uses his mind to do that. Here is the most difficult part of the process, because sometimes the translator faces some problems on how to convey the intention of the source text into the target text. On this step the translator is also doing an evaluation and revision of the transferred words or the equivalences that has been found before. Then the third step, the last step in the translation process is restructuring. In this step the translator is re-writing the text into the acceptable structural and cultural form of the target text. The translator should make his writing as natural as possible for the target readers and he should also consider about their readability.

Then, according to another experts, Nida and Taber (1969:12) explain the process of translating as follows: "Translating consist of reproducing in the receptor language the closest natural equivalent of the source language message, first in terms of meaning and secondly in terms of style". It can be said that translation is transferring process of message from source language text to the target language text is prominent and style is the last.

2.3 Translation Strategy

Translation has relationship to the translated text, and a process, the act of translating, where by translating we mean take what is written in one language and turn it into an equally meaningful text written in another language. Suryawinata and Hariyanto (2003: 67-76) use a term "strategy" to call translation technique. According to them, translation strategies deal with tactics used by the translator to render words, phrases, clauses, and sentences of the original text. They divide translation strategies into two main types. The first one is structural strategies dealing with sentence structure. The second one is semantic strategies dealing with the message being transferred.

1. Structural Strategies

The strategies consist of addition, subtraction, and transposition. Most of these strategies are obligatory. It means that the strategy must be done to make the translation sounds natural and acceptable.

a. Addition

This strategy is applied by adding words in the target language due to differences between source language and target language structure.

Example :

SL : **This employment agreement** is made on Monday, 16 June 2014 between the General Manager, ...

TL : **Kesepakatan Kontrak Kerja Waktu Tertentu ini** dibuat pada Senin, 16 Juni 2014 antara Pimpinan Umum, ...

b. Subtraction

It refers to the reduction of structural elements in target language.

Example :

SL : Acting for and on behalf of him/her self on the other side and hereafter referred to as "**The Employee**".

TL : Bertindak untuk dan atas nama pribadi yang selanjutnya disebut sebagai pihak kedua yaitu "**Karyawan**".

c. Transposition

Transposition changes the original language to obtain equivalent effect. The changes can be in the form of plural to singular form, the change of adjective position, and the change of sentence structure as a whole (Newmark, 1988: 85). It is an obligation when the meaning of source language cannot be accepted and understood by readers without transposition. Transposition is optional when this strategy is applied due to language style.

Example :

SL : **Income tax** and other applicable taxes will be paid for by The Employee.

TL : **Pajak Penghasilan** dan pajak lainnya akan dibayar oleh karyawan.

2. Semantic Strategies

a. Borrowing

The original words of source language are taken in the target language because there are no equivalents in the target language. Borrowing includes transliteration (keeping the original word as a whole, both pronunciation and writing) and naturalization (adapting the pronunciation and writing of source language word with target language norms).

Example :

SL : This employment agreement is made on Monday, 16 June 2014 between the General Manager, representing **Grand Candi Hotel Semarang** on behalf of P.T. Niagatama Arasaya, domiciled in Semarang, Central Java, Indonesia.

TL : Kesepakatan Kontrak Kerja Waktu Tertentu ini dibuat pada Senin, 16 Juni 2014 antara Pimpinan Umum, mewakili **Grand Candi Hotel Semarang** dan atas nama PT Niagatama Arasaya, berlokasi di Semarang, Jawa Tengah, Indonesia.

b. Cultural equivalent

The source language words containing cultural material are replaced by cultural equivalent in the target language. Since the culture between one language and another is different, there is a great possibility of not transferring the meaning accurately. However, this strategy makes the sentences natural and easy to read.

Example :

SL : This employment agreement is made on Monday, 16 June 2014 between **the General Manager**, representing Grand Candi Hotel Semarang ...

TL : Kesepakatan Kontrak Kerja Waktu Tertentu ini dibuat pada Senin, 16 Juni 2014 antara **Pimpinan Umum**, mewakili Grand Candi Hotel Semarang ...

c. Descriptive equivalent

It is used to describe the meaning or function of source language word (Newmark, 1988: 83-84).

Example :

SL : **Social Insurance** (JAMSOSTEK)

TL : **Jaminan Sosial Tenaga Kerja** (JAMSOSTEK)

2.4 Noun Phrase

Based on wikipedia.com, a noun phrase or nominal phrase or (abbreviated NP) is a phrase which has a noun (or indefinite pronoun) as its head word, or which performs the same grammatical function as such a phrase. Noun phrases are very common cross-linguistically, and they may be the most frequently occurring phrase type. Noun phrases often function as verb subjects and objects, as predicative expressions, and as the complements of prepositions. In some modern theories of grammar, noun phrases with determiners are analyzed as having the determiner rather than the noun as their head, they are then referred to as determiner phrases.

Traditionally, a phrase is understood to contain two or more words. The traditional progression in the size of syntactic units is word < phrase < clause, and in this approach a single word (such as a noun or pronoun) would not be referred to as a phrase. A phrase is deemed to be a word or a combination of words that appears in a set syntactic position, for instance in subject position or object position. On this understanding of phrases, the nouns and pronouns in *italic* in the following sentences are noun phrases (rather than just nouns and pronouns):

- a. *He* saw *someone*.
- b. *Milk* is good.
- c. *They* spoke about *corruption*.

The words in **bold** are called phrases since they appear in the syntactic positions where multiple-word phrases can appear. This practice takes the constellation to be primitive rather than the words themselves. The word *he*, for instance, functions as a pronoun, but within the sentence it also functions as a noun phrase. The phrase structure grammars of the Chomsky tradition (government and binding theory and the minimalist program) are primary examples of theories that apply this understanding of phrases. For them, phrases must contain two or more words. A typical noun phrase consists of a noun (the head of the phrase) together with zero or more modifiers of various types. The chief types of these modifiers are:

1. Determiners

A determiner is a word, phrase or affix that occurs together with a noun or a noun phrase and serves to express the reference of that noun or noun phrase in the context. This is, a determiner may indicate whether the noun is referring to a definite or indefinite element of a class, to a closer or more distant element, to an element belonging to a specified person or thing, to a particular number of quantity. Common kinds of determiners include definite and indefinite articles (*like the or a*), demonstratives (*like this and that*), possessive determiners (*like my and their*), and quantifiers (*like many, few and several*). Most determiners have been traditionally classed along with adjectives and this still occurs, the example is demonstrative and possessive determiners are sometimes described as demonstrative adjectives and possessive respectively. The determiners may then be taken to be a class of words which includes the articles as well as other words that function in the place of articles.

2. Attributive adjectives

In grammar, an adjective is a 'describing' word, the main syntactic role of which is to qualify a noun or noun phrase, giving more information about the object signified. Adjectives are one of the traditional eight English parts of speech, although linguists today distinguish adjectives from words such as determiners that formerly were considered to be adjectives. Even in languages that do have adjectives, one language's adjective might not be another's; for example, whereas English uses "to be hungry" (*hungry* being an adjective), Adjectives form an open class of words in most languages that have them, that is, it is relatively common for new adjectives to be formed via such processes as derivation.

3. Adjective phrases and participial phrases

An adjective phrase (*adjectival phrase*) is a phrase the head word of which is an adjective, like *fond of steak, very happy, quite upset about it*, etc. The

adjective in an adjective phrase can initiate the phrase (like *fond of steak*), conclude the phrase (like *very happy*), or it is appear in a medial position (like *quite upset about it*). The dependents of the head adjective the other words and phrases inside the adjective phrase are typically adverbs or prepositional phrases, but they can also be clauses (like *louder than you do*). Adjectives and adjective phrases function in two basic ways in clauses, either attributively or predicatively. When they are attributive, they appear inside a noun phrase and modify that noun phrase, and when they are predicative, they appear outside of the noun phrase that they modify and typically follow a linking verb (copula).

4. Noun adjuncts

In grammar, a noun adjunct or attributive noun or noun (pre)modifier is an optional noun that modifies other noun, meaning that it can be removed without changing the grammar of the sentence; it is a noun functioning as an adjective. For example, in the phrase "chicken soup" the noun adjunct "chicken" modifies the noun "soup". It is irrelevant whether the resulting compound noun is spelled in one or two parts. Noun adjuncts were traditionally mostly singular (like *trouser press*) except when there were lexical restrictions (like *arms race*), but there is a recent trend towards more use of plural ones, especially in UK English.

5. Prepositional phrases

An adpositional phrase is a linguistics term that defining a syntactic category of a word that includes prepositional of the phrases, postpositional of the phrases, and this circumpositional of the phrases. An adpositional phrases contain an adposition (preposition, postposition, or circumposition) as head and usually a complement such as a noun phrase. Language syntax treats adpositional phrases as units that act as arguments or adjuncts. Prepositional and postpositional phrases differ by the order of the words used. Languages that

are primarily head-initial such as English predominantly it is being used as prepositional phrases, whereas head-final languages predominantly employ postpositional phrases. Many languages have both types, as well as circumpositional phrases. Prepositional phrases have a preposition as the central element of the phrase, as the head of the phrase. The remaining part of the phrase, usually a noun (phrase) or pronoun, is sometimes called the *prepositional complement*.

6. Relative clauses

A relative clause is a kind of subordinate clause, one of whose arguments shares a referent with a main clause element on which the subordinate clause is grammatically dependent. Typically, a relative clause modifies a noun or noun phrase, and uses some grammatical device to indicate that one of the arguments within the relative clause has the same referent as that noun or noun phrase. A bound relative clause, the type most often considered, qualifies an explicit element (usually a noun or noun phrase) appearing in the main clause, and refers back to that element by means of some explicit or implicit device within the relative clause.

7. Infinitive phrases

An infinitive phrase is a verb phrase constructed with the verb in infinitive form. This consists of the verb together with its objects and other complements and modifiers. Some examples of infinitive phrases in English are given below – these may be based on either the full infinitive (introduced by the particle *to*) or the bare infinitive (without the particle *to*) :

1. (to) sleep
2. (to) write ten letters
3. (to) go to the store for a pound of sugar

Since an infinitive does not normally take an expressed grammatical subject, an infinitive phrase effectively constitutes an entire clause. Viewed in

this way, it is called an infinitive clause or infinitival clause, and is one of the types of non-finite clause. Such a clause can then play various grammatical roles as a constituent of a larger clause or sentence; for example it may serve as a noun phrase or adverb.

2.5 Equivalence in Translation

Equivalence is a central concept in translation theory. Vinay and Darbelnet view equivalence-oriented translation as a procedure which 'replicates the same situation as in the original, whilst using completely different wording' (ibid: 342). They also suggest that, if this procedure is applied during the translation process, it can maintain the stylistic impact of the source language in the target language. In translation the emphasis is on the closest natural equivalence as stated by Catford (1965:20). Catford writes that texts in different languages can be equivalent in different degrees (fully or partially equivalent), in respect of different levels of presentation (equivalent in respect of context, semantics, grammar, lexis, etc) and at different ranks (word-for-word, phrase-for-phrase, sentence-for-sentence). The two languages are widely different in structure and cultural background; therefore, it needs equivalence as a relation that holds between a source language text and target language text in order to get the sameness and similarity result in both languages.

Catford's model of equivalence (1965:27) states that:

1. Formal correspondence is any target language category (unit, class, element of structure, etc) which can be said to occupy as nearly as possible the "same" place in the "economy of the target language as the given source language category occupies in the SL. For example: translating an adjective into an adjective.
2. Textual Equivalence is any target language text or portion of text which is observed on a particular occasion to be the equivalent of a given SL text or portion of text. For example: translating adjective into an adverbial phrase.

2.5.1 Noun Phrase and Its Translation Equivalence

Radford (1988:171) states that a phrase, as a part of grammatical sentences, consists of a group of words. It is assumed that sentences are structured not only out of words belonging to various words level categories, but also out of phrases belonging to the corresponding set of phrasal categories. English noun phrase is compared with the Indonesian equivalence. In comparison of both noun phrases, it is found that there are similarities and differences in grammatical system, particularly in word order between English and Indonesian noun phrase. These are examples of English noun phrases and their Indonesian equivalences. The words underlined are their noun heads.

- 1) New toys = mainan baru
- 2) Your bag = tas mu

The words 'toys and bag' are the head words and the other words are called modifiers. Those words are called the center or head of the noun phrase. From those examples, it can be seen that modifiers in English noun phrase come before the noun head, whereas in the Indonesian they come after the noun head. These examples are simple noun phrase consisting of modifiers and heads. There is a phrase longer than simple noun phrase, it is complex noun phrase.

Furthermore, noun phrase is the extension of noun. According to Quirk and Grenbaun (1985:1235), the simple noun phrase or basic noun phrase can be expanded with modifier and noun. There is a phrase longer than simple noun phrase, it is complex noun phrases. In total, complex noun phrase can be composed of four major components: Determiner + Pre modifiers + Head Noun + Post modifiers. All noun phrases include a head, while determiner, pre modifiers, and post modifiers are optional.