

CHAPTER II

REVIEW OF RELATED LITERATURE

In this part, the researcher needs some theories as references related to the study and related to the problems discussed in this thesis.

2.1 Language

Language is used as a tool in communication between people. Language is a communication of thought and feelings through a system of arbitrary signals, such as voice sounds or spoken language, gestures, or written symbols as sign language. It is a system that has rules for combining its components become words, sentences or phrases. Language is also a system that is used by a nation, people or other distinct community. Every nation in the world has its own language or often called dialect.

"Those who know nothing of foreign languages, knows nothing of their own." - Von Goethe (1749-1832). He wants to explain that people in the world need language to communicate. People should not just understand and expert in their own language, they need foreign language to get know what and how the people in other country are. They need language to make a deal with other people, especially from abroad. "We invent the world through language. The world occurs through language." - Mal Pancoast. He means that the world is growing because of language. Without language, the better world will never happen.

2.2 Translation

Translation is the act of translating, removing, or transferring data from source language (SL) into target language (TL). In his attempt to transfer meaning from one language (SL) to another (TL) by means of the universally known practice of translation, the translator faces a plethora of

linguistic, stylistic and even cultural problems. In this regard, Popović (1970: 79) confirms that "this transfer is not performed directly and is not without its difficulties." This means that the act of translation can be analyzed along a range of possibilities, which brings about a number of shifts in the linguistic, aesthetic and intellectual values of the source text (ST).

Translation is studying the lexicon, grammatical structure, communication situation, and cultural context of the source language text, analyzing it in order to determine its meaning, and then reconstructing this same meaning using lexicon and grammatical structure which are appropriate in the receptor language and its cultural context.(Larson, 1984: 3).

It can be said that in the translation work, the translators should understand all about the lexicon, grammatical structure, communication situation and cultural context of the source language, so they can analyze the meaning of the text and then they could reconstruct it into target language using lexicon and grammatical structure which are appropriate in the original language in order to deliver the message of the text.

Translation is a process of transferring the message; idea and information from Source Language (SL) to Target Language (TL).the translator goals are transfer the idea and wishes that the readers can receive the message. To translate something, there is rules and process. According to Tou, 1989: 134 states, he mentions four main stages to be followed by translators in order to move the source language into the target language. 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 impossible if translator will understand the message from the data, if the translator does not read the Source data. The translator must understand the Cultural Context, Situational Context, Expressed Text, Lexicon and Grammar of the source data.

b. Discovery of meaning

The second step is discovery the meaning of the source data message. Therefore, the translator must understand and already understand the message, idea and information from the source language. About The Cultural Context, Situational Context, Expressed Text, Lexicon and Grammar, the translator must be competent to analyzing. 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 understand the message and the structure of SL, and then the next step is transferring the meaning, idea, message, content and express from source language to target language. This step 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 Translation Techniques

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. Bell (1991:13) states that if confined to a written language, translation is a cover term with three distinguishable meanings. The first meaning is the word “translating”, which concerns on the process (to translate; the activity rather than the tangible object). The second meaning is carried by “a translation”, concerns on the product of the process of translating (e.g. the translated text). The last meaning carried by translation is “translation” as the abstract concept which encompasses both the process of translating and the product of that process. Molina and Albir (2002:509-511) classify translation techniques based on the following criteria:

- 1) To isolate the concept of technique from other related notions (translation strategy, method and error).
- 2) To include only procedures that are characteristic of the translation of texts and not those related to the comparison of languages.
- 3) To maintain the notion that translation techniques are functional. Our definitions do not evaluate whether a technique is appropriate or correct, as this always depends on its situation in text and context and the translation method that has been chosen.
- 4) In relation to the terminology, to maintain the most commonly used terms.
- 5) To formulate new techniques to explain mechanisms that have not yet been described.

Furthermore, Molina and Albir (2002: 509-511) classify the translation into 18 techniques:

(1) Adaptation

It is the replacement of the cultural element of source text (ST) into the culture of target text (TT). For example: change *wolf* into *kancil* in a translation into Indonesian (Hartono, 2011:46). It happens because replacement of cultural element, wolf is a symbol of clever animal in the ST (Source Text). Thus, the translator has to find appropriate word in translating the text in order to have the same meaning from ST (Source Text).

(2) Amplification

This technique is used to introduce details that are not found in the ST (Source Text): information, explicative paraphrasing. For instance: when translating from Arabic to add *the Muslim month of fasting* to the noun *Ramadan*. Therefore, *Ramadan* is translated into *Ramadan, the Muslim month of fasting*. (Hartono, 2011:46).

(3) Borrowing

It is the literal translation of a foreign word or phrase; it can be lexical or structural, e.g., the English translation *urine, horizon, diameter, stereo, and neutron* in Indonesian text, or it can be naturalized (to fit the spelling rules in the TT (Target Text), e.g., *go, informasi, and tes* (Hartono, 2011:46)

(4) Calque

It is the literal translation of a foreign word or phrase; it can be lexical or structural, e.g., the English translation *Police Academy* for the Indonesian *Akademi Polisi* (Hartono, 2011:46).

(5) Compensation

It is to introduce a ST (Source Text) element of information or stylistic effect in another place in the TT (Target Text) because it cannot be reflected in the same place as in the ST (Source Text), for instance, the translation of English “*Me?*” Exclaimed Mrs. Albert Forrester, *for the first time in her life regardless of grammar* into Indonesian “*Apaan?*” Teriaknya. *Albert Forrester, untuk pertama kali dalam hidupnya lupa pada tata bahasa* (Hartono, 2011:40).

(6) Description

It means to replace a term or expression with a description of its form or/and function, e.g., to translate English *cow-creamer* into Indonesian *poci yang berbentuk sapi untuk tempat susu* (Hartono, 2011:40).

(7) Discursive creation

It is a kind of translation which establishes a temporary equivalence that is totally unpredictable out of context, e.g., the Indonesian translation *A Betrayed Son Malinkundang* into *Si Malinkundang*. (Hartono, 2011:41).

(8) Established equivalent

It is the using of a term or expression recognized (by dictionaries or language in use) as an equivalent in the TT (Target Text), e.g., to translate the English expression “*They are as like as two peas*” into “*Mereka sangat mirip*” in Indonesian (Hartono, 2011:41).

(9) Generalization

It is the using of a more general or neutral term, e.g., to translate English ‘*go by inches*’ into ‘*sedikit demi sedikit*’ in Indonesian. (Hartono, 2011:42). It happens because there is no expression that

have the same meaning in Indonesian, so the translator translated it into more general.

(10) Linguistic amplification

It is the addition of linguistic elements. This is often used in consecutive interpreting and dubbing, e.g., to translate the English expression “*Everything is up to you!*” into Indonesian as “*Semuanya terserah anda sendiri!*”

(11) Linguistic compression

It means to synthesize linguistic elements in the TT (Target Text). This is often used in simultaneous interpreting and in sub-titling, e.g., to translate the English question “*Are you sleepy?*” into “*ngantuk?*” in Indonesian. (Hartono, 2011:43).

(12) Literal Translation

It means to translate a word or an expression word for word, e.g., *electronic mail* as *surat elektronik*, or, *upload* as *unggah*. (Hartono, 2011:43).

(13) Modulation

It is to change the point of view, focus or cognitive category in relation to the ST (Source Text); it can be lexical or structural, e.g., to translate English “*You are going to have a child*” instead of “*Kamu akan menjadi seorang ayah*. (Hartono, 2011:44).

(14) Particularization

It is the using of a more precise or concrete term, e.g., to translate *window* in English as *guichet* (jendela toko) in French (Hartono, 2011:52).

(15) Reduction

It is to suppress a ST (Source Text) information item in the TT (Target Text), e.g., "*the proposal was rejected and repudiated*" into "*usulnya ditolak*" when translating into Indonesian. (Hartono, 2011:52).

(16) Substitution (linguistic, paralinguistic)

It is the change of linguistic elements for paralinguistic elements (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

It is the change of a grammatical category, e.g., *glasses* translated into Indonesian as *kacamata*. (Hartono, 2011:52).

(18) Variation

It is the change of linguistic or paralinguistic elements (intonation, gestures) that affect aspects of linguistic variation: changes of textual tone, style, social dialect, geographical dialect, etc., e.g., to introduce or change dialectal indicators for characters when translating for the theater, changes in tone when adapting novels for children, etc.

2.4 Game

According to en.wikipedia.org, a game is structured form of play, usually undertaken for enjoyment and sometimes used as an educational tool. Games are distinct from work, which is usually carried out for remuneration, and from art, which is more often an expression of aesthetic or ideological elements. However, the distinction is not clear-cut, and many games are also considered to be work or art.

Key components of games are goals, rules, challenge, and interaction. Games generally involve mental or physical stimulation, and often both. Many games help develop practical skills, serve as a form of exercise, or otherwise perform an educational, simulational, or psychological role.

Online games have been part of culture from the very earliest days of networked and time-shared computers. Modern online games are played using an Internet connection; some have dedicated client programs, while others require only a web browser. Some simpler browser games appeal to demographic groups (notably woman and the middle-aged) that otherwise play very few video games.

CHAPTER III

RESEARCH METHOD

3.1 Research Design

This research used the descriptive-qualitative research. Glass and Hopkins (1984) stated that descriptive research involves gathering data that describe events and then organize, tabulate, depict, and describe the data collection. While qualitative research is to gain and understanding of a specific organization or event, rather than surface description of a large sample. The data of this research were collected from *Rising Force Online* and its translation

3.2 Unit of Analysis

The unit of analysis of this research was description, conversation and information, and its translation taken from the game of *Rising Force Online* by Game Master. All the data in this research were in written form. There are some sentences found in the source of data.

3.3 Source of Data

The data were taken from *RF Online*, created by Game Master 2007. The researcher focused on the techniques of translation used in the game.

3.4 Techniques of Data Collection

The data of this research were collected by using the following steps:

1. Reading Indonesian version of game's description, conversation and information, then the English one.

2. Grouping every sentence of the text according to translation technique by Molina and Albir.
3. Presenting the data into table.

3.5 Techniques of Data Analysis

The method of data analysis can be stated as follows:

1. Taking the data from the previous table that have already been analyzed.
2. Grouping the data in new tables based on the techniques of translation proposed by Molina and Albir.
3. Providing description and arguments of the result of the data analysis.
4. Drawing the conclusions.