

CHAPTER II

REVIEW OF RELATED LITERATURE

To make it easy to understand, the researcher used several theories in this chapter to analyze the data. Theories it self is based on the field of translation that is very important to support the analysis in this study. The literature review involved here include previous research, tran slation, the process of translation, Subtitling and translation techniques.

2.1 Previous research

In order to support this research, there is a previous research taken from Arina Khiranis (2015) entitled *“Analysis Of Techniques Used In Translating Idioms From English To Indonesia As Found In ALL AMERICAN GIRL Novel”* her research focuses on analyzing idioms from source language with the translation in target language. She applies the theory of translation”techniques proposed by Vinay and Darbelnet which categorized in two models; direct and oblique translation. Direct translation can be applied in borrowing, calque, and literal translation. While, oblique translation can be applied in transposition, modulation, equivalence, and adaptation. In her result shows that she only uses two techniques in analyzing her data, they are modultion and transposition.

The strong point of this previous reseach is the researcher used Vinay and Darbelnet’s theory as the framework in analyzing the translation technique. It is different from the other reseacher in general because there are many reseachers used Molina and Albirs’s theory as the framework in analyzing the translation technique. The weak points of this previous research are, there is no explanation about the novel, the research is too thin because there are only 13 sheet of page, the conclusion is not clear and there is no suggestion.

The differences between the previous research and mine is the previous research focuses on analyzing idiom using Vinay and Darbelnet’s theory. While mine is focuses in every utterances of Molina using Molina and Albir’s theory. While, the

similarities between the previous research and mine is using translation technique as the topic of the research.

2.2 Theoretical Review

Review of related literature contains statements and theory related to this analysis. To avoid duplication and plagiarism, the literature review is needed. The researcher found some related researches and theories from some aspects such as translation and translation techniques. The main theories used in this research is translation techniques by Molina and Albir.

2.2.1 Translation

Based on Oxford Dictionary, translation is the process of translating words or text from one language into another. Newmark (1988: 5), states “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.

There are many definitions of translation from experts. They define translation in many ways.

Nida and Taber (1982: 12) define translation as “translating consists in reproducing in the receptor language the closest natural equivalence of the source language message”. Larson (1984:3) in Milka Chyntia (2013) defines that, “translations consist of transferring the meaning of a language into the receptor language”. On the other hand, Catford (1965) says “translation is an operation performed on languages, a process of substituting a text in one language for a text in another”. Catford (1978) in Hartono (2009:2) also similarly states “translation is the replacement of textual material in one language (SL) by equivalent textual material in another language (TL)”.

From those definitions above, it can be said that translation is the process of transferring message and thoughts, the process of translating words or text from one language into another, from SL (source language) into TL (target language), and in the form of written or spoken. For example, translating English into Bahasa Indonesia or Bahasa Indonesia into English. In transferring the meaning of source language into

target language, it must be clearly. Because, the clear meaning can be understood by the readers easily.

2.2.2 Translation Process

The process of translation can be defined as the activity of translation. There is a translation process which consists of some steps in doing of translating. According to Nida and Taber (1974: 33), there are three stages in the process of translation, they states as follows:

The second system of translation consist of a more elaborate procedure comprising three stages: (1) analysis, in which the surface structure, i.e. message as given in language A is analyzed in terms of the grammatical relationship and the meaning of the words and combination of words. (2) Transfer, in which the analyzed material is transferred in the mind of translator from language A to language B. And (3) restructuring, in which the transferred material is restricted in order to make final message fully acceptable in the receptor language.

Newmark (1988:19) defines that translation has four processes, as follows:

1. The Source Language Text Level

This level as known asks the level of language where the translator begins and which he/she continually (but not continuously) go back to. At this level, a translator transposes the SL grammar (clause and groups) into their TL 'ready' equivalents and he/she translates the lexical units into the sense that appears immediately appropriate in the context of the sentence.

2. The Referential Level

This level is the level objects and events, real or imaginary, which he/she progressively has to visualize and build up. This level is an essential part, first of the comprehension, then of reproduction process.

3. The Cohesive Level

This level is more general and grammatical which traces the train of thought, the feeling tone (positive or negative) and the various presuppositions of the SL (Source Language) text. This level encompasses both comprehension and reproduction. It presents an overall picture, to which a translator may have to adjust the language level.

4. The Level of Naturalness

This level is only concerned with reproduction in which a common language appropriate to the writer or speaker in a certain situation. In this level, the translator has to ensure: (1) his translation makes sense; and (2) it reads naturally, that it is written ordinary language, the common grammar, idioms and words that meet that kind of situation.

2.2.3 Subtitling

Cowie (1997:161) states that subtitling is the process of providing synchronized captions for film and television dialogue (and more recently for live opera). Meanwhile, O'Connell (2007:169) states that subtitling is defined as supplementing the original voice soundtrack by adding written text. From those definitions, it can be concluded that subtitling is the process of transferring messages from the source language (spoken language) into target language in the form of write / text to be displayed simultaneously at the time of the spoken language. Making a subtitle is not an easy task, because it is limited by two factors, they are media factor and time factor. Media factor means that the translated text will be displayed on the screen with a much narrower space than any book or novel. While, Time factor means that the translator is faced with the difficulties of the provisions appearing in the subtitling time. Gottlieb in Naomi Ventria (2009), states that subtitles are displayed in the bottom of screen and in the middle position, first line is consider of 40 characters and the second line is shorter than the first one, including of space and punctuation. For one line, the minimum duration is 3 second and the maximum duration is 5 second. While, For two line the duration is 7 second and the maximum duration is 8 second. Based on O'Connell (2007:125), Subtitles exist in two forms, they are:

1. Closed Subtitle, this type of subtitle is optional, means that the text of subtitle can be turn on/off or selected by the viwers. This type is usually aimed to the people who have the hearing disorders to got a information.

2. Open Subtitle, called as Open because the subtitle text merges with the movie, so the text cannot be turned off by the viewer. This type is used to translate the language of the foreign movie that shown in cinemas or television with the original soundtrack.

2.2.4 Translation Techniques

There are eighteen (18) translation techniques based on Molina and Albir's (2002:509) theory, such as adaptation, amplification, borrowing, calque, compensation, description, discursive creation, establish equivalent, generalization, linguistic amplification, linguistic compression, literal, modulation, particularization, reduction, substitution, transposition, and variation. Those techniques are used to transfer a message from SL (Source Language) into TL (Target Language) which is applied in to words, phrase, clause, or sentence. There are eighteen types of translation technique, such as:

1. Adaptation

It is a technique in process of translating use subject-predicate structure that replaces the elements of the existing culture source language (SL) with elements culture that are similar and there on the target language (TL). This can be done because the source language culture elements not found in the target language, or culture elements in the target language is more familiar to reader of the target. The technique is the same as the equivalent culture techniques, *e.g. : his leg felt like a stone(SL) : tungkai kakinya seperti terpaku(TL), (yopi1987.blogspot.co.id).*

2. Amplification

It is a technique in process of translating that use explication paraphrasing, to inform an implicit in source language (SL), *e.g. : There are many Indonesian at the ship(SL) : Banyak warga negara Indonesia di kapal itu(TL), (yopi1987.blogspot.co.id).*

3. Borrowing

It is a translation technique done with borrowed words or phrase from source language. the loan can be pure (pure borrowing) without adjustments or

naturalized lending (borrowing naturalized) with adjustments in spelling or pronunciation target language official dictionary on the benchmark whether the word or phrase is a loan or not, e.g. : *dispenser(SL) : dispenser(TL) (pure borrowing), music(SL) : musik(TL) (borrowing naturalized), (ihsanial.blog.uns.ac.id).*

4. Calque

It is a calque means literal translation of a foreign word or phrase; it can be lexical or structural. Lexical calques, e.g. : *He is the new assistant manager(SL) : Dia adalah asisten manajer yang baru(TL), (ihsanial.blog.uns.ac.id).*

5. Compensation

It is a translation technique performed by transferring message from the other parts of translation, e.g. : *a pair of scissors(SL) : sebuah gunting(TL), (linguistik-penerjemahan.blogspot.co.id).*

6. Description

It is a translation technique performed by replace a term or expression with a description of its form or and function, e.g. *I like panneton(SL) : Saya suka panneton, kue tradisional Italia yang dimakan saat tahun baru(TL), (ihsanial.blog.uns.ac.id).*

7. Discursive creation

It is to establish a temporary equivalence that is totally unpredictable out of context, e.g. : *husband for a year(SL) : suami semesta(TL), (linguistik-penerjemahan.blogspot.co.id).*

8. Established equivalence

It is to use a term or expression recognized (by dictionaries or language in use) as an equivalence in the TL, e.g. : *sincerely yours(SL) : hormat kami(TL), (yopi1987.blogspot.co.id).*

9. Generalization

It is a translation technique used the more common term in the target language (TL) for source language (SL) more specific. This is done because the target language has no specific counterpart. The technique is similar to the technique of acceptance, e.g. : *becak(SL) : vehicle(TL), (yopi1987.blogspot.co.id).*

10. Linguistic Amplification

It is a translation technique which is used to add linguistic element. This is often used in consecutive interpreting and dubbing, *e.g. : everything is up to you!(SL) : semuanya terserah anda sendiri!(TL), (yopi1987.blogspot.co.id).*

11. Linguistic Compression

It is a translation which is used to synthesize linguistic element in the TT. This is often used in simultaneous interpreting and in sub-titling, *e.g. : are you sleepy?(SL) : mengantuk?(TL), (ihsania.blog.uns.ac.id).*

12. Literal translation

It is a translation technique which is used to translate a word or an expression word for word, *e.g. : the President gave the present to Michael last week(SL) : Presiden memberi hadiah itu pada Michael minggu lalu(TL), (ihsania.blog.uns.ac.id)..*

13. Modulation

It is a translation technique which is used to change the point of view, focus or cognitive category in relation to the ST ; it can be lexical or structural, *e.g. : nobody doesn't like it(SL) : semua orang menyukainya(TL), (ihsania.blog.uns.ac.id).*

14. Particularization

It is a translation technique which is used to use a more precise or concrete term, *e.g. : air transportation(SL) : pesawat(TL), (linguistik-penerjemahan.blogspot.co.id).*

15. Reduction

It is a translation technique which is used to suppress an SL information item in the TL *e.g. the month of fasting(SL) : Ramadhan(TL), (yopi1987.blogspot.co.id).*

16. Substitution (Linguistic, paralinguistic)

It is a translation technique which is used to change linguistic element for paralinguistic element (intonation, gestures) or vice versa, *e.g. : to translate the Arab gesture of putting your hand on your heart(SL) : Thank you(TL), (linguistik-penerjemahan.blogspot.co.id).*

17. Transposition

It is a translation technique which is used to change a grammatical category, shift from plural into singular in the target language, and singular in the plural.

The shift from active to passive tense and the passive to active in the target language. e.g. : *adept(SL)* : *sangat trampil(TL)*, (*linguistik-penerjemahan.blogspot.co.id*).

18. Variation

It is a translation technique which is used to change linguistic or paralinguistic element (intonation, gestures) that affect aspects of linguistic variation: change of textual tone, style, social dialect, 26 geographical dialect, e.g. : *give it to me now!(SL)* : *berikan barang itu ke gue sekarang!(TL)*, (*yopi1987.blogspot.co.id*).