CHAPTER II

REVIEW OF RELATED LITERATURE

Theory is very important to support and make perfect in an analysis. Translation is the most important thing in transferring the source language to the target language. The several problematic factors which appear in translation such as form meaning, style, metaphor, proverbs, collocation, idiom, etc.

Another problematic factor found in translation is that some cultural concepts need to be translated in the same form as they occur in the original text. In a study conducted by Nurlaily (Nurlaily, 2007) stated in the Gunadarma University journal it talks about the technique in the English translation of the Indonesian cultural lexical Items. The purpose of her research is to analyze the equivalent occurred in translating the Indonesian cultural lexical items into English, analyze shift occurred in translating the Indonesian cultural lexical items into English, analyzed and describe the technique applied in translating the Indonesian cultural lexical items into English.

The review of related literature are translation, translation principles, translation types, translation purposes, idiom, idiomatic translation, types of idiom, difficulties in translating idiom, technique in translating idiom, equivalence. The explanation are explained on the following subtitle.

2.1 Translation

There are some definitions of translation based on the translation theorist. According to Munday (2001:4-5) translation itself has several meanings, it can refer to the general subject field, the product (the text that has been translated) or process (the act of producing the translation, otherwise known as translating). He also states that translation is the process of translation between two different written languages involves the translator changing an original written text (the source text or ST) in the original verbal language (the source language or SL) into a written text (the target text or TT) in a different verbal language (the target language or TL).

Tommaso (1989:38) states that translation is any transfer, for any reason, of any text from one language code to another language code- the expressions by means of one language of any thought expressed by means of another language.

Translation is the interpretation of verbal signs by some other languages. Brislin in Choliludin (2006: 18) defines translation as follows:

> Translation is general term referring to the transfer of thoughts and ideas from one language (source) to another (target), whether the language are in written or oral form, whether the languages have established orthographies or do not have such standardization, or whether one or both language are based o signs, as with sign languages of the deaf.

From the definitions, it concludes that translation is the processes which change the written of source language into another language that states as a target language without changing the core meaning of the origin source.

2.2 Translation Principles

There are some important concepts and principles that we need to consider and understand. The principles for the translation below are proposed by Duff in Choliludin (2006: 41):

2.2.1 The translation should reflect accurately the meaning of the original text. Nothing should be arbitrarily added or removed, though sometimes part of the meaning can be transposed. The following questions may be very helpful:

(1.) Is the meaning of the original text clear? If not, where does the uncertainty lie?

(2.) Are any word loaded, that is, are there any underlying implications?

(3.) Is the dictionary meaning of a particular word the most suitable one?

(4.) Does anything in the translation sound unnatural or forced?

2.2.2 The ordering of words and ideas in the translation should match the original as closely as possible. This is particularly important in translating legal documents, guarantees, contracts, etc. However, differences in the language structure often require changes in the form and the order of words. When in doubt, underline in the original text the words on which the main stress falls.

2.2.3 Languages often differ greatly in their levels of formality in a given context, for example in the business letter. To resolve these differences, the translator must distinguish between formal and fixed expression, and personal

expression in which the writer or speaker sets the tone. It is also necessary to consider:

a. Would any expression in the original sound too formal/ informal, cold/ warm, personal/ impersonal if translated literally?

b. What is the intention of the speaker or writer? To persuade, to apologize, to criticize?

c. One of the most frequent criticisms of translation is that it does not sound "natural". This is because the translator's thoughts and choice of words are too strongly moulded by the original text. A good way to avoid the influence of the source language is to set the text aside and translate a few sentences aloud from memory. This will suggest natural patterns of thought in the first language, which may not come to mind when the eyes is fixed on the source language text.

d. It will be better if the translator does not change the style of the original. Nevertheless, if it is needed, for example because the text is full of repetitions or mistakes in writing, the translator may change it.

e. Idiomatic expressions are words and phrases that are characteristic of a particular language with meanings that are usually different from the meanings of each of the words used alone. Idiomatic expression including similes, metaphors, proverbs, and sayings, jargon, slang, and colloquialisms and phrasal verbs are often untranslatable. To solve these problems, there are some hints one can use. They are:

a.   Keep the original word in inverted commas, for example: "yuppie".

b.   Keep the original expression, with a literal explanation in the bracket.

c.   Use a non-idiomatic translation.

2.3 Translation Types

There are four categories of translation which are familiar enough:

2.3.1 Word for word translation

Commonly, word for word translation is something, which is spoken: for example, the most important is bound to the work rank (but it is possible included the equivalence on the rank word). This translation type is similar with rank-bound translation. The equivalence choice is on the word rank. This translation type only can be used if both of languages (source language and target language) have the same structure because it does not change the sentence structure.

For example:

SL: *I love music.*

TL: *Aku cinta musik.*

2.3.2 Free translation

"Free translation is not always bound to the word rank or the sentence, but it tends to the higher rank – it is often bigger than the sentence rank".

This translation type is almost similar with unbounded translation – the equivalence choice is not limited on one rank, it is on the high rank, and it can occur to the rank transfer freely. For example:

SL: *Wish on a star rich for the sky.*

TL: *Raihlah cita-cita hingga bintang di langit.*

2.2.3 Literal translation

Literal translation placed between both of types above, word for word translation and free translation. This translation is possible beginning from word for word translation, but there are some alterations, which are appropriated with the target language grammar (for example, by inserting additional words, structure alternations in every rank, etc) until to be a group of word for word translation or clause for clause. By the other words, in this translation the equivalence which is on the word rank, but the sentence structure composition is appropriated with the principle of the target language.

For example:

SL: *Life is beautiful without drugs.*

TL: *Hidup itu indah tanpa narkoba.*

2.2.4 Dynamic translation

Dynamic translation is a translation, which refers to the natural expressing in the target language. "The equivalence seeking in dynamic translation is related to the receptor's language culture context". This

translation types really carries as the creation of the naturalness in the target language. For example:

SL: *All the decks were covered with people.*

TL: *Orang-orang memenuhi seluruh dek.*

2.4 Translation purposes

The activity to translate the source text into the target text in order to produce the grammatical and natural translation involves the complex system that many different factors directly or not influence to the translation result.

Situational factors include field, tenor, and mode (register variable purpose). While cultural factor includes the genre (social purpose). Field is an abstract term for "what is going on" that is relevant to the speaker's choice of linguistic items. Tenor is an abstract term for the role relationship between people taking part in the discourse. Mode refers to what part the language is playing (speech, essay, lecture, instruction) what ii is that the participants are expecting the language to do for them in that situation. While genre related to: teach how to (do or make (procedure)), to persuade other people (exposition), to tell what happened (recount-material process), to entertain and educate using action stories (narrative).

2.5   Idiom

The origins and meanings of the word "idioms" are from the Latin word 'idioma' meaning individual peculiarity of language and the Greek words 'idiousthai

(to make your own) and idios' dictionary meaning own, personal, private. Idiom (from Greek idios 'own, private'; late 16th c.) is most frequently referred to as a string of language whose meaning cannot be pieced together from the meanings of its component parts.

Idiom is one of difficulties that are found in translating process in some text especially in literary work. There are several definitions about idiomatic term.

According to Baker (1991: 63), idiom is frozen patterns of language which allow little or no variation in form and often carry meanings which cannot be deduced from their individual components.

Wyatt R. (2006:4) states that idiom is an expression where the meaning is different from the meaning of the individual words. It means that the idiom cannot be translated word by word. They have to stick each other than to produce new meanings.

It is concluded that an idiom is a combination of words that has a new meaning. The meaning of individual words themselves is different from the new meaning.

2.6   Idiomatic Translation

Idiomatic translation is where the meaning of the original is translated into forms, which most accurately and naturally preserve the meaning of the original forms.
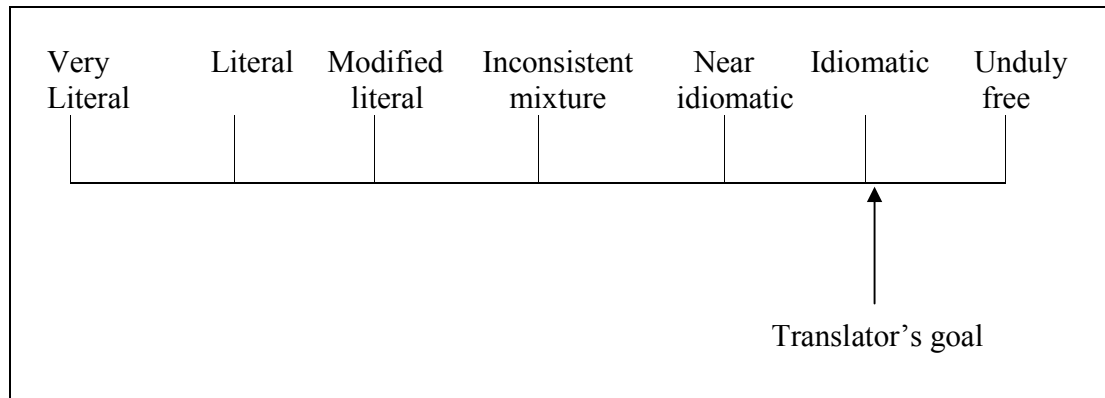
Larson in Choliludin (2006: 22) states that:

Translation is classified into two main types, namely form-based and the meaning-based translation. Form-based translation attempts to follow the form of the source language and is known as literal translation, while meaning-based translation makes every effort to communicate the meaning of the SL text in the natural forms of the receptor language. Such translation is called idiomatic translation.

The ideal translation will be accurate as to meaning and natural as to the receptor language forms used. An intended reader who is unfamiliar with the source text will readily understand it. The success of an idiomatic translation is measured by how closely it measures up to these ideals. The ideal translation should be:

a. Accurate: reproducing as exactly as possible the meaning of the source text.

b. Natural: using natural forms of the receptor language in a way that is appropriate to the kind of text being translated.

c. Communicative: expressing all aspects of the meaning in a way that is readily understandable to the intended reader.

Translations that add to the source text or change certain information for a specific affect are called unduly free.

In practice, however, it is hard to consistently translate idiomatically or literary. These translations are often a mixture of literary and idiomatic forms of language. Translation then falls on a continuum from very literal to literal, to modified literal, to near idiomatic, to idiomatic, and may fall, even more on the unduly free as displayed below:

Very Literal	Literal	Modified literal	Inconsistent mixture	Near idiomatic	Idiomatic	Unduly free

Translator's goal

Figure 2.2 translation as continuum
Source: (Larson in Choliludin, 2006: 23-24)

Unduly free translations are considered unacceptable translations for most purposes. Translations are called unduly free according to the following characteristics:

(a) if they extraneous information not in the source text, (b) if they change the meaning of SL, and (3) if they distort the facts of the historical and cultural setting of the SL text. Sometimes unduly free translations are made for the purpose of humour or to bring about a special response from the receptor language speakers. However, they are unacceptable as normal translation.

Literal translations follow very closely the grammatical and lexical forms of the source text language, whereas idiomatic translations are concerned with communicating the meaning of the source text using the natural grammatical and the lexical items of the receptor language.

An idiomatic translation attempts to make the meaning of the passage clear, not just give a word-perfect translation. For example:

SL: *Indonesian is a beautiful country that lies at the equator.*

TL: *Indonesia adalah zamrud khatulistiwa.*

The idea here is the translators do the removal of some words in the source language and an idiomatic translation uses a dynamic (or idiomatic) equivalent.

An idiomatic translation is one that is not only accurate, but also sounds like an original, as if it was not translated but originally created in the reader's language.

> Idiomatic translations use the natural forms of the receptor language both in the grammatical constructions and in the choices of lexical items. A truly idiomatic translation does not sound like a translation. It sounds like it was written originally in the receptor language. Therefore, good translator will try to translate idiomatically (Larson in Choliludin, 1984: 16).

The real translation as it was always meant to be, translation of ideas and intentions, not just words, into correct, natural, and polished language. Idiomatic translation reproduces the message of the original but tends to distort nuances of meaning by performing colloquialisms where there do not exist in the original. Baker (1991: 65) assumes that:

> A professional translator would, under normal circumstance, work only into his/ her language of habitual use, the difficulties associated with being able to use idioms and fixed expressions pose in translation relate to two main areas: the ability to recognize and interpret an idiom correctly; and the difficulties involve in rendering the various aspects of meaning that an idiom or a fixed expression conveys into the target Language (TL). These difficulties are much more pronounced in the case of idioms than they are in the case of fixed expressions.

2.7   Types of Idiom

Idiom is compound word, and so an idiom contains more than one word. According to Robby L. (2007: 5), he classifies idiom into nine types.

2.7.1 The first type is idiom with adjectives and noun in combination. It also divides into some parts. There are:

(1). *Pairs of adjectives*, it is usually followed by *or*, and or *but*.

For example:

Today's lecture is **short and sweet**

Kuliah hari ini **singkat dan tidak bertele-tele**

(2). *Pairs of nouns*; it combines two nouns become one.

For example:

Every business has **its ups and downs**

Setiap bisnis mempunyai **masa pasang surutnya keberuntungan**

(3). *Pairs of adverbs and prepositions*, it is a combination between adverb and

preposition.

For example:

Now and then, we have dinner together

Kadang-kadang kita makan malam bersama

(4). *Pairs of verbs*, combining two verbs which hang together become an idiom.

For example:

Our parents always ask us to **live and learn** because no body knows everything.

Orang tua kita selalu menasehati untuk **hidup dan belajar dari pengalaman** karena tidak ada yang mengetahui segalanya.

(5). *Collective noun phrases*,

For example:

There is **a class of pupils** who did not pass the test

Di sana ada **sekelas murid** yang tidak lulus ujian

(6). *Compound adjectives*,

For example:

In a traditional market, people make **a cash-and-carry sale**

Di pasar traditional, orang-orang melakukan **penjualan tunai**

(7). *Adjective + noun phrases,*

For example:

There no **big names** in the concert

Tidak ada **nama-nama besar** di konser itu

(8). *Noun+noun,*

For example:

What are **fringe benefits** the company offers?

Apa saja **kompensasi** selain gaji yang perusahaan itu tawarkan?

(9). *Noun phrases,*

For example:

First of all, I would like to thank God for the given talent

Pertama-tama saya ingin berterima kasih pada Tuhan atas bakat yang diberikan

(10). *Proper names (adjective+ nouns)*

For example:

I want to go to the **Eternal City**

Saya ingin pergi ke **Roma**

(11). *Irregular constractions,*

For example:

So far he has written seven books

Sejauh ini dia telah menulis tujuh buah buku

*2.7.2 **The Second type** of idiom is idioms with prepotitions adverbs. It has some parts:

Prepositional phrases and adverbial phrase. Prepositional phrase diveds into two:

(1). *Prepositional with nouns or nouns phrases,*

For example:

I know **at once** that the room was comfortable

Saya **segera** tahu bahwa ruangannya nyaman

(2). *Phrase prepositions,*

For example:

She has been **in charge of** her sister since her mother passed away

Dia sudah **bertanggung jawab atas** adiknya sejak ibunya meninggal

(3). *While adverbial phrases,*

For example:

Now and then he gives me a call

Kadang-kadang dia menelepon saya

2.7.3 The third type of idiom is two-word verbs. This type consists of two kinds, separable two word verbs that can be separable and followed by object,

for example:

Please wake me up at five tomorrow morning

Harap bangunkan saya pada jam lima pagi besok

And inseparable two-word verbs which cannot be separable and followed by object,

for example:

Please **look after** your sister while I am away

Harap **jaga** adik perempuanmu selagi saya pergi

2.7.4 The fourt type is idioms in comparison. Idiom in this form is called simile, comparing two different things that have similarity in the meaning. In Indonesian, this form uses prefix **se-** that means "menyerupai" such as "secantik bidadari" (cantiknya menyerupai bidadari), for example:

He **swims like a fish**

Dia **berenang sangat bagus sekali**

2.7.5 The fifth type is idiomatic verbal expressions. It divides into three kinds. There are:

(1). be + noun / adjective phrases / participles, such as:

John **is mad about** susan

John **tergila-gila pada** susan

(2). be + prepositional phrases, such as:

I am sure the man **is up to something**

Saya yakin pria itu **sedang merencanakan sesuatu**

(3) verbs + all types of words, such as:

Please **keep in mind** that a little knowledge is a dangerous thing

Harap **ingat** bahwa pengetahuan yang sedikit itu berbahaya

*2.7.6 **The sixth type*** of idiom is verb and nouns used together but the meaning of each word does not change.

For example:

Please do not **make a noice**. The baby is sleeping

Harap jangan **membuat keributan**, ada bayi yang sedang tidur

*2.7.7 **The seventh type*** is idiomatic adjective phrases, such as:

Are you **scared of** gost?

Apakah kamu **takut dengan** hantu?

*2.7.8 **The eight types*** is verbs and prepositions used together idiomatically. This is the example of verbs and prepositions that used together:

Do not **listen to** him. He likes to tell a lie

Jangan **dengarkan** dia. Dia suka berkata bohong

*2.7.9 **The last type*** is proverbial phrases. This type is kind of sentence that has a special meaning because it is contain of message to the reader.

For example:

Better late than never

Lebih baik terlambat mengerjakan sesuatu daripada tidak sama sekali

2.8 Difficulties in Translating Idiom

In translating idioms is often found the difficult by the translator since the idiom cannot convey literally in target language.

According to Baker (1991: 68), there are several difficulties that are usually found in translating idiom: (a) an idiom may have no equivalence in the target language. Idiom which contains culture-specific items is not necessarily untranslatable. For example, the English expression *she soon discovered he was a Jekyll and Hyde*. This idiom comes from a character in Robert Louis Stenson's story. It is a personality which is sometimes very pleasant (jekyll) and sometimes very unpleasant (Hyde). Jekyll and Hyde here cannot be found the equivalence in Indonesian so it is still translated in the original, ; (b) An idiom may have a similar counterpart in the target, but its context of use may be different. For example, do not break your mother's heart. Break heart is an English idiom which means "patah hati" in Indonesian. Actually, " patah hati" here is usually used for a couple who disappointed. (c) An idiom may be used in the source text in both its literal and idiomatic senses at the same time. It usually finds in English joke. We cannot translate the joke to the target language similarly the source. It will be totally

different, because it usually represents the condition of the source place that it does not have connection with the target language.

2.9 Meaning in Translation

Meaning is always implied in a word or a sentence. In regard to translation, some experts state their opinions about meaning. Nida (1975: 1) states that a word may have a number of different meanings. Meanwhile, in relation to translation itself, Larson (1984: 3) states that translation consists of transferring the meaning of the source language (SL) into the receptor language.

According to Soemarno, meanings in translation are generally classified into six kinds and they are lexical meaning, grammatical meaning, situational meaning or contextual meaning, textual meaning, socio-cultural meaning, and implicit meaning (1999: 5-7).

2.9.1   Lexical meaning

Lexical meaning is the meaning of particular linguistic system used as a symbol or an event and etc. Zgusta as cited in Baker (1991: 12) describes lexical meaning as every word (lexical unit) that has something that is individual that makes it different from any other word. And it is just the lexical meaning which is the most outstanding individual property of the word.

In other words, lexical meaning is meaning that best explained by dictionary. Since lexical meaning is found only in a dictionary, one word may probably have more than one meaning. The word miss has eleven distinctive meanings as

listed down in an English-Indonesian dictionary: nona, tidak menangkap, merindukan, salah menanggapi, tidak mendengar, absen, tak menjumpai, melalaikan, kehilangan, tidak dapat, luput.

2.9.2   Grammatical meaning

Grammar is the set of rules which determine the way in which units such as words and phrases can be combined in a language and the kind of information which has to be made regularly explicit in utterance (cited in Baker, 1991: 83). Grammatical meaning is a relationship between bigger linguistic units of a given linguistic system, like for instance a relationship between a word and another word in a phrase or clause (cited in Kridalaksana, 1984: 120). The relationship between meaning and grammar is overtly inseparable. They support each other. The main purpose of grammatical system of a given language is to convey meaning (cited in Cruse, 1997: 3). In other words, grammatical meaning is obtained from the relationship of meaning and grammar. It explains that only a structural sentence which is meaningful or easy to grab the meaning. Lexical meaning may change into grammatical meaning if correctly applied in a sentence – with correct grammar. The word *miss* can mean '*kehilangan*' in *Society have missed their trust toward law*; and can mean '*merindukan*' in *They miss peaceful life without abuse and violation*, and so on.

2.9.3 Contextual or situational meaning

Contextual meaning or situational meaning is a relationship between utterances and situations where the utterances are expressed. Soemarno points out that basically a word of a given language has meanings as many as the situations or places where that word is used, together with, the other words in a sentence. Further, Soemarno gives an example, in a particular occasion, a couple of lovers are enjoying the day in a park, the girl is pinching her boyfriend's arm repeatedly and passionately says *I really hate you*. The word hate in her utterance should be translate into *'gemas'*, and lexically the word hate means *'membenci'* (as cited in Nababan, 1997: 37).

Situational meaning can also be expressed by a single word. The word exit carries out the situational meaning if placed in the right place, like in the door way of a cinema for instance and it means *'jalan keluar'*. Instead, the word will be meaningless if the sign that says exit is put into a dust bin.

2.9.4 Textual meaning

Textual meaning is the meaning which is related to a text or discourse. In other words, a word in a certain text has a certain meaning as well. The word interest in a politic and administration science does not mean *'minat'*, nor *'bunga'* but it means *'kepentingan'*, like in this sentence *'Citizen are obliged to obey only if the government protects their human rights, which are morally prior to and above the claims and interests of the government'*.

2.9.5   Socio-cultural meaning

Socio-cultural meaning is associated with the meaning implied in the language user's socio-cultural background. When working on a translation job, a translator will deal with two different cultures; the translator's culture and the writer's culture in the source language. Both cultures generally differ. Even if the form is the same but the value or meaning in both cultures are apparently different. One culture perceives things in details but not with the other culture or the other way round. There is a clear distinction if a word in a certain culture is translated. For example, a well-known suicide culture in Japan called *Harakiri*, according to Soemarno, is believed to be an honourable death in Japan. And so the meaning of suicide in Japan is not totally equivalent to the meaning of suicide in another nation's culture.

Another case reveals the socio-cultural meaning differently. In refusing or rejecting things, English or American people are very straight-forward by saying *No, thanks or No, thank you*. It is different what Indonesian people do in refusing or rejecting things. Indonesian people do not reveal things as they really do- there is something hidden in the efforts for not offending the feelings of the person who does the offering. They would rather say *'Ya, terimakasih'* to reject things being offered. And the meaning of *No, thanks* or *No, thank you* in the source language is equivalent to *'ya, terimakasih'* in the target language.

2.9.6   Implicit meaning

As states previously, the translator must be aware of the implicit information which is being communicated. When people speak or write, the amount of information included in the text will depend on the amount of shared information that already exists between the speaker (writer) and addressee. When two people talk about something, they leave out some of the information because the addressee already knows these facts and might even be insulted if they were included. It might imply that they were stupid or uninformed. And so in every communication, some information being communicated is left implicit in conversation or written text. For example, Hamlet's words to his mother when his mother and Claudius attempted to persuade Hamlet not to go to Wittenberg: *'I shall in all my best obey you, madam'* (Act I, scene 2 as cited in Ulman, 1962: 158) The expression includes the implicit meaning that hamlet will obey his mother only not his mother's husband.

2.10 Equivalence

Translating an idiom is necessary to know its equivalent in the target language. Because if we translate it word by word and the idiom form by for more than one word, the result will be a literal translation, and the meaning that will give us will be totally different.

According to Baker (1992), she explores the notion of equivalence at different level. She distinguishes equivalence into five levels, those are:

2.10.1 Equivalence at word level

It is the first element to be taken by the translator. It explores the 'meaning' of single words and expressions. In fact, when the translator starts analysing the source Text, she looks at the words as single units in order to find a direct equivalent term in the Target language.

2.10.2 Equivalence above word level

It is the same as *equivalence at word level* but difference in the target. This equivalence is used initially to explore at combinations words and phrases. It goes without saying that words rarely occur on their own, they almost always occur in the company of other words. Nevertheless words are not strung together at random in any language; there are always restrictions on the way they can be combined to convey meaning. It is more to direct the naturalness or typicality of the resulting combinations.

2.10.3 Grammatical equivalence

It is used when referring to the diversity of grammatical categories across languages. The grammatical rules may vary across language and this make some problems in finding a direct correspondence in the target language (TL). These problems may induce the translator either to add or to omit information in the target text because of the lack particular grammatical device in the target language itself. In this problem of grammatical devices, Baker (1992) focuses on number, tense and aspect, and gender.

2.10.4 Textual equivalence

It is used when referring to the equivalence between a source language text and a target language text in terms of information and cohesion. Texture is a very important feature in translation since it provides useful guidelines for the comprehension and analysis of the source language text and target language text which can help the translator to produce a cohesive and coherent text for the target culture audience in a specific context.

2.10.5 Pragmatic equivalence

It is used when referring to implicature and strategies of avoidance during the translation process. Implicature is not about what is explicitly said but what is implied. Therefore, the translator needs to work out implied meanings in translation in order to get the source text (ST) message across.