

The definitions of translation suggested above imply that producing the same meaning or message in the target language text as intended by the original author is the main objective of a translator. This notion of 'sameness' is often understood as an equivalence relation between the source and target texts. This equivalence relation is generally considered the most salient feature of a quality translation.

In his book *Approaches to Translation* Newmark (1988) states “translation is a craft consisting in the attempt to replace a written message or statement in another language”. He further explains that the translation is rendering the meaning of a text into another language in the way that the author intended the text. Larson (1984:51) defines that “translation is basically a change of form, the form of a language is the actual words, phrases, clauses, sentences, paragraphs, etc, which are spoken or written”. It means, in translation the form of the source language is replaced by the form of the target language. Translation consists of transferring the meaning of the source language into the target language. The main goal of translation is finding the equivalence of the words and makes the sentences of the text sound natural in the target language.

2.2 Meaning in Translation

Meaning in translation is the part of translation study. When we talk about translation we also have to talk about meaning in translation. “Meaning is always there at the back of a word” (Alwasilah, 1984:146). Some experts suggest differently about meaning. Nida (1975:1) states that “word may have a number of different meanings”. Meanwhile, in relation to translation itself, Larson (1984:3) states “translation consist of transferring the meaning of the SL into the TL”.

Lyons (1977:204) states “the study or giving meaning of the words is to understand the study of those words which are related to the relation of the meaning which are that words are different from the others”.

According to Nababan (2008:47-48) “meaning in a word is not only influenced by its position in a sentence but also the knowledge behind it”. Meaning in a word can be determined by the situation and also the culture of a language. According to Soemarno (1999:5-7), “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”.

1. Lexical Meaning

It is the meaning of the element of language as a symbol an events, etc. Baker (1991:12) describes “lexical meaning as every word (Lexical unit) that has something that is individuals 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 a meaning that is appropriate. According to dictionary, so that a word misuse of such words may be destructed upon the hopeless users. Since lexical meaning is found only in a dictionary, one word may probably have more than one meaning. Example: a word “*bad*” has some meanings in Indonesian they are *jahat, buruk, jelek, susah, tidak enak, busuk*.

2. Grammatical Meaning

It is a relationship between the elements of language in a bigger unit. For example, the relationship between a word with another word in a phrase or clause. Lexical meaning may change into grammatical meaning if it is applied in the right sentence that is appropriate with the grammar.

“Grammatical meaning is a relationship between bigger linguistic units of a given linguistics system, like for instance a relationship between a word and another word in a phrase or clause” (as cited in Kridalaksana, 1984). 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” (as cited in Cruse, 2000). 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. Example: a word “*can*” in *they can the fish* functions as predicate, meanwhile in *he kicked the can hard* functions as object.

3. Contextual Meaning

It is the relationship between the statement with the situation where the statements are used. Basically every word in a language has as much as the situation of context where the word is used with another word in sentence.

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 (a theorist of meanings in translation) gives an example. In particular occasion. Example: the greeting in english “*Good morning*” it is not always translated as “*Selamat pagi*” in Indonesian. But it can be translated as “*keluar!*” if the word uttered by a leader to his employee who always comes late to the office.

4. Textual Meaning

It is meaning that is connected with a text or expression. In other words, a word in a particular text has a meaning. Textual meaning is the meaning which is related to the text or discourse. In other words, a word in a certain text has a certain meanings as well. Example: in biology text a word *morphology* means a branch of biology which is related to a structure of plants but in linguistic text *morphology* means the study of morpheme which is combined to make a meaning.

5. Socio-cultural Meaning

It is the meaning that is connected with the user of socio cultural language. A translator in doing translation is faced with two cultures, which are the SL culture and the TL cultures. Both of them are different one another, although the terms are the same but the meaning contains in both cultures are different.

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 SL. 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 detail 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. Example: in refusing or rejecting things, English or American people are very straight-forward by saying *No, thanks* or *No, thank you*. But Indonesian people would rather say '*ya, terima kasih*' to reject things being offered. And the meaning of *no, thanks* or *no thank you* in the SL is equivalent to "*ya, terima kasih*" in TL.

6. Implicit Meaning

It is an unwritten or unsaid meaning by the user. Usually, it has its own purpose, such as to smoothing, reminding, or teasing.

Example: the front door is not locked it means the speaker reminding the hearer is not forget to lock the front door.

2.3 Translating Novel

A novel is a fictional piece of prose usually written in a narrative style. Novels tell stories, which are typically defined as a series of events described in a sequence. The novel has been a part of human culture for over a thousand years, although its origins are somewhat debated. Regardless of how it began, the novel has risen to prominence and remained one of the most popular and treasured examples of human culture and writing.

There have been stories and tales for thousands of years, but novels must combine a few unique characteristics in order to be defined as such. First, a novel is written down, rather than told through an oral account. Secondly, novels are meant to be fictional in form, differentiating them from myths, which are said to

have their basis in reality or theology. Although some modern scholars argue differently, there is no truly established guideline for length, point-of-view, or even establishment of a moral or philosophical point in novels. (<http://www.wisegeek.com/what-is-a-novel.htm>, retrieved on May 28 2012)

The roots of the novel come from a number of sources:

1. Elizabethan prose fiction
2. French heroic romance-vast baroque narratives about thinly disguised contemporaries (mid 17th century) who always acted nobly and spoke high-flown sentiment
3. Spanish picaresque tales-strings of episodic adventures held together by the personality of the central figure *Don Quixote* is the best known of these tales.

The word novel (which wasn't even used until the end of the 18th century) is an English transliteration of the Italian word "novella" used to describe a short, compact, broadly realistic tales popular during the medieval period. The novel deals with a human character in a social situation, man as social being. The novel places more emphasis on character, especially one well-rounded character, than on plot. Another initial major characteristic of the novel is realism a full and authentic report of human life.

The traditional novel has:

1. an unified and plausible plot structure
2. sharply individualized and believable characters
3. a pervasive illusion of reality

(<http://www.nvcc.edu/home/ataormina/novels/history/define.htm>, retrieved on May 28 2012)

Translating novel is not an easy work for a translator because novel is included in literary translation and a translator needs to master cultures of both languages, the SL and TL cultures. Gut (1991:123) stresses “in translating a literary work one should preserve the style of the original text”. Furthermore, a translator should find a way in which the desired meaning can be expressed in TL even if the the TL form is different from the SL form.

Novel as a broad and complete literary work is translated into many languages. Translating a novel seems difficult to do. It is not as easy as translating academic texts, such as texts of mathematics, biology, chemistry, etc. A translator usually has problems in translating this literary work. The difficulties, for examples, in translating figurative languages and idiomatic expressions. The figurative languages and idiomatic expressions from the source language must be translated socio-culturally into the acceptable target language. Newmark (1988) in Suparman (2003:144-145) says that “the translators of literary works mainly have difficulties in translating the linguistic aspects, socio-cultural aspects, and moral aspects implicitly stated in the literary works (e.g. novels)”.

In translating novel, a translator should do translating process carefully. Because in a novel the author always uses unique words based on his or her culture background. So, a translator should not do carelessness when he or she translates the novel. Do not add his or her own interpretation that is out of the original text. A translator should have a deep sense of language, particularly

source language or understand the author's will and purpose. And a translator should pay attention to essence of the translation process itself.

The novel, however, arises from the desire to depict and interpret human character. The reader of a novel is both entertained and aided in a deeper perception of life's problems.

2.4 Translation Types and Methods

Translation is a complex entity, which involves a larger number of variables other than reproduction of meaning. Newmark (1982:12) argues that "a general theory cannot propose a single method, but must be concerned with the full range of text types and their corresponding translation criteria as well a major variables involved". Translation types are types used in translating process in rendering the meaning based on each translators' intention in translating a translation work. While translation methods according to Newmark (1988:81) in *A Textbook of Translation* explains "While translation methods relate to whole texts, translation procedures are used for sentences and the smaller units of language". Translation types are applied to identifiable text categories and translation methods is the way to translating text. Translation types also have a similar theory with translation methods, like word-for word translation, free translation, literal translation, semantic translation, and communicative translation. All of them can be found in translation methods too.

Newmark (1998:45) distinguishes eight methods of translation. The method can be classified into two: four of them are oriented in source language

(SL emphasis) and the other four are oriented in target language (TL emphasis). It can be seen in the figure below:

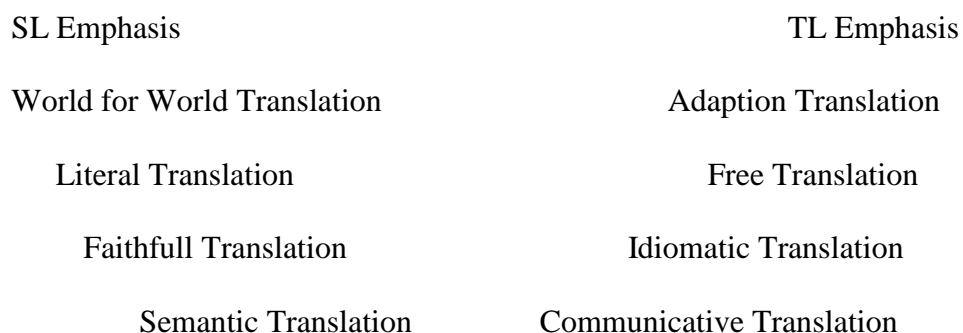


Figure 2.2 Translation Methods (V-Diagram)

Source: (Newmark 1988:45)

From the figure 2.2, it can be explained that the eight methods of translation are:

1. Word-for word Translation: this is often demonstrated as interlinear translation, with the TL immediately below the SL text.
2. Literal Translation: the SL grammatical constructions are converted to their nearest TL equivalents but the lexical words are again translated singly, out of context.
3. Faithful Translation: attempts to reproduce the precise contextual meaning of original within the constraints of the TL grammatical structure.
4. Semantic Translation: differ from faithful translation only as far as it must take more account of the aesthetic value of the SL, compromising on meaning where appropriate so that no assonance, word play or repetition jars in the finished version.

5. Adaptation: this is the freest form of translation. It is used mainly for plays (comedies) and poetry, themes, characters, plots are usually preserved the SL cultures converted to the TL culture and the text written.
6. Free Translation: reproduces the matter without the manner or content without the form of the original.
7. Idiomatic Translation: reproduces the message of the original but tends to distort nuances of meaning by preferring colloquialism and idioms where these do not exist in the original.
8. Communicative Translation: attempts to render exact contextual meaning of the original in such a way that both content and language are readily acceptable and comprehensible to the readership.

Based on Hervey and Higgins (1992)'s thought, Hoed (2006:9-10) simplifies the V-Diagram (which is displayed in figure 2.2) into six methods:

1. Exotic Translation: can be equal with faithful translation from Newmark (1988:45)
2. Cultural-loan Translation: used to translate specific term.
3. Calque translation: a method to translate the idiomatic expressions from the SL text into the TL text, even though the result will sound strange in the target language.
4. Communicative Translation: often used in the process of translation. The message is the important thing to be reached. The result itself will be acceptable and comprehensible.

5. Idiomatic Translation: gives the equivalence of idiom in the SL text into idioms of the TL text.

6. Adaptation: similar use in translating process. The cultural substances in the SL text will be adapted by the cultural substances in the TL text.

Types of translation are also varied. Here, the types of translation issued by some experts of translation.

Vinay and Darbelnet (1958:84) recognize two types of translation:

1. Direct translation : where the linguistic features of the SL are replaced by their equivalent in the TL
2. Oblique translation: where complex methods are used to render certain stylistic effects.

According to Jacobson (1959:114) there are different kinds of translation.

He differentiates three ways of interpreting a verbal sign:

1. Intralingual (rewording): a verbal sign is interpreted to another within the same language.
2. Interlingual (translation proper): a verbal sign is interpreted to another in a different language.
3. Intersemiotic (transmutation): a verbal sign is interpreted to a non-verbal sign.

Based on Catford (1965:21-22), there are three broad types of translation in terms of the extent, level, rank.

1. Extent - Full vs. Partial Translation: in full translation, the entire text is submitted to the translation process, that is very part of the SL is replaced by TL

material. In a partial translation, some part of parts of the SL are left untranslated there are simply transferred to and incorporated in TL.

2. Level – Total vs. Restricted Translation: this distinction relates to the levels of language involved in translation. By total translation we mean what is most usually meant by translation that is translation in which all levels of SL are replaced by TL. By restricted translation we mean replacement of SL material by equivalent TL material at only one level.

3. Rank – Rank Translation: it relates to the rank in grammatical (phonological) hierarchy at which translation equivalence is established.

Larson (1984:54) divides two major types of translation. They are:

1. Form-Based or Literal translation: attempt to follow the form of the SL and are known as literal translation.
2. Meaning-based or idiomatic translation: make every effort to communicate the meaning of the SL text in the natural forms of receptor language.

According to Nida (1964:127) “the nature of the message determines the types of translation”. A translation depends on the degree of focus on the form or the content. Two types of translation are distinguished:

1. A formal equivalence translation in which the form and content of the original message is to be preserved.
2. A dynamic equivalence translation which focuses on creating an equivalence effect in TL text.

It seems that Nida’s formal translation, Larson’s literal translation and Newmark’s semantic translation focus on the form of the context. Similarly, Nida’s Dynamic

translation, Larson's idiomatic translation and Newmark's communicative translation seek one goal that is finding an equivalent effect. This fact has been affirmed by Gutt (1991:68), he finds that "the dynamic translation resembles the idiomatic translation". Both convey the message of the original text to the receptor audience and are equivalent to the original text in dynamic way

And the last theory used in this study, belongs to Nababan (1997:20-33) who divides translation into eleven types, they are:

1. Word for word Translation: in which source language word is translated singly by their most common meanings which can also be out of context. Usually, a translator just transfers the meaning of each word based on the word order and part of speech of the source language unless, the structure of SL have same structure with TL. For example:

SL: I will go to New York tomorrow

TL: *saya akan pergi ke New York besok*

2. Free Translation: this translation produces the translated text without the style, form, or content of the original text. Also, this translation preserves the meaning of the source language but uses natural forms in the target language. A translator has the freedom to express idea from SL into TL through his own language style and structure but it does not change the message of the SL. Usually, to translate idioms and proverb a translator uses free translation. For example:

SL: Mary, is growing with happiness

TL: *Mary, hatinya sedang berbunga-bunga*

3. Literal Translation: in which the SL grammatical constructions are converted to their nearest TL equivalence, but the lexical words are translated singly, out of context. Literal translation is between translating word for word translation and free translation. For example:

SL: his heart is in the right place

In word for word translation, it will be translated into "*kepunyaan hatinya adalah dalam itu benar tempat*", but in literal translation it translated become "*hatinya berada di tempat yang benar*", and in free translation it is translated into "*dia baik hati*".

4. Dynamic Translation: tries to transfer the messages or ideas into the TL with the closest natural equivalence to the SL messages or ideas, or it is called natural translation. For example:

SL: the author has organized this book since 1995

TL: *penulis telah mengorganisasikan buku ini sejak 1995*

5. Pragmatic Translation: refers to transferring of messages with an interest in the accuracy of the information meant to be conveyed in the TL form. Translator would have no concern other than getting the information across in the second language.

For example:

SL: White cross Baby Powder is soft and smoothing, it absorbs moisture and keeps baby cool and comfortable.

TL: *White cross Baby Powder lembut dan halus, menyerap kelembapan, menjaga kesegaran dan kenyamanan bayi anda.*

There is an addition in target language above “*anda*”. The translator will give an addition or deleted subject on TL text in order to give more attention on the information transfer, in order to the readers can understand easily.

6. Esthetic-poetic Translation: It does not only focus on the information, but also the emotion, feeling, and beauty involved in the SL to the TL. Esthetic-poetic translation is called literary translation. The clearest examples are in the translation of literature (eg. dramatic dialogue, poetry, prose)
7. Ethnographic Translation: that explicates the cultural context of the SL into the TL version. A translator must know how the words fit into the cultures that use of source language into target language. For example:

SL: The apennine sheep may produce 250 kg of milk in a six month

TL: *domba apennine (domba asli Italia yang bisa ditemukan di sekitar gunung Apennine di wilayah Italia) dapat menghasilkan 250 kg susu dalam enam bulan.*

8. Linguistic Translation: concerns with the equivalent meanings of the constituent morphemes of the second language and with grammatical form. For example:

- 1) Harry is willing to help
- 2) Harry is difficult to help

The sentences of (1) and (2) above have the same surface structure. But, they have different in grammar. In the first sentence, Harry acts the activity *to help* on the other hand, in the second sentence; Harry is patient of the verb *to help*.

Surface structure	Deep structure
(1) Harry is willing to help	Harry is willing to help me
(2) Harry is difficult to help	Harry is difficult for one to help

9. Communicative and Semantic Translation: According to Newmark (1981) in Nababan (2008:40), he states “communicative translation emphasizes loyalty to the readers, in other hand semantic translation loyalty to the original text”. He further maintains that in fact, there is no pure communicative or pure semantic type of translating a text, that translating can be more or less semantic as well as more or less communicative. From that statement, it can be argued that the choice between semantic and communicative approach is done in the level of translating sentences or even parts of sentence.
- Example: the communicative translation “beware of the dog” is mandatory, the semantic translation “Dog that bites”; “savage dog” would be more informative but less effective.
10. Communicative Translation: this translation displays the exact contextual meaning of the source text where both content and language are easily acceptable and comprehensible to the readers. It basically emphasizes the transfer of messages and it is very concerned about the effectiveness of language translation.
- For example: I would admit that I am wrong, have different meaning with I will admit that I am wrong
11. Semantic Translation: tries to transferring the contextual meaning of the SL to the nearest semantic and syntactical construction of the TL. For example:

SL: He is a book worm

TL: *Dia seorang kutu buku*

It's not quite right if it is translated to be "*Dia seorang yang suka sekali membaca*".