2.1 Translation Theory

Translation theory is not a solution for all problems that appear in the process of translation. It is general orientation for the translators in taking a decision while they are doing translation. Actually, the understanding about general concept of translation theory is very important and useful for the translators. So, it is impossible for the translators to get a good translation without understanding the meaning or definition of translation, because translation is as general concept of translation theory.

Nababan (1999:13) states, “teori menerjemahkan memusatkan perhatiannya pada karakteristik dan masalah-masalah penerjemahan sebagai suatu fenomena.” (Translation’s theory is concentrating the attention to the characteristics and the problems of translation as a phenomenon). Lauven-Zwart (as quoted by Nababan 1999:15) says, “Menghasilkan penerjemah dan terjemahan yang lebih baik bukan merupakan tujuan utama teori penerjemahan. Penerjemah dan terjemahan yang lebih baik mungkin saja merupakan produk teori dan metode penerjemahan.” (To produce the translators and translations are not the first purpose of translation theory. The better translators and translations may be as a product of theory and translation’s method)

In a narrow sense, translation theory is concerned with the translation method appropriately used for a certain type of text. However, in a wider sense, translation theory is the body of knowledge that we have about translating, extending from general principles to guidelines, suggestions and hints.
Newmark (1988:9) says, “what translation theory does is, first, to identify a translation problem (no problem – no translation theory!); second to indicate all the factors that have to be taken into account in solving the problem; third, to list all the possible translation procedures (or methods); finally, to recommend the most suitable translation procedures, plus the appropriate translation”. Besides that, Translation theory is pointless and sterile if it does not arise from the problems of translation practice, from the need to stand back and reflect, to consider all the factors, within the text and outside it, before coming into a decision in fact translating (or translation process) is a matter of taking decisions. Because translation has to do with selecting one option among many, many scholars take it as an artistic activity; others, however, argue that because it arise thinking and discussions and has to do with grammatical rules, it is a science.

The linguistic approach to translation theory focusing on the key issues of meaning, equivalence and shift began to emerge around 50 years ago. This branch of linguistics, known as structural linguistics, features the work of Roman Jakobson, Eugene Nida, Newmark, Koller, Vinay, Darbelnet, Catford and Leuven-Zwart.

The emphasis of the structural approach to translation changes towards the end of the 1950s with the work of Vinay and Darbelnet. Vinay and Darbelnet in Venuti (2000:84) identify two procedures of translating, the first procedure is direct or literal translation and the second procedure is oblique translation. Literal translation occurs when there is an exact structural, lexical, and even morphological equivalence between two languages. According to Vinay and Darbelnet, this is only possible when the two languages are very close two each
other. The literal translation (direct) procedures are borrowing, *calque* and literal translation. While oblique translation occurs when word for word translation is impossible. The oblique procedures are transposition, modulation, equivalence and adaptation.

Kelly (as quoted by Venuti 2000:4) argues, “a complete theory of translation has three components: specification of function and goal; description and analysis of operations; and critical comment on relationships between goal and operations.” On the other hand Venuti (2000:5) says”translation theory always rests on particular assumption about language use, even if they are no more than fragmentary hypotheses that remain implicit or unacknowledged.”

### 2.1.1 The Definition of Translation

Translation has been defined in many ways by different writers in the field depending on how they view language and translation. Generally, translation is known as a process of transferring a language to another. Cartford (1969:20) defines translation is the replacement of textual material in one language (SL) by equivalent textual material in another language (TL). Newmark (1988:5) also gives the same definition about translation. He defines translation is rendering the meaning of a text into another language in the way that the author intended the text. According to Larson (1977:10) translation in the transfer of meaning in the source language text into the target text, this is done by replacing the form of the first language by the form of the second language. The meaning itself is maintained as the form may be adjusted by transferring the meaning of SL text by the use of very natural forms in the TL. Krisdaleksana (as quoted by Nababan 1999:19) says, ‘*Penerjemahan sebagai pemindahan suatu amanat dari bahasa*
sumber ke dalam bahasa sasaran dengan pertama-tama mengungkapkan maknanya dan kemudian gaya bahasanya.” (Translation as transferring a message from Source Language to the Target Language by firstly expresses the meaning and then the style of language).

On the other hand, Nida (1969:12) states, “translation consists in reproducing in the receptor language that natural equivalent of the source language message, first in term of meaning and second in term of style”. Translation can be simply defined as transferring the message from the source language (SL) into the Receptor Language (RL), both in terms of meaning and style. So the ideal translation should make sense and be easily understood by the target readers. However, the message in the TL should be equivalent with that in the SL.

Newmark (as quoted by Machali 1998:1) adds that translation is as a craft consisting in the attempt to replace a written message and statement in one language by that same message and statement in another language. While Pinchuck (1977:38) says, “translation is a process of finding a TL equivalent for an SL utterance. Carford (as quoted by Nababan 1999:19) also defines translation is as process of changing a Source Language Text to the Target Language Text.

All definitions above are a little closely, related all definition imply that translation involves two languages; they are Source language (SL) and Target Language (TL). So, translation is a process of transferring the message, meaning, statement, utterance of the SL to the TL, and his product of translation is the author’s meant. So, by translation a translator re-tell about the text into another language. However as Krisdaleksana’s definition of translation, the style in the
process of translation is important because there is an assumption that in the process of translating literary works needs a style of language.

Duff (as quoted by Nababan 1999:20) mentions,

“Saya pikir tidak benar jika kita menganggap bahwa hanya penerjemah karya sastra saja yang berurusan dengan gaya bahasa. Disiplin apa saja yang mungkin dia terjemahkan, penerjemah harus mempertimbangkan, misalnya untuk siapa karya sastra itu diperuntukkan dan bagamana tingkat kemampuan khusus para pembaca itu berarti dia harus menetukan ragam bahasa terjemahannya dan mempertahankan ragam bahasa itu secara ajeg.”

(I think that it is not true if we judge that only the translating of literary works that relate to the stylistics. The translators should consider every discipline that he may translate. For example, for whom the literary works is and how the ability of reader. It means that he should decide the variation of his translation language and to preserved the variation of language constantly).

Catford, Nida, Newmark, McGuire and Pinhuct in Machali (1998) propose different definition of translation but their definitions share three common motions, namely:

1. the term ‘equivalent’ which is used by Catford (1980:20), Nida (1969:12) and Pinchuck (1977:38), McGuire (1980:2) for them, the use of the term is ‘similar’

2. the term ‘textual material’ or ‘text’, which are used by Catford and McGuire, while Newmark uses the term ‘written massage’ and Nida ‘SL message’

3. the term ‘replacement’ is used by Catford and Newmark, while Nida uses the term ‘reproducing’ for the same concept.

Besides those experts and their theories on translation, the writer also reads some theses that are related to this topic. For example, Fachwinalia K Sari (2009) in her thesis “An Analysis of Translation Procedures of Translating a Computer Term in Andrew S. Tanenbaum 3rd Computer Networks into Bahasa
Indonesia” has given a lot of contribution to this thesis. Her thesis is very closely relevant to this thesis. Especially the theory and methodology used in analyzing the data.

2.1.2 Translation as a Process

Translation is not only about changing a SL to TL. It is not writing his owns thinking, how best it is, and it is not to re-write only. Besides understanding what the translation is and what should be produce in translation, a translator should know that translation is complex; there are processes which contains of a bunch activities-elements.

Nababan (1999:24) defines proses adalah serangkaian kegiatan yang dilakukan dengan sengaja. (Process is a bunch of activities that doing in a ...). Machali (2000:9) states “apabila kita melihat penerjemahan sebagai proses, berarti kita meniti jalan yang dilalui penerjemah untuk sampai pada hasil akhir”. Translation is the process to translate the activity rather than the tangible object whereas a translation is the product of the process of translating for example the translated text. Levy (in Venuti 2000:148) says, “translation is a process of communication: the objective of translating is to improve the knowledge of the original to the foreign reader.” While Hatim and Munday (2004:3) says, “the first of these two senses relates to translation as a process, the second to the product”. So a process of translation means as some activities that doing by a translator while he transferring the message from SL to TL.

Nababan (1999:24) states, “proses penerjemahan dapat diartikan sebagai serangkaian kegiatan yang dilakukan oleh seorang penerjemah pada saat dia mengalihkan amanat dari bahasa sumber ke dalam bahasa sasaran”. He adds
that there are three process of translation; they are Analysis of Source Language, Transferring message, and Restructuring (1999:25).

Nida and Taber (as quoted by Widyamartaya 1989:14) also state that the process of translation can be divided into three; they are Analysis, Transfer, and Restructuring. *Analysis* used for knowing the message that will be translated and contain of grammatical analysis and semantic analysis. *Transfer* discussed “how the product of the analysis transfers from SL to TL by a little fault of meaning and connotation, but by a same reaction like in the original. *Restructuring* discussed about “kinds of languages or stylistic, technique that can be use for making style that want.

Different from Nababan and Nida, Dr. Ronald H. Bathge (as quoted by Widyamartaya 1989:15) state that there are seven process of translation, they are: Tuning, Analysis, Understanding, Terminology, Restructuring, Checking, and Discussion.

### 2.1.3 Translation as a Product

After doing translation’s activity, that is process of translation, next we will see the result of translation. As the readers of translation text, it means that we read the “result” that served by translator. In the other word we read the “product” of translation. As the reader we just read the product without knowing the process that the translator has applied.

It is very important to understand the differences between product and process in translation. Nababan (1999:9) states “Product is the *result* of translator’s work”. If we see the translation as a process, it means that we are going to see the step in translation (see the methods or procedures) that applied by
the translator to get a good product of translation. In addition Machali (2000:9) expressed this view as follows:

“The differences between product and process are very important in translation. If we see the translation as a process, it means that we observe the way of translator to get a result. We see the steps that through by translator, what procedure that he used, what method that he used to translate and why did he choose that method, why he chose a certain term to translate a concept. And why hi did not choose another term which has a same meaning and etc)

The writer in this thesis actually wants to see the product of translation. The writer wants to analyze the product and find out the procedures of translation used by translator. The procedures are Literal and Oblique.

2.2 Translation Procedures

There are many methods or procedures in translation. A procedure is the act or manner of proceeding in any action or process. In the Mcquarie Dictionary (1982) as quoted by Machali (2000:9) explains that “a method is a way to doing something, especially in accordance with a definite plan”. From the explanation, we can take two important things. First, method is the way to do something that is “the way to doing translation”. Second, method relates to “the certain planning that is a plan in doing translation.”

Newmark (1988:81) in A Text Book of Translation mention that there are fourteen procedures in translation. While Wolfram Wills (1977) in The Science of Translation mentions that there are seven main procedures headings; the first three falls into the category of literal translation (traduction directe) and remaining
four into the category of non-literal translation (traduction oblique). But Vinay and Darbelnet divided translation procedures into two namely Direct or Literal Translation which cover three procedures (borrowing, calque, and Literal translation) and Oblique Translation which cover four procedures (transposition, modulation, equivalence, and adaptation).

2.2.1 Literal Translation

Literal or direct translation procedures are used when structural and conceptual elements of the source language can be transposed into the target language. Vinay and Darbelnet (in Venuti 2000:84) says,

“In some translation task it may be possible to transpose the source language message element by element into the target language, because it is based on either (i) parallel categories, in which case we can speak of structural parallelism, or (ii) on parallel concepts, which are the result of metalinguistic parallelism”.

According to Vinay and Darbelnet, there are three procedures of Direct or Literal Translation; they are Borrowing, Calque, and Literal Translation.

2.2.1.1 Borrowing

Borrowing is usually used in terms of new technical or unknown concepts, to overcome a gap, usually a metalinguistic one Borrowing is the simplest of all translation method. We can say that this task refers to a case where a word or an expression is taken from the SL and used in the TL, but in a ‘naturalized’ form, that is, it is made to conform to the rules of grammar or pronunciation of the TL.

Borrowing in translation is not always justified by lexical gap in the TL, but it can mainly be used as a way to preserve the local color of the word, or be used out of fear from losing some of the semiotic aspects and cultural aspects of the word if it is translated.
According to Haugen in Sari (2009:18) there are some possibilities that may occur in this procedure; first, borrowing with no change in form and meaning (pure loanwords), the second, borrowing with changes in form but without changes the meaning (mix loanwords) and the third, borrowing when part of the term is native and other part is borrowed, but the meaning is fully borrowed (loan blends).

Examples:

a. Borrowing with no change in form and meaning (pure loanwords):

   email → email
dollar → dollar

b. Borrowing with change in form but without change the meaning (mix loanwords):

   contract → kontrak
packet → paket
negotiation → negosiasi

c. Loan blend

   computer network → jaringan komputer
broadcast network → jaringan broadcast

But according to Vinay and Darbelnet, there is only one kind of Borrowing.

Example:

email → email

2.2.1.2 Calque

A calque is a special kind of borrowing whereby a language borrows an expression form of another, but then translates literally each of its elements. The result can be a calque of expression, which preserves the syntactic structure of the source language while introducing a new mode of expression to the target
language. It consists of phrases in direct (literal) translations of fixed expression in
target language, for example French *Compliment de la saison*, which come from
English Christmas greeting compliments of the season. The result can also be a
structural calque, which introduces a whole new construction into the target
language, for example science-fiction, used as such in French. Calque is loan
translation (linear substitution) of morphologically analyzable source language
syntagms which after a time, are often accepted, or at least tolerated by the target
language community.

Examples:

- service user → service user
- transceiver cable → kabel transceiver

### 2.2.1.3 Literal Translation

Literal, or word for word, translation is the direct transfer of a SL text into
a grammatically and idiomatically appropriate TL text in which the translators’
task is limited to observing the adherence to the linguistic servitudes of the TL. In
principle, a literal translation is unique solution in which is reversible and
complete in itself. The translation has not needed to make any changes other than
the obvious one, like those concerning grammatical concord or inflectional
endings, for example English ‘where are you?’ translated into French ‘Ou etes
vous?’. This procedure is most commonly found in translations between closely
related language, for example French-Italian, and especially those having a similar
culture. Vachon-Spilka finds that,

> “Literal translation is the earliest and simplest form of translation, it occurs
whenever word by word replacement is possible without breaking rules in
the target language; this, however, is quite rare unless the two languages
are very closely related” (1968:18)
There are other examples of literal translation.

Examples:

Leafy trees → pepohonan lebat  
Long grass → rerumputan tinggi  
All the geese → semua angsa

If, after trying the first three procedures, translators regard a literal translation unacceptable, they must turn to the methods of Oblique translation. By unacceptable mean that the message, when translated literally

i gives another meaning, or

ii has no meaning, or

iii is structurally impossible, or

iv does not have a corresponding expression within the metalinguistic experience of the TL, or

v has a corresponding expression, but not within the same register.

2.2.2 Obique Translation

Oblique translation procedures are used when the structural or conceptual elements of the source language cannot be directly translated without altering meaning or upsetting the grammatical and stylistics elements of the target language.

Vinay and Darbelnet (in Venuti 2000:84) says,

“…because of structural or metalinguistic differences, certain stylistic effects cannot be transposed into the TL without upsetting the syntactic order, or even the lexis. In this case it is understood that more complex methods have to be used which at first may look unusual but which nevertheless can permit translator a strict control over the reabiliy of their work…”
According to them there are four procedures of Oblique, they are Transposition, Modulation, Equivalence, and Adaptation.

### 2.2.2.1 Transposition

Transposition is the procedure which involves replacing one word class with another without changing the meaning of the message. It can also be used within a language, as when rewarding the phrase, for example ‘He announced that he would return’ to ‘He announced his return’ (the subordinate verb becomes a noun).

It is also a change in the grammar from source language to target language (singular to plural; position of the adjective, changing the word class or part of speech). In translation, there are two types of transposition, namely obligatory transposition and optional transposition. Obligatory transposition occurs when the target language has no other choices because of the language system.

**Examples:**

- A pair of glasses → *sepasang kacamata.*
- Long grass → *rerumputan yang tinggi*

An optional transposition is a transposition that, for the sake of style, can be chosen by the translator if it fits better into the utterance.

**Examples:**

- Small Pebble → *Kerikil*
- Medical Student → *Mahasiswa Kedokteran*

### 2.2.2.2 Modulation

Modulation is the varying of the language, obtained by a change in the point of view. This change can be justified, although literal even transposed. There are two types of modulation, namely free or optional is generally adopted
because of nonlinguistic reason. It is mostly used to stress the meaning, to affect coherence or to find out natural form in the TL.

Examples:

By the will of the God → *di luar kemampuan manusia.*
The stars went out → *pagi menjelang*
‘it isn’t expensive → *ini murah*

Fixed or obligatory modulation occurs when a word, phrase or structure cannot be found in the TL. When an active sentence is translated into a passive one, this is an instance of this type of modulation.

Examples:

I grew up in Jakarta → *Saya dibesarkan di Jakarta.*
I will submit the report tomorrow morning → *laporan itu akan saya sampaikan besok pagi.*

The difference between fixed and free modulation is one of degree. In the case of fixed modulation, translators with a good knowledge of both languages and freely used this method, as they will be aware of the frequency of use, the overall acceptable, and the confirmation provided by a dictionary or grammar of the preferred expression.

2.2.2.3 Equivalence

Equivalent is often desirable for the translator to use an entirely different structure with different meaning from that of the source language text so long as it is considered appropriate in the communicative situational equivalent to that of the source language text.

Vinay and Darbelnet use this term to refer to cases where languages described the same situation by different stylistic or structural means. The classical example of equivalence is given by reaction of an amateur who
accidentally hits his finger with hammer: if he were French his cry of pain would be transcribed as, “aie!” but he were English this would be interpreted as, “ouch!” Another striking case of equivalences are the much onomatopoeia of animal sounds.

Examples:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>French</th>
<th>English</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>cocorico</td>
<td>cock-a-doodle-do</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>miaou</td>
<td>miaow</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>hi han</td>
<td>hee haw</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

2.2.2.4 Adaptation

Adaptation is the extreme limit of translation which is used in cases the translator has to create a new situation that can be considered equivalent.

Example:

Cricket (UK) → baseball (US)

This involves changing the culture reference when a situation in source culture does not exist in target culture. The concept of loss and gain is proposed by Nida and he said (1975:102), a translator should have good knowledge of the languages of the cultures of both languages. The linguistic knowledge that should be mastered includes morphology, lexis, syntax, and semantics, while cultural knowledge should be sufficiently possessed as the background of the user of these languages. As a matter of fact, it is very difficult to find lexical equivalents between TL culture and SL culture since they are different from one another. The lexical meaning of the two languages will not exactly be the same. There tends to be loss, gain and skewing of information.

Nida also says “we reject meaning as a common denominator or what is common to all situations in which a term is employed”. This is necessary because
two languages (SLT and TLT) have different characteristics. In transferring the
message from SL into the TL, the translator should add or omit some the
information in order to have natural translation and the naturalness of the
translated work can be realized if the Target Language Text is read and the
readers feel that it is not like translated text. This definition expresses the idea that
if we want to have the meaning of words or phrase, it must be in the context of
sentence. An example is in sentence like this: ‘The man who had pressed the
remote control device’ and the translator translates it into ‘Lelaki yang baru saja
menekan tombol alat control jarak jauh’. In this case the translator necessary
gives addition of information in translating the underlined nominal group
construction by the word *tombol* which is not stated in the SL.

Examples:

- **You** → **Ibu**
- **Peekaboo** → **Cilukba**
- **Hide and seek** → **petak umpet**

Some of the source language data do not have exact equivalents in the target
language because of the different cultural backgrounds between the source
language and target language. Therefore, not all of the source language terms can
be translated into the target language if the source language terms are considered
as not having the equivalents, for example English borrowing word ‘*orang utan*’
is from Bahasa Indonesian.

Besides finding the closest equivalent of translation, it is often necessary
to translate one word of the SL into several words in the TL translated by single
word. What is important in translation is translating the concept within the word
through the semantic components of the SL. The message of the SL should be carried into the TL naturally.