CHAPTER II

THEORITICAL FRAMEWORK

2.1 Definitions of Translation

As it is generally stated in Oxford Advanced Learner’s Dictionary (2000 : 1382), translation is the process of changing something in written or spoken into another language. Nevertheless, the definition of translation is not that simple. Further elaboration is needed to make it obvious. Many experts in translation theory define translation in different ways.

In universal point of view, translation is a matter of transferring something from one language to another language. As Newmark (1981 : 7) states, “Translation is a craft consisting in the attempt to replace a written message and/or statement in one language by the same message and/or statement in another language”.

However, translation is not limited only about transferring matter but it also deals with the equivalence. Catford (1969 : 20) says, “Translation is the replacement of textual material in one language (SL) by equivalent textual material in another language (TL)”.

Furthermore, translating a text deals with the meaning too. Translation with correct structure is useless without meaning. Larson (1984 : 3) states that translation means transferring the meaning of the source language into receptor language. Moreover, Newmark presents further view towards the transferring meaning in a translation. He says (1988 : 5), “Translation is rendering the meaning of one text into another language in the
way that the author meant the text”. Simatupang (2000 : 2), is an expert in translation theory, says that translation is transferring meaning in SL into TL and restructuring the meaning into TL in as natural as possible according to valid rules of TL. Hence, structure is not the one that is transferred, but meaning is. He states the previous statement in his book:

“menerjemahkan adalah mengalihkan makna yang terdapat dalam bahasa sumber ke dalam bahasa sasaran dan mewujudkan kembali di dalam bahasa sasaran dengan bentuk-bentuk yang sewajar mungkin menurut aturan-aturan yang berlaku dalam bahasa sasaran. Jadi, yang dialihkan adalah makna bukan bentuk”

Moreover, translation also deals with semantic and culture aspects. Hatim and Mason (1997 : 1) say, “Translating ... as an act of communication which attempts to relay, across cultural and linguistic boundaries, another act of communication (which may have been intended for different purposes and different readers/hearers)”. Kridalaksana, an Indonesian expert in translation theory, supports their statement. On his book (1983 : 128), he states that translation is transferring message among cultures or among languages in grammatical and lexical point by preserving the message, effect or structure as possible as i can be. In his book, he writes, “Terjemahan ialah pengalihan amanat antarbudaya dan/atau antarbahasa dalam tataran gramatikal dan leksikal dengan maksud, efek atau ujud yang sedapat mungkin tetap dipertahankan”. In brief, he views translation as transferring message which across culture among languages. Regarding to the semantic case in translation, Bell (1991 : 5) says, translation is the expression in another language (or target language) of what has been expressed in another, source language, preserving semantic and stylistic equivalences.
2.2 Functions of Translation

Basically, translation functions as a medium of communications. As Nida (1981: 2) states, “Translation means communication because it has three essential elements to form a process of communication. The three essential elements are source, message, and receptor, and these elements must be found in all communication activities”. In brief words, translation means inter-lingual communication by involving two different languages.

Moreover, Duff (1989: 5) says, “As a process of communication, translation functions as the medium ‘across the linguistic and cultural barriers’ in conveying the messages written in the foreign languages”. In other words, the function of translation is as a bridge, that is, to carry the messages (meanings) from the SL to the TL. Translation is very helpful for people facing a barrier in understanding a text written in a foreign language, for example.

2.3 Process of Translation

According to Oxford Advanced Learner’s Dictionary (2000: 1008), process is a series of things that are done in order to achieve a particular result. In relation to process of translation, Larson says (1984: 17), when translating a text, the aim of the translator is an idiomatic translation making each effort to communicate their meaning of the source language (SL) text into the natural forms of the receptor language. In addition, he says that translation is concerned with a lexicon study, grammatical structure, communication situation, and cultural context of the SL text, which is analyzed to determine its meaning.
The discovered meaning is then re-constructed or re-expressed using grammatical structure and the lexicon that are appropriate in the receptor language and its cultural context.

Furthermore, Nababan (2003: 25) states three steps in the process of translation. He says that process of translation consists of three steps, namely 1) the analysis of SL text, 2) transferring the message, 3) restructuring. In *Teori Menerjemahkan Bahasa Inggris* (2003: 25), he writes, “Proses penerjemahan terdiri atas tiga tahap, yaitu 1) analisis teks bahasa sumber (BSu), 2) pengalihan pesan, 3) restuktursasi.”

### 2.4 Types of Translation

Catford (1965: 21) formulates categories of translation into three parts, namely extent, levels, and rank of translation. Based on the extent, he categorizes translation into a full translation and a partial translation. Based on levels of translation, he classifies translator in terms of total and restricted translation whilst on the ranks there are bound and unbounded translation.

In the case of full translation, the whole text is submitted to the process of translation, namely each part of the SL text is submitted by text material. According to Catford (1965: 21), text is any stretch of language, spoken or written, which is under discussion and according to circumstances, a text may be a whole library of books, a single volume, a chapter, a paragraph, a sentence, a clause, etc. In contrast with full translation, a partial translation is some parts of the SL text are left untranslated. They are merely transferred to the target language text. In a literary translation, it is unusual for some SL lexical items to be trated that way.
There are total translation and restricted translation based on the levels of translation. A total translation is a replacement of SL grammar and lexis by equivalent grammar in TL and lexis with important replacement of SL phonology/graphology by non-equivalent TL graphology/phonology. Nonetheless, a restricted translation is a replacement of textual material in SL by equivalent textual material in TL at only one level, i.e. translation that is performed only at the graphological or at the phonological level, or at only one of the two levels of lexis and grammar.

Rank bound translation is a translation wherein the selection of TL equivalents is intentionally restricted to one rank or few ranks in the hierarchy of grammatical units, typically at word or morpheme rank, namely setting up word-to-word or morpheme-morpheme equivalence. On the contrary, normal translation wherein the equivalence shifts freely up and down the rank scale is identified as unbounded translation. It occasionally tends to be at the higher ranks and sometimes between larger units that the sentences.

As stated by Larson (1984: 15), translation is classified into two major types. They are form-based and meaning-based translation. Form-based translation is known as literal translation since it makes every effort to follow the SL form. On the other hand, meaning-based translation attempts to communicate the meaning of SL text in natural forms of the receptor language. This kind of translation is called idiomatic translation.
2.5 Shifts

There can be no absolute correspondence between languages (Nida (1964) in Venuti (2000 : 126)). Consequently, shifts may occur in translation. Shifts occur in either translation or interpreting. As stated by Catford (1965) in Venuti (2000 : 141), shifts are departures from formal correspondence in the process of going from the source language (SL) to the target language (TL). He also classifies the shifts into two major types, namely level shift and category shift.

2.5.1 Level Shift

In brief, Catford (1965) in Venuti (2000 : 141) means level shift as a shift from a grammatical unit in SL to a lexical unit in TL. For instance, in the case of English and Bahasa Indonesia, a grammatical unit in English (i.e. affixes, noun, verb, etc) has a lexical unit in Bahasa Indonesia. The followings are the examples of level shift:

1. (a) Ricky and Tanaka have accomplished the assignment.
   (b) Ricky dan Tanaka telah menyelesaikan tugas tersebut

2. (a) Ayah pun tidak suka berbelanja di pusat perbelanjaan
   (b) Even father dislikes shopping at shopping centre.

In example (1), it can be seen that in English if ‘have’ comes together with past participle of ‘accomplish’ then it indicates the act of ‘accomplishing’ has begun before the time of speaking and the effect of the action still resumes at the time of peaking. The
form ‘have + past participle’ in English is translated into ‘sudah’, a lexis in *Bahasa Indonesia*. Similarly, ‘pun’ in (2 a), a unit (morpheme) in *Bahasa Indonesia* grammar is translated into ‘even’ a lexis in English.

### 2.5.2 Category Shift

The second type of shift, category shift, deals with *unbounded* and *rank-unbound* translation. The term “rank-bound” translation simply refers to particular cases where equivalences is intentionally limited to ranks below the sentences. Meanwhile, unbounded translation means the translation equivalences may take place in any appropriate rank whether it is a sentence, clause, phrase (group), word, or morpheme.

Halliday (1985) in Machali (1998 : 13) identifies five units representing ranks in English, namely sentence, clause, group (or phrase), word, and morpheme.

1) **Sentence**

   Sentence is a group of words conveying a question, a statement, etc.

   E.g. ‘Quinn will visit me this coming December’

2) **Clause**

   Clause is a group of words having a subject and a verb.

   E.g. ‘Quinn will visit me this coming December and bring me a present.’

   Example above consists of two clauses based on the verbs used.
3) Group (phrase)

Group (phrase) means a group of words which do not have a finite verb. Phrase forms a part of a sentence. In some cases, phrase is a group of words containing a certain meaning if they are used together. There are five kinds of phrase, namely noun phrase, adjective phrase, adverb phrase, verb phrase, and prepositional phrase.

3.1) Noun phrase

Noun phrase is a word group with a noun or pronoun as its head and the noun head can be accompanied by modifiers, determiners (as, the, a), or complements.

E.g. ‘A new brown wooden table ’

Example above is an illustrations of noun phrase where a noun ‘table’ is modified by three adjectives ‘new’, ‘brown’, and ‘wooden’.

3.2) Adjective phrase

Adjective phrase is the adjective in a group of words.

E.g. ‘ the police arrested a man of criminal nature ’

3.3) Adverb phrase

Adverb phrase is the work of a adverb can be done by a group of words.

E.g. ‘ clinton ran with great speed ’
3.4) Verb phrase

Verb phrase is a combination of a verb and a particle (auxiliaries, complements, or modifiers).

E.g. ‘no one gets away with murderer’

3.5) Prepositional phrase

Prepositional phrase is a phrase will begin with a preposition and end with a noun, pronoun, gerund or clause, and the “object” of the preposition. The object of preposition will often have one or more modifiers to describe it.

E.g. ‘from my grandmother’

prepositional modifier noun

4) Word

Word is a letter or a group of letters which have meaning.

E.g. ‘brown’

5) Morpheme

Morpheme means a smallest unit of meaning which a word can be separated into.

E.g. the suffix ‘ence’ in the word ‘correspondence’ indicates that the word is a noun in English.
Those units of language are found in *Bahasa Indonesia* as well (Machali, 1998: 13). The recognition of their distribution, status, and meaning are not similar in *Bahasa Indonesia*.

In the group of category shift, there are four shifts. They are structure-shifts, class-shifts, unit-shifts, and intra-system-shifts.

### 2.5.2.1 Structure-Shifts

Structure-shift deals with a grammatical change between the structure of the SL and that of the TL. Moreover, in grammar, this type of shift is able to take place at all ranks.

An illustration of this shift is:

(a) That *pretty doll* is bought by my cousin yesterday

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Adj     N
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(b) *Boneka yang cantik* itu dibeli oleh sepupuku kemarin.

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N       which+modifier
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### 2.5.2.2 Class-shifts

In brief, Catford (1965) in Venuti (2000: 145) views class-shifts as shifts occurred when the equivalent translation of a SL item is a component of a different class in TL. For instance:
2.5.2.3 Unit-shifts

Unit shift refers to changes of rank. It is about departures from formal correspondence wherein the translation equivalent of a unit at one rank in the SL is a unit at a different rank in the TL. In brief, unit shift engages with changes of rank. For instance, adjective in SL translated into modifier (a clause) in TL.

(a) understanding mind

Adj N

(b) pemikiran yang memahami

N a clause

2.5.2.4 Intra-system-shifts

The last shifts, intra-system-shifts, are the shifts occurring internally within the system of the language concerned. The system involves a selection of a non-corresponding word in the system of TL. An example of this is:
(a) a pair of scissors

N (+plural)

(b) sebuah gunting

N (singular)

It is obviously seen from the example above that though we have a corresponding plural form of ‘scissors’ (e.g. through repetition of the word ‘gunting’ in Bahasa Indonesia), system in Bahasa Indonesia needs the use of the singular form of ‘a pair’.