2.1 Overview of Translation

Translation is to translate from one language to another language or to translate from Source Language to Target Language to get the meaning. Since there are many different languages in the world, the study of translation plays a very important role to transfer the meaning from one language into another one. The meaning can be translated in the oral and/or written language.

In a world beginning to develop from mass communication to universal or global communication and becoming ever more complex in terms of technology and organization.

Translation is becoming increasingly important as a medium of international communication. The study of translation will help people to understand the characteristics between two or more languages.

Translation is a modern means of communication too. We know that so many language in this world, which in every country has a language they self. So to understand about that we must know and study about translation. The establish of communication between people belonging to different speech communities has long been an important form of linguistic performance.
Translation is a field of various procedures. In addition to word for word and sense for sense procedures the translator may use a variety of procedures that differ in importance according to contextual factors of both Source Text (ST) and Target Text (TT).

Newmark (1998:7) defines “translation is an instrument of education as well as of truth precisely because it has to reach readers whose cultural and educational level is different from and often lower or earlier than that of the readers of the original.

Catford (in Wills: 66) also says that translation is an operation performed on languages: a process of substituting a text in one language for a text in another. Clearly then, any theory of translation must draw upon a theory of language, a general linguistic theory.

In addition Nida (in Machali: 1998) defines “translation consist in reproducing in the receptor language the natural equivalent of the source language message, first in terms of meaning and second in terms of style. Differences in translations can generally be accounted for by three basic factors in translating: 1) the nature of the message, 2) the purpose or purposes of the author and 3) the type of audience.

Vinay and Darbelnet (in Venuti 2000) “translation procedures are the basic technique of translation. According to them the procedures can be divided into two methods covering seven procedures, they are (i) direct translation, consist of borrowing, calque and literal translation, and (ii) oblique translation, consist of transposition, equivalent, modulation and adaptation.
Larson (1998:3) gives the meaning of translation that translation is basically a change of form. When we speak of the form of a language, we are referring to the actual words, phrases, clauses, sentences, paragraphs, etc, which are spoken or written. In translation the form of the source language is replaced by the form of the receptor language.

Translation also consists of studying of lexicon, grammatical structure, communication situation, and cultural context of the source language text. Larson (1998:15) divides translation into two types. The first one is form-based translation and the second one is meaning-based translation.

The first type is form-based translation it is a form of translation that is attempt to follow the form of the source language and it is commonly known as literal translation.

The second type is meaning-based translation which is also known as idiomatic translation, is a type of translation that attempts to make every effort to communicate the meaning of the source language in the natural forms of the receptor language.

Nida (in Venuti 2000) argues there are three basic principles of translation. The basic principles are the loss of information, the addition of information and the skewing of information.

Those principles mean that no translation in a target language can be exact equivalent of the model in source language. Three basic of translation principle are:
2.1.1 Loss of Information

The translation of items from the source language does not explain the whole information into the target language or is not translated and transferred into the target language. For example: Mardi was sick when I met him in home is translated into Mardi sakit ketika saya menemuinya di rumah.

2.1.2 Gain of Information

The translation of items from the source language into target language is with addition of extra information. For example: dia sorang gadis yang cantik is translated into she is a beautiful girl in class. This translation process from Indonesian into English has an addition of information in psychology version, which is the verb to be and the feminine gender (she) as well as an article (a) is added to make the sense more clearly in the target language.

2.1.3 Skewing of Information

The translation items from the source language is not the exact equivalent which means it is skewed in the target language.

With study about translation, we know that how to translate, what a process of translation, etc. Translation also has relation with culture. If we try to translate something we must know the culture of target language.
Last, in translating from the source language into the target language, a translator should know and understand at least both the language and the culture of the target language. This means that a translator should be familiar with the linguistic and cultural terms of both the Source Language (SL) and Target Language (TL).

2.2 Theory of Translation

The history of translation theory can in fact be imagined as set of changing relationship between the relative autonomy of the translated text, or the translators’s actions, and two other concepts, they are equivalence and function.

Equivalence has been understood as “accuracy”, “adequacy”, “correctness”, “correspondence”, “fidelity”, or “identity”, it is a variable notion of how the translation is connected to the foreign text.

Function has been understood as the potentiality of the translated text to release diverse effects, beginning with the communication of information and the production of a response comparable to the one produced by the foreign text in its own culture.

The theory and method for comparing the working of different languages is known either as “comparative Descriptive” or as contrastive linguistics”. Since translation can be regarded as a special case of this kind of comparison, comparative descriptive linguistics includes the theory of translation. (Halliday et al, in Wills: 60).

The principle tasks of the science of translation are thus to develop operating procedures which will make it possible to factor the transfer from SLT to TLT
against the background of the intended meaning in the SL, to organize the individual factors in a plausible frame of reference and extract from them a logical model of description and explanation and to derive from the latter conclusion which can be applied from different points of view in translation theory or used in the descriptive and or applied aspects of the study of language pairs.

Some translation theories have assumed an instrumental concept of language as communication, expressive of thought and meaning, where meaning are either based on reference.

The ideal translation should be:

1) Accurate. It means reproducing as exactly as possible the meaning of ST
2) Actual. It means using natural forms of receptor language in a way that is appropriate to the kind of text being translated
3) Communicative. It means expressing all aspects of the meaning in a way that is readily understandable to the intended audience.

Looking at the phenomena of the translation studies, translation can be universally defined as a process of transforming a piece linguistic work into another language. It is a process of transforming meaning from the Source Language into Target Language.
2.2.1 Literal translation

Literal translation is interlinear translation, which desirably reproduce the linguistic study of that language. This type of translation is very useful for the study of source language. But, in other hand, it is not so helpful for the speakers of the receptor language.

According to Larson (1998:16) a literal translation sounds like nonsense and has little communication value. He proposes that the translator’s goal should be an idiomatic translation which makes every effort to communicate their meaning of the source language text into the natural forms of the target language.

Furthermore, he states that translation is concerned with a study of the lexicon, grammatical structure, communication situation, and cultural context of the source language text, which is analyzed in order to determine its meaning.

The discovered meaning is then re-expressed or reconstructed using the lexicon and grammatical structure that are appropriate in the target language and its cultural context.

2.2.2 Idiomatic translation

Larson (1998:16) states that idiomatic translation use the natural forms of the receptor language both in the grammatical constructions and the choices of the lexical items.
He further remarks that a truly idiomatic translation does not sound like translation. It sounds like it is written originally in the receptor language because it is somewhat hard to consistently translate idiomatically or literally.

### 2.2.3 Modified literal translation

In this type, a translator normally modifies the message to avoid real nonsense and inappropriate meanings. It is a change to suit the proper structural form of the target text, which means that the translators should adjust the grammatical forms to be acceptable in receptor language.

### 2.2.4 Unduly free translation

Unduly free translation is importantly used in the purpose of bringing a special response from the speakers of the target language. So, translation is considered unduly if it changes the meanings of the source language or if it distorts the fact of the historical and cultural setting of the source language text.

The emphasis of the unduly free translation is mostly on the reaction of the persons who read or hear it and for sure the meaning is not necessarily the same as that of the source language.

### 2.3 Process of Translation

The process of translation consist of three types. First is analysis source language text, second is transfer the message and third is restructurisation.
Every translation process is set up as a transfer from an SL to a TL, the translation process can either go from native tongue to foreign language or from foreign language to native tongue, either type of transfer will present specific difficulties (Wills 1971).

In other words, translation as product instead of translating as process. So, in translating, there are potentially two sets of motivations: those of the producer of the source text and those of the translator.

The goal of the translation process is the optimal synchronization of SLT and TLT, a text oriented comparison of the syntactic and lexical potentials of expression in the SL and the TL is an important translational

Larson (1998:4) simply presents the diagram of the translation process as follow:

Source Language  

Target Language

Text to be translated

Translation

Discover the meaning

Re-express the meaning

Meaning

The Diagram of Translation Process
In literary translating, the process of constant reinterpretation is most apparent. The translator reading of the source text is but one among infinitely many possible readings, yet it is the one which tends to be imposed upon the readership of the TL version.

Jakobson’s (in Venuti 2000) study of equivalence. He suggests three kinds of translation are to be differently labeled:

1. Intralingual translation (sign of the same language)
2. Interlingual translation (signs of some other language)
3. Intersemiotic translation (signs of nonverbal sign system)

2.3.1 Textual Level

Working on the text level, intuitively and automatically make certain “conversions”, transpose the SL grammar (clauses and groups) into TL equivalents and translate the lexical units into the sense that appears immediately appropriate in the context of the sentences.

The level will be translate is the text. This is the level of the literal translation of the source language into the target language, the level of the translationese for eliminate, but it also acts as a corrective of paraphrase and the parer-down of synonyms.
2.3.2 The Referential Level

The referential level it is beginning with a few multi-purpose, overloaded prepositions and conjunctions. The referential goes hand in hand with the textual level. All languages have polysemous words and structures which can be finally solved only on the referential level.

In the referential level, the text is built up out of based on the clarification of all linguistics difficulties.

2.3.3 The Cohesive Level

The cohesive level consist of two factor. It follows both the structure and the moods of the text.

The first is structure the structure through the connective words (conjunctions, enumerations, reiterations, definite article, general words, referential synonyms, punctuation marks) linking the sentences, usually proceeding from known information (theme) to new information (rHEME); preposition, opposition, continuation, reiteration, conclusion- for instance- or thesis, antithesis, synthesit.

The second factor is mood. This can be shown as a dialectical factor moving between positive and negative, emotive and neutral.

2.4 The Unit of Translation

Vinay and Darbelnet ( in Newmark: 54) define the unit of translation as ‘the smallest segment of an utterance whose cohesion of signs is such that they must not
be separately translated’, In other words, the minimal stretch of language that has to be translated together, as one unit.

The unit of translation are:

1. Coherence
2. Titles
3. Dialogue Cohesion
4. Punctuation
5. Sound-effects
6. Cohesion

2.5 Translation Equivalence

Talking about translation equivalence, Nida (in Venuti, 2000: 129) argues that there two types of equivalence. They are formal equivalence and dynamic equivalence.

Formal equivalence is an orientation to translation that focuses on the message itself in both of the form and content. In such a translation one is concerned with such correspondence as phrases to phrases, sentences to sentences and concepts to concepts.

Dynamic equivalence is a set of procedure by means of which the message of the original text will be transported into the receptor language that the response of the receptor is essentially like that of original receptors.

The above statement implies that there are three important terms need to consider, namely:
1) equivalent that points out the source language message,
2) natural that points toward the target language, and
3) closest that combines both the source and the target language on the basis of meaning closeness.

Scvejcer, (in Wills: 134)) says that Equivalence is one of the central issues in the theory of translation and yet one on which linguists seem to have agreed to disagree. There is hardly any other concept in translation theory which has produced as many contradictory statements and has set off as many attempts at an adequate, comprehensive definition as the concept of the translation equivalent between SLT and TLT.

He makes the complexity of the concepts of translation equivalence:
1. a translation must reproduce the words of the SLT
2. a translation must reproduce the ideas of the SLT
3. a translation should read like an original
4. a translation should retain the style of the SLT
6. a translation should mirror the style of the translator
7. a translation should retain the historical stylistic dimension of the SLT
8. a translation should read as a contemporary piece of literature
9. in a translation, a translator must never add or leave out anything
10. in a translation, a translator may if need be, add or leave out something.
Since language is strongly influenced by the culture, it is then difficult to find such the same equivalence form from the source language into the target language. Larson suggest some alternative ways to find the equivalent when the texts have to be translated. Theses alternative ways include:

1. Using descriptive phrase
2. Using related words
3. Using generic specific words
4. Using a figurative equivalence for figurative sense.

2.6 Kinds of translation procedures

Generally speaking, translators can choose from two methods of translating, namely direct translation and oblique translation. In some translation tasks 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, (ii) on parallel categories.

2.6.1 Direct Translation Procedure

Direct translation procedures are used when structural and conceptual elements of the source language can be transposed into target language.

Direct translation procedures by Vinay and Darbelnet, consist of three types. The first is borrowing, the second is calque and the third is literal translation or word for word.
2.6.1.1 Borrowing

Borrowing is considered as the simplest of all the translation method. In translating a term from the source language (SL) into target language (TL), foreign terms may be used to overcame a gap in term, of meaning. Borrowing is often applied to introduce the content of the source language.

This procedures means that one language borrows an expression form from another language. Wills (1977:97) defines borrowing is the carryover of SL lexemes or lexemes combinations into the TL normally without formal or semantic modification.

It is done so due to the fact that the term of source language is not found in the target language, e.g.

* calculator is translated into kalkulator in Indonesian.

* profile is translated into profil in Indonesia

* edit is translated into edit in Indonesia

In general, borrowing consist of three types, they are:

1) loan words

2) loan shifts

3) loan blends
2.6.1.2 Calque

A calque is a special kind of borrowing whereby a language borrows an expression form of another, but then the form is translated literally in terms each of its elements. The calque is divided into two parts, they are is

1) lexical calque
2) structural calque.

Lexical calque happens at the level of syntactic elements, while structural calque happens at the level of constructions of language.

This procedures means that one language borrows an expression form from another language, but each of its elements then translated literally. For example, *indoor* is translated into *dalam ruangan* (lexical calque).

Wills (1977:97) says that calque is loan translation of morphologically analyzable SL which, after time are often accepted or at least tolerated by the TL community.

2.6.1.3 Literal or word for word

Literal translation is also known word for word translation. It is the direct transfer of a Source language (SL) text into a grammatically and idiomatically appropriate TL text in which translator’s task is limited to observing the adherence to the linguistic servitudes of the TL. In principle, a literal translation ios a unique solution which is reversible and complete in itself.
This procedure means that one language is transferred directly into grammatically appropriate target language text, e.g.

* network service is translated into layanan jaringan in Indonesia.
* settings is translated into pengaturan in Indonesia

### 2.6.2 Oblique Translation Procedure

Oblique translation procedures by Vinay and Darbelnet, consist of four types. The first is transposition, the second is modulation the third is equivalence and the last is adaptation.

#### 2.6.2.1 Transposition

The method called transposition involves replacing one word class with another without changing the meaning of the message. Beside being a special translation procedure, transposition can also be applied within a language.

The several transposition in vinay and darbelnet’s version are:

1) SL verb, TL noun
2) SL conjunction, TL indefinite adjective
3) SL clause, TL noun group
4) SL verb group, TL verb
5) SL noun group, TL noun
6) SL complex sentence, TL simple sentences.
2.6.2.2 Modulation

Modulation is a variation of the form of the message, obtained by change in the point of view. This change can be justified when, although a literal or even transposed, translation results in a grammatically correct utterance it is considered unsuitable, unidiomatic or awkward in the TL. Modulation, specifically indicates a change in the angle from which something is seen.(Wills, 1977: 99)

2.6.2.3 Equivalence

Wills (1977: 99) defines that equivalence is the replacement of an SL situation by a communicatively comparable TL situation. We have repeatedly stressed that one and the same situation can be rendered by two text using completely different stylistic and structural methods. In such cases dealing with the method which produces equivalent texts.

2.6.2.4 Adaptation

This method used in those cases where the type of situation being referred to by the SL message is unknown in the TL culture. In such cases translators have to create a new situation that can be considered as being equivalent. Adaptation is ammounts to textual compensation for sociocultural differences between the SL and the TL communities.

Based on the explanation above, we know that what is translation, process of translation, kind of translation and the meaning of translation based on some writer.
Every kinds of translation, especially has a different meaning. With know the meaning kinds of translation, may be we know to analize something or text with the use of procedures.