CHAPTER II

REVIEW OF RELATED LITERATURE

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 translator 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 a general concept of translation theory.

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, suggestion 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 the possible translation procedures, plus the appropriate translation”. Beside 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 decision. Because translation has to do with selecting one option among many scholar 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 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 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 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.

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 transferring language to another. Catford (1969:20) defines “translation is the replacement of textual material in one language (SL) by equivalent textual material in another language (TL)”. Nida and Taber (1969:12) says that “translation consists of reproducing in the receptor language the closest natural equivalence of the source language message, first in terms of meaning and secondly in terms of style”.

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 pruduce in translation. A translator should know that translation is complex; there are processes which contains of a bunch activities elements.

Pinchuck (1977:38) Translation is a process of finding a TL equivalent for a SL utterance. Nababan (1999:24) defines “process is a sequence of activities that were done on purpose”. 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 this two sense relates to translation as a process, the second to the product”. So a process of translation means as some activities that doing by translator while he transferring the mesage from SL to TL.
Nida and Taber (as quoted by Widyamartaya 1989:14) also states 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 ans 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.

2.1.3 Translation as a Product

After doing translation activity, that is a 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. It is very important to understand the differences between product and process in translation. Nababan states “product is the result of translator’s work”. If we see the translation as a process, its means that we are going to see the step in translation that applied by translator to get a good product of translation.

The writer in this thesis actually wants to see the product of translation. The writer wants to analyze the product to find out the procedures of translation used by translator and to find out the most dominant procedure.

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.

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 mention there are seven main procedures. But Vinay and Darbelnet’s (2000:84) divided translation procedures into two namely. Firstly is literal translation consists of borrowing, calque, and literal translation. The second namely is oblique translation that consists of transposition, modulation, equivalence, and adaptation.
2.2.1 Literal Translation

There are many definitions about literal translation. Literal translation, translation, is the rendering of text from one language to another "word-for-word". A literal translation is a translation that follows closely the form of the source language. Literal translations, or word-for-word translations, are translations in which the content of a document is communicated by replacing one word with another, regardless of whether the resulting translation is accurate or reads well in the target language. Literal translation techniques include Borrowing, Calque and Literal Translation.

2.2.1.1 Borrowing

Concerning borrowing, 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. Examples:

1. Borrowing with no change in form and meaning (pure loanword)
   a. Email → email
   b. Dollar → dollar

2. Borrowing with change in form but without change the meaning (mix loan word)
   a. Contract → kontrak
   b. Negotiation → negosasi

3. Loan blend
   a. Computer network → jaringan computer
   b. Broadcast network → jaringan broadcast

According to Vinay and Darbelnet, there is only one kind of borrowing. Example:

   a. email → email
2.2.1.2 *Calque*

On the other hand, the term *Calque*, or *Through-Translation* as Newmark (1988) calls it, refers to the case where the translator imitates in his translation the structure or manner of expression of the ST. Actually, this is the core of difference between calque and borrowing, since the latter transfers the whole word. *Calque* may introduce a structure that is stranger from the TL.

Example:

- a. Service user → *service user*

2.2.1.3 *Literal Translation*

Literal Translation or word-for-word translation can be used in some languages and not others dependent on the sentence structure.

Examples:

- a. *Lilo didn’t like being a liliput* → *Lilo tidak suka menjadi liliput.* *(p.183)*
- b. *Lilo started to work at his farm* → *Lilo mulai bekerja di sawah.* *(p.191)*

2.2.2 *Oblique Translation*

Oblique Translation Techniques 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. Oblique translation techniques include Transposition, Modulation, Equivalence, and Adaptation.
2.2.2.1 Transposition

Transposition, or shift as Catford calls it, reflects the grammatical change that occurs in translation from SL to TL. According to Newmark (1988) transposition consists of four types of grammatical changes. The first type concerns word's form and position. The second type of transposition is usually used when the TL does not have the equal grammatical structure of the SL. In this case, the translator looks for other options that help conveying the meaning of the ST.

In short, transposition concerns the changes of grammatical categories in translation. This procedure is the most frequent device used by translators, since it offers a variety of possibilities that help avoiding the problem of untranslatability. Besides, translators mostly use transposition intuitively, while looking for ways to transfer the ST into the TT.

Examples :

a. Piggy bank \( \rightarrow \) celengan (p.09)

b. a wise queen fairy \( \rightarrow \) ratu peri yang bijaksana (p.182)

2.2.2.2 Modulation

Modulation consists of using a phrase that is different in the source and target languages to convey the same idea. Its mean that modulation is the varying of the language, obtained by changing in the point of view.

Examples :

a. It’s in our blood \( \rightarrow \) Itu sudah menjadi sifat kita turun-temurun.

b. You truly have a very big land \( \rightarrow \) Tanahmu luas sekali. (p183)
2.2.2.3 Equivalence

This term is used to refer to cases where language described the same situation by different stylistic or structural means.

Examples:

a. Yippee!” he shouted happily  → “asyik!” seru lilo gembira. (p.190)

b. “wow!! now I can fly !”.  → “wah” sekarang aku bisa terbang.(p.193)

2.2.2.4 Adaptation

Adaptation occurs when something specific to one language culture is expressed in a totally different way that is familiar or appropriate to another language culture. It is a shift in cultural environment.

Examples:

a. Mischievous and tricky  → licik (p.16)

b. Them  → para peri (p.76)

c. Hide and seek!”  → petak umpet (p.186)