CHAPTER II
THEORITICAL FRAMEWORK

2.1 Definition of Translation

Many experts of translation theories define translation in different ways. Generally, translation is a process of transferring meaning from source language (SL) into target language (TL). The most important thing to do by the translator is transfer the ideas from SL as closely as possible to TL.

Catford (1965) defines translation as “the replacement of textual material in one language (SL) by equivalent textual material in another language (TL)”. It is contrary with Brislin (1976) who states that translation is a general term refers to the transfer of thoughts or ideas from source language (SL) into the target language (TL).

Larson as quote in Muchtar (2012:111) states that translation is an activity related to the study of the lexicon, grammatical structure, communications situation, and cultural context of the source language text is analyzed with a view to determine its meaning. Meaning has been found then expressed and reconstructed using the lexicon and grammatical structures and cultural context.

Furthermore, translating a text is also deal with the meaning. Translation with correct structure is useless without meaning. Newmark (1988:5) states “Translation is rendering the meaning of one text into another language in the way
that the author meant the text”. Simatupang (2000 : 2) said that translation is transferring meaning from SL into TL and recreating it in TL with the most proper forms based on the structure in TL.

Based on those definitions, translation is process of transferring meaning in SL into TL and restructuring the meaning into TL as natural as possible according to valid rules of TL and it must be as natural as possible that the readers are unaware that they are reading a translation.

To make it more obvious, let’s see the following example:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>English (SL)</th>
<th>Bahasa Indonesia (TL)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Fitting room</td>
<td>Kamar pas</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

2.2 Kinds of Translation

Roman Jacobson (Russian linguist) in Laviola (2002 : 3) classifies kinds of translation into three categories, they are: intralingual, interlingual, and intersemiotic. Each of them will be explained as following:

- Intralingual Translation

  According to Roman Jacobson as quoted in Laviola (2002 : 4) states “intralingual translation or rewording is defined as the transfer of some verbal signs into different verbal signs pertaining by means of other signs in the same
language”. It is translation within the same language, which can involve rewording or paraphrase. For example, the use of words in scientific papers translated become more casual so it is easier for common people to understand.

For example, we can see from this Romeo and Juliet’s prologue as quoted from Laviola (2002: 5) as following:

| Two households, both alike in dignity (In fair Verona, where we lay our scene), From ancient grudge break to new mutiny, Where civil blood makes civil hands unclean. From forth the fatal loins of these two foes A pair of star-crossed lovers take their life, Whose misadventured piteous overthrows Doth with their death bury their parents' strife. | In the beautiful city of Verona, where our story takes place, a long-standing hatred between two families erupts into new violence, and citizens stain their hands with the blood of their fellow citizens. Two unlucky children of these enemy families become lovers and commit suicide. Their unfortunate deaths put an end to their parents’ feud. |

From example above we can see that left column is the original prologue and the right column is the prologue which the language has been translated more simple that easier to be read and understood by common people.
• Interlingual Translation

Roman Jacobson in Laviola (2002 : 6) states “interlingual translation or translation properis an interpretation of verbal signs by means of some other language”. For example, the translation of bilingual short story entitled “Time Flies for Ms Wiz” by Terence Blacker into bahasa Indonesia.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>SL</th>
<th>TL</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>“King Henry VIII. Sir Walter Raleigh. Ethelred the Unready...” Mr Bailey, the teacher of Class Three at St Barnabas School, called out the names as, his chalk squeaking, he wrote them on the blackboard.</td>
<td>“Raja Henry VIII. Sir Walter Raleigh. Ethelred yang Tidak Siap...” Mr Bailey, guru Kelas Tiga Sekolah St Barnabas, menyebutkan nama-nama itu sambil menuliskannya di papan tulis. Kapur tulisnya mendecit-decit.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

• Intersemiotic

Roman Jacobson in Laviola (2002 : 8) states “intersemiotic translation or transmutationis an interpretation of verbal signs by means of signs of nonverbal sign systems. It is more than focusing on the words, emphasis is on the overall message that needs to be conveyed.

*Intersemiotic translation* deals with two or more completely different codes e.g., a linguistic one vs. a musical and/or dancing, and/or image ones. It is largely used in image design, advertising & publicity. Some ideas expressed
verbally are to be translated into images and/or movement. Thus, the product image can be described in words and then 'translated' into an image that will release the same message as the original words.

For example:

![No Smoking Sign](image)

From the example above, we can see image of cigarette and circle (usually in red) with a cross. There are no any words from that image. But from the image above we can get the meaning. It means we are not allowed to smoke in area that has that sign.

**2.3 Methods of Translation**

Translation method is a global option that affects the entire text. It has a very close relationship that we cannot discuss separately. Molina and Albir as quoted in Silalahi (2012: 55) says:

`metode penerjemahan sebagai cara proses penerjemahan dilakukan dalam kaitannya dengan tujuan penerjemah. Metode penerjemahan merupakan pilihan global yang mempengaruhi keseluruhan teks. Pada dasarnya metode penerjemahan akan ditetapkan terlebih dulu oleh penerjemah sebelum dia melakukan proses penerjemahan.`

Translation methods as the way the translation process is done in relation to the purpose of translation. Different kinds of translation occur because there are different methods used in translation.
Methods of translation oriented to source language represented by word-for-word translation, literal translation, faithful translation, semantic translation, adaptation, free translation, idiomatic translation, and communicative translation.

2.3.1 Word-for-word Translation

Word-for-word translation method as quoted in Silalahi (2012: 56) is very tied to the level of the word. In applying this method, the translator just looking for source language equivalent word in the target language, and the search was not associated with a context.

Word-for-word translation method can be applied well only if the structure of source language same with the structure of target language. For example, sentence “I really love chocolate cake” translated “Saya benar-benar cinta coklat kue.”

2.3.2 Literal translation

Literal translation method have in common with word-for-word translation that the equivalence always out of context. The difference is literal translation try to change the grammatical construction of source language into the target language. As quoted in Silalahi (2012: 56):

Medode penerjemahan harfiah mempunyai kesamaan dengan metode penerjemahan kata-demi-kata bahwa pemadanan yang dilakukan selalu lepas konteks. Perbedaannya adalah metode penerjemah harfiah berusaha mengubah konstruksi gramatikal bahasa sumber menjadi konstruksi gramatikal bahasa sasaran.
For example, sentence “You are so damn beautiful” become “Kamusialan cantik.” From the example given, we may see that literal translation does not give an acceptable result and even the result sometimes meaningless. It should be translated as “Kamu sangat cantik.” So, this method used only in first step in translation in order that the translator can anticipate some problems or errors that may occur in translation.

2.3.3 Faithful Translation

As quoted in Silalahi (2012 : 57) “metode penerjemahan setia berusaha sesetia mungkin menghasilkan makna kontekstual teks bahasa sumber meskipun melanggar struktur gramatikal bahasa sasaran”. Faithful translation try as possible produce contextual meaning of source language text even though it violated the grammatical structure of target language. Thus, sometimes the translation is awkward and strange in the culture of target language.

For example, “I miss you so bad” translated “Saya rindu kamu begitu buruk.” Although the meaning of SL and TL is very close, but the translation is really strange. The TL is needed to modified become “Saya sangat merindukanmu.

2.3.4 Semantic Translation

Semantic translation method focuses on equivalence in order to remain tied to the culture of the source language and try to change the contextual meaning of source language as close as possible with the syntactic and semantic structure of the target language. As quoted in Silalahi (2012 : 57):

Metode penerjemahan semantic terfokus pada pencarian padanan pada tataran kata dengan tetap terikat budaya bahasa sumber, dan berusaha mengalihkan makna kontekstual bahasa sumber yang
sedekat mungkin dengan struktur sintaksis dan semantik bahasa sasaran.

The example following taken from “Fast and Furious 6” subtitle (00:33:40,437 --> 00:33:41,688).

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>SL</th>
<th>TL</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>That’s bullshit!</td>
<td>Itu omong kosong!</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

2.3.5 Adaptation

As quoted in Silalahi (2012 : 58) “Metode penerjemahan adaptasi berusaha mengubah budaya bahasa sumber dalam bahasa sasaran”. (Adaptation method seeks to change the culture of source language into target language). The result is generally regarded as not a translation but rewriting the message of the source language text in the target language.

Text generated by applying the method of adaptation is the most free form of translation and the method is especially used in translating drama and poetry texts. Macbeth is a play written by William Shakespeare has been adopted in Indonesia. The dialogue was adapted in Indonesian culture but the plot and theme preserved originally.

2.3.6 Free Translation

Free translation is a method of translation that focuses the process on transferring meaning in the level of paragraph or passage. As quoted in Silalahi (2012 : 58):

Metode penerjemahan bebas menghasilkan teks sasaran yang tidak mengandung gaya, atau bentuk teks sumber. Metode penerjemahan
bebas tidak terikat pada pencarian padanan pada tataran kata atau kalimat.

This method produces a target text does not contain style or form of the source text. Freetranslation is not the same as adaptation method. Message in a freetranslation must remain faithful to the source languagetext. Translators have only limited flexibility in expressing the message in the target language.

Nababan (1999 : 33) gives a brief example of free translation that can show the differences between free translation and the other.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Source Language</th>
<th>Word-for-word</th>
<th>Literal</th>
<th>Free</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>His heart is in the right place</td>
<td>Kepunyaannya hati adalah dalam itu benar tempat</td>
<td>Hatimu berada di tempat yang benar</td>
<td>Dia baik hati</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

2.3.7 Idiomatic Translation

Idiomatic translation as quoted in Silalahi (2012 : 59) 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.

The example following taken from “Fast and Furious 6” movie subtitle (00:14:52,017 --> 00:14:55,395):

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>SL</th>
<th>TL</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>He's messing with your head</td>
<td>Dia bermain-main denganmu</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
2.3.8 Communicative Translation

Communicative translation attempts to render the exact contextual meaning of original in such a way that both content and language are readily acceptable and comprehensible to the readership.

Newmark (1981 : 62) says “translation is basically a means of communication or a manner of addressing one or more persons in the speaker presence.” The example of communicative translation taken from Silalahi (2012 : 60) as below:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>SL</th>
<th>TL</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>I said: “I would admit that I am wrong”</td>
<td>Aku mengatakan bahwa “aku mau mengakui bahwa aku salah” bukan “aku akan mengakui bahwa aku salah”</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

2.4 Process of Translation

Translation process can be defined as a set of activities performed by a translator when he transferred the message from the source language to the target language. The process of translation can also be interpreted as a system of activity in translating activity. It is need circumspection in translating activity because one mistake in one stage could make another mistake in next stages.

In Nababan (1999 : 25) states process of translation consists of three steps, they are: (1) source language text analysis, (2) transferring of message, (3) restructurization. In Teori Menerjemah Bahasa Inggris (1999 : 25) he writes “proses penerjemahan terdiri atas tiga tahap, yaitu 1) analisis teks bahasa sumber (Bs), 2) pengalihan pesan, 3) restrukturisasi.”
1. Source Language Text Analysis

Each translating activity begins by analyzing the source language because an interpreter is always faced with the source language text first. Understanding of the content often requires an understanding of linguistic elements and extralinguistic contained in the text. Extralinguistic relates to socio cultural of source language text that is inseparable part of language.

2. Transferring of Message

After the interpreter can understand the meaning and structure of the source language, then he would be able to get the message in it. The next step is the translator turns the contents, meaning, and the message contained in the source language into the target language. In this stage the interpreter required finding the source language equivalent word in the target language.

3. Restructurization

In the alignment phase, the translator needs to consider language variations to determine the diversity of languages according to the type of text that been translated. The translators also need to attention to whom the translation is intended. If the stages of understanding the source text analysis transfer the contents, meaning, message in source language into target language and the alignment had been finalized by the translator, then he has produced a translation.

2.5 Subtitling

When we watch foreign movie, we need subtitle to help us understand the story of the movie. The subtitle in foreign movies really helps the viewers to enjoy the movie. That is why the role of translator or interpreter needed. The process of
transfer meaning of a movie subtitle is called subtitling. According to Lever (__ : 30)
“Subtitles can be defined as ‘transcriptions of film or TV dialogue, presented
simultaneously on the screen’. ” As Baker in Gaemi and Benyamin (2010 : 40) states:

In technical terms, the translation of films is called language transfer. In other words, audiovisual language transfer denotes the process by which a film or television program is made comprehensible to a target audience who is unfamiliar with the original source language. There exist several forms of audiovisual language transfer. The main forms of language transfer are “subtitling” and “dubbing.”

The types of subtitling available can be divided into two categories: intralingual and interlingual subtitling. Lever (__ : 30) states:

Intralingual subtitling deals with the production of subtitles that remain in the same language as the original and are used for the deaf or hard of hearing, or for language learners. Interlingual subtitling, on the other hand, refers to both a change in mode and language, going ‘from one language into another language, and from spoken dialogue into a written, condensed translation which appears on the screen.’

From the explanation above, the subtitling that refers to ‘Fast and Furious 6’ movie is interlingual subtitling.

2.5.1 Strategies of Subtitling

Gottlieb in Gaemi and Benyamin (2010 : 41) states:

interlingual subtitling, having societal and language-political implications, is instrumental in improving reading skills, boosting foreign language skills, facilitating easy and cheap international program exchange, and cementing the dominance of English.

Gottlieb in Gaemi and Benyamin (2010 : 42) has translation strategies for subtitling films that follows:

1. Expansion is used when the original text requires an explanation because of some cultural nuance not retrievable in the target language.
2. Paraphrase is resorted to in cases where the phraseology of the original cannot be reconstructed in the same syntactic way in the target language.

3. Transfer refers to the strategy of translating the source text completely and accurately.

4. Imitation maintains the same forms, typically with names of people and places.

5. Transcription is used in those cases where a term is unusual even in the source text, for example, the use of a third language or nonsense language.

6. Dislocation is adopted when the original employs some sort of special effect, e.g., a silly song in a cartoon film where the translation of the effect is more important than the content.

7. Condensation would seem to be the typical strategy used, that is, the shortening of the text in the least obtrusive way possible.

8. Decimation is an extreme form of condensation where perhaps for reasons of discourse speed, even potentially important elements are omitted.

9. Deletion refers to the total elimination of parts of a text.

10. Resignation describes the strategy adopted when no translationsolution can be found and meaning is inevitably lost.

2.6 Meaning

The problem of meaning is an integral part of the field of translation. If we talk about translation, we also have to talk about the meaning. The reason is because the purpose of translation is closely related to the issue of the meaning contained in one language into another language.
Meaning of a word is not only influenced by its position in the sentence but also by the field of science that uses that word. Not infrequently, the meaning of a word is determined by its use and cultural situation of speakers of a language.

2.6.1 Definition of Meaning

Oxford Dictionaries.com defines meaning (as noun) “what is meant by a word, text, concept, or action” and “intended to communicate something that is not directly expressed” (as an adjective). Crystal (1980: 223) defines “Meaning as a theoretical distinction introduced in early generative grammar between two types of information; a change in the meaning between input and derived sentences.”

Meaning is everything communicated by using languages (written, spoken, and body language) in which it can be an intention, expression, ideas, etc. We can also say that meaning is an intention expressed by using all means of communication.

2.6.2 Kinds of Meaning

Meaning is not as simple as it looks. It is complicated and difficult to understand. Basically there are three kinds of meaning; they are conceptual, associative, and thematic. Geoffrey Leech divides other types of meaning such as conceptual meaning, stylistic meaning, affective meaning, reflective meaning, and collocative meaning.
makna afektif, makna refleksi, makna kolokatif. (Geoffrey Leech translated by Paina Partana (2003 :19))

2.6.2.1 Conceptual Meaning

Conceptual meaning is also called ‘denotative’, ‘logical’, or ‘cognitive’ meaning. This refers to the definition given in dictionary. It is widely assumed to be the central factor in linguistic communication and is integral to the essential functioning of language. For example, ‘man’ can be defined by the contrastive features (+human), (+male), (+adult), as distinct from ‘girl’, which can be defined as (+human), (-male), (-adult).

2.6.2.2 Associative Meaning

Associative meaning refers to the meaning associated with the conceptual meaning, which can be further divided into following five steps; connotative meaning, social meaning, affective meaning, reflected meaning, collocative meaning.

a). Connotative Meaning

Connotative meaning is the additional meaning that a concept carries. This is the communicative value attributed to an expression over and above its purely conceptual meaning. Connotative meaning is apart from its logical or essential attributes, in which there is a further meaning attached to a word, which comes from reference to other things in the real world. For example, the concept of ‘woman’ is human+female+adult. Then the connotative meaning is ‘the weaker sex’ for the previous concept.
b). Social Meaning

This is refers to what is communicated of the social circumstances of language use, including variations like dialect, time, topic, style. As an example, let’s take a look at the words ‘domicile’, ‘residence’, ‘abode’, and ‘home’. They refers to the same thing, but used in a particular situation of use. ‘domicile’ is used as an official context, ‘residence’ in a formal context, ‘abode’ in a poetic context, and ‘home’ in an ordinary use.

c). Affective Meaning

This is what is communicated of the feelings and attitudes of the speaker/writer towards the listener and/or what is talking about.

d). Reflected and Collocative Meaning

Reflected meaning is the meaning when we associate one sense of an expression with another, while collocative meaning refers to what is communicated through association with words which tend to occur in the environment of another word.

2.6.2.3 Thematic Meaning

Thematic meaning is what is communicated by the way in which the message is organized in terms of order and emphasis. Sometimes an active sentence has different meaning with passive form, which is thematic meaning. For example we can compare the following pair of sentences:

a. The young man donated the kidney voluntary.

b. The kidney was donated by a young man voluntary.
First sentence we might know the young man. Thus, the new information on which the emphasis is laid is ‘the kidney’, in which the young man did something that we did not know before. In contrast, the emphasis of the second sentence is laid on ‘the young man’. We might have known that the kidney was donated by someone, and then we knew that the donator is the young man.

In terms of its relationship with other words, the meaning can be classified into lexical meaning, grammatical, contextual or situational, textual, and sociocultural. In terms of origin, Larson distinguishes two kinds of meaning: primer and secunder.

2.6.2.4 Lexical Meaning

Kridalaksana in Nababan (1999 : 48) states “Makna leksikal dapat juga disebut makna denotative atau makna yang ada dalam kamus”. Lexical meaning is the meaning of the elements of language as a symbol or event and so on. Lexical meaning can be also called meanings in the dictionary, given the word in the dictionary free from the use or context. For example, as an adjective, the word ‘bad’ can have six meanings in bahasa Indonesia, they are: ‘jahat’, ‘buruk’, ‘jelek’, ‘susah’, ‘tidak enak’, ‘busuk’.

2.6.2.5 Grammatical Meaning

Kridalaksana in Nababan (1999 : 49) states “Makna gramatikal adalah hubungan antara elemen bahasa seperti hubungan antara kata dengan kata dalam frasa atau klausa”. (Grammatical meaning is the relationship between language elements in a larger unit, such as the relationship of a word with another word in a phrase or clause).

2.6.2.6 Contextual or Situational Meaning
Contextual or situational meaning is the relationship between the utterance and the situation in which the speech was used. In other words, the contextual meaning is the meaning of a word that is associated with the situation of language use. For example, ‘Good morning!’ in English is not always translated as ‘Selamat pagi’. It can also be translated as ‘Keluar!’ if the utterance said by a chairman of a company to his employee who came late.

2.6.2.7 Textual Meaning

Nababan (1999: 50) says “Makna tekstual adalah makna yang dikaitkan dengan suatu teks atau wacana”. (Textual meaning regards to the content of a text or discourse). The different types of text can also cause the meaning of a word to be different. For example, ‘interest’ in English is translated as ‘tertarik’ in bahasa Indonesia, but it is translated as ‘bunga’ in economic text.

2.6.2.8 Socio-cultural Meaning

Meaning of a word that is closely related to the users of socio-cultural language is called socio-cultural meaning. Nababan (1999: 51) gives example, ‘marhusip’ in Batak Toba language have a close relationship with customary marriage. Literally in bahasa Indonesia it means whisper. But in the context of marriage of Batak Toba tribes, marhusip contain deep meaning, not just a whisper. Because of the extent of the meaning contained in the context of marriage of Batak Toba tribes, then the translators should let the word marhusip is still written in Batak Toba language and make the annotation of that word.
2.7 Shifts

A ‘shift’ (Catford’s term) or ‘transposition’ (Vinay and Darbelnet) is a translation procedure involving a change in the grammar from SL to TL. Catford in Venutti (2000 : 88) defines “Shift departures from formal correspondence in the process of going from SL to TL”. Another definition of shift or transposition by Vinay and Darbelnet as quote by Venutti (2000 : 88) “Transposition involves replacing one word class with another without changing the meaning of message”. There are three divisions of shifts, they are level shift, category shift, and meaning shift.

2.7.1 Level Shifts

Catford in Venutti (2000 : 141) briefly means level shift as a shift from grammatical unit in SL and lexical unit in TL. For example, in this case are English and Bahasa Indonesia. Grammatical unit in English (affixes, suffixes, verb, noun, etc) has a lexical unit in Bahasa Indonesia. The followings are examples of level shift:

1. a) The baby has stopped crying
   
   b) Bayi itu sudah berhenti menangis

2. a) Ayah pun akan pergi besok

   b) Even dad will go tommorow

In example (1 a), 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.

2.7.2 Category Shifts

Category shift mean that there is a change of word class in the translation. Category shift consists of the shifts from noun to adjective and from noun to verb. The followings are the example of category shifts taken from a thesis of Fitriani Meaning Shifts in the Translation of Khaled Hosseini’s “The Kite Runner” in Bahasa Indonesia: A Gender Perspective Analysis. (Unpublished Thesis) (2009 : 30):

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>English</th>
<th>Bahasa Indonesia</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>I’m in doubt</td>
<td>Saya ragu-ragu</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>We have a quarrel</td>
<td>Kami bertengkar</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The word ‘doubt’ is noun, but it becomes adjective in the translation. And then the word ‘quarrel’ is noun becomes verb in translation.

2.7.3 Meaning Shifts

According to Simatupang, meaning shift occur because of the different socio culture and point of view between the users of SL and TL. In a word of SL can contain different meanings in TL. In the meaning of shift, there is a change of meaning in the translation of SL and TL. There are three kinds of meaning shift, they are:
1. Shift from general meaning to the specific ones

Example below is taken from “Fast and Furious 6” subtitle (00:17:16,369 –> 00:17:17,996):

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>SL</th>
<th>TL</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>got a little change?</td>
<td>Ada uang receh?</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

In SL the word ‘little change’ has general meaning. It refers to exchange from one thing for another. But in the first sentence of TL it translated more specific as ‘uang receh’ means small value coins or usually called penny.

2. Shift from specific meaning to the general ones

E.g.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>SL</th>
<th>TL</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>He is my friend.</td>
<td>Dia teman saya.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>She is my friend</td>
<td>Dia teman saya.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The word ‘he’ and ‘she’ has specific meaning. The word ‘he’ refers to man as third person and ‘she’ refers to woman as third person. But in TL it only translated as ‘dia’ because it refers to man and woman.

3. Shift caused by socio cultural aspects

These meaning shifts are caused by differences aspects such as social class, culture, customs, age, and gender. As an example, the translator perhaps replaces the correspondence for it is not accustomed with culture of TL.