CHAPTER II
REVIEW OF LITERATURE

2.1 Definition of Translation

What is translation? According to Munday (2001:4), the term translation has several meanings: it can refer to the general subject field, the product (the text that has been translated) or the process (the act of producing the translation, otherwise known as translating). In here, we will talk about translation as a process. The process of translation between two different written languages involves the translator changing an original written text (the source text or ST) in the original verbal language (the source language or SL) into a written text (the target text or TT) in a different verbal language (the target language or TL) (Munday, 2001:4-5).

Catford (1978:20) defines translation as the replacement of textual material in one language (SL) by equivalent textual material in another language (TL). Translation according to Newmark (1988:5) is rendering the meaning of a text into another language in the way that the author intended the text. Larson (1988:3) stated that translation consists of transferring the meaning of the source language into the receptor language (target language). While Dubois (in Bell, 1991:5) said that translation is the expression in another language (or target language) of what has been expressed in another, source language, preserving semantic and stylistic equivalences.

Larson (1998:3) explains that translation is done by going from the form of the first language to the form of a second language by way of semantic structure. It is meaning which is being transferred and must be held constant. Only the form changes. The form from which the translation is made will be called the source language and the form into which it is to be changed will be called the receptor
language (target language). Translation, then, consist of studying the lexicon, grammatical structure, communication situation, and cultural context of the source language text, analyzing it in order to determines its meaning, and then reconstructing this same meaning using the lexicon and grammatical structure which are appropriate in the receptor language and its cultural context.

2.2 Translation Process

Nababan (1999:24) defines the translation process as a series of activity which are done by a translator when he transfers the message of a source text into the target text. Translation process can also be defined as a system of activity in translating activity.

The processes of translation according to Nida (in Hatim, 2005:22) are: analysis, transfer and restructuring. As Nida (in Hatim, 2005:22) says, “the translator first analyses the message of the source language into its simplest and structurally clearest forms, transfers it at this level, and then restructures it to the level in the receptor language which is most appropriate for the audience which he intends to reach.”

1. Analysis

Analysis begins with a set of procedures which are employed in ‘discovering the kernels underlying the source text and the clearest understanding of the meaning, in preparation for the transfer’ (Nida and Taber in Hatim, 2005:22). Kernels are the basic structural elements to which syntactically more elaborate surface structures of a language can be reduced. Underlying the procedure of kernel analysis is a theory of semantics: kernels are realized by sequences of items belonging to four basic categories:

- object words (nouns referring to physical objects including human beings)
• event words (including actions represented by verbs)
• abstracts (words relaying features of objects, events, other abstracts)
• relationals (linguistic items functioning as linking devices)

(Nida in Hatim, 2005:22)

2. Transfer

Transfer is the stage ‘in which the analyzed material is transferred in the mind of the translator from language A to language B. The translators has the kernels to work with and in the light of his or her knowledge of target-language structure, these are modified until a form is settled on which ‘will be optimal for transfer into the receptor language’ (Nida and Taber in Hatim, 2005:23)

3. Restructuring

The final stage in the process of translation is ‘restructuring’ the transferred material, which until now exists only in the form of kernel sentences. What is needed is a mechanism by which the input that has accrued so far may be transformed into a ‘stylistic form appropriate to the receptor language and to the intended receptors’ (Nida and Taber in Hatim, 2005:24). Another important aim of the restructuring process is to ensure that the impact which the translation is to have on its intended receptors is what the source-text producer has intended (Nida in Hatim, 2005:24).

2.3 Translation Technique

Molina and Albir (2002:509-511) define translation techniques as procedures to analyse and classify ho translation equivalence work There are 18 translation techniques:

1. Adaptation

Adaptation is to replace a ST cultural element with one from the target culture.
2. Amplification

Amplification is to introduce details that are not formulated in the ST: information, explicative paraphrasing. Amplification is in opposition to reduction.

3. Borrowing

Borrowing is to take a word or expression straight from another language. It can be pure (without any change) or it can be naturalized (to fit the spelling rules in the TL).

4. Calque

Calque is literal translation of a foreign word or phrase; it can be lexical or structural.

5. Compensation

Compensation is to introduce a ST element of information or stylistic effect in another place in the TT because it cannot be reflected in the same place as in the TT.

6. Description

Description is to replace a term or expression with a description of its form or/and function.

7. Discursive Creation

Discursive creation is to establish a temporary equivalence that is totally unpredictable out of context.

8. Established Equivalent

Established equivalent is to use a term or expression recognized (by dictionaries or language in use).

9. Generalization

Generalization is to use a more general or neutral term. It is in opposition to particularization.
10. Linguistic Amplification

Linguistic Amplification is to add linguistic elements. It is in opposition to linguistic compression.

11. Linguistic Compression

Linguistic compression is to synthesize linguistic element in the TT. It is in opposition to linguistic amplification.

12. Literal Translation

Literal translation is to translate a word or an expression word for word.

13. Modulation

Modulation is to change the point of view, focus or cognitive category in relation to the ST.

14. Particularization

Particularization is to use a more precise or concrete term. It is in opposition to generalization.

15. Reduction

Reduction is to suppress a ST information item in the TT.

16. Substitution (linguistic, paralinguistic)

Substitution is to change linguistic elements for paralinguistic elements (intonation, gestures) or vice versa.

17. Transposition

Transposition is to change a grammatical category.

18. Variation

Variation is to change linguistic or paralinguistic elements (intonation, gestures) that affect aspects of linguistic variation: changes of textul tone, style, social dialect, geographical dialect, etc.
2.4 Couplets

Couplets, triplets, quadruplets combine two, three or four of the above-mentioned procedures respectively for dealing with a single problem (Newmark, 1988:91). Vinay and Darbelnet (in Venuti, 2000:93) said that it is obvious that several of methods (or techniques) can be used within the same sentence, and that some translations come under a whole complex of methods so that it is difficult to distinguish them; e.g., the translation of “paper weight” by “pressepapiers” is both a fixed transposition and a fixed modulation.

2.5 Translation Techniques As Tool For Analysis

Molina and Albir (2002:498-499) said that the categories used to analyze translations allows us to study the way translation works. These categories are related to text, context and process. Process categories are designed to answer two basic questions. Which option has the translator chosen to carry out the translation project, i.e., which method has been chosen? How has the translator solved the problems that have emerged during the translation process, i.e., which strategies have been chosen? However, research (or teaching) requirements may make it important to consider textual micro-units as well, that is to say, how the result of the translation functions in relation to the corresponding unit in the source text. To do this we need translation techniques. Textual and contextual categories were not sufficient to identify, classify and name the options chosen by the translators for each unit studied. We needed the category of translation techniques that allowed us to describe the actual steps taken by the translators in each textual micro-unit and obtain clear data about the general methodological option chosen.
2.6 Related Studies

In doing this analysis, some theses are referred to be the orientation for the writer. The first thesis is Nellissa Samasstasa Debora’s *A Comparative Analysis on Translation Techniques Used by the Original Translator of Stephenie Meyer’s The Host and by Daerah Sumber Translator*. The second thesis is Klaudia Gibová’s *Translation Procedures in the Non-literary and Literary Text Compared (based on an analysis of an EU institutional-legal text and novel excerpt “The Shack” by William P. Young)*. These theses become the orientation because they both compare the translation procedures (or techniques) in two translated text.