CHAPTER II
REVIEW OF LITERATURE

2.1 Translation

Translation in general is the process of turning an original or SL text into a text in TL language. The definition of translations was varied. There are many theories who explain translation definition. Some experts and linguist has explained some definitions of translation to make people easy to understand the essential meaning of translation.

Catford (1965: 1) sees translation as ‘an operation performed on languages: a process of substituting a text in one language for a text in another’. According to Catford, we do not ‘transfer’ the meaning between languages; we merely ‘replace’ a source language meaning by a target language meaning that can function in the same way in the situation at hand. While, Newmark (1988: 5) says that translation is rendering the meaning of a text into another language in the way the author intended the text. Nida and Taber (1982: 12) say that translating consists of reproducing in the receptor language the closest natural equivalent of the source language message, first in terms of meaning and secondly in terms of style. So, the meaning of the translation text from SL to TL must be the same and as close as possible.

Simatupang (2000: 2) stated that menerjemahkan adalah mengalihkan makna yang terdapat dalam bahasa sumber ke dalam bahasa sasaran dan mewujudkan kembali di dalam bahasa sasaran dengan bentuk-bentuk sewajar mungkin menurut
aturan-aturan yang berlaku dalam bahasa sasaran. Translation is shift the meaning in SL into TL and creates it in TL with rules in TL as natural as possible.

Based on those definitions above, it concludes that translation basically is the process of transferring written text from one language to another language. According to the message of SL and using expression way in TL naturally. Translation covers meaning, form of language, equivalences and cultural context. The central idea of translation is the process of transferring meaning from the SL to the TL in order to present the original sense and naturalness.

2.2 Process of Translation

Translation is generally transfer the message, content and meaning of SL to TL exactly, natural, and flexible. To transfer the message or content from SL to TL, it needs a process that will determine the translations products. Nababan (1999: 27) states that translation process is divided into three phases: analysis, transfer, and restructuring.

1. Analysis

Analysis phase is the most crucial stage for the translator. At this stage, the translator must be able to capture the content, messages, and the meanings exist in the SL. This stage is an important stage for the translator. If the translator catch the wrong content, message, and meaning in SL, the subsequent translation process will be one all.
Analysis phase includes the understanding of the linguistic and extra linguistic elements. Linguistic elements include the understanding of sentences, clauses, phrases, and words. Instead, extra linguistic elements include things outside language, including, socio-cultural conditions. This is because, in essence, language and culture are two things that cannot be separated.

2. Transfer

Transferring phase is a phase that is used by translator in transferring content, messages or meanings contained in SL to TL. At this stage, the translator must find closest equivalence words from SL to TL. This process occurs in translator’s mind, so Nababan calls this process as mental process

3. Restructuring

Restructure phase is a phase when the translator start writing the contents, meaning and messages from SL to TL. At this stage, the translator must to master the rules of SL in detail so the translation will seem natural and flexible. When read, the translation is like the original so there is no impression as a translation product. This is what is meant by the process that occurs in translator’s mind.

While, according to Larson (1984: 17) says that when translating a text, the translator’s goal is an idiomatic translation which makes every effort to communicate the meaning of the source language text into naturalness forms of the Target Language. Further, she says that translation is concerned with a study of 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 the re-expressed or reconstructed using the lexicon and grammatical
structure which are appropriate in the Target Language (TL) and its cultural context.

Larson (1984: 4) simply presents the diagram of the translation process as follows:

![Translation Process Diagram by Larson](image)

**Figure 1 Translation process by Larson**

The forms of the text to be translated and the translation results are shown by the different forms between square and triangle. It means that in translating a text, Larson suggests that the forms of the Source Language (SL) may be changed into appropriate forms of the receptor language in order to the idiomatic translation.

### 2.3 Translation Procedures

Newmark (1988: 81-93) describes the translation procedures there are:

1. **Literal**

   Literal is to transfer or to convert the grammatical structure of the SL both word and sentence to the nearest equivalence of the TL, in which the words are translated individually and out of context.

   SL: I have a pen
2. Transference

Transference is the process of transferring a SL word to a TL text as a translation procedure. The word then becomes a ‘loan word’. The word in this procedure does not change the original form of the SL that is translated into TL. Translators use this procedure if there are lack vocabularies of the TL. For example, most Indonesian people call the machine makes printed record computer information as printer. This naming is taken from the source language itself.

SL: he buys new a printer

TL: Pria itu membeli printer baru

3. Naturalization

Naturalization is a procedure that succeeds transference. That is first by adapting the SL word first to the normal pronunciation. And second by changing it to the normal morphology (word-forms) of the TL in order to make it familiar to the tongue of the target language speakers.

SL: Television, theme, modification

TL: Televisi, tema, modifikasi

4. Cultural Equivalent

Cultural equivalent is an approximate translation where a SL cultural word is translated by a TL cultural word. Functional cultural equivalents are even more restricted in translation, but they may occasionally be used if the term is of little importance in a popular article or popular fiction. They are important in
drama, as they can create an immediate effect. The main purpose of the procedure is to support of supplement another translation procedure in a couplet.

SL: Bachelor of Arts, notaire
TL: Sarjana muda, pengacara

5. Functional Equivalent

Functional equivalent is a common procedure, applied to cultural words, requires the use of a culture free word, sometimes with a new specific term; it therefore neutralizes or generalizes the SL word. By using this procedure a translator tries to explain the use- its description of the function-of the source language word in the TL. For example, baccalauréat –’French secondary school leaving exam’, Sejm - ‘Polish parliament’.

6. Descriptive Equivalent

Differing from functional equivalent, descriptive equivalent puts more emphasize on the description of cultural word. For example, samurai is described as Japanese aristocracy from the eleventh to the nineteenth century.

7. Synonymy

Synonymy is the use of a near TL equivalent to an SL word in a context, where a precise equivalent may or may not exist. This procedure is used for a SL word where there is no clear one-to-one equivalent, and the word is not important in the text. In other word, due to there are choices of words in TL; a translator may decide to use one of the equivalent words. ‘Desert’ can be
translated ‘padang pasir’ or ‘padang gurun’ by the translator which has the similar meaning in the TL.

8. Through-Translation

Through-Translation is the literal translation of common collocation, names of organization, the component of compounds and perhaps phrases. Normally, through-translation should be used only when they are already recognized term. The most example of through-translation is the names of international organizations which often consist of ‘universal’ words which may be transparent for English language. A common example is UN (united Nations) translated as ‘PBB (Perserikatan Bangsa Bangsa)

SL: World Health Organization (English)

TL: Badan Kesehatan Dunia (Indonesian)

9. Shifts or Transposition

A ‘shift’ or ‘transposition’ is a translation procedure involving a change in the grammar form the SL to TL. One type is the change from singular to plural. The second type of shift is required when a SL grammatical structure does not exist in the TL. The third type of shift is the one where literal translation is grammatically possible but may not accord with natural usage in the TL. The fourth type of transposition is the replacement of a virtual lexical gap by a grammatical structure.

Singular to plural : the doll (boneka-boneka itu)
10. Modulation

Modulation is defined as ‘a variation through a change in viewpoint, of perspective and very often of category of thought’. Free modulations are used by translators ‘when the TL rejects literal translation’, which means virtually always. The translators when use this procedure can replace active sentence for passive sentence. There are other modulations such as, ‘abstract for concrete’, ‘cause for effect’, ‘one part for another’, ‘reversal of terms’, ‘space for time’, ‘intervals and limits’, and ‘change of symbols’.

SL: the tea is not hot

TL: teh itu dingin

11. Recognized Translation

Recognized translation is normally used when the TL accepted translation for the SL both words and sentences. This procedure is sometimes inappropriate or poor but the speakers of the TL are fine with that. For example, the translation of ‘wait a moment’ is ‘tunggu sebentar’.

12. Translation Label

Label is a temporary translation of the SL word. The translator considers this procedure usually as the appropriate one to translate new institutional term, which should be made in inverted commas, which can be later be discreetly withdrawn. It could be done through literal translation. For example, heritage language is translated become langue d’heritage.
13. Compensation

Compensation procedure is used when one part of a sentence loss of meaning, sound effect, metaphor or pragmatic effect in one part of a sentence, then the compensated in another part or in a contiguous sentence.

14. Componential Analysis

Componential analysis is the splitting up of lexical unit into its sense components, often one-to-two,-three or-four translations. Componential analysis in translation is the basic process to compare a SL word with a TL word which has a similar meaning, but is not an obvious one-to-one equivalent, by demonstrating first their common and then their differing sense components. Normally the SL word has a more specific meaning than the TL word and the translator has to add one or two TL sense components to the corresponding TL word in order to produce a closer approximation of meaning.

15. Reduction and Expansion

Reduction and expansion are rather imprecise translation procedures, which can be practiced intuitively in some cases. These two procedures are used in poor written texts, and lead to a change in lexical and stylistic aspects. Expansion refers to the case where the translator exceeds the number of words of the SL in translation. E.g. ‘Pria Hitam’, ‘dark skinned man’. Here, we notice a shift from n+adj in Bahasa Indonesia into adj+ compound adj+n. In reduction procedure, the translator is more likely to reduce in the number of elements that form of the SL. This procedure should respect the principle of relevant, that is, the translator should make sure that no crucial information is
dropped in translation. E.g. ‘ilmu politik’, ‘politics’. Here, the SL adjective plus noun becomes a general noun (politics) in TL.

16. Paraphrase

Paraphrase is an amplification or explanation of the meaning of a segment of the text. In this procedure the meaning of the culture-bound term is explained. Here the explanation is much more detailed than that of descriptive equivalent. It is used in an ‘anonymous’ text when it is poorly written, or has important implication and omission.

SL: A discussion of theses remedies

TL: Perbincangan seputar perbaikan

17. Equivalence

Equivalence is simply referring to notices, familiar alternatives, phrases and idioms. In other words, a translator transfers the meaning of the SL by applying different ways for the same situation as in the original language. In addition, as cited in Newmark (1988:40), Vinat and Darbelnet mentions that a term by the translator is considered to be translated into approximate equivalence, accounting for the same situation in different term.

18. Adaptation

Adaptation is the use of recognized equivalent between two situations. This is a matter cultural equivalence, such as ‘Dear sir’ translated as ‘dengan hormat’.

19. Couplets

Couplet, Quadruplet, Triplet are combination of two, three or four of the mentioned procedures above respectively for dealing with a single problem.
They are particularly common for cultural words, if transference combined with a functional or a cultural equivalent.

SL: the prevailing problems

TL: problem-problem atau masalah-masalah umum

20. Notes, Additions, Glosses

Notes or addition or glosses are three translation procedures where the translator supplies additional information in a translation. Through these procedures a translator tries to explain further or to cover the lack of information in his or her translation. Note is additional information placed at the bottom of page or at the end of chapter. Meanwhile, additions are written within the text and glossary is put at the end of the book often as list of explanation of unusual words.

2.4 Translation Method

Basically, translators should define the translation method before they do the process of translation. There are many theories and arguments related to the translation method. Larson (1984: 15) states that the translation method is categorized into two types, namely: (1) Form-based and (2) meaning-based translation.

(1) Form based translation attempt to follow the form of the SL and are known as literal translations. If the two languages are related, the literal translation can often be understood, since the general grammatical form may be similar. However, the literal choice of lexical items makes the translation sound foreign. (2) Meaning-based translation makes every effort to communicate the meaning of the SL text in the
natural forms of the receptor language. Such translations are called idiomatic translations. Idiomatic translation uses the natural form of the receptor language, both in the grammatical constructions and in the choice of lexical items. A truly idiomatic translation does not sound like translation. It sounds like it is written originally in receptor language.

Meanwhile, Newmark (1988: 45-47) introduced a diagram called V diagram to show two different sides in translation method. The first side is very concern to system and culture of the SL and the second side is concern to system and culture of the TL. They are:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>SL emphasis</th>
<th>TL emphasis</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Word-for-word translation</td>
<td>Adaptation</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Literal translation</td>
<td>Free translation</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Faithful translation</td>
<td>Idiomatic translation</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Semantic translation</td>
<td>Communicative translation</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

*Figure 2 Newmark’s Flattened V Diagram of Translation Method*

The translation method which oriented to the Source language

1. Word-for-word translation

   Word for word translation is often demonstrated as interlinear translation, with the TL immediately below SL words. The SL word order is preserved and the words translated singly by their most common meanings, out of context. Cultural words are translated literally. The main use of word-for-word translation is either to understand the mechanics of the source language or to construe a difficult text a pre-translation process.

2. Literal translation
Literal translation reproduces the SL grammatical constructions as converted to their nearest TL equivalents but the lexical words are again translated singly, out of context. As a pre-translation process, this indicates the problems to be solved.

3. Faithful translation

A faithful translation attempts to reproduce the precise contextual meaning of the original within the constraints of the TL grammatical structures. It ‘transfers’ cultural words and preserves the degree of grammatical and lexical ‘abnormality’ (deviation from ST norms) in the translation. It attempts to be completely faithful to the intention and the text-realization of the SL writer.

4. Semantic translation

Semantic translation differs from ‘faithful translation’ only in as far as it must take more account of the aesthetic value of the SL text, compromising on ‘meaning’ where appropriate so that no assonance, word-play or repetition jars in the finished version. Further, it may translate less important cultural words by culturally neutral third or functional terms but not by cultural equivalents and it may make other small concessions to the readership. The distinction between ‘faithful’ and ‘semantic’ translation is that the first is uncompromising and dogmatic, while the second is more flexible, admits the creative exception 100% fidelity and allows for the translators’ intuitive empathy with the original.

The translation method which oriented to the Target language:

1. Adaptation
This is the ‘freest’ form of translation. It is used mainly for plays (comedies) and poetry; the themes, characters, plots are usually preserved, the SL cultures converted to the TL culture and the text rewritten. The deplorable practice of having a play or poem literally translated and then rewritten by an established dramatist or poet has produced many poor adaptations, but other adaptations have ‘rescued’ period plays.

2. Free translation

Free translation reproduces the matter without the manner, or the content without the form of the original. Usually it is a paraphrase much longer than the original, a so-called ‘intra lingual’ translation, often prolix and pretentious, and not translation at all.

3. Idiomatic translation

Idiomatic translation reproduces the ‘message’ of the original but tends to distort nuances of meaning by preferring colloquialisms and idioms where these do not exist in the original.

4. Communicative translation

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

In Merriam-Webster Encyclopedia of Literature (1995:415), figurative of speech is defined as:

A form of expression (as simile or metaphor) used to convey meaning or heighten effect often by comparing or identifying one thing with another that has a meaning or connotation familiar to the reader or listener.

Keraf (1991: 112) defines figurative language as:

*Persoalan gaya bahasa meliputi semua hirarki kebebasan: pilihan kata secara individual, frasa, klausa, dan kalimat, bahkan mencakup pula sebuah wacana secara keseluruhan, malahan nada yang tersirat dibalik sebuah wacana termasuk pula persoalan gaya bahasa.*

Keraf said that figurative language is all about language style matter like language choice individually, phrase, clause, and sentence even include a discourse overall and also tone which implied behind a discourse.

So, from the explanation above the writer concludes that figurative language is a way to say one thing or meaning by comparing with another thing. Figurative language can be found in literature and poetry where the writing appeals to the sense. Many writers create figurative language in their literary works like novel and poetry.

2.6 Types of Figurative Language

Merriam-Webster’s encyclopedia of Literature (1995:415) states that figurative language or figures of speech can be classified into five categories, such as:
1. Figures of resemblance on relationship (e.g. simile, metaphor, kenning, conceal, parallelism, personification, metonymy, synecdoche, and euphemism).

2. Figures of emphasis or understatement (e.g. hyperbole, litotes, rhetoric, question, antithesis, climax, bathos, paradox, oxymoron, and irony).

3. Figures of sound (e.g. alliteration, repetition, anaphora, and onomatopoeia)

4. Verbal games and gymnastics (e.g. pun and anagram).

5. Errors (e.g. malapropism, periphrasis, and spoonerism).

While, according to Keraf (1991) in Bahasa Indonesia figurative language or majas is divided into four major categories, they are:

1. Majas perbandingan (figure of speech of comparison) for example, personification, metaphor, euphemism, allegory, hyperbole, litotes, etc.

2. Majas sindiran (figure of speech of allusion) for example, irony, sarcasm, etc.

3. Majas penegasan (figure of speech of affirmation) for example, pleonasm, repetition, parallelism, tautology, climax, rhetoric, anticlimax, etc.

4. Majas pertentangan (figure of speech of opposition) for example, antithesis, paradox, etc.

Leech (1981: 11) has classified figurative language into seven types. The figurative language would be explained which related to this study and it will be used in analyzing the findings. The seven types of figurative language are below:
1. Irony

Irony is word using that say something other than what we mean actually. Irony is one type of figurative language that declare the opposite meaning and contradiction with the fact. Etymologically, the word ‘irony’ derived from Greek word ‘eironia’ meaning ‘deception’ or ‘trick’.

There is some argument about what qualities as ironic, but all senses of irony revolve around the perceived notion an incongruity between what is said and what is meant, or between an understanding or expectation of a reality and what actually happens.

For example:

- He still feels lonely in the crowded city
- In this prison we are happy, actually.

2. Hyperbole

Hyperbole is expression of exaggeration which used by a writer depicted as being better or worse, or larger or smaller that actually the case. It deliberate overstatement not intended to be taken literally. It is used as a means of emphasizing the truth of the statement. It tells more than the truth about the size, number, or degree of something without intending to deceive.

Etimologically, the word ‘hyperbole’ derived from the Greek word. It is from two words: ‘hyper’ means ‘over’ and ‘ballein’ means ‘to throw’. It may be used to evoke strong feeling or to create a strong impression, but it is rarely meant to be taken literally.

For example:
- He loves her for thousand years
- He was so hungry, he ate that whole cornfield for lunch

3. Metaphor

Metaphor is a kind of figurative meaning which is an implicit comparison in which two unlike objects are compared by identifying or substituting one with other.

Frost (2006) Metaphor is use of word or phrase denoting kind of idea or object in place of another word or phrase for the purpose of suggesting a likeness between the two. For example:

- A view of a geode crystal is like the mind probing the universe.
- The stages of love are stepping stones to death

4. Metonymy

Metonymy is a figurative meaning in which the name of one object or idea is substituted for that of another closely associated with it. Metonymy is derived from Greek word ‘meta’ means ‘to change’ and only means ‘name’. Metonymy is a change of name, the use of the one word for another, the use of an idea by means of terms involving association.

Frost (2006) stated that metonymy is a figure of speech that uses a concept closely related to the thing actually meant. Metonymy is figure of speech consists of using the name one thing for something else with which associated. For example:

- I spent the night reading Shakespeare
- Hollywood (The American film industry)
5. Litotes

In rhetoric, litotes is a figure of speech in which, rather than making a certain statement directly, a speaker expresses it even more effectively, or achieves emphasis, by denying its opposite.

By its nature, litotes is a form of understatement, always deliberate and with the intention of subtle emphasis. However, the interpretation of litotes can depend on context, including cultural context. In speech, it may also depend on intonation and emphasis.

The use of litotes appeals specifically to certain cultures including the northern Europeans and is popular with the British. It is a feature of Old English poetry and of the Icelandic sagas and is a means of much stoical restraint.

For example:
- This tea is not hot
- It is not bad

6. Simile

Simile is a kind of figurative meaning comparing two essentially unlike things. Simile expresses a direct comparison between things, which have one or more points in common and be recognized by the use of the word ‘like’ and ‘as’.

The word simile comes from the same Latin word ‘simile’ which means ‘like’.

Frost (2006) stated that simile is figure of speech in which a comparison is expressed by the specific use of word or phrase such as: like, as, than, seems or as if.

For example:
- Busy as a bee
- They fight like dogs and cats
- We ran as if to meet the star

7. Personification

Personification consists of giving human characteristic to an object.

Personification originally comes from Latin word ‘persona’ meaning ‘person’, ‘actor’ or ‘mask’ used in the theater and ‘fic’ means to make.

Frost (2006) stated that personification is representation of inanimate objects or abstract ideas as living beings, as in fact. Personification gives human characteristics to inanimate objects, animals, or ideas. This can really affect the way the reader imagines things. This is used in children’s books, poetry, and fictional literature.

For example:
- My teddy bear gives me a hug
- The radio stopped singing and stared at me
- The sky was full of dancing stars

2.6.1 Figurative Language in Novel

Figurative language usually exists in novels. Novel is as one of way for the author to write and create figurative language. According to Buhler in Newmark (1988: 39) says that novel is included into expressive functions of language. The other two are informative and vocative function.
Novel is an extended work of written, narrative, prose fiction, usually in story form. The English word derives from the Italian word ‘novella’, meaning ‘a tale, a piece of news’. Novel is longer than any other works such as in plays and poetry (http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Novel). However, novels usually attempts to bring greater senses of realism to the narrative by covering a wide range of characters and experience.

With the reference from those definitions above, the writer concludes that novel is a work of narrative fiction in certain length, written in which characters and their actions are described to represent daily life. It is said that novel is a book-length because most of novels wrote in about 40,000 or more that sizes as a book. Novel nowadays can be perceived as a quite phenomenon literary work since many people with unrelated background are competing in writing novel. In addition by using figurative language, the novel has certain features in it. The novel will be more vivid imagery, have stronger feeling, the additional detail and comes beautifully to be read by the reader.