CHAPTER II

REVIEW OF LITERATURE

2.1 An Overview of Translation

Some linguists give their ideas as the definition of translation. Newmark (1988:5) says that it is rendering the meaning of a text into another language in the way that the author intended the text. According to Larson (1998:3) translation is basically a change of form; these forms are referred to as the surface structure of a language; the form of the source language is replaced by the form of the receptor (target) language. Then, Simatupang (2000:2) says “menerjemahkan adalah mengalihkan makna yang terdapat dalam bahasa sumber ke bahasa sasaran dan mewujudkannya kembali di dalam bahasa sasaran dengan bentuk-bentuk yang sewajarnya mungkin menurut aturan-aturan yang berlaku dalam bahasa sasaran.” (Translation is shifting meaning that be found in source text and made it back into target text with natural forms as possible according to the rules in the target text.)

From the definitions above, translation is transferring meaning from source language into target language which the forms look as natural as possible, and must obey the rules applied in the target language.

2.2 Implicit and Explicit Meaning

2.2.1 Meaning

Larson (1998:3) states translation consists of transferring meaning of the source language into the receptor language. This is done by going form of the first
language to the from of a second language by way semantic structure. It is meaning which is being transferred and must be held constant.

Larson (1998:41) says translation then is communicating the same meaning in a second language as was communicated in the first. But to do so adequately, one must be aware of the fact that there are various kinds of meaning.

According to Larson, the translator must be aware of the implicit and explicit information which is being communicated. When people speak or write, the amount of information included in the text will depend on the amount of shared information that already exists between the speaker (writer) and the addressee. When we talk about something, we leave out some of the information because the addressee already knows these facts and might even be insulted if they were included.

Krushelnitskaya (in Moentaha 2006:80) says *ada dua cara penggunaan eksplikasi dan implikasi yang menarik untuk ditanggapi, (1) kalau dalam bahasa terjemahan tidak ada cara pengungkapan yang implisit, maka eksplikasi wajib*
digunakan dalam proses terjemahan dan (2) kalau dalam bahasa terjemahan ada cara pengungkapan paralel, baik yang eksplisit, maupun yang implisit, pilihannya ditentukan oleh faktor-faktor yang sama seperti faktor-faktor yang menentukan pilihan kata dari beberapa kata yang ada dalam deret sinonim. (There are two ways to use explication and implications that interesting to response, (1) if the translation language there is no disclosure way for implicit, the explication shall be used in the translation process and (2) if there is a way translation parallel disclosure, either explicitly, or implicitly, the choice is determined by the same factors as the factors that determine the choice of words of somewords in the series of synonyms.)

Moentaha (2006:80) states praktik terjemahan menunjukkan, meski dalam bahasa terjemahan ada cara paralel untuk pengungkapan tingkat isi yang eksplisit dan yang implisit, tapi bagaimanapun juga, eksplikasi pengungkapan kalimat teks asli, pada akhirnya akan juga menjadi wajib digunakan dalam proses terjemahan, sesuai dengan analisis semantisnya. Hal ini bisa terjadi, kalau sarana pengungkapan implisit BS tidak sesuai maknanya dengan makna sarana pengungkapan implisit BP. (Translation practice shows, although there is a way language translation parallel to the disclosure of the contents which are explicit and implicit, but anyway, explication disclosure in original text, in the end will also be required to be used in the translation process, according to the semantic analysis. It could be happen, if the disclosure implicit meaning in the target text does not fit with the disclosure implicit meaning in source text.)

2.2.2 Implicit Meaning

According to Larson (1998:36), not all of the meaning which is being communicated is stated overtly in the forms of the source language text. In the
process of understanding the implicit meaning, the responders sometimes have to try hard to get the proper interpretation by the imagery or interpretation. Responders need to know certain things like reference, situation and context. Knowledge of context will help responders to get the right interpretation.

In an attempt to understand and achieve the correct message of a source language text, the terms of reading the line and reading between the lines should be maintained. Reading the line refers to reading with a view to know the explicit meanings, while reading between lines means reading to know the implicit meanings.

According to Larson (1998:41), implicit or explicit meaning can be distinguished into three kinds of meaning:

1) implicit referential meaning
2) implicit organizational meaning
3) implicit situational meaning

2.2.2.1 Implicit Referential Meaning

Larson (1998:44) said that referential meaning means the kind of meaning when the word refers to a certain thing, event, attribution or relation which a person can perceive or imagine. A sentence has meaning because it refers to something that happens or may happen or is imagined as happening. Referential meaning is what the communication is about. It is the information content.

The referential meaning is organized into a semantic structure. The information bits are “packaged” that is, they are put together and expressed by a variety of combinations.
In this case, for example, someone asks, “How many people come?” the person asked may answer, “Ten.” In this context it is clear that “ten” means “Ten people came.” The reference to people and came is left implicit in the answer.

The other case, all language have grammatical forms which are obligatory, for example, in English, it is obligatory to make explicit whether a noun is singular or plural. One cannot say, “I saw dog walking down street.” One must say, “I saw some dogs walking down the street,” or “I saw a dog walking down the street.” Number must be made explicit in English, but in many languages, including Indonesian it can be left implicit.

There are three different types of implicit referential meaning: personal reference, demonstrative reference and comparative reference.

Personal reference is a pronoun that refers to a particular person, group or a thing. It can take the place of nouns and noun phrases. In the other words, the personal reference is a reference by means of function in the speech situation, through the categories of person. The category of personals includes the three classes of personal pronouns (I, h, she, it, you, they, we), possessive pronouns (mine, yours, his, hers, theirs, ours) and possessive adjectives (my, his, her, their, your, etc.)

Demonstrative reference is a reference by means of location. Halliday and Hasan (1976) argue that demonstrative reference is essentially a form of verbal pointing. The speaker identifies the referent by locating it on a scale of proximity.

Comparative reference is a type of implicit referential meaning. Halliday and Hasan (1976) says that “it is cohesion in the form of reference that shows comparison between one thing and another”.
2.2.2.2 Implicit Organizational Meaning

According to Larson (1998:45) organizational meaning means certain information that may be old information, some new; certain information may be the topic (what is being talked about) of the discourse, other information commenting on the topic; and some information may be more central to the message; that is, more important or more prominent. It is the organizational meaning that puts the referential information together into a coherent text. Organizational meaning is signaled by deictics, repetition, groupings and by many other features in the grammatical structure of a text.

In many languages, leaving some information implicit is one feature used to signal organizational meaning. Part of the information which occurs in the semantic structure is left implicit in the grammar in order to indicate old information, in order to add cohesion and in some cases even to mark theme or focus.

Some languages use passive constructions to indicate focus. By using a passive construction, some of the meaning is left implicit since the agent need not be indicated. For example, the school was founded in 1902 might be used to put the school in focus, but to do this, the information of who founded the school has to be left implicit. The information left implicit is referential meaning, but it is left implicit to signal organizational meaning; that is, that school is in focus. The semantic proposition would be (someone) founded the school in 1902. In one language, focus is indicated by passive grammatical form. In another language, a completely different form may be needed to indicate focus and the passive would not occur. In this case, the agent of the action would need to be made explicit. In Aguaruna, for example, it would need to be translated (the community) founded a school. The organizational
meaning of focus would need to indicate a special suffix on the word school marking focus.

Less explicit forms are often used to signal organizational meaning. For example, pronouns, pro-verbs, and other substitue words are less explicit than the nouns and verbs which they are refer to. It is important that the translator be aware of the need to adjust these in translation.

2.2.2.3 Implicit Situational Meaning

Situational meaning means the message that produced in a given communication situation. Larson (1998:46) states that the relationship between the writer or speaker and the addressee will affect the communication. Where the communication takes place, when it takes place, the age, sex, and socialstatus of the speaker and hearer, the relationship between them, the presuppositions that each brings to the communication, the cultural background of the speaker and the addressee, and many other situational matters result in situational meaning.

A text may be completely unintelligible to someone who does not know the culture in which the language is spoken because there is so much situational meaning. When translating into another language, the original situational meaning may need to be included in a more overt form if the same total meaning is to be communicated to the readers.

Information which is left implicit when talking to one person might be made explicit when talking to another. A woman might say to her husband, “Peter is sick.” In reporting the same information to the doctor she would say, “My son Peter is
sick," or “My son is sick.” The information my son was not needed to identify Peter when talking to her husband who knew very well who Peter was.

Often in normal conversation, there is much which is going on in the situation which makes it possible to understand exactly what is meant without using many words. For example, a mother seeing her child about to put his hand in the fire, cries out, “No!” The child understands the message, “Don’t put your hand in the fire!” all of the information is carried by one word, “No,” because of the situation. In a different situation “No!” might mean something very different, as when used to answer the question, “Did you go to town today?” In that case, the implied information is not found in the situation but in the question which had been asked; that is, in the linguistic context.

2.2.3 Explicit Meaning

Explicit information is the information which is overtly stated by lexical items and grammatical forms. It is a part of the surface structure form. Some information, or meaning is left implicit because of the structure of the source language; some because it has already been included elsewhere in the text, and some because of shared information in the communication situation.