2.1 Definition of Translation

Translation has many definitions which are described by many experts. Some definitions of translation may be different as many experts express their own thought or idea about the definition of translation.

Bell (1991:6) says, "Translation is the replacement of a representation of a text in one language by a representation of an equivalent text in a second language".

Nida and Taber (1982:12) state, “Translating consists in reproducing in the receptor language the closest natural equivalent of the source language message, first in the term of meaning secondly in the term of style”.

Larson (1984:3) states that translation means transferring the meaning of the source language into receptor language.

Newmark (1988:5) asserts, “Translation is rendering the meaning of one text into another language in the way that the author meant the text.”

Catford (1969: 20) says, “Translation is the replacement of textual material in one language (SL) by equivalent textual material in another language (TL)”

Munday (2001:5) elaborates, “The term translation itself 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). 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).”

House in Manfredi (2008:20) explains, “Translation is thought of as a text which is a “representation” or “reproduction” of an original one produced in another language.”

Based on those definitions, it can be concluded that translation is related with two different languages. Translation is the way of communication that transferring the meaning in source language into target language. The goal in translation is transferring the meaning naturally in order to be understood by the reader in target language. Then, the word ‘naturally’ emphasizes the meaning, not the form.

2.2 Type of Translation

Jacobson in Munday (2001:5) explained that translation has several kinds of translation such as the followings:

1. **Intralingual translation** is an interpretation of verbal signs by means of other signs of the same languages (monolingual translation).

2. **Interlingual translation** is an interpretation of verbal sign by means of some other languages (bilingual or monolingual translation).

3. **Intersemiotic translation** is an interpretation of verbal signs by means of signs of non-verbal sign system.

Different from Jacobson, Larson (1984:5) classified translation into two main types.
1. **Form-based translation** attempts to follow the form of the source language (SL) and it is known as literal translation. A literal translation sounds like nonsense and has little communication value. The literal translation can be understood if the general grammatical form of the two languages is similar.

2. **Meaning-based translation** attempts to communicate the meaning of the SL text in the natural forms of the receptor language. It is named idiomatic translation. Larson (1984: 16) says that idiomatic translations use the natural forms of the receptor language both in the grammatical constructions and in the choices of lexical items. A truly idiomatic translation does not sound like translation. It sounds like it was written originally in the receptor language.

   About the aspect of translation, Catford (1978: 21) divides them into:

   Based on the **extent**, the types of translation are:

   1. **Full translation** is a type of translation in which the entire SL text is reproduced by the TL text materials.
   2. **Partial translation** is translation that only some parts of the SL text to be translated into the TL text.

   Based the **level**, the types of translation are:

   1. **Total translation**, the TL material replaces all levels of the SL text.
   2. **Restricted translation**, it is the replacement of SL textual material with equivalent TL material at only one level; whether at the phonological level, graphological level, or at the level of grammar and lexis.

   In terms of **rank**, translation is divided into:

   1. **Rank-bound translation**, it means that the selection of TL text equivalent is limited at only one rank, such as word-for-word equivalence, morpheme-for-morpheme equivalence, etc.
2. **Unbounded translation**, it means that it can move freely up and down the rank-scale.

### 2.3 The Process of Translation

In translation, there is needed some steps that have to be done. Nida and Taber (1969:3) explained and divided the process of translation into three stages, those are:

1. **Analysis**

   In this stage, the message in source language is analyzed into the simplest and structurally form.

2. **Transfer**

   Then, in the second stage, message is transferred.

3. **Restructuring**

   The last, the message in target language is restructured to the level which is most appropriate for the audience addressed.

### 2.4 Method of Translation

Newmark (1988:45) explained several methods in translation. Based the orientation, he divided them into two parts:

1. **Source Language Emphasis** focuses to system and culture of source language. It consists of word-for-word translation, literal translation, faithful translation, and semantic translation.

2. **Target Language Emphasis** focuses to system and culture of target language. It consists of adaption, free translation, idiomatic translation, and communicative translation.
1. **Word-for-word translation**

   This method is bounded by word level. The translators only look for the equivalent word in source language to target language, but they are not related with the context. The translators also do not change the words arranging in translating the text.

2. **Literal translation**

   By applying this method, the translators convert the grammatical construction of the source text into the grammatical construction of the target text.

3. **Faithful translation**

   By applying this method, the translators attempt to reproduce the precise meaning of the source text, but they ignore the grammatical structure of target language.

4. **Semantic translation**

   The translators focus on the equivalent word in word level by bounding of the culture of source language. They also convert the conceptual meaning to the structure of semantic and syntax of the target language.

5. **Adaptation**

   By applying this method, the translators convert the culture of the source language to target language. The text that is translated by applying this method is the freest form of translation. This method is applied in translating dramas and poetries.

6. **Free translation**

   By applying this method, the translators produce the translation which is style of source text. It is not bounded by equivalence in word and sentence levels, but the equivalence in the text level.
7. **Idiomatic translation**

By applying this method, the translators reproduce the message in source text but tend to distort nuances of meaning by preferring colloquialisms and idioms where these do not exist in the original.

8. **Communicative translation**

By applying this method, the translators convert the contextual meaning of the source language accurately into the target language. The goal is producing the acceptable translation and it could be understood by the reader.

Newmark (1988:123) also stated that the relevance of componential analysis in translation as a flexible but orderly method of bridging the numerous lexical gaps, both linguistic and cultural, between one language and other languages.

### 2.5 Procedures of Translation

Newmark distinguished between translation methods and translation procedures. If methods relate with a whole text, procedures relate with sentences and the smaller unit of language, like clause, phrase, and word. Those procedures are dealing with gap culture. In his book, he also explained the procedure that can be applied in translating sentences, as following:

1. **Transference**

   Newmark (1988:81) explains, “Transference is the process of transferring a SL word to a TL text as a translation procedure.”

   Example:
   
   Source Text: Aku menyimpan ulos-ku di lemari.
   
   Target Text: I put my ulos in the cupboard.

2. **Naturalization**
Newmark (1988:82) explains, “this procedure succeeds transference and adapts the SL word first to the normal pronunciation, then to the normal morphology (word-forms) of the TL.”

Example:

Source Text: computer
Target Text: komputer

3. Cultural Equivalent

Newmark (1988:82-83) explains, “This is an approximate translation where a SL cultural word is translated by a TL cultural word.”

Example:

Source Text: Ngaben
Target Text: Cremation

4. Functional Equivalent

Newmark (1988:83) explained that Functional equivalent is applied to cultural words, requires the use of a culture-free word, sometimes with a new specific term; it therefore neutralises or generalises the SL word.

Example:

Source Text: United Nation
Target Text: Persatuan Bangsa- Bangsa

5. Descriptive Equivalent

Newmark (1988:83) explain that descriptive equivalent is describing of the word in the source language into target language.

Example:

Source Text: Cougar
Target Text: sejenis singa yang hidup di Amerika Utara
6. Synonymy

Newmark (1988: 84) explained that synonymy has the sense of a near TL equivalent to an SL word in a context, where a precise equivalent may or may not exist.

Example:

Source Text: She lives in a mansion.
Target Text: Dia tinggal di sebuah gedung (‘gedung’ is not always named ‘mansion’)

7. Through-translation

Newmark (1988:84) explained that through-translation is collocation.

Example:

Source Text: Running Text
Target Text: Teks berjalan.

8. Shifts or Transpositions

Newmark (1988:85) explains shift as “translation procedure involving a change in the grammar from SL to TL.”

Source Text: very special (adjective)
Target Text: yang sangat istimewa (clause)

9. Modulation

Vinay Dabelnet in Newmark (1988: 88) asserts modulation as “a variation through a change of viewpoint, of perspective (eclairage) and very often of category of thought.”

Example:

Source Text: I was fall. (active)
Target Text: saya terjatuh. (passive)
10. Recognised Translation

Newmark (1988: 89) asserted that recognized translation is normally used the official or the generally accepted translation of any institutional term.

Example:

Source Text: labor

Target Text: pekerja (in this case, “pekerja” is poor translation for “labor”)

11. Translation Label

Newmark (1988: 90) asserts translation label as “a provisional translation, usually of a new institutional term, which should be made in inverted commas, which can later be discreetly withdrawn.” It can be done by literal translation.

Example:

Source Text: heritage language

Target Text: warisan bahasa

12. Compensation

Newmark (1988: 90) asserts compensation is said to occur when loss of meaning, sound-effect, metaphor or pragmatic effect in one part of a sentence is compensated in another part, or in a contiguous sentence.

Example:

Source Text: They are damned disguising girls.

Target Text: mereka memang anak- anak yang sangat menyebalkan. (damned is translated in to sangat)

13. Reduction and Expansion

Newmark (1988:90) asserts reduction ad expansion as “rather imprecise translation procedures, which you practise intuitively in some cases, ad Aoc in others.”
14. Paraphrase

Newmark (1988:90) asserts paraphrase as “an amplification or explanation of the meaning of a segment of the text. It is used in an 'anonymous' text when it is poorly written, or has important implications and omissions.”

Example

Source text: creamy
Target Text: yang menyerupai krim.

15. Componential Analysis

Newmark (1988:90) assert componential analysis, “the splitting up of a lexical unit into its sense components, often one-to-two, -three or -four translations.”

16. Couplet

Newmark (1988:91) explained that in translating a sentence, the writer can use more than one procedure.

17. Notes, Addition, and Glosses

Newmark (1988:91) explained that the translator can translate by giving additional information, like using footnotes.

2.6 Ideology of Translation

Translating process is depended on the translator’s ideology. It does not only involve giving the equivalent meaning in the target language (TL), rather it involves considering the values of the TL and the Source Language (SL) whether they are linguistic values or cultural ones. The choosing of ideology depends on
who is the reader and what the purpose is. The correctness of a translation is determined on the culture in the society. Venutti (1995: 19-20) said that domestication and foreignization deal with the question of how much a translation assimilates a foreign text to the translating language and culture, and how much it rather signals the differences of that text. Those are strategies in translation regarding the degree to which translators make a text conform to the target culture.

1. **Foreignization.** This ideology is oriented to source language. It means that the ‘true’, ‘acceptable’, and ‘good’ translation is suitable with the culture of source language.

2. **Domestication.** It means translation have to be oriented with target language, the ‘true’, ‘acceptable’, and ‘good’ translation is suitable with the culture of target language.

   **Example:**

   Source Text: Globalization era

   Target text: Era globalisasi (foreignization)

   Zaman kesejagatan (domestication)

2.7 Cultural Categories

   In translating process, translator faces some culture specific vocabularies that denoting object and characteristic of the way of life such as culture and products. Those items this often seems to be impossible as the meanings which lie beyond these expressions are always strongly linked to a specific cultural context. Peter
Newmark, in his book “A Book of Translation” adapted Nida to places foreign cultural words or culture specific vocabulary in several categories, those are: ecology, material culture, social culture, organization, and gesture.

He also (1988:17) defined cultural words as the way of life and its manifestations that are peculiar to a community that uses a particular language as its means of expression, thereby acknowledging that each language group has its own culturally specific features. This definition is emphasized the ‘cultural’ that distinguished from ‘universal’.

**Ecology**

Ecology is related with geographical term, like flora, fauna, and place that owned by certain country. For some ecology words, degree of peculiarity depends on the importance of the country that owned them. Ecology words can be translated by adding culture-free third term. The universal term, like ‘river’ has same meaning with ‘sungai’. Nevertheless, ‘cougar’ a large predatory cat found in North America is difficult to find the Indonesian word of ‘cougar’ because this animal is not life in Indonesia. So, by naturalization, this word is translated into ‘kougar’.

**Material Culture**

Material culture or artifacts is concrete things which are made by man. It is included the terms that used in daily life as trends. Food, clothes, transportation, and housing, transport and communications which are national culture are several items which are classified into material culture. For example, a kind of Indonesian traditional food that named ‘gado-gado.’ It is a mixing uncooked
vegetable that eaten with peanut sauce. Many translators translate gado- gado into ‘salad’. However, salad is different with gado- gado.

**Social Culture**

Social culture is related with leisure and work. This term is related with social phenomena and social problem. Every society has their own activities that only known in their society. One of obvious culture words that is denoted activities in Indonesia, such as ‘pencak silat’. This kind of self defense art is could not be found in another language because it is only could be found in Indonesia.

**Organization**

The words which classified into organization are customs, activities, procedures, and concepts. Those are reflected in its institutional terms. And those terms can be different in any country. For example the term ‘governor’ in Indonesia is different with United States. In Indonesia, ‘Governor’ (gubernur) means the head of province, while ‘governor’ in United States means the head of states.

This type of this cultural category included four specific typical terms, such as: historical terms, international terms, religious terms, and artistic terms.

**Gesture and habits**

Gesture and habits or non cultural language is distinguished from description and function which can be made where in ambiguous case.

**2.8 Relevant Studies**

Karanfilović (2008) in her essay “An Image of Australia in Serbian Translation: The Case of Henry Lawson” she analyzed the translation of “The Case of Henry Lawson”. Her main point is the applied of cultural words that grouped into five categories, that are ecology, material culture, social culture,
organization, and gesture & habits. It also conducted the impact of translation on the image Australia and its culture they create for Serbian readership. She found that Serbian translators tended to translate specifically the Australian cultural words into Serbian language by using substitutions, descriptions, and borrowing. Those cultural words could be enriched the vocabularies of Serbian language.

Dasril (2011) in his thesis, “Categories of Cultural Words as Found in The Da Vinci Code by Dan Brown and The Procedures in Translating Them into Indonesian by Isma B. Koesalamwardi” analyzed the procedure of translating the culture words that used by the translator of Da Vinci Code. The purpose of this thesis is analyzing the word categories and procedures in translating those words. This research shows that there are four word categories, those are: ecology, material culture, social culture and organization. He also found that the translator of “Da Vinci Code” often to use borrowing procedures in translating those cultural words. He also stated that the understanding the cultural context to transfer the meaning of cultural words to the target language as intended by the author.

Rohani (2011) in her thesis, “Translation of Cultural Word in Novel Broken Verses by Kamila Shamsie,” she found the procedure in translating cultural words in “Broken Verses.” In this research, she found how to translate ecology, material culture, social culture, organization, and gesture & habits. She also found that the translator of “Broken Verses” only uses addition procedures in translate those cultural words.