CHAPTER II

REVIEW OF RELATED LITERATURE

A. Statements of Some Experts about Translation

Translation means such an action in defining texts from source language to another language (target language) that will produce the same meaning sense and the same information in the end. Certainly, we cannot translate text randomly that will cause some troubles in readers' understanding. Translation always becomes the difficult subject for students because they have to produce the logical meaning in other languages by still keeping the original meaning sense. Therefore, in order to make a bit understanding of translation, here are statements of some Researchers about translation:

1. Peter Newmark

Peter Newmark is in the prior position to give statement because he is the main figure in the founding of translation studies. He states translation is rendering the meaning of a text into another language in the way that the author intended the text (1988).[18] Newmark proposes two different terms of equivalence that are semantic and communicative. Semantic translation is personal and individual, follows the thought processes of the author, tends to

[18] Peter Newmark. *A Textbook of Translation*. (Britain: Prentice Hall International, 1988),p. 5

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over-translate, pursues nuances of meaning, yet aims at concision in order to reproduce pragmatic impact while communicative translation is social, concentrates on the message and the main force of the text, tends to under-translate, to be simple, clear and brief, and is always written in a natural and resourceful style.[19]

2. E. Nida and Taber

Translation consists in 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.[20] Nida and Taber argued that there are two different types of equivalence namely *formal* and *dynamic equivalence*. Formal equivalence is a combination of formal features of word, phrase, and clause order, length of sentences, and classes of words to produce what is called "formal correspondence", of which verbal consistency is merely one element[21] while dynamic equivalence is to be defined in terms of the degree to which the receptors of the message in the receptor language respond to it in substantially the same manners as the receptors in the source language.[22] Here is the diagram of Nida and Taber:

[19] Ibid., p. 47-48
[20] Eugene A. Nida and Charles R. Taber. *The Theory And Practice of Translation*. (Netherlands: E.J. rill, Leiden, 1969), p. 12
[21] Ibid., p. 21-22
[22] Ibid., p. 24

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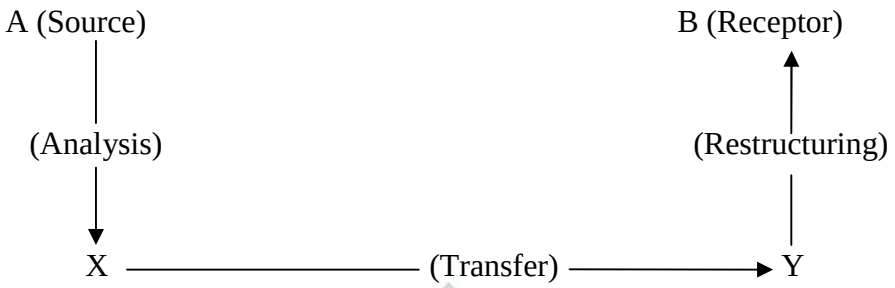

Figure 2.1Dynamic Equivalence model of analysis, transfer, and restructuring.

(Nida and Taber 1969:33)

3. Mildred L. Larson

Larson proposes two different termsof faithful and free translation that are *form-basedtranslation* and *meaning-based translation*. Form-based translation is about the lexical items. It is another term of faithful translation that tends to look at the words in the original text while meaning-based translation is another term of free translation.[23] Here is the Larson's diagram of how translation works:

OVERVIEW OF THE TRANSLATION TASK

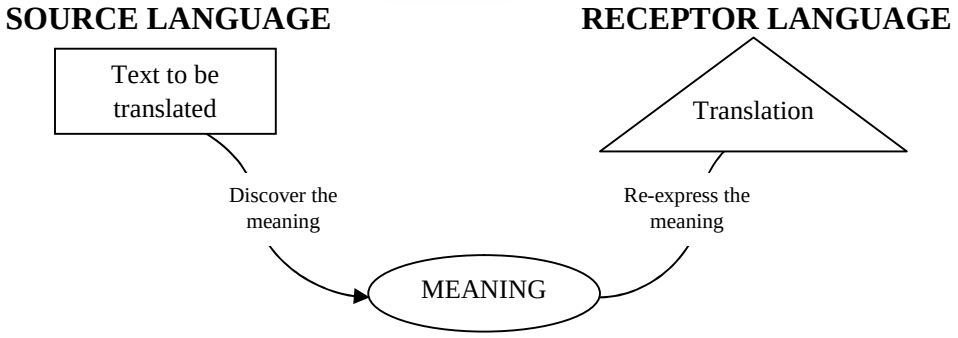

Figure 2.2

[23] Mildred L. Larson. *Meaning-Based Translation (A Guide to Cross-Language Equivalence second edition)*. (USA: University Press of America, 1988), p. 6

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B. Translation Procedures and Method

Translation is typically as a transference written source language texts to equivalent written target language texts. It cannot do directly without paying attention to the ways of how to result a good translation.

1. Translation Procedures[24]

Translation procedures, however, are used as a technical guide in translating phrase to phrase, sentence to sentence. According to Suryawinata and Hariyanto (cited in Langgeng Budianto & Aan E. Fardhani, 2010), the procedures can be divided into two types: structural and semantic procedures.[25]

a. Structural Procedures

The procedures in this structural problem may be divided into three procedures; they are addition, subtraction, and transposition. Addition is the addition of words in the target language structure[26], for example from Indonesian words "*Dia cantik*" is translated to "She is beautiful". This statement adds a word 'is' in the target language to make the structure acceptable.

[24] Langgeng Budianto & Aan E. Fardhani.*A Practical Guide for Tanslation Skill*. (Malang: UIN Maliki Press, 2010), p. 18
[25] Ibid; p. 18
[26] Ibid; p. 18

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The second is subtraction. This is the opposite from addition that add the structure to be accepted in the TL. Subtraction is the reduction of the structural elements in the target language in order to be structurally acceptable, for example "They always go in hurry" is translated to "*Dia selalu pergi tergesa-gesa*" in Indonesia by Subtracting a word 'in' in the target language.

The last is transposition. A shift (Catford's term) or transposition (Vinay and Darbelnet) is a translation procedure involving a change in the grammar from SL to TL.[27] The procedure is used to change the original structure of the source language in the target language sentences to produce an equivalent effect. This is suitable to be applied in translating article because it tends to be free translation in adjusting with the words in the target language. The change in this procedure is by changing the plural into singular form such as "*Mereka membagikan brosur (singular) di jalan*" is translated into "*They give the brochures (plural) in the road*", the position of adjectives (it can be subject or object), or the structures of sentences of whole such as a sentence "*Bagi saya menerjemahkan puisi lebih sulit daripada menerjemahkan article*" is translated to "I find it more difficult to translate a poem than an article".[28] This translation is simpler and use a free translation that can be better understood. In this procedure, two sentences

[27] Peter Newmark, *op.cit;* p. 85
[28] Langgeng Budianto & Aan E. Fardhani, *op.cit;* p. 19

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sometimes become one sentence to make a better reading and easier to understand.

b. Semantic Procedures

The semantics procedures are borrowing, cultural equivalent, descriptive equivalent, synonymy, reduction and expansion, official translation, omission or deletion, and modulation.

1) Borrowing, according to Fawcett is a translation procedure which takes the source language form into the target language one due to its lexicon.[29] The examples are mall, sofa, karaoke, bonsai, tempura, piano, etc.
2) Cultural equivalent is an approximate translation where a source language cultural word is translated by a target language cultural word.[30] A specific cultural word is used in a specific cultural word in the target language, for example "*pencakar langit*" is translated into "skycrappers".[31]
3) According to Newmark, Suryawinata and Hariyanto, descriptive equivalent tries to describe meanings or function of the source language. It can be adopted since the source language has a close relationship with

[29] Langgeng Budianto & Aan E. Fardhani, *op.cit;* p. 19
[30] Peter Newmark, *op.cit;* p. 83
[31] Langgeng Budianto & Aan E. Fardhani, *op.cit;* p. 20

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a culture of specific word, for example "*samurai*" is described as "the Japanese aristocracy from the eleventh to the nineteenth century".[32]

4) Synonymy is in the sense of a near target language equivalent to a source language word in a context, where a precise equivalent may or may not exist. This procedure is used for a source language word where there is no clear one-to-one equivalent.[33] Synonymy is only appropriate for free translation and translators must be flexible and compromise in doing it.
5) Reduction in this term means the reduction in component of the source language such as "influenza" that becomes "flu". Expansion is the opposite of reduction, for example "blonde" is "*rambut pirang*" and "orphan" is "*yatim piatu*".
6) Omission or deletion means the omission of word or a part of the source language text in the target language.[34] It is omitted since the word is not so important for the source text and is rather difficult to translate, for example "they try to describe a meaning of the same language" is translated to "*mereka mencoba menggambarkan satu makna bahasa yang sama*" by omitting the meaning 'of' but it must give an explanation in the footnote about the term to explain the cultural significance.

[32] Ibid; p. 20
[33] Peter Newmark, *op.cit;* p. 84
[34] Langgeng Budianto & Aan E. Fardhani, *op.cit;* p. 21

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7) According to Vinay and Darbelnet coined the term 'modulation' to define a variation through a change of viewpoint, of perspective and very often of category of thought.[35] This procedure is used for translating phrases, clauses or sentences and it is adopted when a literal meaning cannot produce a natural translation,[36] for example "*kakiku patah saat berolahraga ski*" becomes "I broke my leg on skiing".

2. Translation Methods

According to Newmark, there are eight of translation methods: word-for-word translation, literal translation, faithful translation, semantic translation, adaptation, free translation, idiomatic translation, and communicative translation.

Word-for-word translation is often indicated as interlinear translation which preserves the source language word-order and translates the word.[37] This method is often used by beginner student that lie much on dictionary that finally will not make sense of the meaning. The translator also will get difficulties what a meaning suitable to use because this kind of method just concern on one word without understanding a paragraph or a whole text.

[35] Peter Newmark, *op.cit;* p. 88
[36] Langgeng Budianto & Aan E. Fardhani, *op.cit;* p. 21
[37] Peter Newmark, *op.cit;*p. 45

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Literal translation[38] is one method that translates the text by applying the nearest target language equivalents into source language grammatical constructions by still applying singly or word for word translation and tends not to make a sense in the result of the translation.

Faithful translation[39] attempts to reproduce the precise contextual meaning of the original within the constraints of the target language grammatical structures. Surely, it is suitable with the term 'faithful' which transfers cultural words and preserves the degree of grammatical and lexical abnormality in the translation. It tends to be faithful to the source language text.

Semantic translation[40] differs from faithful translationwhich is really uncompromising and dogmatic. This method really gives priority to the aesthetic value of the beautiful and natural sounds of the SL text and the appropriate one. Semantic translation is more flexible and creative that gives concessions to the readership.

Adaptation is the freest form of translation that is used mainly for playing (comedial and poetry; the themes, characters, plots. These are usually

[38] Ibid., p. 46
[39] Ibid., p. 46
[40] Ibid., p. 46

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preserved, the source language culture converted to the target language culture and the text written.[41]

Free or *sense for sense* translation can be seen as a translation without paying attention much into the source language or the original. It tends to adjust to the readers position to make them easy in reading the 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.[42]

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 the readership.[43]

Translation procedures and methods have important role in translation because the process of resulting the suitable meaning in target language must use the appropriate procedures or methods. Newmark proposes eight methods but he states that only semantic and communicative translation fulfill the two main aim of translation.[44] The explanations are very important to this study because those are used in the transference meaning to result the translation. The

[41] Ibid., p. 46
[42] Ibid., p. 47
[43] Ibid., p. 47
[44] Ibid., p. 47

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researcher just focuses on the methods and will find many various methods from the whole text of students' assignment in translating the scientific article.

C. Translation Skills

According to Geoffrey, there are six translation skills that must be possessed by the translators. Here are the clusters:[45]

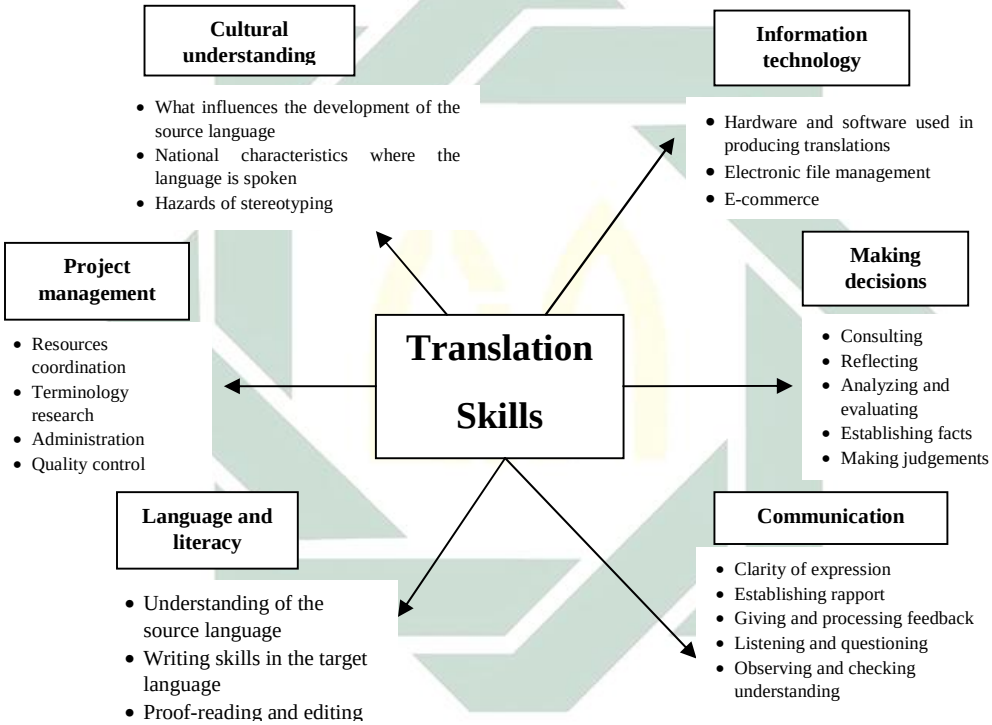

Figure 2.3 Translation skills clusters

Translating is a kind of language skill with complex requirements.[46] It is why not all people can do translating well. One of the translation skills that a good translator should have is the ability to the cultural understanding of the source text which can be everything that influences the development of the

[45] Geoffrey Samuelsson Brown. *A Practical Guide for Translators* (*fifth edition*). (Great Britain: Short Run Press, 2010), p. 2
[46] Langgeng Budianto & Aan E. Fardhani, *op.cit;* p. 4

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source language, the national characteristics, hazard of stereotyping, and everything relates to its culture as stated in one of Geoffrey's clusters. Geoffrey states that in addition to the language and subject skills possessed by translators, they need skills in the preparation of documentation in order to produce work that is both linguistically correct and aesthetically pleasing.[47] The two most important qualifications we need as a translator are being able to express ourselves fluently in the target language (our language of habitual use) and having an understanding of the text we are translating.[48]

Translating a text in the target language needs to have a skill to get the message. Robinson states that the ability to translate is seen as an advanced for of the ability to understand or read a foreign language.[49] According to *Interagency Language Roundtable* (ILR), there are three necessary skills in translation that a translator must have to translate well. The skill to read the source language comprehensively, to write comprehensibly in the target language, and the last and the important thing in translating is to write in target language that a translator must choose the equivalent expression in the target language that both fully conveys and best matches the meaning intended in the source language.[50] The last skill is the main key in translation which is about the transference of

[47]Geoffrey Samuelsson-Brown, *op.cit;*p. xv
[48]Ibid., p. xv
[49] Douglas Robinson. *Becoming a Translator (An Introduction to the Theory and Practice of Translation Second Edition)*. (New York: Routledge, 1997), p. 142
[50] Interagency Language Roundtable (ILR). *ILR Skill Level Descriptions for Translation Performance*. (http://www.govtilr.org/skills/AdoptedILRTranslationGuidelines.htm) accessed on October, 16th 2014.

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meaning. Transference is carrying out an operation in which the TL text, or rather, parts of the TL text; do have values set up in the SL: in other words, have SL meanings.[51] It is not that easy to get the intended meaning or equivalent meaning in the source language that is brought across to the target language. A translator must also enrich the English vocabulary to support the skills above in translation.

By having these skills, translators will result the good translation. Newmark states, good translation fulfils its intention, conveys the facts in an informative text, and its success is measurable in a vocative text.[52] Surely, it is a must because by resulting a good translation can give the readers complacency of what the writers of original text want to convey. There are some specific principles to have a good translation. According to El Shafey[53], there are three main principles for good translation:

a. The knowledge of the grammar of the source language plus the knowledge of vocabulary, as well as good understanding of the text to be translated.
b. The ability of the translator to reconstitute the given text (source language text) into the target language.

[51] J.C. Catford. *A Linguistic Theory of Translation*. (Great Britain: Oxford University Press, 1965), p. 43
[52] Peter Newmark, *op.cit;*p. 192
[53] Antar S. Abdellah, *What Every Novice Translator Should Know*. (volume 6, No. 3, July 2002) (translationjournal.net/journal/21novice.htm). accessed on November, 11th 2014.

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c. The translation should capture the style or atmosphere of the original text; it should have all the ease of an original composition.

D. Level of Translation

Level here means quality. Quality is the ongoing process of building and sustaining relationships by assessing, anticipating, and fulfilling stated and implied needs.[54] Every work must have its own quality to know how well the works are. It should have degree that shows the qualified potential in translating the text.

Each individual will result in different kinds of translation level. They might have or do not have the skills in translation. An individual's translation level can depend on:(1) the ability in translating some kinds of text, (2) the congruence of the source text and target text, (3) the ability in translating isolated words or phrases, (4) the error usage of grammar, structure, vocabularies, and punctuation in the translation, (5) the methods used in translation such as literal or free translation.[55] Those five general descriptions of the translation level from Alta's Scoring Protocols for Language Testing can be a reference to make easy in classifying an individual's translation level. By performing those five, the translators will enhance the result of the translation level or quality although in

[54]Quality Digest. *Definition of Quality*. (www.qualitydigest.com/magazine/2001/nov/article/definition-quality.html) accessed on March, 31st 2015

[55]Alta's Scoring Protocols for Language Testing. *Translation Performance Levels*. (http://www.altalang.com/language-testing/protocols/) . accessed on October, 16th 2014.

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fact, standard of good translation is relative and there will not be a perfect translation. The translators only try to make it satisfy the readers.

E. Previous Studies

Studies related to translation had been conducted by other researchers that focused on the transference of meaning. First researcher who had taken the translation study is Eka Agustin Yuliana in her undergraduate thesis "Translation Strategies to Translate Indonesian Text on Package of Instant Noodle into English" used the different instant noodle package as the unique text to be translated from Indonesia into English that focuses on semantic translation. Yuliana emphasized translation in the directions of some kind package of instant noodles by applying different strategies according to Newmark and LKS Bahasa Indonesia written by MGMP Bahasa Indonesia Team in analyzing while this study uses some methods according to Newmark in analyzing students' level in translating scientific article. The most strategy used by the translators are transferring word strategy from the analysis of some words in noodle packages.

The second research was done by Nur Hidayah in her undergraduate thesis "An Analysis of Grammatical Errors in the Translation of English Phrases into Indonesian by Students of English Education Department of IAIN Sunan Ampel Surabaya". Hidayah focuses on the grammatical items in English phrases because grammar is the basic elements of a language. In translation, error grammars will disturb the meaning in the target language. The error English

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phrases are mostly found in modal auxiliary (to), demonstrative, adjective, gerund, comparative degree, participle, article, plurals, and use of when. Hidayah's research tried to look at the error analysis in English phrases of translation test without using any specific methods, procedures, or strategies as used in this study.

The third research was done by Anang Kurniawan in his undergraduate thesis "The Translation of John Donne's the Flea into Indonesian: Difficulties and Translation Criticism". This study was restricted to the analysis of three different translations obtained by the writer from such sources. Kurniawan would examine how preferred methods or strategies were applied to approach the translation of John Donne's Flea. Then, the writer would examine to find some particular problems faced by the three translators in terms of linguistic and cultural difficulties in translating that poem into Indonesian. Kurniawan's research tried to look at the specific methods used by the translators by analyzing poem while this study tries to look at the specific method used in analyzing the scientific article. The difference is just the genre of text of each research.

The last is "Study of Nida's (formal and dynamic equivalence) and Newmark's (semantic and communicative translation) translating theories on two short stories" by Shabnam Shakernia. This research concerns on the transference of meaning theories from Nida and Newmark who propose two different approach of translation in translating two different short stories on the title

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"Animal Farm" and "Mice and Men" of some different translators. The difference of this study with the researcher's is about the genre of text and the theories used to transfer the meaning. The researcher uses Newmark's theory of methods to transfer the meaning. There are ten samples of translators result of this study found that from ten samples of different translators use different approaches. There are two who use formal equivalence, five dynamic equivalence, one semantic and two communicative translation.

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