CHAPTER II

REVIEW OF RELATED LITERATURE

This chapter reviews several theories of literature related to the discussion of the study. The purpose of this chapter is to support the researcher's opinion as the basic of analysis to answer the research problem which were presented in chapter one. The subtitles explained including definition of translation, translation method and kinds of translation methods, news report text and Translation quality classification.
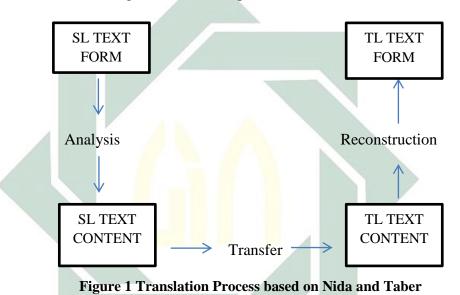
A. Definition of Translation

Translation is an effort of finding equivalent meaning of a text into the target language.[1] In translating, the translator has to emphasis meaning equivalence since in translation meaning is the object to be rendered from the source language text into the target language text. There are some considerations which follow translation process, which mainly related to the accuracy, clarity and naturalness of the meaning, ideas, or messages of the translation.[2] It means that it is an important thing to consider whether the readers of the target text accept equivalent information as the readers of the source text do.

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[1] Andy Bayu Nugroho, *"Meaning and Translation",* 1.
[2] Andy Bayu Nugroho, *"Meaning and Translation"…,* 1.

Newmark regards that translation as "rendering the meaning of a text into another language in the way that the author intended the text".[3] This definition stresses on rendering meaning of the source language text into the target language text as what is intended by the author.

Nida and Taber figured translation process as follows:

Figure 1 Translation Process based on Nida and Taber

In this process there are three steps, those are analyze, transfer and restructuring. In analyzing process, the translators analyze the Source language text grammatically and comprehend the whole meaning of the content. After that, the meaning which has been comprehended transferred from source language into target language. Furthermore in restructuring step, the meaning rewritten in target language appropriately as the regulation of target language.

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[3] Peter Newmark, *A Textbook of Translation*, (Hertfordshire: Prentice Hall International, 1988), 5. Cited by Andy Bayu Nogroho in "*Meaning and Translation*", 2.

Other thoughts by Larson stated that translation is basically a change of form. Translation the form of the source language is replaced by the form of the receptor target language.[4] Larson regard if translation process will be present automatically if the translator revealing back the meaning that they have comprehended into the target language. He draws his explanation into this figure:
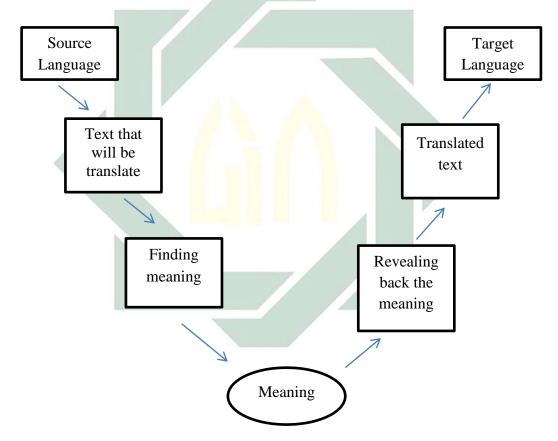
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┌──────────┐                          ┌──────────┐
│  Source  │                          │  Target  │
│ Language │                          │ Language │
└────┬─────┘                          └────▲─────┘
     │                                     │
┌────▼─────┐                          ┌────┴─────┐
│Text that │                          │Translated│
│ will be  │                          │   text   │
│translate │                          └────▲─────┘
└────┬─────┘                               │
┌────▼─────┐                          ┌────┴─────┐
│ Finding  │                          │Revealing │
│ meaning  │                          │back the  │
└────┬─────┘                          │ meaning  │
     │                                └────▲─────┘
     │          ┌─────────┐                │
     └─────────►│ Meaning ├────────────────┘
                └─────────┘
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Figure 2 Translation Process based on Larson

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[4] L. Mildred Larson, *Meaning Based Translation: A Guide to Cross-Language Equivalence*, (Lanham: University Press of America,1984). Cited by Zuchridin Suryawinata and Sugeng Hariyanto in *Translation: Bahasan & Penuntun praktis menerjemahkan* (Yogyakarta: KANISIUS, 2003), 16.

From some experts' definitions above, we can conclude that generally translation is a process of rendering meaning, ideas, or messages of a text from source language (SL) to other language (TL). That has an effort for finding equivalent meaning of a text into the second language.

B. Translation Methods

Translation typically has been used to transfer written source language text to equivalent written target language text. To transferring meaning from source language to target language is not easy anymore. There are some ways or methods that can translator applied when translate to get the best result, some expert mention it as translation methods.

Translation method is a global translation strategy or overall that is applied to translating a whole text. Translator has to make a primary choice to choose translation methods is how that methods gives contribution to make close from the source text to target language to be.

Newmark, categorized translation into two types: Semantic translation and Communicative translation.[5] Semantic translation characteristic is attempts to reproduce the precise contextual meaning of the original within the constraints of the source language grammatical structure. Whereas Communicative translation characteristic attempts to render the exact contextual meaning of the original and constraints to target language in such a way that both content and language are

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[5] Peter Newmark, *A Textbook of Translation*, (Hertfordshire: Prentice Hall International, 1988), 45.

readily acceptable and comprehensible to readership.[6] Newmark classified the methods and drew the form into flattened V diagram:

Source Language emphasize	Target Language Emphasize
Word-for-word Translation	Adaption
Literal Translation	Free Traslation
Faithful Translation	Idiomatic Translation
Semantic Translation	Communicative Translation

Figure 3 Translation Methods V diagram that formulated by Newmark

There are eight methods in translation based on Newmark.[7] Those are:

1) **Word-for-word translation:** In this method the source language word order is preserved, and the words translated singly by their most common meanings, usually text that translated using this method is out of context. This method often revealed as interlinear translation, with the target language immediately below the source language words. This method constraint to source language. The 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 as a pre-translation process.

Example: SL : I like that clever student.

TL : *Saya menyukai itu pintar siswa*

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[6] Peter Newmark, *Approaches to Translation,* (Oxford and New York: Pergamon, 1988) p 58.
[7] Peter Newmark, *A Textbook of Translation…*, 45-47.

2) **Literal translation:** In this method the source language grammatical constructions are changed to their nearest target language equivalents meaning using lexical words, as word-for-word translation in this method the words are translated singly, the text is out of context. This method constraints to source language. As a pre -translation process, this indicates the problems to be solved.

   Example: SL : It's raining cats and dogs.

   TL : *Hujan kucing dan anjing.*

3) **Faithful translation:** This method tries to reproduce the precise contextual meaning of the original within the constraints of the target language grammatical structures. It transfers cultural words and preserves the degree of grammatical and lexical abnormality. This method attempts to be completely faithful to the intentions and the text-realization of the writer's source language. Using faithful translation the text will be uncompromising and dogmatic. As word-for-word translation and literal translation, this method also constraints to source language.

   Example: SL : He is a broker in Bursa Efek Jakarta

   TL : *Dia seorang pialang di Bursa Efek Jakarta*

4) **Semantic translation:** This translation method is almost same with faithful translation that is tries to reproduce the precise contextual meaning of the original, the differs from faithful translation only in as far as it must

take more account of the aesthetic value (the beautiful and natural sounds of the source language text). But if faithful translation uncompromising, semantic translation is compromising on meaning where appropriate so that no assonance or repetition jars in the finished version. Less important cultural words may translate by functional terms. Semantic translation is still constraints to source language but flexible.

Example: SL : He is a book worm

TL : *Dia seorang kutu buku*

5) **Adaption:** This method is the freest form of translation. It is used mainly for literature text and plays (comedies and poetry, the themes, characters, plots are usually preserved), the source language culture converted the target language culture and the text rewritten. This method extremely constraints to target language.

Example: SL : Hey Jude , don't make it better

Take a sad song and make it better

Remember to let her into your heart

Then you can start to make it better

TL : *Kasih , dimanakah*

Mengapa kau tinggalkan aku

Ingatlah-ingatlah kau padaku

Janji setiamu tak kan ku lupa

6) **Free translation:** This method reproduces the matter without the manner, or the content without constrains to the form of the original. Usually it is a paraphrase much longer than the original, so it called intralingual translation, often prolix and pretentious, and not translation at all. This method is constraints to target language.

Example: SL : Tatik is growing with happiness

TL : *Tatik hatinya berbunga-bunga*

7) **Idiomatic translation:** Idiomatic translation reproduces the message of the original but tends to change nuances of meaning by preferring colloquialisms and idioms where these do not exist in the original. This method constraints to target language.

Example: SL : You're cheery mood

TL : *kamu kelihatan ceria*

8) **Communicative translation:** This method tries 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. This method constrains to target language.

Example: SL : Beware of the dog!

TL : *Anjing itu galak!*

C. News Report Text

News report text is a one means of mass media text for public communication – communicating current information and ideas that usually written in newspaper and magazines.[8] The characteristics of this text are simple, concise, clear, consistent, objective, easily digestible, impersonal, precise and with the sense of immediacy and to the point. In fact, everyday words are generally the most effective ones for telling a news story. But, this text use concrete words instead of abstract words. When the writer uses a word or a term that is abstruse or obviously unfamiliar to most readers, he should either define the expression or put it in a context that defines it. Offensive words, jargons slang and vernaculars are quoted carefully.

Sentences in news report text should be straight-forward and generally short. The simple, declarative sentences are mainly the dependable vehicle to convey an idea. However, when the writer wants to emphasize a sentence element, he may like to deviates the sentence order (passive voice, movement of adverbial). An average sentence length is about twenty words. The average lead sentence, however, is necessarily longer and desirable length is no more than twenty-five words.

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[8] Bruce D. Itule and Douglas A. Anderson, *News Writing and Reporting for Todays Media 5th edition* (Mc Graw Hill College, 2000).

News sources are quoted or paraphrased to give the article strength and credibility. Direct quotes enliven a story as well as providing needed attribution. For indirect quoting, devices such as "according to…" or "Jones said…" are used. A well-balanced story about speech or a press conference should contain a mix of direct and indirect quotes.

To translate news report text, translator has to pay more attention to source language. Because according to Zuchridin in his book news report text the translator may not transfer the meaning that can destruct the meaning.[9] The equivalent of the meaning is needed for translating this text. Quotations also must be translated well. And the hardest duty for the translator is they have to make it communicative although must keep the original mean and keep make this text in a formal.

D. Translation Quality Classification

To classify students' translation quality, the researcher used a Scoring Rubric – Translation into Foreign Language that was modified by the researcher herself which had been validated by a competent lecturer. The researcher modified the rubric by adapting from www.bristol.ac.uk an official website of University of Bristol, United Kingdom. That rubric was formulated by undergraduates program from that institution to knowing criteria of foreign language translation quality.

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[9] Zuchridin Suryawinata - Sugeng Heriyanto, *Translation Bahasan Teori & Penuntun Praktis Menerjemahkan*, (Yogyakarta: KANISIUS, 2003), 39.

To classify the quality of the students' news report text translation, the researcher which is refers to Scoring Rubric Criteria[10] that has five stage of classification. Those are Excellent, Good, Good Enough, Enough and Bad. Each stage has their translation characteristics based on different aspects.

This rubric focused on the understanding and communication meaning, the equivalent meaning, command of punctuation and grammar, knowledge and use of vocabulary in target language, the correctness of Indonesian sentence and the legibly of translation.

First point is understanding and communicative meaning. This aspect put because news report text translation should be understandable and communicative as possible, so that the readers can get the message that available in the text. The indicators in this aspect are faithfully, precisely of the meaning and accurately of the text.

Second point is equivalent meaning. The equivalent of the meaning is needed for translating this text. So when the translators translate news report they may not transfer the meaning that can destruct the meaning. The translator should use the appropriate meaning as good as possible. This aspect is gives a stress to the appropriateness of equivalent meaning.

Third is command of punctuation and grammar of the text. This aspect put because it can reduce misunderstanding and misconception in delivering the

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[10] www.bristol.ac.uk

message, the translator also should pay attention to the placement of the punctuation also the grammar accuracy of the target language, and it has to be correct perfectly.

Fourth is knowledge and use of vocabulary in target language. The using of vocabulary or in Indonesian commonly known as diction should be chosen appropriately by the translator. It became the fourth characteristic of news report translation because the using of appropriate diction will influence the result of the translation. Moreover the aesthetic value of the sentence so that the reader will enjoy reading the text.

Fifth is the correctness of Indonesian sentence. Because of Indonesian is the target language, this rubric put the correctness of Indonesian sentence as the aspect. This aspect concerns to the correctness of the sentence, the word order, and the sense of Indonesian translation. The translator should translate the English text to Indonesian as good as possible to make the text has a good sense.

The last point is legibly of the news report text translation. It is become the last correction to get perfect sentence, moreover to get a perfect news report text translation. This aspect put neatness, clearness and the easily of the text to read as the standard.

E. Previous Study

First is a research entitled "*An Analysis of Grammatical Errors in The Translation of English Phrases into Indonesian by Students of English Education*

Department of IAIN Sunan Ampel Surabaya" by Nur Hidayah, the students of IAIN Sunan Ampel years 2010.[11] Her thesis focused on finding out the types of grammatical errors made by students in translating English Phrases into Indonesian, find out the source of errors that students do in the Translation. The gap between Nur Hidayah's thesis with this thesis are Nur's thesis just focused on error analysis in translating English Phrases into Indonesian, whereas this thesis focuses more on analyzing translation methods that are used by the six semester students of English Teacher Education Department in translating news report text, this thesis does not analyze about any grammatical errors that students done when translating news report text.

Second, is a research entitled *"Translation Strategies to Translate Indonesian Text on Package of Instant Noodle into English*" by Eka Agustin Yuliana the students of IAIN Sunan Ampel Surabaya year 2009.[12] Eka's thesis was focused on semantic translation that applied by analyze some text which written on package of instant noodle. In Eka's thesis, she discussed about translation strategies that used to translate Indonesian text on package of Instant Noodle into English and the advantages of each strategy. The gap of Eka's thesis and this thesis are Eka analyzed translation the best strategies for translating

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[11] Nur Hidayah, *An Analysis of Grammatical Errors in The Translation of English Phrases into Indonesian by Students of English Education Department of IAIN Sunan Ampel Surabaya".* (Surabaya:IAIN Sunan Ampel, 2010)

[12] Eka Agustin Yuliana, "*Translation Strategies to Translate Indonesian Text on Package of Instant Noodle into English".* (Surabaya: IAIN Sunan Ampel,2009).

Indonesian text on package of instant noodle and the advantages of each strategies that she analyzed, whereas this thesis try to find what translation methods that commonly students used and which methods that most appropriate to translating English news report into Indonesian.

Third, is a thesis by Mustika Shifa L. student of Universitas Dian Nusantoro Semarang with the title "*Translation Methods in "A Walk to Remember" Novel Translated into "Kan Ku Kenang Selalu*".[13] Mustika's thesis analyzed the utterances by the main character in the novel, also identified and described the translation methods by the translator when translating 'A Walk to Remember' novel. Although both research are talking about translation methods, but Mustika's research identified and described what translation methods that used in the novel, whereas this thesis is analyzing what translation methods that students used in translating news report text. Here we know that we are in a different context of text.

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[13] Mustika Shifa L, "*Translation Methods in "A Walk to Remember" Novel Translated into "Kan Ku Kenang Selalu*", (Semarang: Dian Nusantoro University, 2009).