

CHAPTER II

LITERATURE REVIEW

This chapter discusses the followings: (1) concept of translation; (2) characteristic of translation; (3) types of translation; (4) the process of translation; (5) translation problems; (6) problems in translating from Indonesian text into English; (7) previous related studies.

2.1 Concept of Translation

Many experts defined the word translation into many variations. The experts are mostly from the linguistic field and their definition based on point of view. They have their own opinion in defining translation but the whole opinions have the same core idea. Bassnet (2011) defines the translation generally. She says that translation is to render a written text from one language to another. Another scholar who defined the translation as the process were Hatim and Munday (2004, p.6) they stated that translation was the process of transferring a written text from source language (SL) into the target language (TL). In this definition, they stated the translation as the process. In this case, translators were faced with text as the unit of meaning in the form of sets of words or sentences. This meant that language which was used was the unit of meaning which could be understood by the readers or participants.

There were another definition given by Newmark (1988, p. 5). He defined translation as rendering the meaning of a text into another language in the way that the author intended the text. This definition stressed on rendering the meaning of the source language text into the target language text as what was intended by the author. He explicitly expressed the object being translated is message or meaning. Another scholar (Samantaray, 2015) said that translation was an effort of discovering the similar meaning of a text into the target language.

Furthermore, Nida and Taber (in Budianto and Fardhani, 2010, p. 1) argued that translating consist of reproducing the target language with the closest, natural and equivalent source language meaning. In addition, Catford (1980, p. 20) proposes that translation is the replacement of textual material in one language by equivalent textual material in another language. Textual material refers to the fact that not all source language texts are translated or replaced by the target language equivalence the term equivalent is clearly a key term and the translator should find the equivalent between the SL and the TL. So, the central problem of translation practice, from this statement is to find target language translation equivalence.

This definition was more comprehensive than the previous one. It was necessary to understand the exact meaning of "equivalent". According to the Oxford Advanced Learner's Dictionary, (2010), "equivalent" meant something which has the same amount, value, purpose, qualities, etc. as something else. It meant that equivalent was significantly similar. As a significant concept in translation theory, equivalent cannot be interpreted in its scientific sense. It can only be understood in its common sense as a general word.

Furthermore, it was impossible to create the absolute identity between the source text and the target text. Therefore, we could say that the equivalence in translation should not be approached as a search for sameness with the target language, but only as a kind of similarity or approximation. This naturally indicated that it was possible to establish equivalence between the source text and the target text on different linguistic levels and different degrees through discovering the word synonymy.

Therefore, it could be summarized that translation was the process of transferring message between the source language and the target language with discovering the equivalent word so that the target reader could understand the message properly.

2.2 Characteristic of Translation

Translation is considered as work of a written or text form of message. It concerns to the replacement of a written message without burden to transfer the equivalent form in the target language. According to Budianto and Fardhani (2010, p.6), the most significant matter of correct translation is about the consistence or closest natural equivalence of the message transferred from SL (second language) into TL (target language). Thus a work can be stated as the work of translation when it has the following requirements:

1. It is a kind of replacement or reproducing message of SL into TL.
2. It concerns with written message or textual material or text.
3. It transfers the content or thought or messages; not the form of source language.
4. It is also a kind of process or exercise.
5. The second text must have the same meaning or message with the first or original.
6. The second text use idiomatic expression in the TL to retain the style or to make it sounds like the original text.
7. The second text uses target language equivalence to the source language.

2.3 Types of Translation

People translate texts for many different purposes. Different purposes also caused different type of translation. Larson (1984) proposes two main kinds of translation, they are:

a Literal Translations

Literal translation is a form – based translation attempting to follow the form of the source language, and the translator use source language words with literal meaning as stated in the source language and the source language structures. Sometimes, the original structures are acceptable, or even unacceptable at all in the target language. It means that the literal translation can only be understood if there is similarity in their general grammatical form.

b. Idiomatic Translations

Idiomatic translations is a meaning based translation that use the natural forms of the receptor language, both in the grammatical constructions and in the choice of lexical items. According to Larson (1984, p. 15) A truly idiomatic translations does not sound like a translation. It sounds like it was written originally in the receptor language. Therefore, a good translation will try to translate idiomatically.

2.4 The Process of Translation

To translate a text, a translator needs some process. Some experts classified it in many kinds of process based on their understanding about it. Nida and Taber (In Larson, 1984, p. 33) divide the procedure of translation process in three steps:

- a Understanding the meaning / message of SL text, through analyzing it words, phrases and sentence structures or grammar used on the sentence.
- b Transferring the analyzed messages in SL into TL messages by finding out the equivalent meanings of the text / this step is called an internal process.
- c Restructuring the equivalent meanings of SL to TL with accepted forms sentence patterns. The messages in TL must be the same with messages in SL. Some adjustment of lexical or grammatical are done, transformation happens. Both steps (2-3) are called deep structure, everything still happens in one's mind. When the result is already fit between SL text and TL text, translation is written.

2.5 Translation Problems

The central problems of translation practice is that finding TL translation equivalence. Catford (1965, p. 21) states that equivalence is the most appropriate meaning or source language in the target language. Bell (1991, p. 70) defined the term equivalence as the replacement of a stretch of a source language (particularly idioms, clichés, proverbs, greeting, etc) and the like by its functional equivalent.

Baker (1989, p.37) states that equivalence can usually be obtained to some extent, but is influenced by variety of linguistic and cultural factors and is therefore always relative. She outlines five types of translation equivalence; they are:

1. Equivalence at word level

Adopting the building-blocks approach, in translating the first consideration is the equivalence at word level because a translator starts analyzing and exploring the meaning of words as single units in the source languages. Baker (1992) defined word as the smallest unit of language that can be used by itself. One word may contain several elements of meaning in it. For example a word such as rewrite; there are two distinct elements of meaning in it: re and write, i.e. 'to write again'. There is no one-to-one correspondence between orthographic words elements of meaning within or across languages. For instance, bawang putih in Indonesia is written in one word garlic in English; and semangka in Indonesia is written in two words water melon in English (Baker, p. 10).

To differentiate the elements of meaning in words, the term morpheme is introduced to describe the minimal formal element of meaning in language. A word such as 'unbelievable' consists of three morphemes: un, meaning 'not', believe meaning 'trust in something', and able meaning 'able to be'. Then it can be paraphrased as 'cannot be believed'. Word also has a lexical meaning, Baker said that "The lexical meaning of a word or lexical unit may be thought of as the specific value it has in a particular linguistic system and the 'personality' it acquires through usage within that system". In her quotation from Cruse (1976, p. 63), she distinguishes four main types of meaning in words and utterances: proportional meaning, expressive meaning, presupposed meaning and evoked meaning. The following are some common types of non-equivalence at word level:

- a. Culture-specific concepts
- b. The source language concepts is not lexicalized in the target language.
- c. The source language word is semantically complex.
- d. The source and target languages make different distinctions in meaning.
- e. The target language lacks a super ordinate.
- f. The target language lacks a specific term (hyponym)
- g. Differences in physical or interpersonal perspective
- h. Differences in expressive meaning.
- i. Differences in form
- j. Differences in frequency and purpose of specific forms
- k. The use of loan words in the source text (Baker, p. 18-25).

2. Equivalence above word level

Besides having individual meaning, words, almost always occur in the company of others words to construct meaning. Because of the differences lexical patterning or source language and target language, translator usually find difficulties in translating. Lexical patterning deals with collocation and idiom and fix expression (Baker, p. 46).

a. Collocation

Baker (1992, p. 14) defines collocation as ‘semantically arbitrary restrictions which do not follow logically from the propositional meaning of a word’. Then Baker added that collocation is ‘the tendency of certain words to co-occur regularly in a given language’ (p. 47). In English, people typically pay a visit, less typically make a visit, and are likely to perform a visit Baker, 1992. Sometime we might think that words as synonyms or near-synonyms will often have quite different sets of collocates. English speakers say break the rule but not break the regulations, they talk of wasting time but not squandering time (Baker, p. 47).

b. Idiom

As Baker said, Translation is an exacting art. Idiom more than any other feature of language demands that translator be not only accurate but highly sensitive to the rhetorical nuances of the language. Unlike collocation which allow several variations in forms, idioms and fixed expressions allow no variation under normal circumstances. For example, fixed expressions such as *at the best*, *as a matter of fact*, and *Ladies and Gentlemen*, allow little or no variation in form (Baker, p. 63).

3. Grammatical Equivalence

Baker defines grammar as 'the set of rules which determines the way in which units such as words and phrases can be combined in a language and the kind of information which has to be made regularly explicit in the utterance' (p. 83). Grammatical structures are different across languages. It is why the translator encounters difficulties in finding the direct equivalent in target language. This lack of grammatical categories often result in some change in the information in the target language; adding or omitting information. Baker focuses on five grammatical categories in which the translators often encounter problems, they are number, gender, person, tense and aspect, and voice (Baker, p. 82).

4. Textual Equivalence

Brown and Yule (1983, p. 6) as cited by Baker defined text as 'the verbal record of a communicative event' it is an instance of language in use rather than languages an abstract system of meanings and relations'. Text is main body of books as distinct from notes. The translator focuses on analyzing and exploring a source text in a purpose of concerning to reveal a target text, which equal in value. Textual equivalence refers to the equivalence between the source text and the target text emphasizing the information and cohesion (Baker, p. 119).

5. Pragmatic Equivalence

Pragmatic equivalence looks at how texts are used in communicating situations that involve variables such as writers, reader, and cultural context. Pragmatics is the study of language in use. It is a study dealing with matters from a practical point of view. It is the study of meaning, not as generated by the linguistic system but as conveyed and manipulated by participants in a communicative situation (Baker, p. 217).

2.6 Problems in Translating from Indonesian Text into English

Nida and Taber (1982) say that many factors are crucial to the process of translating and no explanation of translating can claim to be comprehensive if these factors are not systematically considered. Translation is a complex process, involving linguistic and non-linguistic factors. That statement is in line with Djajanegara (2010, p. 11) who states that translating problems from *Bahasa Indonesia* into English are caused by linguistic and non-linguistic differences between the speakers. This research seeks to show how these factors constitute the main source of translation difficulties.

2.6.1 Linguistic Factors

The linguistic problems confronting the Indonesian translator are twofold: the inherent differences between the two languages and special problems due to the current process of standardizing *Bahasa Indonesia* as a relatively young and growing national language. Each of the linguistic factors, lexical, syntactic and spelling, can interfere with translation. It can safely be assumed that interlingual differences constitute a main source of translation difficulties (Djajanegara, 2010, p. 12).

Moreover, negligence on the part of Indonesian translators often affects the lexical aspect of translation. Many frequent difficulties occurring in translation concern the transfer of individual words, phrases and idiomatic expressions. It will be evident that these difficulties

have been the result of inadequate English proficiency, fidelity to the form of the SLT, and lack of confidence in target language (Djajanegara, 2010, p. 16).

2.6.2 Non – linguistic Factors

Non – linguistic factor involves the knowledge in ideology, cultural, historical, and political-social (Burdah, 2004, p.107). According to Baker (1992, p. 21) one of the common problems of non equivalence in translation is culture specific concepts. She states that the source language word may express a concept which is totally unknown in the target culture. The concept in question maybe abstract or concrete; it may relate to a religious belief, a social custom, or even a type of food (Baker, 1992, p. 21).

2.7 Previous Related Studies

In order to support this research, some related studies are discussed. The first study was conducted by Ahmad Fajrin (2014) entitled: “Students’ Perception on Translating Difficulties English Text into Bahasa Indonesia”. The total number of population was 81 students. Questionnaire, and interview were the instruments of this research in gathering data. The result of this research showed that factors that caused the sixth semester of English department students of University of Bengkulu had difficulties in translating English text into Bahasa Indonesia, were (1) In linguistic factors (2) Non linguistic factors. Based on the previous related study above, there are similarities and differences between the previous related study and the researcher’s present study. The similarity between those previous studies and the researcher’s present study is to find the difficulties in translating. Meanwhile the differences are population and sample, research design which was the previous study used quantitative research and researcher’s present study use qualitative method, beside that the previous research used questionnaire and interview as the instrument of the study, meanwhile the researcher’s present study only use Interview.

The second study was conducted by Marti (2001) entitled: "Students Difficulties in Translating English Text into Indonesian at the English Department of Jember University". The population were the student of English Department of Jember University in the academic year 2000-2001. Total sample was 53 students. The data consisted of supporting data and main data. The supporting data were obtained through interview, observation, and documentation whereas the main data were obtained from translation test. The data analysis method was percentage (%) formula. The results showed that, in general the students translate the English text into Indonesian easily in lexical and grammatical equivalence, enough in lexical adjustment and difficult in grammatical adjustment. Based on the previous related study above, there are similarities and differences between the previous related study and the researcher's present study. The similarity between those previous studies and the researcher's present study is to find the difficulties in translating. Meanwhile the differences are population and sample, research design which was the previous study used quantitative research and researcher's present study use qualitative method, beside that the previous research used observation, documentation, translation test and interview as the instruments of the study, meanwhile the researcher's present study only use interview.