

CHAPTER I

INTRODUCTION

1.1 Background

According to Hatim and Munday (2004), translation is the process of transferring a text from the source language (SL) to the target language (TL). Newmark (1998) also stated that the translation renders a text in another language in the manner that the author intended. While another expert, Larson (1984), said that translation is a change of form. He also said the translation process means going from SL (source language) to TL (target language). Nida and Taber (1982) said that translation is a transfer of meaning, style, and message from SL text to TL text. Nida and Taber (1982) also said that translation is directly connected to language issues such as meaning and equivalence.

Catford's words (1965) translation is simply defined as "the replacement of textual material in one language by equivalent textual material in another language". The translation is an interpretation of meaning from the text in one language that's called the sources language (SL) to another language as known as the target language (TL).

Translation is an act of interpreting the meaning of a text, and the subsequent production of an equivalent text, also called translation, communicates the same message in other languages. Muchtar (2016) states that Translation is a challenging thing to do in every process of transferring the meaning from a source language (SL) to the target language (TL). Besides, to Basil & Jeremy (2004) Translation is a phenomenon that has a huge effect on everyday life

By dictionary, translation is an act or a process of rendering a language into another language. A method is a systematic procedure, technique, or mode that

presents material for instruction (Meriam Webster Learner's Dictionary 1828). With that, the definition of a translation method is a procedure to translate an SL (source language) text into a TL (target language) text. According to Newmark (1988), the translation method works on the whole text, which means from the beginning until the end. The translation is also connected to meaning. Bloomfield (1933) argued that meaning is a linguistic form. It also takes the form of a situation in which the speaker utters it and responds. As stated by Zaky (2000), the meaning of a word or group of words is better interpreted as a reference to the meaning or purpose of the entire language or sentence where it is written. The meaning of a word is governed not only by the external object or idea to which a particular word is meant to refer, but also by the use in a particular way of that particular word or phrase in a specific context, and to a particular effect.

As such Newmark (1988) explores that “there are eight types of translation method: word-for-word literal, faithful, semantic, adaptation, free, idiomatic, and communicative. Word-for-Word Translation, Literal Translation, Faithful Translation, Semantic Translation, Adaption Translation, Free Translation, Idiomatic Translation, Communicative Translation. Newmark (1988) also stated that the translation method is used to translate a whole text, as such translation method becomes the requirement to translate the literary work.

The differences in the structure of the source language and the target language could have an impact on the translator's choice of lexical words. The translation method could be defined by starting to translate sentence by sentence and reading the whole text two or three times. This means that the translator should understand the characteristics of each method to avoid the mistranslation of the text.

Translation does not only deal with the transfer of words from SL (source language) to TL (target language) but also deals with the transfer of messages and meaning from SL (source language) to TL (target language). As such, the translated text must be able to convey the meaning sufficiently. To know if the translated text can convey the meanings, it needs to undergo a TQA (translation quality assessment) from a third party to remove bias in measuring the quality of the translated texts

TQA, or Translation Quality Assessment, is an activity to give value to a translation product or text, regardless of the text's or product's quality. It usually focuses on three quality standards of a translation product, namely accuracy, acceptability, and readability.

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Translation quality assessment (TQA) simply can be defined as a set of ways to measure the quality of a translation. Translation quality is important because it determines how highly certain translations can be used to provide information for people. High-quality translation will give proper information from the source text in a way that can be understood easily. It will make the readers understand the message contained in the source text through reading it. Low-quality translation will be hard to understand. It will not provide the people who read it with proper information that is contained in the source text. It may be difficult to read and may also cause misinterpretation. Thus, it does not fulfil the main purpose of translation which is to

transfer information from the source language to the target language in a way that can as easily as possible be understood by the readers of the target language. Nababan (1999) even said that bad translations can mislead and confuse readers. Considering its significance quality turns out to be very important to discuss in translation as either a study or practice

Many scholars have developed some methods to assess the quality of a translation. Larson (1998) mentions that three categories need to be noticed to measure the quality of translation i.e., accuracy, clarity, and naturalness. Thus, the quality of translation is assessed by how accurate, clear, and natural the result of the translation is. Larson explained that comparing the translation product with the source text can be applied to assess the quality of a translation. This comparison can be conducted by 4 methods i.e.:

- 1) Compare the translation result with the source text at several points,
- 2) After the comparison is complete, do it one more time carefully,
- 3) When checking for equivalence of information context, make sure that all the information is included, nothing omit or different,
- 4) Finally do the last comparison to make sure that all the information is included

The translation is Accurate (score 3) because the clause is translated accurately into the target text; no meaning distortion takes place. The translation is Acceptable (score 3) because the clause is commonly used and is familiar to the reader and has followed the rules of Indonesian language use. The translation is High-level readability (score 3) because the clause can be understood easily by the reader.

Figurative language is phrasing that goes beyond the literal meaning of words to get a message or point across. This definition dates back to the mid-nineteenth

century and came from the French word "figuratfi," which means metaphorical. Figurative language is used to convey figurative meaning implicitly.

According to Heller (2011.), figurative language "refers to groups of words that exaggerate or alter the usual meanings of the component words. Figurative language may involve analogy to similar concepts or other contexts, and may involve exaggerations." People need to spend extra effort to understand the meaning of figurative language since the meaning is different from the words spoken or written. Furthermore, confusion and misunderstanding possibly happen when people use figurative language in daily conversations because it depends on how the speaker or writer uses it and the addressees understand it. Even though it is not easy, people still use figurative language to communicate since "it provides a lot of bang for its buck" (Colston, 2015). It means that figurative language offers rich and profound meaning. (Leech, 1981) has classified figurative meaning into 8 types, they are personification, simile, hyperbole, metaphor, litotes, irony, metonymy, oxymoron and Carter (1993) defines idioms as special combinations with restricted forms and meanings that cannot be deduced from the literal meanings of the words which make them up. Accordingly, an idiom is learned and used as a single unit.

According to Frederick Fuller (1984), some general translation principles are relevant to all types of translation

1) Meaning:

The translation should reflect accurately the meaning of the original text. Nothing should be arbitrarily added or removed, though occasionally part of the meaning can be transposed.

2) Form:

The ordering of words and ideas in the translation should match the original as closely as possible. This is particularly important in translating legal documents,

guarantees, contracts, etc. But differences in language structure often require changes in the form and order of words. When in doubt, underline in the original text the words on which the main stress falls.

3) Register:

Languages often differ greatly in their levels of formality in a given context, for example, the business letter. To resolve these differences, the translator must distinguish between formal or fixed expressions and personal expressions, in which the writer or speaker sets the tone.

4) Source language influence:

One of the most frequent criticisms of translation is that it does not sound natural. This is because the translator's thoughts and choice of words are too strongly moulded by the original text. A good way of shaking off the source language influence is to set the text aside and translate a few sentences aloud, from memory. This will suggest natural patterns of thought in the first language, which may not come to mind when the eye is fixed on the source language text.

5) Style and clarity:

The translator should not change the style of the original. But if the text is sloppily written, or full of tedious repetitions, the translator may, for the reader's sake, correct the defects.

6) Idiom:

Idiomatic expressions are notoriously untranslatable. These include similes, metaphors, proverbs and sayings, jargon, slang, colloquialisms, and (in English) phrasal verbs. If the expressions cannot be directly translated, try any of the following:

A. retain the original word

B. retain the original expression, with a literal explanation in brackets.

C. use close equivalent.

D. use a non-idiomatic or plain prose translation

A novel (n) is invented narrative writing that is usually extensive and complicated and deals with human experience through a usually connected chain of events, according to (Meriam Webster Learner's Dictionary). It differs from all other nonfiction works in that it is written as if it were true, even though it may be based on fact. For the most part, novels are dedicated to narrating the individual experiences of characters, creating a closer, more complex portrait of these characters and the world they live in. Inner feelings and thoughts, as well as complex, even conflicting ideas or values are typically explored in novels, more so than in preceding forms of literature. It's not just the stories themselves that are more personal, but the experience of reading them as well. Where epic poetry and similar forms of storytelling were designed to be publicly read or consumed by an audience, novels are geared more towards an individual reader.

The following traits must be present for a work to be considered a novel:

1. Written in prose, as opposed to verse. Narrators may have different degrees of knowledge or different points of view (first person versus third person and so on). While stylized novels such as epistolary novels do exist, the key distinction here is between prose and verse.
2. Of considerable length/word count. There is no specific word count that automatically makes a work a novel, but in general, a short novel would be considered a novella, and even shorter than that would be short fiction.

3. Fictional content. Semi-fictionalized novels (such as historical works inspired by true events or persons) exist, but a work of pure non-fiction would not be classified as a novel.

4. Individualism, both on the page and for the intended audience.

According to Hartono (2018), many novel translators confront challenges while attempting to translate novels from SL (source language) to TL (target language) (target language).

Many works of modern literature are written in foreign languages, which many readers may not comprehend or be familiar with. Literature translation is crucial because it allows literature to be enjoyed by people all around the world. A novel is an example of this type of work. It depicts the various cultures and lives of people who live in the same area as the author.

The main theory for this study will be Newmark's (1988) translation method theory, which will be used to identify the most commonly used translation method. This study will concentrate on a specific sort of text: figurative language.

I'll use both the original English and Indonesian translations of Jean Webster's novel "Daddy-Long-Legs," which has spawned several adaptations ranging from animated series to musicals, all of which have won prizes in 2010 and 2016. The novel intrigues me because of its unique form of storytelling in 1 sided letters, and analyses the figurative languages present using the Newmark translation method theory above while using a qualitative method to gather data with content analysis to see what methods translators use, what is the most frequently used, what type of figurative language is most frequently used, and what the translation quality is.

1.2 Limitation of Problems

Using the Newmark theory of translation method, this study will look at the translation method of Jane Webster's "Daddy-Long-Legs" from English to Indonesia and examine its metaphorical language. The method of translation used by translators is known as the "translation method." Word-for-word translation, literal translation, faithful translation, semantic translation, adaptive translation, free translation, idiomatic translation, and communicative translation are all examples of this type of translation. It also assesses the figurative language's translation quality.

1.3 Research questions

The research question will be based on the background above, which is to answer the following question:

1. What is the translation method used in the Daddy-long-legs to translate figurative language?
2. What is the most common figurative language in the novel Daddy-long-legs?
3. How good is the quality of the translation of the novel Daddy-long-legs from English to Indonesia?

1.3 Objective of research

Based on the statement of the problems, the objectives of the research are:

1. To identify the translation method used in translating figurative language in Daddy-Long-Legs according to Newmark's (1988) theory,
2. To identify what is the most used type of figurative language in the book Daddy-long-legs
3. To identify the quality of the translation of the book Daddy-long-legs by the translator