

CHAPTER II

REVIEW OF RELATED LITERATURE AND THEORETICAL FRAMEWORK

2.1 Review of related theories

2.1.1 Translation

The act of translating a piece of written or spoken language into another language is known as translation. The terms used are Source Language (SL) for the original language and Target Language (TL) for the language to which it is being translated, according to Namit Bhatia (1992) "Translation is the communication of the meaning of a source-language text by means of an equivalent target-language text" and Newmark (1988) states that "translation is rendering the meaning of a text into another language in the way that the author intended the text."

2.1.2 Translation method

Newmark states (1988): "there are eight types of translation method: word-for-word literal, faithful, semantic, adaptation, free, idiomatic, and communicative." translation there is the method that translators used to translate their work and there are 8 methods that a translator can use which is: Word-for-Word translation, Literal translation, Faithful translation, Semantic translation, Adaptation, Free translation, Idiomatic translation, and Communicative translation,

1. Word-for-word translation

Word-to-word translation involves using lingual units at the word level. The words are sequentially translated one at a time. The sentence construction is left unchanged from the original language. The target language's sentence structure is not taken into account in this method. The word level in the original language influences the word-for-word translation technique. With word-for-word translation, the translator does not modify the translation's wording or grammar; instead, they simply compare word equivalents in the source and target languages. To put it another way, the translated sentence's word order is identical to that of

the original. If the grammatical structures in the source language are the same, word-for-word translation is possible.

Example: (SL) I can run.

(TL) *Saya bisa lari*

2. Free translation

The purpose of free translation is to keep the source language function, even if general meaning suffers from it. Content must remain unchanged. Certain changes to categories like social and cultural environment, genre or communicative dimension (tonality, dialect) are okay. These changes vary according to the target audience (e.g., if the text is aimed at children), new designation (stage adaptation), change of context, or personal choice. This method is the easiest to apply but it doesn't apply to any type of text; before approaching translation "freely", we must take into account the listed categories subject to change.

Example: (SL) *sambil menyelam minum air.*

(TL) Killing two birds with one stone.

3. Idiomatic

The idiomatic translation is a meaning-based translation that makes every effort to communicate the meaning of the source language text in the natural forms of the receptor language

Example: (SL) *Ini sangat mudah.*

(TL) It's a piece of cake.

4. Faithful

A faithful translation method adheres to the grammar of the source language while preserving context. While still constrained by the grammatical structure of the original

language, a faithful translation attempts to convey the context of the text. Although this translation tries to be as accurate as possible with the original, the results are frequently not in line with the rules of the target language, translation feels stiff and foreign. This is why it is called faithful translation.

Example: (SL) *Raden Ajeng Kartini adalah orang Jawa.*

(TL) Raden Ajeng Kartini is a Javanese.

5. Semantic

Semantic translation is a translation technique that emphasizes the use of terms, keywords, or expressions from the source language that are shown in the translated text (target language). Various semantic translations, as a result, there is a compromise in meaning that is reasonable and allows for more flexible semantic translation and consideration of the source language.

Example: (SL) *Dia adalah orang yang gemar belanja.*

(TL) She is a shopaholic.

6. Adaptation

The adaptation translation method is the freest form of translation, and is used mainly for plays (comedies) and poetry; the themes, characters, and plots are usually preserved, the SL culture is converted to the TL culture and the text is rewritten

Example: (SL) *The rising sun is found not to be the rising sun. It is the world that goes around.*

(TL) *Matahari terbit ternyata bukan matahari terbit. Dunialah yang sebenarnya mengorbit.*

7. Literal

The literal translation is a type of translation that seeks out word-for-word correspondences while adapting sentence structure and grammar to the target language. The first stage of literal translation is identical to that of word-for-word translation, but after that, the translator modifies the translation sentence's wording to match that of the target language sentence. When the source language's sentence structure differs from the target language's sentence structure, this method is employed.

Example: (SL) *Jangan bawa hatiku.*

(TL) Don't bring my heart.

8. Communicative

Communicative translation methods attempt 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

Example: (SL) *Awas ada anjing!*

(TL) Beware of the dog!

2.1.3 Translation Quality Assessment

A good translation must effectively convey the message from the source to the target language. Readers may merely read the translation output without considering the quality of the translation. The translation product's quality assessment is quite significant. Translation quality assessment is an activity that determines if a translation product is of good quality or not. Nababan (1999) stated that there are three things on which a translator has to focus to assess translation quality: 1) The accuracy in transferring the message 2) The clarity of expressing the message in the target language and 3) The naturalness of the translated language. In his journal *Pengembangan Model Penilaian Kualitas Terjemahan*, Nababan

(2012) developed an instrument to assess the quality of translation products based on three aspects i.e., accuracy, acceptability, and readability. He established Instruments-rating to measure the quality of the translation product by using numbers to represent the quality value based on the three aspects. They are accuracy instrument-rating, acceptability instrument-rating, and readability instrument-rating. Accuracy instrument rating concerns how accurate the translation product is. Acceptability Instrument-rating is used to see the naturalness of the translation product. And the readability instrument rating concerns the clarity of the translation product According to Nababan (2012:1) there are 3 aspects of

Parameters translation quality:

1. Aspect of accuracy

Accuracy is a term used in evaluating translation to refer to whether the source language text and the target language text are equivalent or not. The concept of equivalence leads to the same content or message between both.

2. Aspect of acceptability

The second aspect of quality translation is related to the problem of acceptability. The term acceptability refers to whether a translation has

Been disclosed under the rules, norms, and culture that apply in the target language or not. The concept of acceptance is very important because even though a translation is accurate in terms of its content or message, the translation will be rejected by the target reader if the way of disclosure is contrary

3. Aspect of readability

In the context of translation, the term legibility is not only about the readability of the source language text but also the readability of the target language text. This is the essence of every translation process that always involves both languages at once.

That will be judged with a number system of 1-3, which means accordingly 3 excellent, 2 adequate, 1 poor

2.1.4 Figurative language

In both literature and daily communication, many sentences contain figurative language. Figurative language makes meaning by asking the reader or listener to understand something by its relation to some other thing, action, or image. Figurative language can be contrasted with literal language, which describes something explicitly rather than by reference to something else.

There are many kinds of figurative language. (Leech, 1981) has classified figurative meaning into 8 types, they are personification, simile, hyperbole, metaphor, litotes, irony, metonymy, and oxymoron

1. Personification

Personification is a figure of speech that describes something that is not human as though it could feel, think, act, live or die in the same way as people.

Example: The Sea lashed out in anger at the ships, unwilling to tolerate another battle

2. Metaphors

The word metaphor comes from Greek it means "to carry over". Metaphors are used to explain emotions, feelings, relationships other elements that could not be described in ordinary language. Metaphor is the process of comparing two unlike things as if they are one. Metaphor is the figurative speech, which compares one thing to another directly

Example: This coffee shop is an icebox!

3. Simile

A simile is a figure that makes a comparison between two different things, just like a metaphor but in simile usually using the word as, then, like, seem, so, apparently, more than

Example: She's happy as a clam

4. Hyperbole

Hyperbole is the term used for **overstatement**. This figure is used by someone who has a desire and expectation of the thing that happens to make an object greater than the real object.

Example: I've told you a million times to clean your room!

5. Metonymy

Metonymy is a change of name, the use of one word for another, or the use of an idea using terms involving the association. It is also about a part-whole relationship, the kind which allows the same word to be used in many languages for "hand" and "arm" or "foot" and "leg".

Example: the pen is mightier than the sword

6. Irony

In most of the modern critical uses of the term irony, there remains the root sense of dissembling or hiding what is the case **not**, however, to deceive, but to achieve special rhetorical or artistic effects. The irony is a way of speaking or writing by saying something while the meaning is

Another. It refers to a situation in which reality differs from appearance. It occurs in sentences or words when they imply **contrast** or opposite meaning

Example: His argument was as clear as mud.

7. Litotes

Litotes derived from a Greek word meaning “simple” is a figure speech that employs an understatement by using double negatives or, in other words, a positive statement.

Example: The apple doesn't fall far from the tree

8. Oxymoron

Oxymoron is a figure of speech in which a pair of opposite or contradictory terms is used together for emphasis

Example: Small crowd

Idioms, one of the most crucial components of language, are another type of figurative language. They are frequently employed in a variety of contexts, including casual conversations, formal conversations, and written contexts. Hornby (1995) mentions that an idiom is a phrase or sentence whose meaning is not clear from the meaning of its words and which must be learned as a whole unit, for instance, the idiom spills the beans means to reveal secret information, especially without intending to do so. 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. It should not be analysed into its constituents; it is unchangeable and always carries figurative meaning

2.2 Review of past studies

To gain validity studies need to be backed by literature and these are a review of previous studies and literature used to validate this study.

An Analysis of Translation Method Used by College Students in Translating an Article by Susie Kusumayanthi and co from STKIP Pasundan. This research reveals that (1) the students use Literal translation as the method in translating a descriptive text as the most used translation method is Literal Translation which reached 69.4% as there are 125

sentences that are indicated as the Literal Translation Method out of 180 sentences of total.

(2) The challenges of students that face in translating a descriptive text goes to the lack of vocabulary

Kinds of translation method used by the student's in translating descriptive text from English to Indonesian by Susi Rosalina Sipahutar and co from University Prima Indonesia.

This research aimed to analyse the kinds of translation method used by the eighth grade students at SMP Yayasan Perguruan Karya Bhakti. The findings of this research showed that there are only four methods used by the students in translating the text. They are Literal Translation, Faithful Translation, Word-for-Word Translation and Free Translation

THE TRANSLATION METHODS APPLIED BY TWO INDONESIAN TRANSLATORS

IN TRANSLATING "THE MASQUE OF THE RED DEATH" by Komang Astiary from

Universitas BaliDwipa. This research analysed the methods applied in translating English

short story "The Masque of the Red Death" into Indonesian by two Indonesian translators;

Anton Kurnia and Shinta Dewi. In the action of pointing out the methods, the theory of

translation method proposed by Newmark was the foundation of the study. The translation

methods emphasize the source language and target language. Since translation is both a

means of a process and a product, this study also analysed the readability level of the two

translation results. To assess the readability, this research involved 7 respondents. Every

respondent filled in the questionnaire given related to the product of the short story with

open-ended questions. Readability was measured using the theory of Readability stated by

Nababan. The outcome gained from this research was different translation methods applied

by the two Indonesian translators affected the readability level as well as the sense of the

short story by the target readers. According to the findings, the translation methods used by

Anton Kurnia were dominated by the free translation method. In contrast to Anton Kurnia,

Shinta Dew frequently adopted the literal translation method. Although the distinction in

readability level was not very significant between the two, the method which emphasized the target language culture indicated a higher level of readability than the method which emphasized the source language culture

My research, in contrast to earlier studies, concentrates on the accuracy of the translation as well as figurative language and how the translator handled it.

2.3 Theoretical Framework

The issues that will be studied in this research of *translation method used by translators in translating Jane Webster's "Daddy-Long-Legs"* using the Newmark translation method theory (1988) supported by that states there are 8 translation methods: Word-for-Word translation, Literal translation, Faithful translation, Semantic translation, Adaptation, Free translation, Idiomatic translation, and Communicative translation supported by Namit Bhatia (1992) and Newmark (1988) theory of translation and identify the figurative language used by the author

