CHAPTER II

REVIEW OF RELATED LITERATURE AND THEORETICAL FRAMEWORK

2.1 Review of Related Theories

2.1.1 Definition of Translation

The theory of translation is used as a supporting theory that can help readers learn more deeply about translations. According to Nida and Taber (2004) in the theory and practice of translation, "Translating consists of 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" (p.12). It means transferring meaning and style from one source language to another acceptable target language.

Catford (1965) in his book A Linguistic Theory of Translation, stated that "the replacement of textual material in one language (SL) by equivalent textual material in another language (TL)" (p.20). It means that language substitution means replacing text from one language with another language, which depicts the corresponding language. Newmark (1981) "Translation is a craft consisting in the attempt to replace a written message and/or statement in one language by the same message and/or statement in another language" (p.7). It means that a translation is a technique to substitute a message of text for a different target language from the source language.

Based on the explanation from the experts above, it can be concluded that translation is a procedure of changing language from source language to target

language within its message. Thus, translations have the function of delivering the written text or statement without changing the meaning, thereby avoiding distortion of meaning and enabling easy understanding.

2.1.2 Definition of Figurative Language

Figurative language is often characterized by the use of figures of speech, elaborate expressions, sound devices, and syntactic departures from the usual order of literal language. According to Abrams (1999) stated that "Figurative languages was a conspicuous departure from what users of language apprehend as the standard meaning of words, or else the standard order of words, in order to achieve some special meaning or effect" (p.96). Meanwhile, Abrams (1999) stated that "figurative language is divides into ten kinds; they are metaphor, simile, synecdoche, personification, metonymy, allegory, overstatement (hyperbole), irony, symbolism, and paradox" (p.90). These are the types of figurative language commonly used by poets all over the world.

2.1.2.1 Metaphor

A metaphor is a figure of speech that directly refers to one thing by mentioning another for rhetorical effect. It may provide clarity or identify hidden similarities between two ideas. Antithesis, hyperbole, metonymy, and simile are all types of metaphor. According to Abrams (1999) stated that "in a metaphor, a word or expression that in literal usage denotes one kind of thing is applied to a distinctly different kind of thing, without asserting a comparison" (p.97).

UNIVERSITAS NASIONAL

The examples of metaphor from A "Winthrop Mackworth Praed":

- "She was our queen, our rose, our star" (p.311).

Procedures for Translating Metaphors

In order to tackle the problems of translating metaphors, Newmark proposed several procedures (1)" reproducing the same image in the TL"; (2) "replacing the image in the SL with a standart TL image which does not clash with the TL culture", (3)" translation of metaphor by simile, retaining the image". (4) "translation of metaphor (or simile) by simile plus sense (or occasionally a metaphor plus sense", (5)" converting metaphor to sense (6)" deletion, if the metaphor is redundant". And (7)" using the same metaphor combined with sense, in order to enforce the image" (1981), (p.84-96).

Larson (1984) (p.246-255) also argued that potential problems that occur during the process of translation are due to differences in terms of source domains, topics of metaphors and points of similarities which are not explicitly expressed in the SL. To overcome these problems, Larson summarized five procedures for rending metaphors from SL into the TL: (1)" the metaphors may be kept if the receptor language permits", (2) a metaphor may be translated as a simile", (3)" a metaphor of the receptor language which has the same meaning may be substituted", (4)" the metaphor may be kept and meaning explained", (5)" the meaning of the metaphor may be translated without keeping the metaphorical imagery" (1984) (p.254)

-

2.1.2.2 Personification

Personification consists of giving the attributes of a human being to an animal, an object, or a concept. It is an implied comparison in which the figurative term of the comparison is always a human being.

According to Abrams (1999) stated that "personification, in which eitheran inanimate object or an abstract concept is spoken of as though it were endowed with life or with human attributes or feelings" (p.99).

The examples of personification from Abrams's book "Milton in Paradise Lost" (IX.1002-3)":

- "Sky lowered, and muttering thunder, some sad drops,
  wept atcompleting of the mortal sin" (p.99).

2.1.2.3 Hyperbole

Hyperbole is a figurative statement exaggerated to obtain certain effects, not the truth. and a figure of speech in which an author or speaker purposely and obviously exaggerates to an extreme. It is used for emphasis or as a way of making a description more creative and humorous. Abrams (1999) defines that "hyperbole is bold overstatement, or the extravagant exaggeration of fact or of possibility" (p.120). It may be used either for serious or ironic or comic effect. So that many writers using Hyperbole in their Novel due to it can make reader more interesting and to provide emphasis in the book, give a better feel for the character and give more information on what is occurring.

The examples of hyperbole from Abrams' books "In the seventeenth century are Ben Jonson's":

UNIVERSITAS NASIONAL

- "Drink to me only with thine eyes" (p.120)

2.1.2.4 Simile

Simile, a kind of figurative language, is used as a means of comparing things essentially unlike. In simile, the comparison is expressed by the use of some word or phrase, such as like, as, or than. Abrams (1999) stated that "in a simile, a comparison between two distinctly different things is explicitly indicatedby the word like or as" (p.97).

The examples of Simile from Abrams books: "A simple example is Robert Burns":

- "O my love's ***like a red, red rose***" (p.97).

2.1.2.5 Irony

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 the opposite meaning.

Abram (1999) stated that: In most of the modern critical uses of the term 'irony' there remains the root sense of dissembling or hiding what is actually the case; not, however, in order to deceive, but to achieve special rhetorical or artistic effects (p.135). Irony brings about some added meaning to a situation.

The example of irony from Abrams' book:

- "He still feels lonely in the crowded city" (p.135).

2.1.2.6 Paradox

A paradox is a figure of speech that can seem silly or contradictory in

form, yet it can still be true, or at least make sense in the context given. This is sometimes used to illustrate thoughts or statements that differ from traditional ideas. As stated, Abrams (1999) "a paradox is a statement which seems on its faceto be logically contradictory or absurd, yet turns out to be interpretable in a way that makes good sense" (p.201).

The example of a paradox from Abrams's book "John Donne's Sonnet":

- "Death, be not proud" (p.221).

2.1.2.7 Metonymy

Metonymy is a change of name, the use of one word for another, or the expression of an idea by means of terms involving association. According Abrams (1999) stated that: metonymy (Greek for "a change of name") is the literal term for one thing is applied to another with which it has become closely associated because ofa recurrent relationship in common experience (p.98).

The example of Metonymy from Abrams book:

- "Hollywood (The American film industry)" (p.98).

2.1.2.8 Symbolism

Symbolism is applied only to a word or phrase that signifies an object or event, which in its turn signifies something, or has a range of reference beyond itself. According to Abrams (1999) stated that "symbol is anything which signifies something; in this sense all words are symbols" (p.311).

The example of Symbolism from Abrams' book:

- "As the morning and evening star" (p.314).

UNIVERSITAS NASIONAL

2.1.2.9 Synecdoche

Abrams (1999) stated that "a part of something is used to signify the whole, or (more rarely) the whole is used to signify a part" (p.98). It can be used in many idioms and slang terms in order to make speaking simpler and shorter. Synecdoche can also be used to refer to a whole in a part as well as the other way around.

The example of Synecdoche from Abrams book:

- "We need more hands" (p.99).

2.1.2.10 Allegory

An allegory is a story in which the characters are symbols. Each one represents a certain concept in real life, such as a political or religious idea. This gives the story a hidden meaning. According to Abrams (1999) stated that "Allegory is a narrative strategy which may be employed in any literary form or genre" (p.6).

The example of allegory from Abrams' book:

- "He threw a pinecone at a jovial squirrel and he ran with chatteringfear" (p.5).

UNIVERSITAS NASIONAL

2.1.3 Technique on Translation

At its core, translation is when you transfer the meaning of a written text from one language to another. While translators will choose only one method for the entire text, there are a number of techniques that can be used for individual

words and phrases. By carefully choosing the right technique, the translator can convey each linguistic element in the most accurate way.

Molina and Albir (2002) state that "We define translation techniques as procedures to analyze and classify how translation equivalence works. Translation techniques affect the result of the translation and micro unit of text. The techniques are classified by comparison with the original and by nature discursive and contextual." (p.509).

According to Molina & Albir, (2002) offer eighteen translation techniques: Adaptation, Amplification (Addition), Borrowing, Calque, Compensation, Description, Discursive Creation, Established Equivalence, Generalization, Linguistics Amplification, Linguistics Compression, Literal Translation, Modulation, Particularization, Reduction, Substitution, Transposition, Variation (p.2).

These are the common translation techniques we can use to translate your documents and achieve the best translation.

1. **Adaptation**

This technique is used to replace a source text (SL) cultural or social element with one from a target text (TL) that is more familiar to target readers. Adaptation according to Molina and Albir (2002) is a technique that replaces a source text cultural element with one from the target culture (p.509).

Example:

SL: The horse is as white as snow

UNIVERSITAS NASIONAL

TL: Kuda itu seputih kapas

The idiom 'as white as snow' has the equivalent idiom in Bahasa Indonesia seputih kapas.

2. Amplification

This technique is employed to introduce details that are not formulated in SL by adding some words (addition) or information, paraphrasing, making it explicit, or creating footnotes to make the translation clear and help target readers understand the text. Amplification according to Molina and Albir (2002) is a technique that introduces details that are not formulated in the source text. It can be written directly or type in the footnote (p.510).

Example:

SL: Sean eats a hotdog.

TL: Sean makan hotdog (makanan terdiri dari dua buah roti dan sosis).

The translator does not change the word 'hotdog' because there is no equivalence in target language.

3. Borrowing

This technique is used to take a word or expression straight from another language. There are two types of borrowing, i.e., pure and natural borrowing. Pure borrowing refers to the words of SL which are purely loaned by TL without any change. Borrowing technique according to Molina and Albir (2002) is a translation technique that takes a word or

UNIVERSITAS NASIONAL

expression straight from another language. It can be pure (without any change) or it can be naturalized (to fit the spelling rules in the target language) (p.510).

Example:

SL: Sunroof

TL: Sunroof

The term 'Sunroof' is written directly in target text because there is no equivalence in Bahasa Indonesia.

4. Calque

It is a literal translation of a foreign word or phrase, and it can be lexical or structural. Calque technique according to Molina and Albir is a literal translation of a foreign word or phrase, it can be lexical or structural (p.510).

Example:

SL: The SAR team has found the Air Asia's black box.

TL: Tim SAR telah menemukan kotak hitam Air Asia.

The term 'black box' is in the source text means onboard data recording device used in various forms of transport is borrowed and translated purely into target text becomes kotak hitam.

5. Compensation

This technique is to introduce an SL stylistic effect element of information in another place in the TL because it cannot be reflected in the same place as in the SL. Compensation technique according to Molina and

UNIVERSITAS NASIONAL

Albir (2002) is a technique that introduces a source text element of information or stylistic effect in another place in the target text because it cannot be reflected in the same place as in the source text (p.510).

Example:

SL: Kill two birds with one stone

TL: Sekali mendayung dua tiga pulau terlampaui

The element in the source text cannot be reflected into the target text, so the translator replaced it with element in the target text having similar meaning.

6. **Description**

This technique uses description to disc acceptable to be word or expression from SL which is not understood in TL. Description technique according to Molina and Albir (2002) is a technique that replaces a term or expression with a description of its form or/and function (p.510).

Example:

SL: I will order an apple pie.

TL: Aku akan memesan kue isi selai apel.

The translator deletes the words 'apple pie', and replaces it with the description of what apple pie is in the target text.

7. **Discursive Creation**

This technique is employed to establish a temporary equivalence which is different, unpredictable, and out of context. It commonly used for translating book title, film or any sort of literary texts. Discursive creation

UNIVERSITAS NASIONAL

according to Molina and Albir (2002) is a technique that establishes a temporary equivalence that is totally unpredictable out of context (p.510).

Example:

SL: Tears of the sun

TL: Perang sipil Afrika barat

The movie entitled 'Tears of the sun' transferred freely into Perang sipil 14 Afrika barat. It is based on the story of the movie.

8. Established Equivalent

This technique applies recognized term or expression in the dictionary or language use as equivalence in TL. The meaning and style of SL are the same as TL. Established equivalent according to Molina and Albir (2002) is a technique that uses a term or expression recognized (by dictionaries or language in use) as an equivalent in the target language (p.510).

Example:

SL: iPhone 6 mushroomed in Indonesia.

TL: iPhone 6 menjamur di Indonesia.

The word 'mushroomed' translated into menjamur as it already listed in the dictionary.

9. Generalization

This technique is employed to use neutral or more general term. Generalization according to Molina and Albir (2002) is a technique that uses a more general or neutral term (p.510).

UNIVERSITAS NASIONAL

Example:

SL: This SUV is very expensive.

TL: Mobil ini sangat mahal.

'SUV' is sport utility vehicle; it is combination of a truck and a minivan. In target text it is translated into mobil because the term is not common for target readers.

10. Linguistic Amplification

This technique is used for adding linguistic elements. It is frequently employed in consecutive interpreting and dubbing. Linguistic amplification according to Molina and Albir (2002) is a technique that adds linguistic elements. This is often used in consecutive interpreting and dubbing (p.510).

Example:

SL: Let me.

TL: Biar aku saja yang mengantarnya.

In the example above, a target language element biar aku saja yang mengantarnya added that has correlation with the context.

11. Linguistic Compression

It is opposed to linguistic amplification, hence its use is for suppressing linguistic element to make it brief due to the consideration of time and space. It is commonly employed in subtitling and simultaneous interpreting. Linguistic compression according to Molina and Albir (2002) is a technique that synthesizes linguistic elements in the target text. This is often used in simultaneous interpreting and in subtitling (p.510).

UNIVERSITAS NASIONAL

Example:

SL: Can you open the door please?

TL: Bukalah.

The target text is reduced linguistically by deleting subject 'you' and object 'door', and translated into bukalah.

12. Literal Translation

This technique is used to translate words, terms, or expressions word for word. This technique will be properly applied when the form coincides with the word and meaning. Literal translation according to Molina and Albir (2002) is a technique that translates a word or an expression word for word (p.510).

Example:

ST: I hate insect.

TT: Aku benci serangga.

The source text can be translated literally because it is equivalent with the target text.

13. Modulation

This technique is employed to change the point of view, focus, or cognitive category in relation to the TL. Modulation according to Molina and Albir (2002) is a technique that changes the point of view, focus or cognitive category in relation to the source text; it can be lexical or structural.

Example:

UNIVERSITAS NASIONAL

SL: You are going to have a child.

TL: Kamu akan menjadi ibu.

The phrase ‘has a child’ is translated into menjadi ibu that change the point of view and also change the grammatical category.

14. Particularization

It is the opposite of generalization, therefore this technique creates TL more specific, concrete, and precise than SL. Particularization according to Molina and Albir (2002) is a technique that uses a more precise or concrete term. It opposes the generalization technique (p.510).

Example:

SL: The farmer plants rice.

TL: Petani menanam padi.

The word 'rice' is translated into sub-ordinate of beras: padi to make it acceptable in target language.

15. Reduction

This technique is opposed to amplification which signifies that it suppresses information items of SL into TL. This is including omission and implication. Reduction according to Molina and Albir (2002) is a technique that suppresses a source text information item in the target text. It opposes to amplification (p.510).

Example:

SL: Most of people in Indonesia celebrate Ramadan (month of fasting).

UNIVERSITAS NASIONAL

TL: Kebanyakan masyarakat Indonesia merayakan Ramadan.

The additional information in source text is deleted because the target readers have been familiar with the term Ramadan.

16. Substitution

This technique is used to substitute a paralinguistic into a linguistic element or vice versa. Substitution according to Molina and Albir (2002) is a technique that changes linguistic elements for paralinguistic elements (intonation, gestures) or vice versa. (p.511).

Example:

SL: I cross my finger for your happiness.

TL: Aku mendoakanmu bahagia.

The paralinguistic element in the source text 'cross my finger' transferred into linguistic element to target text mendoakan.

17. Transposition

A translation technique that replaces the grammatical categories of the source language in the target language. Transposition according to Molina and Albir (2002) is a technique that changes a grammatical category (p.511).

Example:

SL: Lita sings a song.

TL: Lagu itu dinyanyikan Lita.

The element category in the source text is changed grammatically. The object 'song' in source text become subject in the target text, so does the

UNIVERSITAS NASIONAL

subject Lita in source text becomes object in target text. Verb is also changed into V3/passive in target text.

18. Variation

Translation techniques that replace linguistic or paralinguistic elements that affect linguistic variation. Variation according to Molina and Albir (2002) is a technique that changes linguistic or paralinguistic elements (intonation, gestures) that affect aspects of linguistic variation: changes of textual tones, style, social dialect, geographical dialect, etc (p.511).

Example:

SL: He bleeds out these cats.

TL: Dia membunuh kucing itu.

The element of the source text 'bleeds out' is changed into membunuh to make it acceptable for the target readers when adapting text for the children.

2.1.4 Principles 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

UNIVERSITAS NASIONAL

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 exapmle, 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, and colloquialisms

UNIVERSITAS NASIONAL

and (in English) phrasal verbs. If the expressions cannot be directly translated, try any of the following:

a. Retain the original word, in inverted commas.

b. Retain the original expression, with a literal explanation in brackets.

c. Use a close equivalent.

d. Use a non-idiomatic or plain prose translation.

The golden rule is: if the idiom does not work in the L1, do not force it into the translation.

2.1.5 Accuracy, Acceptability, Readibility

The purpose of this evaluation is to determine the quality of the Indonesian to English translation text. The instruments of translation quality from Nababan will be used in this research, which are obtained from the *Pengembangan Model Penilaian Kualitas Terjemahan in Kajian Linguistik dan Sastra* (2012). The examination in the journal assesses three translation qualities: translation accuracy, translation acceptability, and translation readability.

How exact or equivalent the content from the source language is transmitted into the target language determines the level of translation accuracy. The level of translation acceptability is determined by determining whether the content or message of the source language text was delivered in line with the target language's rules, conventions, and culture. The readability of a translation text is defined as the ease with which it can be understood, checks the clarity of a translation texts.

According to Nababan (2012) stated that" there are three instruments for translation quality assessment includes accuracy, acceptability, readability (p.11).

The translation assessment instrument consists of three. The first part is the translation category. The second part is the score with the scale 1 up 3, which is arranged according to the better quality, the biggest score. The last is the qualitative parameters that show the description of the translation according to each score.

Table 2.1 is the table of the Nababan's translation accuracy assessment instrument.

Table 2. 1 Nababan's Translation Accuracy Assessment Instrument

Translation Category	Score	Qualitative Parameters
Accurate	3	Word meaning, technical term, phrase, clause, sentence or source text is translated accurately into target text; no meaning distortion takes place.
Less Accurate	2	Most word meaning, technical terms, phrases, clause, sentence or source text is translated accurately into target text. However, meaning distortion still takes place or double meaningtranslation or there is meaning omission that disturbs the wholeness of meaning.
Inaccurate	1	Word meaning, technical terms, phrases, clauses, sentences or source language text is not translated accurately into target text or is omitted.

Table 2.2, is the Nababan's translation acceptability assessment instrument.

Table 2. 2 Nababan's Translation Acceptability Assessment Instrument

Translation Category	Score	Qualitative Parameters
Acceptable	3	The translation looks natural; the technical terms is commonly used and is familiar for the reader; phrases, clauses and sentences have followed Indonesia language use.
Less acceptable	2	In general, the translation looks natural; yet there is a little problem in the use of technical terms or a little mistake in grammatical use.

Inacceptable	1	The translations do not look natural or does not look like the work of translation; technical terms is not common and is not familiar for the readers;phrases, clauses and sentences have followed Indonesian language rules.

Table 2. 3 Nababan's Translation Readability Assessment Instrument

Translation Category	Score	Qualitative Parameters
High level readability	3	Word, technical terms, phrases, clauses, and sentence or translation texts text can be understood easily by the reader.
Medium level readability	2	In general, the translation can be understood by the reader; yet there is particular part that has to be read more than once in order to be totally.
Low level readability	1	The translation is difficult to be understood by the reader.

UNIVERSITAS NASIONAL

Example of Translation Quality Assessment Accuracy, Acceptability, Readability

Table 2. 4 Example of Translation Quality Assessment Accuracy, Acceptability, Readability

No	Source Language	Target Language	Score		
			accuracy	acceptability	readability
1	Almost 100% of middle-aged people need eyeglasses.	Hamper 100% manusia setengah baya memerlukan kaca mata	3	3	3
2	The eye has been referred to as “the most important square inch of the body surface” (Havener 1979,p.1)	Mata dikatakan sebagai “bagian ukuran permukaan tubuh yang paling penting”(Havener 1979, h.1).	2	2	2
3	Therefore, changes must be made to improve lighting in homes, offices, restaurants, and geriatric centers.	Dengan demikian perubahan harus dilakukan dengan menambah pencahayaan di rumah, perkantoran, restoran, dan pusat geriatric (panti wreda).	1	3	
		total	6	8	8
		average	2,0	2,67	2,67

2.2 Previous Studies

In order to conduct this research properly, I read relevant research. The first research is entitled "Translation Analysis on Figurative Language in the Chronicles

of Narnia Novel by C.S. Lewis by Habibah", an alumnus of Universitas Nasional Jakarta. The majority of the research describes the translation of figurative language and analyzes the strategies and theories used in the novel Chronicles of Narnia's translation process. Molina & Albir (2002) used semantic and syntactic strategies to analyze the data and were supported by another theory. The study only focused on analyzing figurative language translations on simile, personification, and hyperbole. From 20 out of 50 pieces of data, it was found that there were 15 similes, 3 hyperboles, and 2 personifications in the novel. The topic of this research is similar to my research, which was an analysis of figurative languages, which were simile, personification, and hyperbole. However, in my research I applied many supporting theories and procedures inthis translation. Besides that, our sources of data are different.

2.3 Theoretical Framework

Analysis of figurative language translation in this study focuses on simile, hyperbole, metaphor and personification as the object of this study. figurative language itself consists of several types, such as simile, personification, hyperbole, idiomatic expression, metaphor, allusion, repetition, hyperbole, etc. but researchers have focused on only four types as stated above.

In this research, there are two theories: main theories and supporting theories. The main theories by M. H. Abrams to explain the type of figurative language found in the research are the first one is Molina & Albir's translation techniques, which analyze the techniques used by the translator to translate the

figurative language. The last one is Nababan's translation quality assessments, which will answer the accuracy, acceptability, and readability of the translation of the figurative language in the novel.

UNIVERSITAS NASIONAL