CHAPTER II

REVIEW OF RELATED LITERATURE AND THEORETICAL FRAMEWORK

2.1 Review of Related Theories

In this chapter, I present related theories for my research, some previous research and theoretical framework. The theories are about translation, emotion, feeling, the difference between emotion and feeling, and translation procedure.

2.1.1 Translation

There are some definitions of translation by experts, Munday (2001) stated that translation is "Changing an original written text (the source text or ST) in the original verbal language (the source language or SL) into a written text (the target text or TT) in a different verbal language (the target language or TL)." (p.5). Newmark (1988) stated that "Translation procedures are used for sentences and the smaller units of languages." (p.81). He also add, "Transference is the process of transferring a SL (Source Language) word to a TL (Target Language) text as a translation procedure." (p.81).

Nida and Taber (1969) stated that "Translating means reproducing the source language as natural and equivalent as the receptor language in terms of meaning and style." (p.12). Another theory from Larson (1998), he said that "Translation is basically a change of form. When we speak of the form of a language, we are

referring to the actual words, phrases, clauses, sentences, paragraphs, etc., which are spoken or written." (p.3).
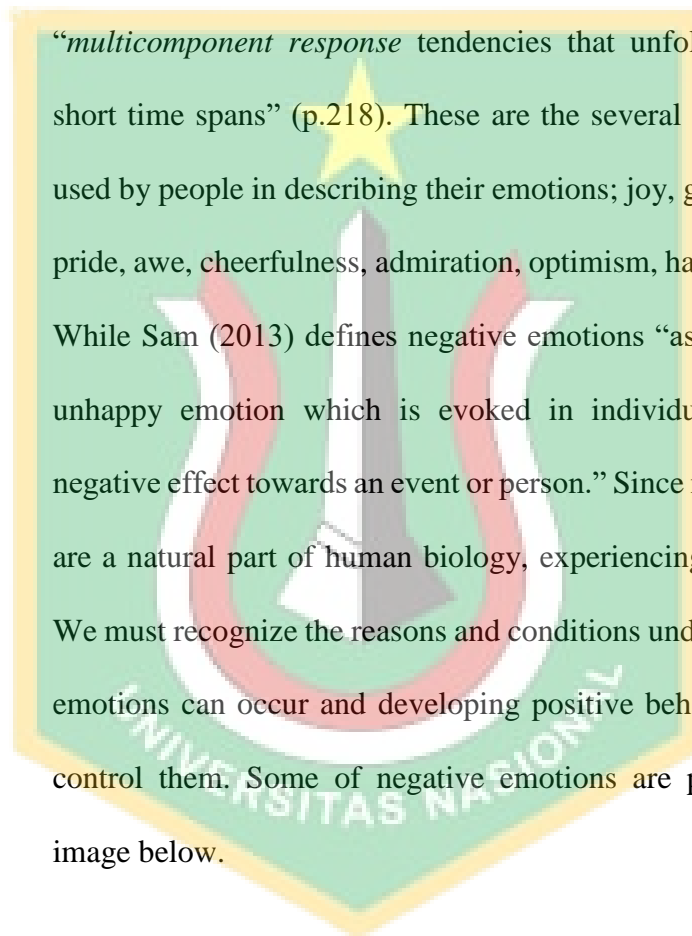
Translation, according to some of the experts mentioned above, is the process of naturally changing the forms of words, phrases, clauses, sentences, and paragraphs. It could be said that translation changes the text's form from the source language to the target language using translation techniques or procedures. The form is not only based on text but also on spoken words.

2.1.2 Emotion

Paul Ekman (2003) said that "Emotions determine the quality of our lives. They occur in every relationship we care about—in the workplace, in our friendships, in dealings with family members, and in our most intimate relationships." (p.1). Emotions actually happen very quickly; we participate, either consciously or unconsciously, or even witness what is happening in the mind that causes emotions. If we are familiar with the patterns of each emotion's sensations, we can be quite conscious of the emotions we are feeling and can decide whether to accept them or ignore them. Voice and face convey emotions the most clearly. We can convey our feelings to other people by the facial expressions we make or the intonation we use when we speak.

Emotion is divided into two types; positive and negative emotions. "Positive emotions are not simply "happy feelings" that we chase to feel momentary pleasure; like the more negative emotions, they play a significant role in everyday life." (E. Ackerman, 2018). Fredrickson (2001) have been defined emotion as "*multicomponent response* tendencies that unfold over relatively short time spans" (p.218). These are the several positive emotions used by people in describing their emotions; joy, gratitude, serenity, pride, awe, cheerfulness, admiration, optimism, happiness, love, etc. While Sam (2013) defines negative emotions "as an unpleasant or unhappy emotion which is evoked in individuals to express a negative effect towards an event or person." Since negative emotions are a natural part of human biology, experiencing them is normal. We must recognize the reasons and conditions under which negative emotions can occur and developing positive behaviors in order to control them. Some of negative emotions are presenting on the image below.

Image 2.1
Wheel of Negative Emotions

2.1.3 Feeling

In psychology, feelings and emotions are linked yet differ from one another. The way people react to or experience emotions is called a feeling. Tatiana Azman (2022) stated that "Feelings are how you experience emotions. They're influenced by a person's personal beliefs, memories, hormones, and even environment." Another definition of feelings is as a conscious bodily experience of

an emotional response. Feelings are enable people to have deep social interactions and build emotional bonds such as empathy, compassion, and understanding. According to the etymology of the word, "feel" comes from the Middle English verb "fallen," which denotes the ability to perceive by touch. Psychological emotions, however, are more closely related to internal than external sensations. Some of the feelings are presenting on the table below.

Table 2.1 List of Negative Feelings

No	Feeling	No	Feeling
1.	Abandoned	106.	Insignificant
2.	Accident	107.	Insulted
3.	Accused	108.	Introvert
4.	Agony	109.	Invisible
5.	Alone	110.	Irresponsible
6.	Angry	111.	Itchy
7.	Annoyed	112.	Jealous
8.	Anxious	113.	Jittery
9.	Arrogant	114.	Lazy
10.	Ashamed	115.	Left out
11.	Attacked	116.	Lonely
12.	Awful	117.	Losing control

No	Feeling	No	Feeling
13.	Bad	118.	Losing my mind
14.	Battered	119.	Lost
15.	Belittled	120.	Lustful
16.	Bereaved	121.	Mad
17.	Betrayed	122.	Manipulated
18.	Bewildered	123.	Melancholic
19.	Bitter	124.	Mental
20.	Black	125.	Misunderstood
21.	Blasé	126.	Mistake
22.	Blue	127.	Mousy
23.	Bored	128.	Mysterious
24.	Boxed in	129.	Nasty
25.	Busy	130.	Naughty
26.	Can't breath	131.	Neglected
27.	Chained	132.	Nervous
28.	Cheated	133.	Not approved
29.	Claustrophobic	134.	Not cared for
30.	Climacteric	135.	Not comforted
31.	Clumsy	136.	Not needed
32.	Combative	137.	Not nurtured
33.	Condemned	138.	Numb

No	Feeling	No	Feeling
34.	Confused	139.	Nutty
35.	Controlled	140.	Obnoxious
36.	Crappy	141.	Offended
37.	Crazy	142.	Out of control
38.	Creepy	143.	Outcast
39.	Criticizied	144.	Outrageous
40.	Cruel	145.	Overexposed
41.	Damned	146.	Overwhelmed
42.	Dangerous	147.	Panicky
43.	Deceived	148.	People pleasure
44.	Defeated	149.	Pessimist
45.	Defiant	150.	Poor
46.	Degraded	151.	Powerless
47.	Dejected	152.	Pressure
48.	Demeaned	153.	Prideful
49.	Demoralized	154.	Put down
50.	Depressed	155.	Raped
51.	Deprived	156.	Rejected
52.	Despair	157.	Repulsive
53.	Different	158.	Resentful
54.	Dirty	159.	Ridiculed

No	Feeling	No	Feeling
55.	Disappointed	160.	Ruined
56.	Disgraced	161.	Sad
57.	Disgusted	162.	Scary
58.	Distracted	163.	Scomed
59.	Disturbed	164.	Screwed
60.	Dizzy	165.	Seduced
61.	Dominated	166.	Selfish
62.	Don't belong	167.	Shattered
63.	Don't exist	168.	Sick
64.	Don't fit	169.	Silly
65.	Dozzy	170.	Small
66.	Dull	171.	Smothered
67.	Egoitistic	172.	Sombre
68.	Embarrassed	173.	Sore
69.	Empty	174.	Stupid
70.	Enraged	175.	Suffocated
71.	Envious	176.	Tained
72.	Evil	177.	Tense
73.	Extrovert	178.	Terrible
74.	Failure	179.	Terrifying
75.	Fearful	180.	Testy

No	Feeling	No	Feeling
76.	Fierce	181.	Thoughtless
77.	Filthy	182.	Thrown away
78.	Flipped-Out	183.	Timid
79.	Foolish	184.	Tired
80.	Forgotten	185.	Tormented
81.	Foul	186.	Trash
82.	Frantic	187.	Troubled
83.	Freakish	188.	Two-faced
84.	Frightened	189.	Unaccepted
85.	Garbage	190.	Unfeeling
86.	Giddy	191.	Un-feminine
87.	Grieving	192.	Unloved
88.	Grumpy	193.	Un-masculine
89.	Guilty	194.	Unsafe
90.	Helpless	195.	Unprotected
91.	Homeless	196.	Unwanted
92.	Hopeless	197.	Upset
93.	Horrible	198.	Uptight
94.	Horritic	199.	Vengeful
95.	Hot	200.	Violated
96.	Humiliated	201.	Vulnerable

No	Feeling	No	Feeling
97.	Hungry	202.	Weak
98.	Hurt	203.	Weary
99.	Idiotic	204.	Whore
100.	Ignorant	205.	Wicked
101.	Ill	206.	Worried
102.	Immoral	207.	Worse
103.	Inadequate	208.	Withdrawn
104.	Insane	209.	Wretched
105.	Insecure		

2.1.4 The Difference between Emotion and Feeling

We all have emotions and feelings as human beings. The words "feeling" and "emotion" are frequently used as a synonym, however they are not the same thing. There is a clear difference between feelings and emotions even though that they have many similar components. Emotions spark feelings, which are then shaped by memories or personal beliefs. Therefore, feelings are both emotional experiences and physical sensations that have a tendency to stay and "soak in," whereas emotions are something that is felt and manifested in the unconscious mind. "Emotions are the raw data, a reaction to the present reality, whereas feelings can be diluted by stories we've created in our head based on events of the past or

fears of the future—not necessarily the truth of the situation"
(Rachel Allyn, 2022).

As an example; when we accidentally meet our ex, memories
of the two of us are immediately recalled in our minds. This causes
our stomachs to clench and our breathing to get constricted. Then
our mind indicates that the feeling we feel is a feeling of
awkwardness because we just met someone who once filled our
days. However, other people could sense the feeling differently.
Others who experience the same emotional bodily sensation may
interpret it as happiness at finally having met with their ex. This
shows why, even in the same situation, feelings can be different from
one and other.

2.1.5   A Methodology of Translation

2.1.5.1 Methods of Translation

Translators make connections between specific
representations of two linguistic systems during the translation
process, and these connections are still capable and flexible.
Translators are thus given a predetermined starting point, and as
they read the message, they build an image in their minds of the
audience they want to engage. For translators, the target
language's message and units must be delivered by representing
the source language in all of its components. Then, in face of

these issues, translators look for a solution. They make sure that nothing from the source language is left out before the translation is finished. As an outcome, many translation methods were created by several translators and then shortened into a small number. Vinay and Darbelnet present a concise summary of seven translation methods that, in practical use, may be combined to other method or applied alone.

As may be inferred from the explanation above, the translation method is not only a concept that exists. The translation method was developed in response to translators' worried about how the source language could be perfectly translated into the target language without ignoring the units and messages contained in the source language. The translators did this by imagining how the audience would understand the translation and whether or not the message was conveyed. Then a number of translation methods emerged, which were then condensed to only a few.

2.1.5.2 Direct and Oblique Translation

Vinay and Darbelnet (1995) propose two main methods which include seven strategies for translating source language to target language. The first is Direct Translation. When we are translating a text, it may be possible to use "structural

parallelism" or "metalinguistic parallelism" to translate the message from source language to target language. Based on the parallel concepts, direct translation is a method that can perfectly translate the source language into the target language.

The other one is Oblique Translation. Oblique translation methods are a type of more complex methods which, while firstly seems unusual, but can provide translators a strict control over the reliability of their work. Due to lexical or structural variations between some languages, translators occasionally come across gaps in their translations that needs the use of "corresponding elements." Because they cannot alter the syntax or lexicon of the source language, some stylistic factors have an impact on the translation as well. Oblique translation deals with transposition, modulation, equivalence, and adaptation while direct translation deals with borrowing, calque, and literal translation.

2.1.5.3 Translation Procedures

Before Vinay and Darbelnet's seven translation procedures were established, there were other ways used by translators to translate from the source language into the target language. Their initial actions can be defined as follows:

• to identify the units of translation;

- to examine the SL text; this consists of evaluating the descriptive, affective, and intellectual content of the units of translation.

- to reconstitute the situation which gave rise to the message;

- to weigh up and evaluate the stylistic effects, etc.

After simplification, Vinay Darbelnet developed seven translation methods as follows:

2.1.5.3.1 Borrowing

Vinay and Darbelnet (1995) said that "Borrowing is the simplest off all translation methods" (p.31). This strategy can be defined as a situation in which a term or expression from the source language is applied in the target language, but it is conducted so in a "naturalized" form that follows to the grammar or pronunciation standards of the target language.

Examples:

Total => Total

Global => Global

Email => Email

2.1.5.3.2 Calque

Vinay and Darbelnet (1995) said that "A calque is a special kind of borrowing whereby a language borrows an expression

form of another, but then translates literally each of its elements." (p.32). The results of calque is divided into two categories by Vinay and Darbelnet: lexical calque and structural calque. A structural calque is one that introduces a new construction to the language; a lexical calque preserves the syntactic structure of the target language.

Examples:

Secret agent => agen rahasia

Tweet => cuitan

2.1.5.3.3   Literal Translation

Vinay and Darbelnet (1995) said that "Literal, or word for word, translation is the direct transfer of a SL text into a grammatically and idiomatically appropriate TL text in which the translators' task is limited to observing the adherence to the linguistic servitudes of the TL." (p.33). In principle, a literal translation is a unique solution which is reversible and complete in itself. This is the translation approach that is most frequently used when attempting to translate languages from countries that belong to the same family or culture. To make a good translation, literal translation is used. It's only used when it's required for structural and metalinguistic reasons, and then only after making sure the meaning is completely preserved.

Examples:

Home => Rumah

Sad => Sedih

2.1.5.3.4 Transposition

Vinay and Darbelnet (1995) said that "Transposition involves replacing one word class with another without changing the meaning of the messsage." (p.36). Transposition can be identify by look at the changes in grammar from SL to TL, such as the singular and plural, as well as shifts in the parts of speech. Transposition might happen because SL and TL have different grammatical structures. There are two different kinds of transposition in translation: obligatory transposition and optional transposition.

Examples:

Happy ending => akhir yang bahagia

2.1.5.3.5 Modulation

Vinay and Drabelnet (1995) said that "Modulation is a variation of the form of the message, obtained by change in the point of view." (p.36). This change can be justified when, although a literal, or even transposed, translation results in a grammatically correct utterance, it is considered unsuitable,

unidiomatic or awkward in the TL. Vinay and Darbelnet distinguish modulation between free modulations or also called optional modulation and fixed modulation or also called obligatory modulation. The degree is where the two types of modulation differ each other. A translator who is competent in both languages is free to use modulation techniques since he will be aware of the frequency of use, level of acceptance, and confirmation provided by the dictionary or grammar of the preferred expression. Free or optional modulation, on the other hand, is an unique approach that depends on the conventional thinking that is necessary rather than optional. Free modulation must be a solution in order to make the reader to truly understand the results of the free modulation translation.

Examples:

Skyscrapers => gedung-gedung menjulang tinggi

Every three months => setiap kuartal

2.1.5.3.6 Equivalence

When two texts that deal with the same situation may be translated into two different texts using various stylistic and structural approaches, this translation method is known as equivalence. This method of translation can also be used to translate idioms and proverbs, like in the case of "it's raining cats

and dogs," which is rendered as "hujan deras" in Indonesian. It can also be applied to the various animal sounds heard worldwide, for example:

Miaow => meong

Woof woof => guk guk

2.1.5.3.7   Adaptation

Adaptation is applied when the situation in the SL is unfamiliar in the TL due to cultural differences. In this case, the translator must create a new situation that is comparable to the situation from SL. Vinay and Darbelnet (1995) said that "Adaptation can be described as a special kind of equivalence, a situational equivalence." (p.39). This method is frequently used in book and movie titles, for examples "rumah dara" is translated to "Macabra".

2.2 Previous Study

According to the literature I discovered in some references, there are some theories that have been observed that use the Vinay and Darbelnet theories, and here are some of the studies.

The first is "Translation Procedure of Happy Emotions from English into Indonesian in Krsna Text" written by I Wayan Suryasa, I Nengah Sudipa, Ida Ayu Made Puspani, and I Made Netra in 2019. This research

focuses on identifying the translation procedure of "happy emotions" from English into Indonesian. They used Vinay and Darbelnet translation procedure theory and emotion theory by Wierzbicka. The emotion of "happy" is translated into several words, including *bahagia, suka, senang, lega, kesenangan, gembira ria, riang, ceria, patah hati,* and *tentram.* According to the findings of this study, transposition procedures are the most relevant translation procedures used to translate the Krsna text. This procedure adheres to the SL culture. It has been orientated to the culture. There is in the TL, it determines the translation procedure applied by the translator. I also use the same translation procedures as this research, but I focus on negative emotions in movie subtitle.

The second is "Translation Procedures Used in Translating Computer Terms From English Into Bahasa Indonesia" by Ozi Hadithya in 2014. This research focuses on identifying the computer terms and translation procedure used by the translator in translating the book "*Wireless Networking in the Developing World, 2nd Edition"* from English into Indonesian. He used Vinay and Darbelnet's translation theory to analyze the data. It found 31 computer terms, and borrowing translation procedure is the most dominant procedure used by translator in translating the computer terms into the target language. The differences between this research and mine is the source of the data and the data; this research uses a book as a source of data and computer terms as a data, whereas I use negative emotions in movie subtitle for data.

The next research is from Nelly Sofiyani in 2011, titled "An Analysis of Translation Procedures in the Translated Business Terms of Ricky W. Griffin's Business, Eighth Edition, in Bahasa Indonesia." It focuses on analyzing business terms in Ricky W. Griffin's Business, eighth edition, in Indonesian. The researcher uses the translation procedure theory by Vinay and Darbelnet to analyze the data. It found five translation procedures used by translator in translating business terms: borrowing, calque, literal translation, transposition, and equivalence. Borrowing is the most translation procedure used by translator. The difference between this research and mine, as with the previous, is the source of data. This research used a book and I used movie subtitle.

The fourth is "Translation Procedures of Economic Articles from English into Indonesan" by Yeni Noryatin, Inta Masni Sinaga, Winda Lutfiyanti, and Esterria Romauli in 2022. This study examines the translation procedures of economic articles from English into Indonesia by STBA JIA fourth semester students in 2020 and 2021. They used Vinay and Darbelnet's translation procedure theory and found five translation procedures used by the students in translating the economic terms: borrowing, calque, literal, transposition, and modulation. The most common method for translating the terms is literal. The difference between this research and mine is the source of data, they use terms from articles, while I use movie subtitle as the data.

The last previous study is from I Gusti Ayu Mahatma Agung in 2016. She wrote a research about "Translation Procedures in Translating Religious Terms." This research focuses on analyzing translation procedure in religious terms from *The Perfection of Yoga* translated book entitled *Kesempurnaan Yoga*. She uses Vinay and Darbelnet's translation procedure theory and found nine translation procedures used by translator in translating religious terms: borrowing, literal translation, transposition, modulation, equivalence, adaptation, amplification, reduction, and explicitation. The difference between this research and mine is the source of data, this uses religious terms from a book, and I use movie subtitle as data.

2.3 Theoretical Framework

There are several main theories that are used in this research. First, this research used Paul Ekman's theory to explain the meaning of emotion, The second theory is Vinay and Darbelnet's theory; to analyze translation procedure of negative emotions and feelings in the *Inside Out* movie subtitle.