CHAPTER II

REVIEW OF RELATED LITERATURE AND

THEORETICAL FRAMEWORK

2.1 Review of Related Theory

2.1.1 Definition of Translation

Translation is a procedure carried out in a language, namely procedure replacing the text of one language with text in another (Catford, 1965, p.1). Other than that, according to (Larson, 1998, p.3), a translation consists of transferring the meaning of the source language into the receptor language. This is done by going from the form of the first language to the form of the second language by way of semantic structure. It is the meaning that is being transferred and must be held constant, as meaning is a variable of greatest importance in a translation process. The source form carries the meanings that are encoded and recorded in the source wordings, which should be re-expressed and maintained in the target form. In other words, only the form changes. These meanings should then be transferred, encoded, and recorded into the new target wordings.

Then, to translate is to change a text from one state or form to another, or to turn a text into one's own or another language, according to Merriam-Webster's Dictionary (1989). The above theories lead to the conclusion that translation is a process of moving one language (the source language) to another language (the

target language), which is required to maintain the integrity of the meaning conveyed with only the form changing.

2.1.2 Translation Method

According to Newmark (1988) the translation method is a method or strategy for translating that is concerned with grasping the meaning and context of the source language before translating it into the target language. Newmark (1988, p.45) divides the theory of translation methods into 8 category:

2.1.2.1 Word-for-word translation

The main use of word-for-word translation is either to understand the mechanics of the source language or to construe a difficult text as a pre-translation process. (Newmark, 1988, p.46). word-for-word translation is the most basic and simple translation technique. This method emphasizes the faithfulness of the translation to the source text so that the target text contains exactly the same words as the source text.

Example: SL: "This oil contains low fats but high calories."

TL : "Ini minyak mengandung rendah lemak tetapi tinggi kalori." (Hartono, 2017, P.16)

however, according to Molina (2003), word-for-word translation or literally what is called "word-for-word translation" is not a recommended translation technique. Molina Albir argues that word-for-word translation can produce inaccurate and

difficult to understand translations because it does not consider the context and structure of the source language.

2.1.2.2 Literal Translation

In a literal translation, the SL grammatical constructions are converted to their nearest TL equivalents, but the lexical words are again translated singly, out of context. It means that when the translator translates, the words are translated literally from SL into TL (Newmark, 1988, p.46). literal translation is a translation that follows the source text word for word, without regard to the context, meaning or structure of the target language. Newmark criticizes literal translation as it can result in inaccurate and difficult to understand translations in the target language. Baker (2011) also added that literal translation is done by following the word order and sentence structure from the source language to the target language without regard to the meaning, context and structure of the target language

Example: 1) SL : "This oil contains low fats but high calories."

TL : *"Minyak ini mengandung lemak rendah tetapi berkalori tinggi"*. (Hartono, 2017, p.17).

2.1.2.3 Faithful Translation

A faithful translation attempts to reproduce the precise contextual meaning of the original within the constraints of the TL grammatical structures. It means that in a faithful translation, the translator translates the meaning from SL to convey the

researcher's intention (Newmark, 1988, p.46). This translation does not only focus on the meaning of words, but also tries to pay attention to sentence structure, language style, and the context of the source text. Faithful translations seek to preserve the meaning and structure of the original sentences in English, while also paying attention to Indonesian grammar and conventions. Although the translation does not keep every word strictly literally, it still tries to achieve the same effect and impression as the original text.

Example: SL: "Jack is too well aware that he is naughty."

TL: *"Jack menyadari terlalu baik bahwa ia nakal".* (Hartono, 2017, p.18)

2.1.2.4 Semantic Translation

Semantic translation may substitute culturally neutral third- or functional-level terms for less important cultural words but not cultural equivalents, and it may make other minor concessions to the readership. (Newmark, 1988, p.46). this translation seeks to maintain the conceptual or abstract meaning of the source text in the target language, without having to retain the exact words or phrases in the source language.

Example:

SL:*" He is a book-worm. "*

TL: *"Dia seorang kutu buku."* (Hartono, 2017, p.20)

2.1.2.5 Adaption

Adaption is the "freest" form of translation. It is used mainly for plays (comedies and poetry); the themes, characters, and plots are usually preserved, the source language culture is converted to the target language culture, and the text is rewritten. (Newmark, 1998, p.46). and also according to According to Venuti (1995), adaptation translation has a focus on target readers and communicative purposes. The main objective of this translation is to produce text that is easy to understand and in accordance with the cultural norms prevailing in the target community.

Example: SL: *"Hey Jude, don't make it bad Take a sad song and make it better Remember to let her into your heart Then you can start to make it better."*

TL: *"Kasih, dimanakah Mengapa kau tinggalkan aku Ingatlah-ingatlah kau padaku Janji setiamu tak kan kulupa."* (Baladewa, 2010)

2.1.2.6 Free Translation

Free translation is part of TL emphasis, which reproduces the matter without the manner, or the content without the form, of the original. Free translation involves changing style, tone and meaning in the target language. The translator uses the target language creatively to express the same message as the source text, but in a way that is more appropriate and easier to understand in the target language. (Newmark, 1988, p.46). Hatim & Munday (2012) also stated that free translation focuses on transferring the message and not on word-for-word substitution.

Example:

1) SL: It's raining cats and dogs.

TL : *"Hujan yang sangat lebat."*

(Hartono, 2017, p.23)

2.1.2.7 Idiomatic Translation

Idiomatic translation reproduces the "message" of the original but tends to distort nuances of meaning by preferring colloquialisms and idioms where these do not exist in the original. (Newmark, 1988, p.46). Nida (1975) also stated that Idiomatic translation is one of the translation strategies used to transfer idiomatic meanings from the source language to the target language. Idioms are language constructions that cannot be understood literally, but have a meaningful meaning as a whole.

Example:

SL : "Excuse me, Salina! "

TL : *"Permisi, Salina!"* (Coliludin, 2006)

2.1.2.8 Communicative translation

Communicative translation attempts 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. In this method, the translation must convey the same message as the original text, in a context suitable for the intended reader or listener (Newmark, 1988, p. 46).

Example:

SL: *"Awas Anjing Galak."*

TL: "Beware of the vicious dog!*"*. (Hartono, 2017, p.26)

2.1.3 Definition Figurative Language

Keraf (1986, p.129) identifies that figurative language is based on two categories: direct and indirect meaning. Figurative language compare one thing to another and find similarities between them. Moreover, we can find some examples to compare the figurative language. The first one is a rhetorical figurative language, and the second is an allusional figure of language. Both can be found in simile, metaphor, allegory, personification, satire, hipalase, irony, innuendo, antiphrasis, and paronomasia.

A figurative language is a departure from the ordinary form of expression or the ordinary course of ideas in order to produce a greater effect (Wren & Martin, 1995, p.297). The Webster's New World College Dictionary (1996, p.571) explains that figurative language is an expression (as a metaphor or euphemism) that substitutes a variation of points of view by which things or notions are referred to as if they are different in some ways (in identify, degree, or shape) from what they

actually are or seem to be, but that they are so related that the expression successfully implies an intended meaning of effect that is either the same as or greatly different from what is utterly said.

Besides that, according to Perrine (1988, p.565), "figurative language" is the language that cannot be taken literally (or should not be taken literally) and says something other than ordinary ways or says one thing and means another. Figurative language is the kind of language that departs from the straightforward use of words. Rather, it creates a special effect, clarifies an idea, and makes writing more colorful and forceful. Giroux & Williston (1974)

The conclusion from the theories above is that figurative language is the use of various languages to beautify or enhance a literary work so that the literary work looks more alive and colorful. Besides, figurative language also cannot be interpreted literally.

2.1.4 Type of Figurative Language

Based on Perrine (1977, p.61-109), figurative language consists of 12 kinds, they are: simile, metaphor, personification, apostrophe, synecdoche, metonymy, symbol, allegory, paradox, hyperbole/overstatement, understatement, and irony.

2.1.4.1 Simile

The definitions of a metaphor and a simile are actually the same. Both of them compare two completely dissimilar things. Similes are direct comparisons

between two objects, and they are denoted by words or phrases like "like," "as," "than," "like," "resemble," or "seems." (Perrine, 1977, p.61). Besides that Larson (1998, p. 271) also stated "simile always has the word like or as. Metaphor does not have the word "like" or "as", but they are also comparisons that can often be rewritten as similes". Larson emphasized that in translating similes, a good translation must consider the context and the use of words in the source language and target language. He also highlighted that similes do not necessarily require exact equivalents in translation, but rather translations that at least retain the simile's meaning. Therefore, the translator must pay attention to the meaning of the word and the symbolic meaning of the simile, as well as the purpose and effect to be achieved through its use.

Example: "He is dirty like a pig." (Larson, 1997, p.278)

2.1.4.2 Metaphor

According to Perrine (1977, p.61), there are similarities between metaphor and simile. Both of these involve a comparison of two objects that are fundamentally dissimilar. The usage of connecting words is the sole thing that sets them apart. In a simile, the poet employs words like "like," "as", "than" "similar to," "resemble," or "seems," whereas in a metaphor, while in metaphor the comparison is implied the figurative term is substituted for or identified with the literal term. Besides that Larson (1998, p 271) also stated "simile always has the word like or as. Metaphor does not have the word "like" or "as", but they are also comparisons that can often be rewritten as similes". Larson explained that to analyze the

translation of metaphors, we need to look at the context first. This is because metaphors can have different meanings depending on the context. Larson also mentions that metaphors can turn into similes or vice versa. For example, he gives the following sentence:

SL: "He is a pig" metaphor. (1997 p.278)

This sentence can be changed to:

"His like a pig" simile (1997, p.278)

Larson also emphasizes that the translator must understand the original meaning of the metaphor and look for ways to transfer that meaning into the target language. In this case, the translator must consider the target language and culture, and choose the most suitable words or expressions to transfer the original meaning of the metaphor.

2.1.4.3 Personification

Personification is figurative language that gives human attributes to animals, objects or concepts. It is a sub-type of metaphor, implied comparison in which the figurative term of the comparison is always human. (Perrine, 1977, p.64). Then. besides that Shaw (1972, p.283) states that a personification is a figurative language in which abstraction, animals, ideas, and inanimate objects are having human form, character, traits or sensibilities. Kennedy (2005) also said that personification is a style of language that gives human characteristics or actions to inanimate objects, animals, or abstract concepts. This is done to clarify or strengthen the idea or meaning that the author wants to convey.

examples:

SL : "Let the rain kiss you. "

TL : *"Biarkan hujan menciummu."*

(Hartono, 2017, p.3)

2.1.4.4 Hyperbole

Leech (1969, p.168) states —Hyperbole, like the other two figures, is frequently concerned with personal values and sentiment; that is, with making subjective claims which, however exaggerate, we could not verify unless we were somehow able to get inside the cranium of the person about whom the claims are made. Perrine (1977, p.102) also sated that hyperbole is simply exaggeration out in the service of truth. Abrams (1999) also said that hyperbole is a style of language that exaggerates or exaggerates something, either in an extreme way or in a large proportion. Abrams also stated that the use of hyperbole is often used for comic or ironic effect in a literary work.

Example: "I'm frozen to death" (I'm very cold)

(Larson, 1977, p.127)

2.2 Previous Studies

The first thesis was made by Nur Annisa Safira (2020), The research is entitled "FIGURATIVE LANGUAGE IN SELECTED SHAWN MENDES

ALBUM SONG LYRICS". The study discusses the analysis of figurative language in the song lyrics of the selected Shawn Mendes album. The purpose of the study was to identify the types of figurative language found in the song lyrics of the selected Shawn Mendes album, and to analyze the meaning of figurative language in the song lyrics of the selected Shawn Mendes album. Researchers used qualitative descriptive in the study. The research data was taken from the lyrics of Shawn Mendes' songs in the selected Shawn Mendes album, the researchers found several findings of figurative language. There are five types of figure of speech contained in this song, namely metaphor, hyperbole, personification, simile and repetition. The most widely used figurative language in the song lyrics of the selected Shawn Mendes album is hyperbole.

Then the second, is an international journal created by Rashid Mahmood, Misbah Obait, and Aleem Shakir (2014) entitled "A Critical Discourse Analysis of Figurative Language in Pakistani English Newspapers". The research is a Critical Discourse Analysis (CDA) of figurative language in Pakistani English Newspapers. A corpus has been compiled of four British newspapers: Dawn, The News, The Nation, and The Express Tribune based on the best readership across the country. To extract the figures of speech, a list of words consisting of various figures of speech has been compiled from the work of previous researchers. The data has been analyzed based on the evaluation model of Richardson Newspaper (2007) through Critical Discourse Analysis. The study highlights the implicit function of figurative language in English-language newspapers. Research explores how figurative

language is used in communicating ideas to facilitate readers and to uncover manipulations through their use

The third is a thesis by Qurrotul'ain (2013) entitled "AN ANALYSIS OF FIGURATIVE LANGUAGE IN THE SONG LYRICS BY MAHER ZAIN". Know the most dominant figurative language in Maher Zain's songs. In this study the Researches used qualitative research because the data were in written or oral form. data collection techniques, which were collected from the first album entitled "Thank You Allah" by Maher Zain released in November 2009. And the Researchers carried out 8 steps of data analysis techniques, as follows: listening to songs, reading song lyrics, underlining related words in figurative language, identify, classify certain lyrics, re-analyze song lyrics, coding, and the last is create tables and pie charts. The results of the research researchers found that the figure of speech in Maher Zain's song lyrics are Personification, Metaphor, Simile, Alliteration, Irony, Litotes, Euphemism, Parallelism, Antithesis, Hyperbole, and Synecdoche. And the most dominant figurative language used in some songs is hyperbole.

The last one is the thesis by Laily Suciatiningtyas (2017) entitled "AN ANALYSIS OF COMPARATIVE FIGURATIVE LANGUAGE IN MAYBE SOMEDAY NOVEL BY COLLEEN HOOVER". The researcher explains several theories related to comparative figurative language, and then collects data from the novel. Based on these theories, the researcher chose several sentences containing comparative figurative language and analyzed them one by one to find out the types of comparative figurative language used, and their meanings. From the results of

the analysis, this thesis has three categories of comparative figurative language, namely simile, metaphor, and personification. In these types of comparative figure of speech, the author uses plants, inanimate objects, attitudes, situations and conditions so that the reader can clearly understand the purpose of the author's expression. The researcher concludes that the most frequently used in Maybe Someday novel is personification. He found nine parables, eleven metaphors and fourteen personifications. Researchers also pay attention to the characteristics other type in each sentence.

The similarity of the previous study is that we both analyze figurative language, and the distinguishes previous studies from the research or analysis that I have done only located in the object being studied and also the imposition of the theory that I use and also analyzing methods, if the research above only focuses on figurative language research, then I focus on analyzing translation methods.

2.3 Theoretical Framework

This research focuses on the analysis of figurative language in the source language and also on its translation, in describing the translation method I use Newmark's theory (1988, p.45-47), which categorizes translation methods into eight types: Word for Word Translation, Literal Translation, Faithful Translation, Semantic Translation, Idiomatic Translation, Free Translation, Communicative translation, and Adaption.

For figurative language, I use Perrine theory (1977, p.61-109) which classifies that figurative language consists 12 kinds, they are: simile, metaphor, personification, apostrophe, synecdoche, metonymy, symbol, allegory, paradox, hyperbole/overstatement, understatement, and irony. I also use supporting theory for data analysis.