

## **CHAPTER II**

### **REVIEW OF RELATED LITERATURE AND THEORETICAL FRAMEWORK**

This chapter presents a brief discussion of what is related to the focus of this study. The discussion includes Review of Related Theories, Previous Studies, and Related Frameworks. Review of Related Theories is covering about Definition of Translation, Translation Techniques by Molina and Albir (2002), and Translation Techniques by Vinay and Darbelnet (1995).

#### **2.1 REVIEW OF RELATED THEORIES**

##### **2.1.1 Definition of Translation**

Translation, as defined by Nida and Taber (Nida & Taber, 2001, p.12) is “the re-expression of messages from the Source Language (SL) into the Target Language (TL) with the nearest and fair equivalent in terms of the meaning and language style.” The translation should primarily aim to re-disclose a message. To accurately re-express the message from the source text, a translator must make grammatical and lexical changes. Translations, according to Machali (2000, p.26) are “the effort to “replace” the source text with equivalent text in the target language, and what is translated is the author's intended meaning”.

Both definitions above imply that translation involves two languages: source language (SL) and target or receptor language (TL or RL), and that an act of translating is an act of reproducing the meaning of the SL text into that of the TL text.

### 2.1.2 Translation Techniques by Molina and Albir (2002)

The following techniques are proposed:

#### 1. Adaptation.

“To replace a ST cultural element with one from the target culture”, for example: to change baseball, for *fútbol* in a translation into Spanish. This corresponds to SCFA’s adaptation and Margot’s cultural equivalent.



## 2. Amplification.

It is “to incorporate information that are not constructed in the Source Text”, for example,

SL: I was born in 1973.

TL: *Saya lahir pada tahun 1973.*

“Footnotes are a type of amplification. Amplification is in opposition to reduction.”

## 3. Borrowing.

“This technique involves borrowing a word or expression from another language. Naturalized borrowing corresponds to Newmark’s naturalization technique”. For example:

SL: My brother likes to **download** news from **internet**

TL: *Saudara laki-laki saya suka mendownload berita dari internet*

## 4. Calque.

“Literal translation of a foreign word or phrase; it can be lexical or structural”.

For example:

SL: Do not forget to write his **pen name**

TL: *Jangan lupa menulis nama pena dia.*

## 5. Compensation.

Because a SL element of information or stylistic effect cannot be mirrored in the same place as in the SL, it is introduced in some other place in the TL. In the

following sentences, the word **Me** is translated into *Apa* or *Apaan* in Indonesian as an example.

Example

ST : (A): "Why don't you write a good exciting detective story?"

(B): "Me?" Mrs. Albert Forrester uttered, for the very first time in her life, despite of grammar.

TT (A): "Mengapa anda tidak menulis roman detektif yang menegangkan saja?" tanyanya.

(B): "Apaan?" teriak Ny. Albert Forrester, untuk pertama kali dalam hidupnya lupa pada tata bahasa.

#### 6. Discursive creation.

It is "to develop a short term equivalence that is entirely unpredictable out of context", for example:

SL: North Korea stated a few weeks earlier that it was prepared to end its year-long boycott of six-country nuclear talks

TL: *Perbaikan hubungan dengan AS menurut Korut merupakan syarat mutlak dilakukannya kembali pertemuan enam negara mengenai pembatasan nuklir in Indonesian.*

#### 7. Established equivalent.

It is "to apply a term or expression accepted as an equivalent in the TL (via dictionary or language in use)", for example, If coincidence.... is translated into *Apabila kepercayaan.*

### 8. Generalization.

It is “to employ more general or neutral term in SL that is translated into a more specific term in TL”. For example:

SL: When **shot**, she was apparently taking a walk.

TL: *Tampaknya dia **terbunuh** pada saat jalan-jalan*

### 9. Linguistic amplification.

It is “to linguistic elements”. This is often used in consecutive interpreting and dubbing, for example:

The expression just kidding is translated into *Cuma main-main saja, bukan beneran* instead of using an expression with the same number of words, *hanya bercanda*.

### 10. Linguistic compression.

It is “to synthesize linguistic elements in the TL. This is often used in simultaneous interpreting and in subtitling”, For example: English question ‘yes, then?’ translated as ‘*lalu?*’ In Indonesian, instead of using a phrase with the same number of words, ‘*ya, kemudian?*’

### 11. Literal translation.

It is “to translate a text or expression word for word. Literal translation matches up to Nida's formal equivalent. It is equivalent to the literal translation provided by SCFA”. Example:

SL: where are you?

TL: *Dimana kamu?*

## 12. Modulation.

It is “to shift one's perspective, focus, or cognitive category in reference to the SL; this could be lexical or structural”. For example, instead of saying you're going to be a father, say you're going to have a child. This corresponds with SCFA's acceptance.

## 13. Particularization.

It is “to use a more specific term in the TT and translate it to a more general term in the SL”, for example:

SL: ....**the presence** of foreign planes.

TL: ....*penerbangan* pesawat pesawat asing.

## 14. Reduction.

It is “to remove an SL information element from the TL”.

For example:

SL: “...., Obama told People magazine referring to Yaman and Somalia”

TL: “....,*negara-negara seperti Yaman dan Somalia.*”

## 15. Substitution (linguistic, paralinguistic).

It is “to change linguistic elements for paralinguistic elements (intonation, gestures) or vice versa”, for example: to translate the Arab gesture of putting your hand on your heart as Thank you. It is used above all in interpreting.

## 16. Transposition.

It is “to shift grammatical categories”.

For example:

SL: He has a luxury house

TL: *Dia mempunyai rumah mewah.*

## 17. Variation.

It is “to alter linguistic or paralinguistic elements that influence aspects of linguistic variation, such as linguistic tone, style, social vernacular, geographical vernacular, and so on”.

For example:

SL: Please call 911!

TL: *Tolong panggil polisi.*

### 2.1.3 Translation Techniques by Vinay and Darbelnet (1995)

Vinay and Dalbernet (2004, p.148, cited in Hatim and Munday) present several translation techniques that are classified into two strategies: direct and oblique translation. Direct or literal translation is used when a source language message can be perfectly translated into a target language message. This strategy is made up of three steps:

- a. Borrowing. “A word taken directly from another language”. For example:

SL: email

TL: *email*

- b. Calque. “A foreign word or phrase translated and incorporated into another language”. For example:

SL: blueprint

TL: *cetak biru*

- c. Literal translation. “Word for word translation”. For example:

SL: network

TL: *jaringan*

Oblique translation occurs when word for word translation is impossible. The oblique translation procedures are:

- a. Transposition. “Transposition is a shift in the order of parts of speech without modifying the meaning of the message. A change in sequence can also be followed by a change in word class, a change from singular to plural, and so on. This can happen because the grammatical structures of the source and target languages differ”. For example:

SL: Nice car

TL: *Mobil bagus*

- b. Modulation. “A shift in point of view”. For example:

SL: It is not possible to do

TL: *Ini mustahil*

- c. Equivalence. This accounts for “the same situation using a completely different phrase”. For example:

SL: cock-a-doodle-do (English)

TL: *kukuruyuk (Indonesian)*

- d. Adaptation. “A shift in cultural environment, i.e., to express the message using a different situation”, for example: cycling for the French, cricket for the English and baseball for the Americans.

## 2.2 PREVIOUS STUDIES

This research is related to previous research in the same case. I refer to four research titles and an international journal.

The first study is titled “*Word-Level Translation Techniques in Medical Terms from English into Indonesian*” written by Yohanis Rongre and Noer Jihad Saleh (2018). The objective of this study is to describe the use of translation techniques and the impact of translation techniques on the accuracy and acceptability of medical terms in the Foundation Module book: the community midwife. This study discovered that naturalized borrowing (32.63%), calque (16.77%), and description technique (8.38%) dominated the translation of medical terms from a total of 334 data. Meanwhile, a quality assessment of the translation's accuracy level revealed a highly accurate 80.24% and an acceptability assessment of 86.53%. Generally, the techniques used in translating medical terms have a positive impact on the accuracy and acceptability level of translation because the techniques deliver the same information from the source language into the target language, which is linguistically accepted.

The second study is titled “*Translation Techniques of Medical Terms Found in Covid-19 Guidebook*” written by Ismi Ovianti Restiana and Raden Arief Nugroho (2021). The objectives of this study are based on Rask's theory, find and analyze the use of translation techniques used by translators in translating various medical terms contained in the COVID-19 guidebook (2008). This study discovered that the type of translation technique discovered in this study, which receives a percentage of 63,54% as the highest frequency reaching 739, is Established Equivalence in all categories. It is interesting to note that translators are extremely concerned about the use of grammatical structures in the source language. Because the grammatical structure of the source language differs from that of the target language, translators frequently use a more common language from the dictionary that is equivalent to the target language.

The third study is titled “*The Translation of Medical Terms in Two Translation Versions of Into The Magic Shop*” written by I Gusti Ayu Mahatma Agung (2022). The objectives of this study are to identify medical translation challenges and translation procedures used in translating medical terms in the book *Into the Magic Shop*. Furthermore, the purpose of this research is to determine whether the translation of medical terms is source-language or target-language oriented. According to the findings of this study, there are several characteristics of medical terms that are related to translation issues. There are root words in Latin and Greek, eponyms, acronyms, word compounding, affixation, and the doublet phenomenon.

The discovery also demonstrates that borrowing and literal translation are the most used translation procedures for translating medical terms.

The fourth study is titled “*Translation Procedures of Medical Terms in the book entitled Stress Less*” written by Desak Nyoman Astri Pradnyani Putri (Putri, 2021). The objective of this study is to look into the procedures for translating medical terms from English into Indonesian. According to the findings of this study, eleven translation procedures were used in translating the medical terms in the book *Stress Less*. Literal translation, transference, naturalization, descriptive equivalent, through-translation, shift, modulation, recognized translation, reduction and expansion, note and triplets were the translation procedures. The implementation of those procedures was heavily influenced by the readership aspect, as the book's target readers are ordinary people from a variety of backgrounds.

The fifth study is an international journal titled “*Peculiarities of Translating Medical Terms*” written by Dilara Gapparova Azimbayevna, Gulmira Jo'rayeva Zufarjon Qizi, and Xoliqova Xafiza Vohidovna (Azimbayevna et al., 2021). The objective of this study is to examine medication package insert translations from English and German to Russian and Uzbek. The frequency of use of translation techniques corresponding to lexical and grammatical transformations in translated units of any text genre was discovered in this study. The following translation techniques are identified as the most used: selection of equivalent lexical forms, combination of different techniques, calque translation, and explicatory translation.

The similarity between this study and all the studies mentioned above lies on the data of the study which are medical terminologies in the form of words or phrases. The similarity also occurs between this study and the first, the second and the third studies which is the used of Molina Albir's (2002) theory to analyze the data. This study is only focused on the analysis of translation techniques and the percentage of each technique being used in the data, thus lays the difference with the objective of the studies mentioned above. Also, this study is is different from the fourth and the fifth studies that are using Newmark's (1995) theory to analyze the data.

### 2.3 THEORETICAL FRAMEWORK

This study focuses on describing the translation technique used in translating medical terms. The aim of this study is analyzing the medical terminologies from the book *Basic Pathology by Robbins & Coltrane 8<sup>th</sup> ed.* into the Indonesian translated version *Buku Ajar Dasar Patologi Robbins & Coltrane 8<sup>th</sup> ed.*

In analyzing the translation technique, I use the theory proposed by Molina and Albir (2002). There are eighteen techniques, namely adaptation, amplification, borrowing, calculating, compensation, discursive creation, common equivalence, generalization, linguistic amplification, linguistic compression, literal translation, modulation, particularization, reduction, substitution, transposition, and variation. I also used the theory proposed by Vinay and Darbelnet (1995) as an additional.