

## CHAPTER II

### REVIEW OF RELATED LITERATURE AND THEORETICAL FRAMEWORK

#### 2.1 Review of Related Theories

Translation is also part of communication which is used to convey the meaning of a source language text by means of an equivalent target language text. Translation is very important and useful for this era because if we want more information about the foreign world, we must adopt foreign languages, especially in terms of translation.

##### 2.1.1 Definition of Translation

There are various definitions of translation that are suggested by the experts. Some definitions of translation may be diverse as many experts express their own opinion about the definitions of translation.

Newmark (1988) (as cited in Rochman, 2018) stated, “*translation is rendering the meaning of a text into another language in the way that the author intended the text*” (p.5).

Larson (1998) (as cited in Rochman, 2018) stated, “*the purpose of translation is to transfer the meaning of a source language text into a target language text. This is done by replacing the form of the source language with the form of the target language*” (p.3).

Catford (1965: 21-25) makes categories of translation in terms of extent, levels, and ranks. Based on the extent, he classifies translation into full and partial

translation. On the levels of translation, there are total and restricted translation and on the ranks there are rank bound and unbounded translation. In full translation, the entire text is submitted to the translation process, that is, every part of the source language text is replaced by the target language text material. In partial translation, some parts of the source language text are left untranslated. They are simply transferred to the target language text.

### 2.1.2 Compound Noun

Frank (1972) stated that, *“The term compound, as it is used for part of speech, refers to a group of words usually two, but sometimes more joined together into one vocabulary unit that functions as a single part of speech”* (p.6).

Downing (as cited in Rochman, 2018) administrated compound noun is a noun that is made up of two or more words. Most compound nouns in English are formed by nouns modified by other nouns or adjectives. It is concluded that compound noun as a sequence of nouns which function as a single noun.

Katamba (1993) explains that:

Compounds in English are part of word-classes such as nouns, adjectives and verbs. Compound nouns can contain a noun followed by another noun, an adjective can also be followed by a noun and a preposition followed by a noun. (p.304-305)

### 2.1.3 Types of Compound Noun

According to Frank (1972: p.7-8) compound nouns consists of ten types, they are:

1. noun + noun — **bathroom, department store, grammar book.**

2. possessive noun + noun — **lady's maid, artist's model, traveler's checks.**
3. adjective + noun — **blackbird, common sense, blue print.**
4. verb + noun — **pickpocket, flashlight, dance team.**
5. noun + verb — **handshake, garbage dump, lifeguard.**
6. gerund + noun — **dining room, punching bag, wearing apparel.**
7. noun + gerund — **fortune telling, housecleaning, water skiing.**
8. preposition + noun — **overalls, by-way, downpour.**
9. verb + preposition-adverb — **breakdown, makeup, grown-up.**
10. noun + prepositional phrase — **son-in-law, editor-in-chief**

Katamba (1993, p.305) also mention the types of compound nouns such as :

- a. Noun + Noun : water-lily, bookcase, motor-car, skyline.
- b. Adjective + Noun : hothouse, sour-dough, greenfly, hight-court.
- c. Preposition + Noun : undergraduate, outskirts, underdog.

#### 2.1.4 Function of Compound Noun

Because compound noun is the noun, it can function in a sentence as Subject, Direct Object, Indirect Object, Subject Complement, Object Complement. (Ngan, 2010)

E.g.:

1. **Table tennis** is my favourite sport. (*Subject*)
2. My father likes **football**. (*Direct Object*)
3. I want to send my friend the **thank-you-letter**. (*Indirect Object*)

4. My mother is a **shop assisstant**. (*Subject Complement*)
5. People consider the teachers as **spirit engineer**. (*Object Complement*)

### 2.1.5 Semantic Strategies

For the main theory of semantics in this thesis, I use Chesterman's (2016) theory as the main theory while Newmark (1988) and Moeliono (2017) are only used as supporting theories. From Chesterman's theory (2016: p.98-99), he has many semantic translation theories such as *Synonymy*, *Antonymy*, *Hyponymy*, *Converses*, *Abstraction Change*, *Distribution Change*, *Emphasis Change*, *Paraphrase* and *Trope Change*, but the theories used in this study are only *Synonymy*, *Distribution Change* and *Paraphrase*. As for Newmark's (1988) semantic support theory, I only use *Free Translation* and *Synonymy* theory to support Chesterman's (2016) *Paraphrase* and *Synonymy* theory while Moeliono's (2017) theory such as *Derivation of Nouns Through Affixation*, *Whole Noun Repetition* and also *Repetition With Affixation* are only used to analyse the meaning of Indonesian as the target language.

#### 2.1.5.1 Synonymy

Chesterman (2016) stated, “*This strategy selects not the obvious equivalent but a synonym or near-synonym for it, e.g. to avoid repetition.*” (p.99).

Newmark (1988) stated, “*The word ‘synonym’ in the sense of near TL equivalent to an SL word in context where equivalent may or may not exist.*” (p.84).

Based on the explanation of the two theories above, synonymy can be concluded as a semantic translation strategy in which the SL has the same

meaning as the TL and usually this theory is used to choose words that are equivalent or have the same meaning in order to avoid repetition of words in a sentence.

### 2.1.5.2 Distribution Change

Chesterman (2016) stated that *“This is a change in the distribution of the “same” semantic components over more items (expansion) or fewer items (compression). Expansion ‘dilutes’ the text somewhat. Compression has the opposite effect.”* (p.100-101).

From the explanation above, it can be concluded that the distribution change strategy is a semantic translation technique in which the meaning of the SL can get a change in meaning to the TL either added or subtracted depending on the translator himself.

### 2.1.5.3 Paraphrase

Chesterman (2016) stated:

*“The paraphrase strategy results in a TT version that can be described as loose, free, in some context even undertranslated. Semantic components at the lexeme level tend to be disregarded, in favour of the pragmatic sense of some higher unit such as a whole clause.”* (p.101).

From the explanation above, it can be concluded that the paraphrase translation strategy is done by translating the meaning from SL to TL freely and there are even some words that change from the original meaning depending on the translator's understanding.

#### 2.1.5.4 Free Translation

Newmark (1988) stated, *“Free translation reproduce the matter without manner, or the content without the form of the original. Usually it is a paraphrase much longer than the original”* (p.46)

This semantic translation theory is the same and not different from Chesterman's (2016) paraphrase translation theory, even this free translation theory can be used as a supporting theory for paraphrase.

#### 2.1.5.5 *Penurunan Nomina Dengan Melalui Pengafixan (Derivation of Nouns Through Affixation)*

Moeliono (2017) stated that:

*“Nomina dengan sufiks –an umumnya diturunkan dari bentuk pangkal verba walaupun dasarnya adalah kelas kata yang lain. Nomina dengan –an dapat diturunkan dari bentuk pangkal verba dan bentuk pangkal nomina. Nomina dengan –an yang diturunkan dari verba yang menyatakan perbuatan umumnya mempunyai makna hasil perbuatan atau sesuatu yang dinyatakan oleh verba pangkal”* (p.285-286).

To simplify the meaning of this theory, I explain that when the base form of a verb in Indonesian is added with the final affix "-an", the verb will change into a noun.

#### 2.1.5.6 *Perulangan Utuh Nomina (Whole Noun Repetition)*

Moeliono (2017) stated that:

*“Perulangan utuh nomina diperoleh dengan mengulang bentuk pangkal, baik yang monomorfemis maupun yang polimorfemis secara utuh. Makna*

*perulangan utuh itu bergantung pada makna bentuk pangkalnya. Terdapat pula sejumlah bentuk perulangan yang maknanya tidak ada hubungannya dengan bentuk pangkalnya. Bentuk perulangan jenis ini tergolong perulangan leksikal.” (p.298-299).*

#### **2.1.5.7 Perulangan Disertai Pengafiksian (Repetition With Affixation)**

Moeliono (2017) stated that:

*“Nomina perulangan dengan disertai pengafiksian diperoleh dengan jalan mengulang bentuk pangkal, kemudian menambahkan sufiks –an. Nomina perulangan dengan afiks –an dari bentuk pangkal tertentu dapat menyatakan makna kemiripan dari yang dinyatakan bentuk pangkal. Bentuk perulangan kelompok ini umumnya tidak disingkat dengan memakai perulangan sebagian.” (p.303)*

#### **2.1.6 Syntactic Strategies**

As with the semantic theory section, in this syntactic theory section I use Chesterman's (2016) theory as the main theory of translation. Chesterman (2016: p.91) also has many syntactic theories such as *Literal Translation, Loan Calque, Transposition, Unit-Shift, Phrase Cstructure Change, Clause Structure Change, Sentence Structure Change, Cohesion Change, Level Shift and Scheme Change*, for the theories used in this study only *Literal Translation* and *Unit Shift*. As for the supporting theory of syntactic from Newmark (1988), I only use the theory of *Literal Translation* to support the theory of *Literal Translation* from Chesterman (2016) while the theory of *Unit Shift* is supported by Catford (1965) who has the

same theory. In addition, there is one more theory derived from Catford (1965) for this study which is *Intra-System Shift* theory.

#### **2.1.6.1 Literal Translation**

Chesterman (2016) stated, *“I define this rather loosely, as meaning ‘maximally close to the SL form, but nevertheless grammatical’.”* (p.91-92)

Newmark (1988) stated, *“The SL grammatical constructions are converted to their nearest TL equivalents but the lexical words are again translated singly, out of context. As pre-translation process, this indicates the problems to be solved”* (p.46).

From the two theories above, it can be concluded that literal translation is a translation technique from SL to TL where the meaning of TL is close to SL but does not follow the rules of its grammatical structure.

#### **2.1.6.2 Unit-Shift**

Chesterman (2016) stated, *“The unit are: morpheme, word, phrase, clause, sentence, paragraph. A unit-shift occurs when a ST unit is translated as a different unit in the TT.”* (p.93)

Catford (1965) stated, *“By unit-shift we mean changes of rank that is, departures from formal correspondences in which the translation equivalent of a unit at one rank in the SL is a unit at a different rank in the TL”* (p.79).

From the description of the theory above, it is very clear that the unit-shift is a syntactic translation in which the changes are from words, phrases, clauses and sentences from SL translated into TL.



### 2.1.6.3 Intra-System Shift

Catford (1965) stated that *“To occur along with the names of the types of shift affecting the other fundamental categories of grammar – unit, structure and class”* (p.79).

From this theory, it can be explained that this technique is a form of SL to TL translation in which there is a change of singular to plural structure or vice versa.

## 2.2 Previous Studies

There are some studies about the compound nouns that are conducted by some previous researchers in various way to analyze the compound nouns to this study. In this section, the researcher takes three previous studies as a reference that is reviewed to this research. The first study came from *“The Translation Analysis Of Compound Nouns In The Novel The Best Laid Plans By Sidney Sheldon”* written by Rizal Faizal Rochman from Universitas Nasional (2018). The second study came from *“Compound Nouns In The Articles Of The Jakarta Post Online Edition Used By National And International Writers”* written by Nadia Gitya Yulianita from Universitas Sanata Dharma (2015). The last came from *“A Study On Compound Nouns In The Novel Jane Eyre By Charlotte Bronte”* written by Duong Thi Ngan from Haiphong Private University (2010).

### 2.2.1 The Translation Analysis Of Compound Nouns In The Novel The Best Laid Plans By Sidney Sheldon (2018)

The first study came from Rochman (2018), a student of Universitas Nasional, his research entitled *The Translation Analysis Of Compound Nouns In*

*The Novel The Best Laid Plans By Sidney Sheldon* in 2018. The aims of this research are to find and analyze the translation of compound nouns in the novel *The Best Laid Plans* (1998). Rochman used the semantic and syntactic strategies by Chesterman (1997) with the theories of translation used in the process. For the supporting theories in undergraduate thesis, he used synonymy, literal translation, and through-translation by Newmark (1988) as the related theories. The theory of shift by Catford (1965) that he used here are unit shift and intra-system shift. The others related theories are overtranslation and undertranslation by Duff (1981), borrowing by Vinay and Darbelnet (1958), numeral level, attributive relationship, and suffix -nya by Alwi (1998), and reduplication by Chaer (2011). He used the qualitative descriptive method by collecting and analyzing data from original novel and Indonesian translated novels. For the 20 data out of 100 data, he found that first, Rochman focused on five types of compound noun. Seconds, there are four semantic strategy that he used in analyzing the data i.e., synonymy, distribution change, trope change, and paraphrase. Rochman found that synonymy is the most common semantic strategy used when he analyzed the data. After that, there are five syntactic strategies when he analyzed the data, such as literal translation, loan/calque, unit shift, phrase structure change, and scheme change, while the unit shift is the most frequent syntactic strategies used in this novel.

### **2.2.2 Compound Nouns In The Articles Of The Jakarta Post Online Edition Used by National And International Writers (2015)**

The second study came from Yulianita (2015), a student of Universitas Sanata Dharma. She wrote her thesis entitled *Compound Nouns In The Articles Of*

*The Jakarta Post Online Edition Used by National And International Writers in 2015.* This study of compound nouns was done to analyze the occurrence of compound nouns in *The Jakarta Post* in the period the of late 2014 until early 2015. Since *The Jakarta Post* online edition contains many articles from many writers, she decided to compare the compound nouns by national and international writers. This study was done in order to answer the research problems: First, what types of compound nouns can be found in the selected articles of the articles of *The Jakarta Post* online edition in the period the of late 2014 until early 2015 used by national and international writers. Second, what is the frequency of compound nouns found in the selected articles of *The Jakarta Post* online edition in the period the of late 2014 until early 2015 used by national and international writers. Based on those research questions, she used content analysis in this study. Besides, she used the theory of corpus linguistics to conduct this study. The compound nouns were collected and divided into the ones used by national writers and the ones used by international writers. Then, the data were analyzed based on the types of the compound nouns. She analyzed 4 types of compound nouns i.e., noun and noun, adjective and noun, preposition and noun, or verb and noun. After that, frequency of those compound nouns could be required. Based on her result, she noted the findings. First, the most common compound noun is endocentric with 70 compounds out of 4.659 words used by national writers and 84 compounds out of 8.537 words used by international writers. Meanwhile, the number of exocentric and verbal compounds used by national writers are eleven

and seven. The international writers also used 12 exocentric compounds and 24 verbal compounds.

### **2.2.3 A Study On Compound Nouns In The Novel Jane Eyre By Charlotte Bronte (2010)**

The last study came from Ngan (2010), a student of Haiphong Private University. He wrote her thesis entitled *A Study On Compound Nouns In The Novel Jane Eyre By Charlotte Bronte* in 2010. The aims of this research are to find out some characteristics and classification compound nouns in the novel *Jane Eyre*. The method of this study is data collection. The data was collected from the reference books as well as internet to have useful information. For instance, Ngan reads some reference books to find out definition. The data is then analyzed in order to show some characteristics and classification of compound nouns in the novel *Jane Eyre*.

### **2.2.4 Prevoius Studies Conclusion**

The previous studies mentioned above give many different focus on their own. Rochman (2018), he uses modern English novel for his source data, meanwhile I was different from him. I use clasic English novel. My analysis is different from Yulianita (2015) who uses *Jakarta Post Online* as her source data. The source data that I use for this research is a novel entitled *Jane Eyre*. In this research, I use *Jane Eyre* novel same as Ngan (2010). Unlike Ngan, who only uses this novel as an analytical study material for linguistic. I only focus on how English compound nouns are translated into Indonesian.

### 2.3 Theoretical Framework

This research focuses on compound nouns in novel *Jane Eyre* (1959) as source language and *Jane Eyre* (2010) as target language. In this research, I use compound noun theory from Frank (1972) to classify some compound nouns. I analyzed this research based on Chesterman theory (2016) for some semantic and syntactic strategy. The semantic strategy that I use are synonymy, distributon change and paraphrase. The syntactic theories that I use are unit-shift and literal translation. Other supporting translation theories are Newmark theory (1988) with free translation for semantic stategy and literal translation for syntactic strategy to translate compound nouns. For the supporting theory of other syntactic strategies, I also use the theory from Catford (1965) with unit shift and intra-system shift strategy. As for some Indonesian meaning sematic, I use theory from Moeliono (2017) such as derivation of noun through affixation, whole noun repetition and also repetition with affixation.

