CHAPTER II

REVIEW OF RELATED LITERATURE AND THEORETICAL FRAMEWORK

2.1 Review of Related Theories

2.1.1 Definition of Translation

The definition of translation according to Newmark (1988) translation is the process of conveying a writer's intended meaning from one language into another. Whereas Catford (1965) said that translation is the substitution of text in the source language with text equivalents in the target language. The message must be translated into the recipient language in the most natural way possible, the first one in terms of what it means followed by in regards to aesthetics, stated by Nida and Taber (1982: 12).

Also, according to the dictionary in Larson's book, translation is the act of transferring from one state or form to another, or from one language to another (The Merriam-Webster Dictionary, 1974). Yet, according to (Larson, 1984), In essence, translation is a shift in form. The actual statements, sentences, phrases, clauses, paragraphs, and so on. that either are spoken or written include what we mean whenever we refer about a language's form. The surface structures of a language are these patterns. The part of language that is really visible in print or audible during speaking is its structural component. During translation, the form

of the receiver language (the target language) takes the place of the form of the original language (psource language).

Based on these definitions, translation refers to the act of changing the source language into the target language by determining which word in each language has the same meaning in the given situation.

2.1.2 Types of Translation

2.1.2.1 Word-For-Word Translation

The word order of the original language (SL) is retained, and each word is translated independently based on its most regular meanings or out of context. Cultural terms are translated literally. Word-for-word translation is mostly used to comprehend how the original language works or to read difficult materials before translation (Newmark, 1988)

Example: He works in the house - now, translated into *il travaille dans la maison maintenant.*

2.1.2.2 Literal Translation

Literal translation transfers grammatical constructions from of the original language to the nearest equivalents in the target language while translates lexical words individually outside of context (Newmark, 1988)

Example: The man was in the street. Translated into *L'homme etait dans la rue.*

2.1.2.3 Faithful Translation

A faithful translation method sticks to the grammatical constraints of the target language while accurately reproducing the original's context-specific meaning. Under the constraints of the grammatical structures of the target language, a faithful translation attempts to convey the precise context of the source language (Newmark, 1988).

2.1.2.4 Adaptation Translation

According to Newmark (1988, p. 46), this version is the most liberated. Literary works (comedies, poetry, short stories, narratives, etc.) are translated using this method, and the text is then reworked with the target language's culture in reference.

Example: Dear Sir translated into *Monsieur*

2.1.2.5 Free Translation

Free translation is a type of specific language (receptor) emphasis that captures the subject matter or the content of the original without following its formal structure (source language) (1988, Newmark).

Example: *L'avantage de ces medicaments est pourtant oberepar ses inconvenient**, translated into 'The advantages of these drugs, however, are outweighed by their disadvantages.'

2.1.2.6 Communicative Translation

As per Newmark (1988) noted that, communicative translation aims to convey the exact contextual meaning of the source text in a way that the audience will find both the content and the language acceptable and understandable.

Example: *station hydrominerale*; 'hydromineral station' - read 'spa'

2.1.2.7 Idiomatic translation

Idiomatic translation, according to Newmark (1998: 46), reproduces the "message" of the original but tends to misrepresent subtleties of meaning by favoring colloquialisms and idioms where they are not present in the original.

Example: 'he was like a cat on a hot tin roof', *sur des charbons ardenis; wie auf gliihenden Kohlen sitzen*

2.1.2.8 Semantic translation

According to Newmark (1988), a "faithful" translation is dogmatic and dogmatically faithful, whereas a "semantic" translation is more flexible, admits the creative exception to 100% conformity, and allowing the translator's intuitive empathy with the original. Brislin in Choliludin (2007: 26–30) divides translation into four categories based on its intended use:
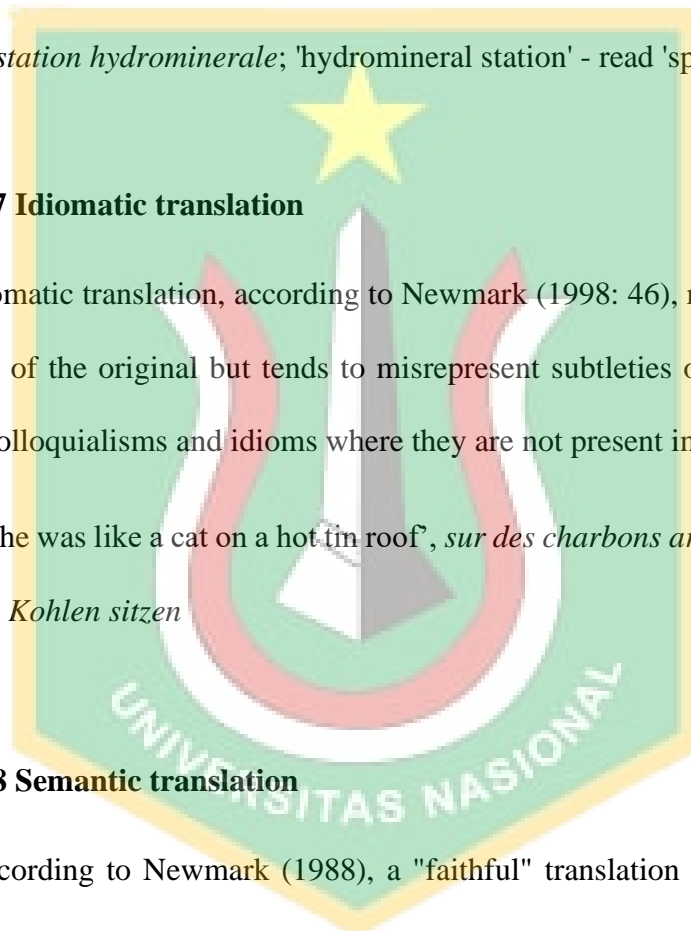
1. **Pragmatic translation**

   Translation of a message with an emphasis toward correctness of the information that was intended to be sent in the Source Language form and is not communicated with other aspects of the original language version is referred to as accurate translation.

   Example: the translation of the information about repairing a machine.

2. **Aesthetic-poetic translation**

   it refers to translation in which the translator takes into account the affect, emotion, and feeling of an original version, the aesthetic form used by the original author, as well as any information in the message.

   Example: the translation of sonnet, rhyme, heroic couplet, dramatic dialogue, and novel.

3. **Ethnographic translation**

   its purpose is to explicate the cultural context of the SL and TL versions. Translators have to be sensitive to the way words are used and must know how the word fits into cultures.

   Example: the use of the word „yes" versus „yeah" in America.

4. **Linguistic translation**

   is involved with the grammatical structures and correlating meanings of the original language's individual morphemes.

   Example: An illustration might be speech in such a computer program or a translation tool..

2.1.3 Definition of Figurative Language

A language that uses figurative speech, such as metaphor, simile, personification, and hyperbole—expressions that create analogies or correlations but are meant to be taken metaphorically rather than literally—is stated to use figurative language, according to Morner and Rausch (1991).

Figurative language is language that deviates from the literal use of words. Rather, it produces a unique effect, comprehends an idea, and makes writing more colorful and captivating (Williston and Giroux, 1974). According to (Kennedy & Gioia, 1995), figures of speech are not used to state what is patently untrue. Matter of fact, they frequently express truths that more literal language cannot convey. According to Abrams (1999), figurative language is the use of unusual words to achieve a specific meaning or effect.

Figurative language, according to (Reaske, 1966), is a type of language that uses various figures of speech to define individuals or things in a way that differs from the language used in traditional, literal methodology. Figurative

language is frequently used to express the people's ideas or feelings without clearly also unambiguously stating them; thus, the author's language is connotation language. are employed to achieve a specific meaning or effect. While Dancygier & Sweetser (2014) noted that Figurative language was first thought to be one aspect of what gives a writing, especially a poetic text- an esthetic quality literary works," they did not specify which aspect it is that gives texts a special aesthetic value. Figurative language serves to improve the aesthetic value of writings in addition to serving as a medium for subtly expressing thoughts or emotions.

According to the definitions given above, figurative language is a linguistic style employed by writers to artistically and figuratively express a message in order to achieve a certain effect for the audience.

2.1.4 Types of Figurative Language

Morner and Rausch (1991) noted metaphor, simile, personification, and hyperbole as types of figure of speech.

2.1.4.1 Metaphor is an implied comparison with like or as omitted. A metaphor works similar to a simile, but it indicates that it is literal by using words like like or as if. Metaphor is the process of comparing two things by utilizing one type of item or by replacing one for another to imply their similarity. This particular figure of speech suggested an analogy when one thing is fictitiously compared to or

associated with another unrelated thing. When something is used as a metaphor, attributes that it would not typically possess are given to something else.

Example:

Walt Whitman's striking metaphor for grass in *Song of Myself* is *the beautiful uncut hair of graves*.

2.1.4.2 Simile is a comparison, typically between two completely unrelated things, deeds, or characteristics that have some similarities, as denoted by the conjuction like or as.

Example:

Here and there, his brown skin hung in strips, like ancient wallpaper…

-Elizabeth Bishop

2.1.4.3 Personification is the process of giving human characteristics to an object, animal, or abstract idea. It also bestows human traits and qualities on an inanimate object or abstract idea, such as emotions, desires, physical gestures, and speech.

Example:

A short poem by John Updike

 Sunday Rain

The window screen

is trying to do

its crossword puzzle

but appears to know

only vertical words.

2.1.4.4 Hyperbole is an exaggeration used for dramatic effect; it is not intended to deceive the reader, but rather to emphasize a point. The exaggeration is intentional for effect and should not be taken literally. Hyperbole can be used to elicit strong emotions or to make a strong impression, but it is not meant to be taken literally.

Example:

Andrew Marvell's *To His Coy Mistress*

My vegetable love should grow
Vaster than empires, and more slow

2.2 Previous Studies

The researcher of this study is interested in studying and analyzing the figurative language and translation method of Lana Del Rey's album Ultraviolence. In order to bolster this argument, the author evaluates related research. The author hopes to offer earlier work that specifically addresses figures of speech and translation method analysis in general.

The first prior research is carried out by (Simanjuntak et al., 2016) from University of Pasir Pangairan entitled *Figurative Language in Westlife's Second Album Coast to Coast*. This research used qualitative data. The data analysis by reading the lyrics of Westlife's song second album. Also identify and interpret the figurative languages that found in the lyrics. The researchers

found four types of figurative language they are metaphor, simile, personification, and aallusion.

Also Hariyanto (2017) conducted a research entitled *The Analysis of Figurative Language Used In the Lyrics of Firework by Katy Perry (A Study of Semantic).* The researcher used seven types of figurative language namely. In this research he found eighteen lyrics content of figurative language.

The third one is by Tira Nur Fitria, Figurative Language Used In One Direction's Album Entitled Up All Night (2018) The goals of this study were to identify the different types of figurative language and to identify the most dominant figurative language used in the lyrics of One Direction's album song Up All Night. The analysis was described factually, accurately, and systematically in the qualitative descriptive research. The data in this study include phrases or sentences found in One Direction's lyric album song titled Up All Night. According to research findings, figurative languages were used in One Direction's album Up All Night. Based on the findings of this study, six types of figurative language were discovered in One Direction's album Up All Night: repetition, parallelism, personification, metaphor, simile, and hyperbole. Repetition, both anaphoric and epiphoric, was the most common sort of metaphorical language featured in 50 lyrics.

The last one is an international journal by Raj Sharma L under the title Analysis of figurative language in Robert Frost's poem: Stopping by Woods on a Snowy Evening, this journal is a momentous symbolic poem. Figurative language, which includes alliteration, assonance, consonance, hyperbole, imagery,

personification, rhyme and symbolism in this poem, makes this poem profound, unique, eloquent and meaningful. These figures of speech heighten the imaginative faculty, sharpen the sensibility and deepen the positive feelings in the readers. These figures of speech are so aptly employed in the poem that they strengthen the themes of responsibility versus pleasure. Though this poem describes a cold but pleasant snowy evening in the woods and its enchantment on the poet, it equally reminds us of our responsibilities in our lives. It is suggested in the last two lines of the poem. It is an open ended poem that can be interpreted and thematized in multifarious ways. Analyzing it by focusing on its figurative language is one of the ways to approach its thematic aspect.

Four of previous studies above discussed about the figurative language in literature works. But in this study, the researcher wants to know the translation method that are used in the target language (Indonesian lyrics). This study conduct in Lana Del Re's album entitled "Ultraviolence".

2.3 Theoritical Framework

The researcher intends to analyze figurative language in expressions that are found in Lana Del Rey's Album Ultraviolence. In this study there are two research problems formulated.

The researcher use the theory from Morner and Rausch (1991) to identify what types of figurative language used in the album. There are five types of Figurative Languages namely Metaphor, Simile, personification and hyperbole.

I also used relevant theory to answer the second research question, which was to analyze the meaning of each figurative language in Lana Del Rey's album

Ultraviolence in hopes of identifying some of the hidden messages in the lyrics. To answer the second research question, I used a related translation theory provided by Newmark, which consists of eight types of translation methods, which already mention above as well as several supporting theories.