

CHAPTER II

UNDERLYING THEORY

A. Previous Study

The first of previous study is from Ardhani Tommy (UNNES, 2015) with his research entitled *Translation Strategies Used In The English – Indonesian Translation Of The Secret Life Of Ms Wiz*. The objectives of the previous study is to analyze the strategies used by Ramayanti in translating idiomatic expression in the secret life of Ms Wiz into kehidupan rahasia Ms Wiz. The result of this previous research are describing the strategies used to translate the idiomatic expression. The reseacher gives score for all items, so based on the score given, it conclude that translation strategies. This previuos study use descriptive qualitative

The second previous study is from Kolahi's research. The title of the previous study is *Application of Lefevere's Seven Strategies in English Translation of Sohrab Sepehri's Poem*. In 2012. Content of the previous study is analyzing the poem with translation strategy. The similarities of the previous study with this research, both of the subject is about translation strategies. This previous study uses a poem, but in this research uses a novel. The objective of previous research is to apply seven translation strategies proposed by Lefevere for poetry in the English translations of poems by Sohrab Sepehri. The object of previous study is an analysis of dissertation abstracts in terms of translation errors and academicdiscourse. And the object of this previous study is poetry translation. The finding is showed that the translators have chosen word by word rendering in the process of their translation.

The third of previous study is Warhamni's research (UIN, 2010). The title of the previous study is *An Analysis of English – Indonesian Translation Procedure on Twilight Novel*. The objectives of this study is to analyze the

translation procedures. The result of this previous research is the process of translation used the method of semantic translation, which stresses on the source language. This previous study is descriptive qualitative.

The fourth previous study is from Alejandra Hurtado's research. The title of the previous study is *the problem of translation in cross-cultural research on emotion concepts (commentary on choi & han)*. In 2008. The content of the previous study about the problems of translation in cross-cultural research. The similarities of the previous study with this research, both of the subject is about translation. The differences of the previous study with this research, this previous study about English - Korea. The object of the previous study is the problem of translation in cross-cultural and emotion concepts. The finding is Choi and Han's research is a good step because they illustrates the need to consider everyday concepts of different cultures as an object.

The fifth previous study is from Vamberrino Susain's thesis. The title of the previous study is *methods of translation in comic novel "diary of a wimpy kid" into "buku harian wimpy" By jeff kinney*. In 2013. The content of previous study is the translation method of idioms. The similarities of the previous study with this research, both of the subject is about translation and the method of analyzing data. The differences there is on the objective this the study is explain the translation methods of idioms. The finding of the previous research, the writer explain with detail about translation method of idioms.

The sixth previous study from Elrosyid Jamil's thesis. The title of the previous study is *a translation analysis of english phrasal verb in endless night novel and its translation*. In 2009. The content this the previous study about the translation shifts and equivalence translation. The similarities of the previous study with this research, both of the subject is about translation and shift. Method of analyzing data from novel. The differences, this previous was concern on translation shift of phrasal verb and the equivalence of phrasal verb. The objects of this previous analyzing phrasal verbs on both novels. The finding, the writer of the previous reseach compares two languages based on the level shift and category.

B. Review Related Literary Theory

1. Translation

In this part the writer intends to describe the notion of translation, translation process, translation strategy, and translation quality.

a. Notion of Translation

Translating is converting a language text into a different language text. Nida (1969 : 12) states that translating consists of the meaning and the style in the (SL) the close natural equivalent of the (TL) message.

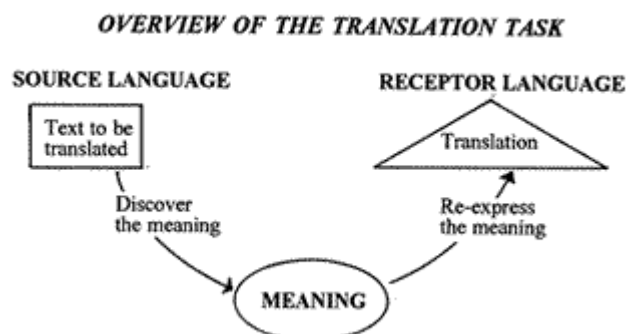
The similar definition from Newmark (1988: 5) states that translation is process of writing text with different languages. To produce a good translation is not easy because it involves not only mastered skill in source language and target language but also understanding the culture of source language and target language.

b. Translation Process

There is a process to translate the language. According to Larson (1998: 3-4):

Translation learns about the lexicon, grammatical structure, communication situation, cultural context of the source language text, and analyzing it in order to determine its meaning. The process may be diagrammed:

Diagram 1.0



c. Translation Strategy

According to Krings (1986:18) “translation strategies as translator’s potentially conscious plans for solving a translation problem”. So we, as a translator must have potential of translation in order to solve problems when translating and we can avoid the following problems: The first problem is a translator often does not understand the purpose of the translation, whereas the purpose of translation is to understand a text. Additionally, little mistranslated can be fatal. The second problem is forgetting the cultural sensitivity when translating whereas language is associated with culture. The third problem is the ambiguity problem. This can occur in specific vocabulary and language structure such that the translators have difficulty in its formulation. According to Haryanti (2013, 46) translation strategies there are: addition, deletion, adoption, adaptation, shift.

1. Addition is adding the word when translates the language, it aims if there is ambiguity in the language and needed to avoid the references that misleading. according to Nida (1964:227) in Haryanti (2013) explains that, addition of information may also be required due to the shift of voice and the alternation of word classes to avoid misinterpretation. For example:

SL: whether I was awake or asleep

TL: tak peduli apakah aku sedang bangun atau tidur

According to target language, the word of *tak peduli* is added.

2. Deletion is removing a word from the source language. The second strategies from Baker (1992:40) in haryanti (2013) states that, deletion as omission of a lexical item due to grammatical or semantic patterns of the receptor language. For example:

SL: every time I had to smile

TL: setiap kali tersenyum

According to source language, the word of **I** is deleted.

3. Adoption is borrowing of words from the source language. According to Catford (1965) adoption is adopt some words that reside in the target language. For example:

SL: behind Forks High School

TL: *di belakang Forks High School*

In this translation, **Forks High School** is translated into Forks High School. Forks High School supposed to be *sekolah menengah ke atas di Forks*. But in this case Forks High School is not translated. It means that Forks High School is adopted

4. Adaptation is the pronunciation and spelling of source language and target language are almost similar. Pinchuck (1977:190) states that adaptation is used when the others do not suffice. For example:

SL: I looked into his topaz eyes

TL: *ku tatap mata topasnya*

The word of **topaz** is translated to be *topas*. It only changes the spelling, but the mean is same.

5. Translation Shift

Haryanti (2013) state that “there are two major types of shift they are level shift and category shift.” Catford (1978:73) states that shift means departures from formal correspondence in the process of going from the source language into the target language.

- a. Level Shift is the source language (SL) and the target language (TL) item at one linguistic translation equivalent has a different level.

SL: just a dream

TL: *hanya mimpi*

- b. Category Shift is departures from formal correspondence in translation. Catford (1965:76) states share a particular feature departure from correspondence in translation.

1. Structure shift is changing the grammatical structure of the source language (SL) and the target language (TL).

For example:

SL: I took a deep breath.

TL: *aku menarik napas dalam-dalam*.

- c. Class Shift is an exchange word classes from source language into target language.

SL: She mimicked the movement exactly, mirrored it.

TL: *Dia meniru gerakanku dengan tepat, seperti cermin*.

- d. Unit Shift is the rank in source language is different rank in target language.
- e. Intra – System Shift is the system in the source language has a different non-corresponding system in the target language.

2. Translation Quality

In order to rate the quality of the translation, the researcher uses an assessment in level of accuracy, acceptability, and readability, as follows:

a. Accuracy

Aspects of accuracy, the accuracy is the text of translation has been proper or not. The accuracy itself can be divided into 3 (Nababan, 2012), they are as follows:

Accurate: The meaning of in the source text is accurately in the target text and there are no distortions in the meaning.

Less Accurate: The meaning of the source text is mostly conveyed accurately in the target text and there are some deviations in the meaning.

Inaccurate: The meaning of the source text is not accurately in the target language text.

b. Acceptability

Acceptability refer to wheter the rules, norms and culture of the translation has been disclosed with or not. The acceptability itself can be divided into 3 (Nababan, 2012), they are as follows:

Acceptable: The translation sounds natural; of the source text are proper with the principles of target language.

Less Acceptable: There are some problems with the dictions or grammar.

Not Acceptable: The translation sounds unnatural and inappropriate with the principles of the target language.

c. Readability

Readability basically concerns on the target language text. A good understanding of the translators about readability will help the reader when reading the translation text. The readability itself can be divided into 3 (Nababan, 2012), they are as follows:

Readable: The translation is very easy to understand.

Less Readable: The translation is quite easy to understand; the readers need to read some parts over and over in order to understand the meaning.

Not Readable: The reader is difficult to understand the meaning.

3. Linguistic Unit

a. English linguistic Unit

Lingusitic unit is the natural units into which the linguictic messages can be analyzed. According to quirk (1985:67), in English grammar there are 5 units that are from the highest to the lowest, as follows:

- Sentence: a group of words that has the meaning. Every sentence consist of one or more than one clause.

For example: I was looking at my Grandma Marie.

- Clause: the smallest grammatical unit that can express a complete proposition. Clause consist of one or more than one phrase.

For example: I was dreaming.

- Phrase: a small group of word that adds meaning to a sentence. Every phrase consist of one or more than one word.

For example: the clock, the glass, the mirror

- Word: a unit of language that can identify. Every word consist of one or more than one morpheme.

For example: Happy birthday, good day, good bye

- Morpheme: the minimal language unit that cannot be divided again into smaller meaningful units.

For example: *Well*, ok, sure

b. Indonesian Linguistic Unit

As a system, language is the human ability to communicate with other human beings, for example, with words or with movement. the study of language is a linguistic. According to Chaer (2003:166) in *Linguistik Umum*:

- Word: the unit of language.

For examples: langit, bumi, bintang

- Phrase: the combination of words that fill one syntactic function in the sentence.

For examples: rambut lurus, wajah pucat

- Clause: syntactic form of sequence of words that predicative construction.

For examples: mobil itu sangat mewah, sibuk sekali hari ini.

- Sentence: consist of one of or more clause.

For example: aku sedang menatap Edward di cermin.