

CHAPTER II

LITERATURE REVIEW

2.1 Translation

Now days, translation served as a connecting bridge one country to another with differences in language and culture. It also serves as a solution to prevent language misunderstandings and to make it easier for people to get English.

Catford suggests that translation is the replacing of the source text material with the equivalent target text material.¹ From that statement, the writer gained information about what replacement should be replaced. From this equivalent word it is understood that it is replaced that information. So it may be concluded that a translator must be able to replace the source text information with comparable information on the target text.

Next, Newmark says translation is a movement of rendering the significance of a text into another language in the way that the writer intended the text.² Based on that statement, when a text is translated from the source language into the target language, it should have the

¹ J. C. Catford, *A Linguistic Theory of Translation*, (Oxford University Press, 1965), 1.

² Peter Newmark, *A Textbook of Translation*, (Longman: New York, 1998), 5.

same meaning as the writer wants. Thus, in translating a text, a translator must transfer it into the target language as clearly as possible.

Moreover, Larson states translation is moving the importance of the source language into the target language. This is finished by going from the type of the first language to the type of a second language via semantic. It is meaning which is being moved and should be held consistent.³ So the translation in the statement is a completeness and harmony between a form of language and a structure of meaning. It is a must that begets understanding of the meaning that is geared up by discussing resources that should be able to transfer to the target language responsibly.

According to Erton shows that translation research is not only a sterile practice of language but also a reflection of practices within the social and cognitive linguistic environments.⁴ From this statement, not only do we learn the meaning of lexicon but we also learn linguistics.

As Baker mentions that translation is still a necessary and valuable exercise. It brings people of different cultural and language

³ Mildred, L. Larson, *Penerjemahan Berdasar Makna*, (ARCAN: Jakarta, 1989) , 3.

⁴ Ismail Erton, "Linguistic and Cognitive Aspects of Translation and Interpretation Skills", *Journal of Language and Linguistics*, Vol.16, No.4 (2020) , 1911.

backgrounds closer together, enables them to share a more harmonious worldview, and builds a bridge of understanding and appreciation between different societies.⁵ Thus, it cannot admit that if it were not for translators and his translation, we would live in far less friendly and less interesting environment.

Then, Munday claimed Translation is that after understanding what the writer 'wants to say', the translator should put this meaning into (in this case) English, which will create the same impression of English as much as possible, and the language reader will be like the original That is done on an appropriate foreign language reader.⁶

At the same time, Bell two important elements in translation are interrelated. These are content and form. The content of translation is meaning or information, and the form of translation is the language unit.⁷

Based on those definitions, the terms in the translation are the same. The meaning, context or message of the two reproduction sources in the target language, the closest one is naturally equivalent to the message in the source language. The first is the meaning, and the second is the style. The source language message must be

⁵ Mona Baker, *In Other Words a Coursebook*, 8.

⁶ Jeremy Munday, *Introducing Translation Studies: Theories and applications*, 4th ed. (Routledge: London and New York, 2016), 31.

⁷ Roger T. Bell, *Translation and Translating: Theory and Practice*, (Longman: New York, 1991), 115.

equivalent. Therefore, it can be assumed that the definition of translation is the process of transferring not only the word but also ideas and messages from the source language to the target language, whether in written or oral form.

2.2 Translation Techniques

In translating a novel, a translator needs translation techniques to get great outcome in translation process. As well as translation technique empowers the translator to get interpreter word in passing on the meaning from source language to the target language. There are several theories regarding the types of translation techniques. Every theory has some different types of translation techniques.

Molina and Albir state translation techniques as an analysis program and classify the result methods of translation equivalent. In addition, Molina and Albir describe five basic characteristics of the translation technique: (a) they affect the result of the translation, (b) they are classified by comparison with the original text, (c) they affect micro-units of text (d) They are discourse and contextual in nature and (e) they are functional. From that statement, the writer concluded that the method affected the entire translated text, and

technique is a practical way to analyze and classify how the translation process done.⁸

In practice, a translator can use one, two, three or four techniques at once in translating a text. Newmark described that you can translate them as two or more bites at one cherry.⁹ Thus, these translation techniques are not the only one in a succession of categories available to analyze the translation text, Because Hartono claimed there still another alternative categories may influence the process of analysis in translation, such as coherence (the phrase's meaning relationships in text), cohesion (grammatical and lexicon between the elements of a text), and thematic progress (thematic grooves based on what the author means).¹⁰

Molina and Albir proposed translation techniques are: (a) Borrowing. According to Munday, blending is a translation technique by extracting words or expressions directly from another language. Usually the borrowed words or phrases were pure and without change, such as the lobby of English was borrowed by Spanish, the English performance was naturalized by German performanz, the

⁸ Lucia Molina, Amparo Hurtado Albir, "Translation Technique Revisted: A Dynamic and Functionalist Approach", 509.

⁹ Peter Newmark, *A Textbook of Translation*, 91.

¹⁰ Rudi Hartono, *A Handbook of Translator*, (Cipta Prima Nusantara: Semarang), 27.

coffee word was borrowed from Arabic.¹¹ The writer may conclude that enlightenment is a word or phrase derived from a language and used in another language, there are two categories of pure loan and naturalization. (b) Calque. According to Richards, calque is included in the type of loan, a translation technique that translates the word of a language into an equivalent language.¹² As for Munday claim that calque is a translation technique that literally translates a foreign word or phrase, both lexicon and structural.¹³ Example in English formal school are translated into sekolah formal in Indonesia. (c) Literal Translation. Literal translation by Munday of a translation technique that attempts to translate words or phrases in word-by-word. These words are meant to translate word-by-word by function and meaning in the context of the sentence.¹⁴ (d) Transposition. According to Munday transposition in this regard is a translation technique that is trying to change a grammatical category.¹⁵ Whereas catford is called shifts, it is a translation technique that involves switching grammatical forms from source language to target

¹¹ Jeremy Munday, *Introducing Translation Studies: Theories and applications*, 89.

¹² Jack. C. Richard, *Language Teaching & Applied Linguistics*, 4th ed. (Routledge: London and New York, 2010) , 346.

¹³ Jeremy Munday, *Introducing Translation Studies: Theories and applications*, 89.

¹⁴ Jeremy Munday, *Introducing Translation Studies: Theories and applications*, 89.

¹⁵ Jeremy Munday, *Introducing Translation Studies: Theories and applications*, 90.

language.¹⁶ An example of a shift in English translation from the plural nouns to a single Indonesian. (e) Compensation. Munday said compensation was used to introduce elements of information or the source text stylized effect on the target text because it could not be replaced or found nowhere in the target text.¹⁷ For example, in English the word sawah is translated into field English. Actually field is more suited to being a field, since Europe is not a tropical climate so never grows rice, they simply plant wheat in a field. (f) Adaptation. Adaptation as a translation method according to Newmark, is different from that as the technique of Munday. Adaptation as a method of leading to translation into a whole text becomes a saddled, while adaptation as a technique is more likely to replace a cultural event in the source language with a culturally appropriate to a foreign language user or target cultural element.¹⁸ If in the English translation to Indonesia we find a translation of phrase dear sir being yang terhormat or phrase sincerely yours is translated hormat saya. These translation techniques were adjusted to the target culture in Indonesian. (g) Description. According to Molina and Albir the description is a translation technique by replacing a term or

¹⁶ J. C. Catford, *A Linguistic Theory of Translation*, 73.

¹⁷ Jeremy Munday, *Introducing Translation Studies: Theories and applications*, 92.

¹⁸ Jeremy Munday, *Introducing Translation Studies: Theories and applications*, 91.

phrase with a description of its form and/or function.¹⁹ An example of this description was the translation of the English word *rendang* into a description in English, Indonesian meat cooked milk and spices. Why is that so? Since the English term is not known or a type of *rendang* food, it is thought to replace the noun with a description that describes the type of food. (h) Established Equivalent. Munday defines established equivalent is a translation technique that attempts to use a familiar term or phrase (in the dictionary or the rules of language as it should) as an equivalent in the text of the mark.²⁰ An example of this common denology of translation techniques is the translation of English terms 'They are as like as two peas' in Spanish became *Se parecer como dos gotas de agua*. (i) Generalization. Munday defines generalization is a translation technique that uses more general or neutral terms.²¹ Moentaha adds that generalizing is the substitution of words in the source text that are narrow in meaning with the broader target text.²² (j) Particularization. Molina and Albir, particularization isa translation technique that attempts to use a more precise and kongkrit term.²³ An example of this

¹⁹ Lucia Molina, Amparo Hurtado Albir, 510.

²⁰ Jeremy Munday, *Introducing Translation Studies: Theories and applications*, 91.

²¹ Jeremy Munday, *Introducing Translation Studies: Theories and applications*, 93.

²² Salihen Moentaha, *Language and Translation*, (Kesaint Blanc: Bekasi Timur, 2006), 62.

²³ Lucia Molina, Amparo Hurtado Albir, 510.

translation technique is the translation of the English word air transportation into a pesawat in Indonesia. From this example it may be concluded that the particularization technique attempts to translate one term by looking for a more specific or particular equivalent. (k) Reduction. Molina and Albir said that reduction was a translation technique that reduced an information item in the target text, such as the month of fasting sentence translated into Ramadan.²⁴ (l) Substitution. Molina and Albir claim the translation of substitution; both linguistic substitution and paralinguistic substitutions, as a translation technique that attempts to alter linguistic elements with paralinguistic elements, such as intonation with gestures and reverse.²⁵ An example is to translate the paralinguistic of gestures in the context of the Arabic culture, that is, the putting of your hands on your chest may be translated into a thank you speech. This is a case that often happens in most cases. (m) Variation. Molina and Albir variety is a translation technique that attempts to change linguistic elements that can affect various aspects of the language, such as textual, style, social dialects, geographical dialects, and others.²⁶ An example of the variation translation technique is introducing or

²⁴ Lucia Molina, Amparo Hurtado Albir, 510.

²⁵ Lucia Molina, Amparo Hurtado Albir, 510.

²⁶ Lucia Molina, Amparo Hurtado Albir, 510.

changing the dialectical indicators of characters or actments in a story when someone will translate a novel into a drama show for children.

2.2.1 Modulation

According to Munday, modulation is one of translation procedures. The reason for using it is that the translator focuses on the point of view of the source language sentence, so there will definitely be modulation in the meaning structure. In short, when the perspective changes and the vocabulary changes in the TL, the modulation as a translation process occurs. However, unless it is necessary to translate naturalness, this process should be better avoided. The modulation occurs because the perspective of the source language and the target language are different, so the perspective has changed. Munday separates modulation into the following types: Obliged modulations are abstract for concrete, reversal terms, active for passive, and changes of symbol. Free modulations are explicit modulation, part for another part, part of whole, opposite of negation, space of time, and interval to limit.²⁷

Writer concludes that in translating, the translator endeavored to convey the text by maintaining real meaning and altering shapes to the minimum. Indeed, no matter how harsh they attempt

²⁷ Jeremy Munday, *Introducing Translation Studies: Theories and applications*, 90.

to preserve both the structure and the meaning of the text, some parts need to be totally changed, that is called modulation.

2.2.2 Types of Modulation Techniques

The modulation classification proposed by Munday is based on the nature of the psychological operation behind each modulation type. Modulation according to Newmark is a change of the meaning that caused by a shift of perspective of point view, modulation divided into two parts. Those are obliged and free modulation.²⁸

Obliged modulations are abstract for concrete, reversal terms, active for passive, and changes of symbol. Free modulation are explicit modulation, part for another part, part of whole, opposite of negation, space of time, and interval to limit.

1. Abstract for concrete.

Concrete words are recognized and remembered faster than abstract words. Hartono provides a different perspective on modulation, which he describes as a type of transposition on a global scale, applicable to the category of thought, not the category of grammar. Using modulation, there will be different opinions in the same situation. Specifically, the

²⁸ Peter Newmark, *A Textbook of Translation*, 88.

summary is to make changes in viewpoints clearer. For example:

SL : Her mind was getting beyond

TL : Pikirannya semakin tidak masuk akal

The words getting beyond which is abstract is translated into 'tidak masuk akal' which is more concrete and easily defined.²⁹

2. Explicit modulation

It tends to clarify the implicit meaning, or make some content explicit as implicit. The type of explicit modulation includes the cause of the effect, the means of the result, the substance of the object, and vice versa. Expressive modulation tends to make certain content explicit or implicit, or to clarify the implicit meaning. For example:

SL : These flooding, which is more often than not cause for littering

TL : Banjir ini, yang lebih sering disebabkan oleh sampah sembarangan³⁰

²⁹ Rochayah Machali, *Pedoman Bagi Penerjemah*, (PT Grasindo: Jakarta, 2000) , 70.

³⁰ Rochayah Machali, *Pedoman Bagi Penerjemah*, 70.

3. A part for a another part

Next is another part. This happens when one part of a thing is translated into another part. This modulation occurs when SL only declares a part but the translator translates into other parts in TL. According to the research of Hartono, its purpose is the complete naturalness of expression, and it tries to associate the recipient with the behaviors related to his own cultural background; it does not insist that he Understand the cultural pattern of the source language context to understand the information. This happens when one part of a thing is translated into another part. For example:

SL : Face to face fight

TL : Pertarungan satu lawan satu³¹

4. Opposite of negation

The opposite of negation means that double negation is positive. This is a specific translation process, which in principle can be applied to any action (verb) or quality (adjective or adverb). Translation is free. In theory, double negation is not as powerful as affirmation. In fact, the force of double negation depends on the sound, so the appropriateness

³¹ Jeremy Munday, *Introducing Translation Studies: Theories and applications*, 91.

of this modulation must depend on its expression and context.

This modulation method is similar to small teeth.

For example:

SL : Make sure you will come this weekend

TL : Jangan lupa datang akhir pekan ini³²

5. Active for passive

This type is a common form of transposition. It is compulsory when there is no passive. It is also recommended when you prefer reflexive than passive in Indonesian. For example:

SL : Daddy fixed my broken bike

TL : Sepedaku yang rusak diperbaiki oleh ayah³³

6. Reversal terms

Then is reversal terms, this type is usually optional so that the recipient or the message in the recipient's language responds in essentially the same way as the recipient in the source language. This is also a unique technique, usually an optional technique to make the language sound natural.³⁴

For example:

³² Rochayah Machali, *Pedoman Bagi Penerjemah*, 71.

³³ Rochayah Machali, *Pedoman Bagi Penerjemah*, 69.

³⁴ Rochayah Machali, *Pedoman Bagi Penerjemah*, 69.

SL : Money Heist

TL : Pencurian Uang

7. Space of time

The space of time is often referred to as metalepsis. This happens when a word or phrase that represents space (usually before a preposition of place, for example, on, in, at...) is translated into a word or phrase that represents time. For example:

SL : I'm in a bad time

TL : Ketika saya sedang merasa buruk³⁵

8. Interval to limit

Interval to limit are a type of modulation, which will change when the interval phrase is translated into restriction symbols. Therefore, the content and style of the original text should be preserved as much as possible. For example:

SL : In this globalization, the Internet is easy to access

TL : Di era moder ini, internet sangat mudah diakses³⁶

³⁵ Jeremy Munday, *Introducing Translation Studies: Theories and applications*, 91.

³⁶ Jeremy Munday, *Introducing Translation Studies: Theories and applications*, 91.

9. Change of signs

The change of signs is a comparison of fixed metaphors, revealing that the symbols used in different languages are based on completely different images. It includes fixed and new metaphors. For example:

SL : Dinan is a bookworm

TL : Dinan seorang kutu buku³⁷

2.3 Figurative Language

Many of sentences in the novel contain a figurative message that presents a challenge to translators. Therefore, besides the translation technique, the translator must be able to understand the figurative language to add the uproar when reader reads a novel. Figurative languages are difficult to understand and cannot be understood literally for several reasons. There are several studies related to this research. They can be used as resources for this research.

Figurative language is a language that uses words or expressions that have different meanings from literal translation. As Gibbs say figurative language needs more cognition try to be understood. Visual language can be used in any form of communication, for example, it is rarely used in daily conversations, newspaper articles,

³⁷ Jeremy Munday, *Introducing Translation Studies: Theories and applications*, 91.

advertisements, novels, poems, etc. Readers are required to use their imagination to figure out what the author means. It makes figurative meaning difficult to understand because we can't find the meaning of figurative language in a dictionary is like other words commonly used in daily conversations.³⁸ Therefore, to understand the meaning of figurative language, we need to use imagination to imagine what these words are saying or what these words refer to. In linguistics, the study of meaning is called semantics. Semantics is one of the branches of linguistics. It explains the meaning of language, or it can be said that meaning is the most important thing in the study of semantic term.

There are four main explanations for the use of figurative language by Perrine. First of all, figurative language provides readers with imaginative literary pleasure. Secondly, this is a method of putting redundant images into poems, making abstractions concrete, and making literary works more perceptual. Third, being metaphorical is a way to increase the intensity of emotions, otherwise you can simply provide useful statements and communicate attitudes

³⁸ Raymond W. Gibbs Jr., *Literal Meaning and Figurative Language*, 390.

with data. In the end, this is a short compass method, which can be said a lot.³⁹

In this study, the researchers are interested in analyzing the image expression in the novel. An imaginary language is called a figurative language. Figurative language usually appears in some literary works such as novels and short stories. When writing novels, writers mainly use figurative language.

2.3.1 Types of Figurative Language

The description of types of figurative language below is derived from Moentaha, Siswanto, Holman, and Hong Zhao.

1. Metaphor

Metaphor is a figure of speech, which concisely compares two things by saying that one is the other.⁴⁰ For example:

SL : You are the apple of my eyes

TL : Kamu segalanya bagiku

2. Simile

Simile is a kind of metaphor that uses "like" or "act" to make more or less fantasy or unrealistic comparisons.⁴¹ For example:

³⁹ L. Perrine, *Sound and Sense. An Introduction to Poetry*, (Harcourt: USA, 1982),

⁴⁰ Salihen Moentaha, *Language and Translation*, 184.

⁴¹ Siswanto, *Apresiasi puisi-puisi sastra inggris*, cet. Ke-1 (Muhammadiyah University 2002), 24.

SL : The weather is as hot as hell

TL : Cuacanya sepanas neraka

3. Hyperbole

Hyperbole is an exaggeration, usually deliberate and not meant to be taken literally.⁴² For example:

SL : She had a dozen boyfriends

TL : Dia punya lusinan pacar

4. Personification

Personification is to assign human characteristics to non-human beings. It is a linguistic symbol of human behavior and non-human things.⁴³ For example:

SL : Every morning my cell phone alarms were singing woke me from my sleep

TL : Setiap pagi alarm ponsel bernyanyi membangunkanku

5. Metonymy

Metonymy is a word used for things related to what is usually referred to. It can be said that metonymy is a word used to replace

⁴² Siswanto, *Apresiasi puisi-puisi sastra inggris*, cet. Ke-1, 34.

⁴³ Siswanto, *Apresiasi puisi-puisi sastra inggris*, cet. Ke-1, 29.

another word or expression to convey the same meaning.⁴⁴ For example:

SL : I will give you my hand

TL : Saya akan memberikan bantuan

6. Idiom

Idiom is an expression of at least two words. These words cannot be translated literally and can only be used as a unit semantically.⁴⁵ For example:

SL : I think my sister is feeling under weather

TL : saya pikir adik saya tidak enak badan

7. Imagery

Imagery is a term used in writing, which expresses emotions or thoughts through images that can be understood immediately. It processes human senses such as visual images (vision), auditory images (sound), olfactory images (smell), taste images (taste), and kinesthetic images (motion).⁴⁶ For example:

SL : In my dreams you are be mine

TL : Dalam mimpiku kamu milikku

⁴⁴ Salihen Moentaha, *Language and Translation*, 188.

⁴⁵ Salihen Moentaha, *Language and Translation*, 192.

⁴⁶ C. Hugh Holman, *A Handbook of Literature*. 3rd ed. (Odissey Press: New York, 1972), 264.

8. Irony

The basic feature of every irony is the contrast between reality and appearance. The recognition of sarcasm can be accelerated by multiple activations of context resources, which may be easier or more difficult, depending on the number (and quality) of incompatibilities detected by the listener in the multiple psychological activations of available context sources.⁴⁷ For example:

SL : My sister's cake is soft like marble

TL : Kue kaka saya lembut seperti keramik

⁴⁷ Hong Zhao, "A Relevance-Theoretic Approach to Verbal Irony: A Case Study of Ironic Utterances in *Pride and Prejudice*", *Journal of Pragmatic*, Vol. 43, No.2, (2010), 179.