CHAPTER II

LITERATURE REVIEW

2. 1. Review of Related Theories

2.1.1 Meaning

We may be often faced by the question such as: 'What is the meaning of life?' or 'Do you know the meaning of 'happiness'?', or in a simpler term when someone feels difficult to catch your saying, she or he will probably ask 'What do you mean?' to you. In this paper, the meaning that we would like to discuss is almost the same with the essence of those questions' answers. Here, the meaning we are going to study has to do with word and its connection in the context of sentence or a text. Thus, we will further be asked 'What is the meaning of a word' and 'May a word change its meaning in a various context?' or 'How is the word changed its meaning in a text?'. So, what is the nature of 'meaning'?

As Lyons (1981: 136) states that meanings are ideas or concepts which can be transferred from the mind of the hearer by embodying them as they were, in the form of one language or another. Furthermore, Kridalaksana (1993: 132) suggests that they dealt with speaker's intention, influence of a unif of languange in perseptive comprehension or human behaviour or communities, relationship in the agreement of meaning and nature outside the language or between speech and the references, or the way how to use language symbols. It can be explained by examining the system of word meaning in one language which is usually not completely similar with the other language, even for one word only. For instance,

the word *house* in English which means *rumah* in Indonesia, it is only equal with one of its meanings, which is *a building or a place to live in*. However, in other context, as *the House of Lords or the House of Smiths*, we find that it has no any connection at all. It also emerges in the word *rumah* in Bahasa Indonesia which does not correspond with *house* in English, as rumah sakit (hospital), rumah sakit jiwa (lunatic asylum) or rumah yatim piatu (orphanage) (Moentaha 2006, p.13).

According to Richards, Platt and Weber (1985, p. 172), meaning is (in linguistics) what a language expresses about the world we live in or any possible or imaginary world. It seems that meaning related to how we describe about everything we can catch with our senses or mind and how we equate the meaning of a word with the entities in real world. Moreover, Keraf (1985, p. 25) also argues that meaning as integrated part of a language vocabulary consist of two aspects, they are aspects of meaning and form. The aspect of form is the aspect which can be perceived through hearing or seeing, while the aspect of meaning is the aspect which causes reaction in the mind of hearer or reader because of stimulation triggered by the aspect of form. In this case, Richards, Platt and Weber (1985, p. 109), explains that form is the means by which an element of language is expressed in speech or writing which can be shown by the standard writing system for a language or by phonetic or phonemic symbols.

Aminuddin also explains that the meaning in a word closely related to : sociocultural system and outside reality referred, the speaker and the user, and also social and situational context in the usage. Thus, in daily usage, meaning is used in various context and activity. Meaning also has the same sense as idea,

concept, statement, message, information, intuition, mind and thought (Keraf, 1985, p. 50).

2.1.2 Translation

When people are faced with a foreign-language barrier, the usual way they solve is to find someone to interpret or translate for them. The term 'translation' is neutral term used for all tasks where the meaning of expressions in one language (the 'source' language) is turned into the meaning of another (the 'target' language), whether the medium is spoken, written, or signed. People as readers will enjoy and easily catch the content of a book or a novel which has been translated in their mother language. That is the reason why the role of a translator in this case becomes important, as a bridge to help people who have foreign-language barrier.

Eugene A. Nida and Charles R. Taber, in their book *The theory and Practice of Translation,* define translation as follows:

"Translating consist in reproducing in the receptor language the closest natural equivalent of the source language message, first in terms of meaning and secondly in terms of style."

Accordance with this theory, Willie Koen, in his review toward Nida's book entitled *'Towards a Science of Translating : With Special Reference and Procedures Involved in Bible Translating",* notes that a new way in translating meaning was by focusing on the respond of the reader who received the message. It appears that a translation will be considered as a good one if it can be well

understood and enjoyed by the reader, hence, the style of language which expressed should be 'the closest equivalent of the source language message, first in terms of meaning and secondly in terms of style'.

In addition, Douglas Robinson in his work 'Becoming a Translator' states that translation is an intelligent activity, requiring creative problem-solving in novel textual, social and cultural condition (Robinson 1997, p.51), since this activity needs not only procedural memory but also representational one. Representational memory records what you had for dinner this night : specific event, whereas procedural memory helps you drive to work : performing skills or activities that are quickly sublimated as unconscious habits. Therefore, while a translator is typing a text (procedural memory), he or she is also able to remember a specific word (representational memory), or by using representational memory a translator defines a word s/he once looked up in a dictionary, then s/he used the word effectively in translation through procedural memory.

Translation is always an intelligent behavior, even while a translator is translating seems least conscious or analytical. It is a highly complicated process requiring rapid multilayered analysis of semantic fields, syntactic structures, the sociology and psychology of reader- or listener-response, and cultural difference. As Larson explains that translation consists of studying the lexicon, grammatical structure, communication situation, and cultural context of the source language text, analyzing it in order to determine its meaning, and then reconstructing this same meaning using the lexicon and grammatical structure which are appropriate in the receptor language and its cultural context. (Larson l998, p. 3). Therefore, it

is necessary for a translator to be good at storing experiences in memory, and at retrieving those experiences whenever needed to solve complex translation problems, even s/he does not do this by memorizing things.

Not only does the work of translation demand the utmost in concentrated effort, but the result will seldom please everyone, least of all the conscientious translator. Since not all the nuances in a text can be conveyed into another language, the translator must choose which ones are to be rendered and which are not. For this reason the cynic speaks of translation as "the art of making the right sacrifice," and the Italians have put the matter succinctly in a proverb, "The translator is a traitor" (traduttore, traditore). In short, except on a purely practical level, translation is never entirely successful. There is always what Ortega y Gasset called the misery and the splendor of the translation process.

The difficulty faced by a translator will be slightly lifted by always learning and reading. Some methods of translation seem also helpful for one who wants to improve his or her ability to translate someone's work. As Larson states that good theory is based on information gained from practice. Good practice is based on carefully worked-out theory. The two are interdependent. (Larson l991, p. 1). This statement is really suitable to be applied in doing translation analysis for it is a process based on the theory that it is possible to abstract the meaning of a text from its forms and reproduce that meaning with the very different forms of a second language.

2.1.3 Procedures of Translation

Translation in a very broad sense of the term can be listed in terms of different levels of complexity (Pinchuck, 1977: 88). Therefore, there are some procedures which should be followed by the translators so that the meaning of SL could be properly delivered. Translation procedures are the technical devices used to transfer the meaning of a text in one language into a text in another language. They involve essentially *adding* structural or lexical elements to those present in the SL or *substracting* from them, *eliminating* elements that are obligatory in the SL but unnecessary in the TL with counterpart there, and where disparity between the two media goes beyond language patterns, *adapting* the content of the message so that the TL text will come as close as possible to intent of the SL text and creat a similar impact.

There are some procedures of translation which are usually used by some translators. The procedures can be in the forms of:

1. Borrowing

Borrowing is often used when the TL has no equivalent for the SL units by adopting them without changing the spelling or pronunciation. According to Bloomfiled (1933:44) in Norizah Ardi et. al., (2008) this procedure includes three aspects, i.e cultural, intimate and dialect bowrowing.

For example:	Indonesian	English
	Sampan	sampan
	Durian	durian

Astronot	astronaut

2. Literal translation

Literal translation is one-to-one structural and conceptual correspondence. This is more convenient between members of the same language family; it is frequently enabled by similarity of thought and structure. For instance:

Indonesian	English
6 tas	6 bags
Mary telah datang	Mary has come
Diana sedang tidur	Diana is sleeping

3. Transposition

Transposition is the replacement of one word class with another without changing the meaning of the message. It involves replacing grammatical structure in the SL with one of a different type in the TL in order to achieve the same effect. The usage can appear as follow:

SL   : Mom's fine. It's good to see you, too, Dad

TL   : Ibu sehat. Senang juga bisa berjumpa denganmu, Yah.

The use of the word 'fine' in this sentence, is transpositioned into 'sehat' and the word 'good' is translated into 'senang'. The word is changed but it does not chenge the meaning, even it is appropriate for the reader's comprehension

4. **Modulation**

Modulation is a variation in the form of a message that occurs because of a change of viewpoint. It is typically used when a translation though correct is unidiomatic or awkward. Fixed modulation will occur in accordance with frequency of use, general acceptance, and confirmation from dictionaries or grammar references. Free modulation will tend to use optional meaning to attain a suitable translation.

For examples:

1. Time is money   = Waktu itu sangat berharga

2. When I told him I won the prize at lottery, he called me a lucky dog

   = Sewaktu kukatakan kepadanya bahwa aku menang lotere, dia menyebutku orang yang beruntung.

5. **Adaptation**

A correctly translated text without adaptation may be done by a translator who has not ventured into the world of oblique translation. Newmark (1981) states that cultural adaptation of SL to TL is unique. It is used to have almost the same perception so that the meaning will be closely achieved. For example:

SL : "Tell Charlie I said hi."

TL: "Sampaikan salam ibu pada ayah kamu."

In the TL of this dialogue, the name of Charlie is changed into 'ayah' and 'I' as 'ibu'. It follows cultural adaptation which consider the elder people should be called like that.

These general procedures are usually used in order to achieve the translation equivalence aimed to get as closely meaning as possible.

2. 2. Theoritical Framework

2.2.1 Implicit Meaning

Translation is always connected with conveying the meaning of some words from one language to the other language. One becomes the source language and the other is as the target language.

It is important for a translator to know about the generic and specific relationships of words in order to find the precise equivalent. It happens, particularly, when dealing with a target language whose cultural context is very distant from the source language and he has to deal with concepts whose representation is not easily solved because of the difficulty in finding a proper equivalent.

The translator has to establish a systematic contrast between the concepts involved in both cultures and has to decide the importance of the meaning to transfer. In that sense, Larson's theory joins that of Newmark, who assigns different hierarchies of meaning within a text, from the most important to the least important. And as he does, she discusses also the complexity of translating figurative senses and connotative meanings. Larson goes even further onto the translation of figurative uses of person and pronouns, symbolic actions, false

friends and collocations. She illustrates every theoretical point with examples – many of them from a Biblical context– from different languages, showing the different ways in which languages are organized.

As far as lexical equivalents are concerned, the translator must take into account the following situations: there will be concepts known in the source language and in the target language; there will also be concepts from the source language that are unknown in the target language; there will be lexical items in the source text that are key terms and that sometimes have a symbolic meaning. All these situations must be clearly identified by the translator in order to solve problems of lexical equivalents.

For Mildred Larson, translation consists of transferring without distortion the meaning of the source language into the target language, meaning which must be kept constant, even when the form of the source language changes as it is turned into the form of the target language. The form here represents the grammatical surface structure of the language, while meaning refers to the semantic deep structures. A translation based on the semantic structure of the language takes also into consideration the communication situation: historical setting, cultural setting, intention of the author, as well as the different kinds of meaning contained in the explicit and implicit information of the text. Besides referential and structural meaning, situational meaning is presented as an important element that would help the translator interpret the author's culture or the cultural information given in the text.

Larson in his book Meaning-based Translation: A Guide to Cross Language Equivalence then divides implicit meaning into three types, namely implicit referential meaning, implicit organizational meaning, and implicit situational meaning (1984, p. 34-37).

2.2.1.1 Implicit Referential Meaning

We can say a meaning as a reference of a word. People will know a cat as a carnivorous mammal which long domesticated as a pet or for catching some mice after they see the animal and learn how to say it. Thus, referential meaning, acccording to Kridalaksana (1993 : 199), is the meaning of elements of words which closely related with the world outside the language (object or idea), but still it can be explained by component analysis. We may also consider that this meaning directly refers to the entity, the event, the attribute or even certain relation which can be seen or imagined. Kridalaksana (1993: 186) adds that referent is an element outside the language which has been pointed by the element of the language. We may consider that word or sentence as the part of this elements.

2.2.1.2 Implicit Organizational Meaning

Aminuddin (1985: 88) states that implicit organizational meaning emerges dealt with the gramatical change. It can appear between infinitive and suffixes, word and word or even between some phrases. A sentence formed by those words in a unit of sentence is considered having organizational meaning. Implicit

organizational meaning is identified into three sub-classifications, namely: ellipsis sentence, passive sentence and substitution word.

2.2.1.3 Implicit Situational Meaning

According to Larson (1984: 37), implicit situational meaning appears for the existence of relationship between speech and situation when the text is uttered. The situational speech is an element outside the language dealing with the speech or text which cause it has meaning. Larson (1984: 133-138) also clarifies that the meaning of a word may be influenced by several things such as the relationship between the speaker and the hearer, cultural background, place where the text is being uttered, age and sex, the social situation of the speaker and the hearer, gesture and also presumption emerges in the communication situation.

This study will be focused on the third type of implicit meaning, i.e implicit situational meaning. From those several factors that influence the process of meaning translation, the study will be limited only to four categories: implicit situational meaning which emerges for the cultural background, the relationship between the speaker and the hearer, time and place where the text is being uttered, and implicit situational meaning which appears because of the gesture while the utterance is being uttered.

It will be hard for people to follow or understand conversation between two or more people which come from different cultural backgrounds. It also occures in the process of translation, when the translator's cultural background is not the same with the author whose book is being translated. It happens since

there are several terms which have implicit situational meaning. Hence, people with the same cultural background will easily understand for there is the same background knowledge they have had.

Different cultural backgrounds may become a big problem for the reader. Therefore, the translation of implicit meaning must be written in explicit version in order that the message can be well delivered, unless the term itself has been familiar to the reader. For instance, when there is a sentence: "I really really love Leonardo Di Caprio in The Titanic". For those who have not known who Leonardo Di Caprio and what The Titanic are will think that this sentence does not make any sense. But, it will be easily understood by those who have seen Leonardo Di Caprio before. They will know that he is an actor and directly recognize that The Titanic is one of his best movies.

Then, the other category is the relationship between the hearer and the speaker. This will influence the meaning of a sentence uttered. It appears in situation when there is a mother who says "George had broken his leg" to her husband, however, she may say it in different sentence to a doctor. She may say "My son, George had broken his leg" to the doctor. The term 'My son" is not necessary to be said when she talks to her husband since he knows that George is his child.

Furthermore, time and place where the text is being uttered also influences the meaning of a sentence. It sometimes occures that the meaning of an utterance is easier to understand when it is connected with the situation of *when* and *where*

it is being uttered. For instance, when a mother finds that the room of her naughty son is untidy, she will say "What a beautiful place you've made!". We know that the sentence does not have the same meaning with what the mother means. It is not a praise, but a rethoric sentence which shows how terrible the room is.

Finally, implicit situational meaning can also appear because of the gesture while the utterance is being uttered. We sometimes find there is a gesture made when a speaker is talking to another person in a dialogue, and of course in case of written text,the gesture which is explicitly described is helpful for people who read the novel to understand what actually the character means. Here is the example: Haley pointed to the river and said, " Cross it, then you prove your bravery!". From this sentence, we know that what the speaker means with *'cross it'* is *'cross the river'*, since there is an explanation for what the speaker is doing while she gave the command.

2.2.2   Translating Implicit Meaning

The source-language word may express a concept which is totally unknown in the target culture, and when it happens the role of the translator is needed to make 'a bridge'for this gap. All utterances are thus seen as having functions beyond that of their literal meaning (Rommel Noverino, 2004). Each utterance has:

1. a locutionary meaning (its semantic, logical meaning)

2. an illocutionary force (its function as a speech act)

3. perlocutionary effects (i.e. its effects on the receiver)

Taken from http://www.geocities.com/bible_translation/glossary.htm, context refers to the environment or setting in which an utterance occurs. There are various contexts which are crucial for a translator to be aware of. The immediate linguistic context consists of words, phrases, and sentences which surround the utterance in question. This is discourse or textual context. The linguistic context also includes the situational context, that is, the social context in which the utterance was made. This includes the identity of speaker and addressee, their relationship, and the purpose of the utterance in the mind of the speaker. So a translator must be aware of the historical, anthropological, and sociological environment in which the utterance he is translating was made.

In translating a context which involves implicit meaning, the translator must be aware in the sum of information contained in the text. The background knowledge of the expected reader is also influenced in considering whether the information should be translated explicitly or implicitly. Mostly, each text has implicit information, but sometimes we do not need to make it clear since it has been involved in some other parts of the text, or because the information has been familiar with the situation in the context of that communication. Hence, implicit meaning occasionally needs to be clarified by the translator for it is a part of meaning expected to be explained by the author.

2. 3. Related Studies

There are several studies done to discuss about implicit meaning. One of the study was conducted by Aldo Elam M (2001) in his thesis entitled *Analisis Makna Implisit Pada Novel Harry Potter And The Prisoner Of Azkaban Karya J.*

K. Rowling Dan Terjemahannya. Another paper was written by Rommel Noverino(2004) entitled *The Translation of English Situational Meaning of Relationship between Speaker and Hearer into Indonesian in the Novel One Two Buckle My Shoe by Agatha Christie*. Rosaria Mita Amalia (2008) also discussed about implicit meaning in her paper entitled *Speech Act dan Implicit Meaning (Grice's theory of conversational implicature and Sperber and Wilson's relevance theory)*.

In his thesis, Elam analysed some sentences which contain implicit meanings in the novel *Harry Potter and the Prisoner of Azkaban written by J. K. Rowling* and translated into Indonesian by Listiana Srisanti entitled *Harry Potter dan Tawanan Azkaban*. The sentences with implicit meanings are taken as data, and analyzed using descriptive and comparative methods. This research indicated that an implicit meaning should be explicitly translated if the system of the target language requires it. On the other hand, an implicit meaning can be explicitly translated if the system of the target language allows it. He also concluded that an implicit meaning should be explicitly translated if the meaning causes ambiguity or vagueness in the target language.

Further study was conducted by Rommel. He only investigated one type of implicit meaning, which is implicit situational meaning of relationship between speaker. This study discussed English implicit situational meaning of relationship between speaker and hearer sentences found in the novels *One Two Buckle My Shoe by Agatha Christie* and its Indonesian translation *Satu Dua Pasang Gesper Sepatunya by Alex Tri Kentjono*. Within this paper, the writer limited the problem

in translating 'you' into Indonesian. Through his paper, he found that English implicit situational meaning of relationship between speaker and hearer should be translated into Indonesian by way of paying attention to the social norms applied in Indonesia.

Meanwhile, in her paper, Amalia tried to find out how to distinguish between what someone stated and what someone meant with his/her statement. She analyzed the implicit meaning in the contect of pragmatics. Therefore, there are some terms in pragmatics which involved in her paper. She found that actually the speaker and the hearer try to work together in order to understand each other so that the message which they are sharing can be transferred well.

These three studies actually share the same opinion about implicit meaning, which actually needed to make the message clearly delivered from the speaker or writer to the hearer or reader. But, this study wants to focus on explaining how English implicit meanings in the *Alchemist* are translated into Indonesian and what aspects appear as consideration in the use of implicit meaning in this novel. The study will be limited in analyzing the role of one type of implicit meaning applied in the novel, which is implicit situational meaning based on four categories. It, of course, distinguished this study from the previous studies that have been stated above.