

CHAPTER 2

LITERATURE REVIEW

2.1. Review of Related Theories

In this chapter, the writer presents the theories that are used in the study. The theories are the underlying knowledge of the writer to inspect deeper on the translation procedure of *Twilight* novel into its Indonesian version, especially in the translation procedure of cultural words translation. The theories used in this study are as follows:

2.1.1. Theory of Translation

Nowadays there are numbers of translation theories formulated by the translation experts. Some experts give various definitions, explanation, and theories about translation which have been expressed in a different way even when they refer to the same point. In this chapter the writer quotes some theories proposed by some experts in order to have a clear explanation about translation and how a good translation can be achieved.

2.1.1.1. Definition

Nowadays, there are a number of translation definitions made by translation experts. Newmark (1988:5) defines translation as transferring the meaning of the Source Language (SL) text into the Target Language (TL) in the way that the author intended the text. This idea is the same as what Larson

(1984:3) conveys that translation is basically a change of form from the Source Language (SL) into the Target Language (TL) that refers to the actual words, phrases, clauses, sentence, and paragraph etc, which is spoken or written. This means that in translating the text's meaning of the Source Language (SL) must be the same with that in the Target Language (TL).

Other expert, Nida (1991:33) states that translating consists of reproducing in the receptor language the closest natural equivalence to the message of the source language, first in the term of meaning and secondly in style. The definition made by Nida explains that translator has to be able to preserve the meaning though the source text consists of cultural message.

While Larson (1984: 3) explains that translation consists of transferring the meaning of the source language into the receptor language. The definition highlights on the meaning transferred from source language into target language. The translation does not have to preserve the form but the meaning has to be accurately transferred to the target language. To convey the message accurately, the change of the form and structure has to be done because of the difference of both languages consisting norms and culture.

From all of definitions above, it can be concluded that basically translation is a process of transferring the message from one language (SL) into another language (TL) without changing the meaning. Meaning is the highest priority that should be concerned in reproducing the message. If the meaning is out of context, it is not considered as a good translation.

2.1.1.2. Translation Method

A common problem of translating deals with whether the translator should translate the text literally or freely. In addition, among those methods Newmark (1988: 5) highlight two effective methods of translation which are the most appropriate to any text, namely semantic and communicative translation. Both methods fulfill the two aims of translation; accuracy and style. In addition, generally, semantic translation is written at the author's linguistic level while communicative at the readership's level. A semantic translation is often used for expressive text and communicative translation used for informative and vocative text.

On the other hand, Larson (1984) divides the translation methods into two kinds of translation methods. First is Form-based translation or literal translation which attempts to follow the form of the source language. Second is Meaning-based translation which tries to convey the meaning of the source language in the natural forms of the target language is called idiomatic translation.

Additionally, he suggests that literal translation can often be understood if the two languages are related since the general grammatical form may be similar. Literal translation sounds like nonsense and has little communication value if it is used for the speaker of target language who wants the meaning of the source language. In contrast, the idiomatic translation uses the natural form of the target language, both in the grammatical construction and in the choice of lexical items. A truly idiomatic translation does not sound like translation. It sounds like an original text.

Based on the explanation above, it can conclude that there are many types of translation that can be applied to translate a text from SL to TL. Each type of translation type is only suitable for certain purposes only.

2.1.1.4. Correlation between Translation and Culture

Translation and culture are highly correlated because every culture has its own language. It can be said that the process of translation does not only refer to the process of translating language but it also involves the process of transferring culture.

Transferring or translating cultural message can be problematic. It happens due to the differences of culture from both languages. This problem depends on how big the cultural gap between source language and target language. The problems occur when the term in source language does not have the equivalence in the target language. For example is the term *winter*. The term is problematic for the translator, since *winter* is a cultural term which does not have exact equivalence in the target language, especially in Indonesian because Indonesia does not have *winter* in its seasons. To solve the problem and to translate the cultural word correctly, the translator uses translation procedure, the descriptive equivalent to describe the meaning of *winter* into the TL.

Thus, translator has to possess knowledge about not only the source text but also the target text. The knowledge here is the cultural aspects involved in the text. As said in previous section “translation is the general term referring to the transfer of thoughts and ideas from one language (source) to another (target),

whether the languages are in written or oral form. Thoughts and ideas reflected through culture must be transferred into target language properly. Therefore in translating, it is necessary to consider cultural aspects in order to make translation wisely.

2.1.2. Theory of Culture

In this part the writer explains about theory of culture. Etymologically, culture comes from Latin words *colo*, *-ere*, with its root meaning “to cultivate”. According to some experts they define culture in some different ways. Anthropologists use the term to refer to determine the universal human capacity to classify, codify and communicate their experiences symbolically. Culture also has been called as the way of life for an entire society. Culture also includes code of manner, dress, language, religion, ritual, norms of behavior and system of believe.

Most definition of culture focused on the outcome a particular culture such as lifestyles, values, beliefs, symbols, products and arts. Culture is the sum of knowledge, attitudes and habitual behaviors patterns shared and transmitted by the members of a particular society. However, Newmark (1988: 94) defined culture as the way of life and its manifestation that very special to a community that uses certain language as the way of expression.

In additions, Newmark (1988: 95) classified cultural words into several categorizations. First is ecology. It consists of geographical features which are usually value-free, politically and commercially and can be normally

distinguished from other cultural terms. For example it could be *flora, fauna, winds, plains, hills, seasons, etc.*

Second is material culture. It involves food, clothes, houses and towns, and transport. Food is the most sensitive and important expression of national culture for many people such as *sake*. Clothes as cultural terms could be a national or traditional costumes for example *sarung, yukata, kimono*. Etc.

Third is social culture – work and leisure. In considering social culture one has to differentiate between denotative and connotative problems of translation. There is rarely a translation problem since the words can be transferred, have approximate one-to-one translation or can be defined functionally. For example *rock, reggae, etc.*

Fourth is organizations, customs, activities, procedures, concepts. It includes political and administrative, such as *King, Assemble Nationale, President, etc.*, religious, such as *dharma, karma, temple, etc.*, and artistic.

Fifth are gestures and habits. There is a distinction in this kind of cultural categories. It between description and function which can be made where necessary in ambiguous cases since a gesture or habit can occur in one culture but cannot in others, such as cock a snook, spitting, kiss their finger tips to greet or to praise.

2.1.3. Translation Procedure of Cultural Words

Newmark (1988) proposed various translation procedures in the translation process. Those translation procedures are literal translation, transference,

naturalization, cultural equivalent, functional equivalent, descriptive equivalent, synonym, through-translation, transposition or shift, modulation, recognized translation, translation label, compensation, componential analysis, reduction and expansion, paraphrase, other procedures, couplets, and notes, additions, glosses.

2.1.3.1. Literal Translation

It is the most legitimate translation procedure (Newmark, 1988: 68). He adds that the literal translation is the basic translation procedure. He says “I believe literal translation to be the basic translation procedure, both in communicative and semantic translation, in that translation starts from there” (1988: 70). The literal translation is used when the SL and TL meaning correspond or correspond more closely than any alternative. It means that the referent and the pragmatic effect are equivalent that is the words not only refer to the same thing but have similar association, for example *Mom* and *Mama*. It can be concluded that literal translation is done by finding the translation of the SL that has the most similar or nearest target language equivalent. Another example for this translation procedure is the translation of *Subway* that is translated into *Kereta bawah tanah*.

2.1.3.2. Transference

Transference procedure is usually called also as “loan word”. It is the process of transferring a SL word to a TL and includes transliteration, which relates to the conversion of different alphabets. The word then becomes a 'loan

word' (Newmark: 1988: 81). In other word, it is a translation procedure which does not change the physical form of the translated word. The transference leaves the word in its original form because there is no suitable equivalent TL and also to give local color, to attract the reader and to give a sense of intimacy between the text and the reader. The transference is usually used for translating names of all living, geographical and topographical names including names of countries, name of periodical and newspaper, titles of as yet translated literary works, name of company and institutions, street name, addresses, and many other (Newmark: 1988: 82). The example of transference procedure is hamburger. It is usually transferred from the SL to TL without any changes.

2.1.3.3. Naturalization

Naturalization is the further step in translation procedures. It adjusts the source language word to the normal pronunciation based on target language and then to the normal morphology (Newmark, 1988: 82). For example *Bamboo* in English is translated into *Bambu* in Indonesian.

2.1.3.4. Cultural Equivalent

Fourth is cultural equivalent. In cultural equivalent procedure, a translator translates a SL word into TL cultural word. The cultural word in the TL has to possess the same meaning and relevant cultural equivalents with the SL. The procedure is usually used in general texts, publicity and propaganda, as well as for brief explanation to readers who are ignorant of the relevant SL culture. They

have a greater pragmatic impact than culturally neutral terms. For example *Soccer* in American is equivalent to *Football* in British English (Hornby, 458).

2.1.3.5. Functional Equivalent

This common procedure, applied to cultural words, requires the use of a culture-free word, sometimes with a new specific term; it therefore neutralizes or generalizes the SL word; and sometimes adds a particular. It is used when there is no TL equivalent. However, when used with cultural word, it is often combined with transference (Newmark, 1988: 83). The example of this procedure would be the translation of chopping and filleting knife into simply *pisau daging* in Indonesian. They experience a generalization process.

2.1.3.6. Descriptive Equivalent

Sixth is descriptive equivalent. This procedure is quite similar with the functional equivalent procedure. In translation, description sometimes has to be weighed against function. Thus for *machete*, the description is a 'Latin American broad, heavy instrument', the function is 'cutting or aggression'; description and function are combined in *knife*. *Samurai* is described as 'the Japanese aristocracy from the eleventh to the nineteenth century'; its function was 'to provide officers and administrators'. Description and function are essential elements in explanation and therefore in translation. In translation discussion, function used to be neglected; now it tends to be overplayed. It means *Samurai* is described as 'the Japanese aristocracy from the eleventh to the nineteenth century' only.

2.1.3.7. Synonym

Synonymy is used for a SL word in a context where there is no clear one-to-one equivalent, and the word is not important in the text. It usually refers to adjectives or adverbs of quality. Synonymy is only appropriate where literal translation is not possible and because the word is not important enough for componential analysis (Newmark, 1988: 84). For example when we find the word *convert* in English, we can also translate it into *change*.

2.1.3.8. Through Translation

Through-translation is used only when both of translator and the reader are already recognized the terms. It is usually used in translating names of international organizations (Newmark, 1988: 84). For example ILO (International Labour Organization) in English is translated into OBI (Organisasi Buruh Internasional) in Indonesian.

2.1.3.9. Transposition or Shift

A shift or transposition is a translation procedure involving a change in the grammar from SL to TL (Newmark, 1988: 85). Newmark classifies this technique into four types, as follow:

1). The change from plural to singular such as; The cakes that she made look like delicious translated into *Kue yang dia buat sepertinya enak* in Indonesian.

- 2). An SL grammatical structure does not exist in the TL such as; Would you do me a favor? Translated into *Dapatkah Anda membantu saya?* in Indonesian.
- 3). When literal translation is grammatically possible but may not accord with natural usage in the TL such as; it's raining like cats and dog translated into hujan turun lebat in Indonesian.
- 4). The replacement of a virtual lexical gap by grammatical structure such as; She is gone translated into Dia telah pergi in Indonesian.

2.1.3.10. Modulation

Modulation is used to define a variation through a change of viewpoint of perspective and very often of category of thought (Newmark, 1988: 88). For example Loan can be translated as Credit or Debt depending on the point of view.

2.1.3.11. Recognized Translation

Recognized translation is used for words generally known or accepted as common words in society (Newmark, 1988: 89). Thus the reader will not have to find the meaning of the words in the translation because they already had the words in their mind. The example would be Employers that can be translated as workers' joint management.

2.1.3.12. Translation Label

Translation label is a provisional or temporary translation, usually of a new institutional term, which should be written in inverted commas, which can

later be discreetly withdrawn. It could be done through literal translation. For example heritage language is translated into *langue d'heritage* (Newmark, 1988: 90).

2.1.3.13. Compensation

This is said to occur when loss of meaning, sound-effect, metaphor or pragmatic effect in one part of a sentence is compensated in another part, or in a contiguous sentence (Newmark, 1988: 90).

2.1.3.14. Componential Analysis

In translation, the basic process of componential analysis is to compare a SL word with a TL word which has a similar meaning, but is not an obvious one-to-one equivalent, by demonstrating first their common and then their differing sense components (Newmark, 1988: 114). Normally the SL word has a more specific meaning than the TL word, and the translator has to add one or two TL sense components to the corresponding TL word in order to produce a closer approximation of meaning for example, *Man* is translated into *Laki-laki (+ Dewasa)* in Indonesia.

2.1.3.15. Reduction and Expansion

Reduction and expansion are rather imprecise translation procedures, which you practice intuitively in some cases, ad hoc in others (Newmark, 1988: 90). However, for each there is at least one shift which you may like to bear in

mind, particularly in poorly written texts: reduction is reducing the word in the structure into more general such as desktop computer into computer. Expansion is expanding the word.

2.1.3.16. Paraphrase

Paraphrase. It is an amplification or explanation of the meaning of a segment of the text (Newmark, 1988: 90). It is used in an “anonymous” text when it is poorly written or has important implications and omissions.

2.1.3.17. Other Procedures

There are also other procedures out of the previous stated procedures. As proposed by Vinay and Darbelnet in Newmark (1988: 90-91), other procedures include Equivalence and Adaptation. Equivalence, an unfortunately named term implying approximate equivalence, accounting for the same situation in different terms. They are simply referring to notices, familiar alternatives, phrases and idioms - in other words, different ways of rendering the clichés and standard aspects of language, e.g. *'The story so far'*, *Resume des chapitres prec & denu.* Whereas, adaptation is the use of a recognized equivalent between two situations. This is a matter of cultural equivalence, such as *Dear Sir* translated as *Monsieur.* (Newmark: 1988: 90-91)

2.1.3.18. Couplets

The procedure combines two or more of the above-mentioned procedures respectively for dealing with a single problem (Newmark: 1988: 91). They are particularly common for cultural words. For example strawberries is translated into stroberi in Indonesian. Here the translator used at least two procedures of translation. They were naturalization and transposition. First, the SL Strawberry was naturalized in its pronunciation and then the change to normal word form. It was also experiencing a change from plural to singular in TL.

2.1.3.19. Notes, Additions, and Glosses

These procedures are about when and when not to supply additional information in a translation. It offers some additional information about the cultural words in the text, such as in a bottom of page or at the end of chapter or even at the end of book (Newmark: 1988: 91)

2.1.4. Novel

A novel is one of the literary works that is popular nowadays. The word “novel” originally comes from a Latin word *novella* which means “new”. Harmon and Holman (1996: 350-352) stated that “Novel is used in its broadest sense to designate any extended fictional narrative almost always in prose”. Its use is customarily restricted to narrative in which the representation of character occurs either in static condition or in the process of development as the result of events or actions.

Another expert Hawthorn (2001) defined novel as a fictitious narrative

or tale of considerable length in which characters and actions representative of the real life of past or present time are portrayed. In general, novel has more than 200 pages long which are divided into some chapters.

Peck and Coyle (1989) in their book categorized novel into four types. First is feminist novel. In this novel the categorizing of male and female as binary opposites is undermined, particularly the subordinate is female. As the example of it is Virginia Wolf's novel entitled *A Room of One's Own*.

Second is narrative structure. Here, there needs to do a set of action to take place within. The action has to be coherent, so that one thing leads to another. The characters carry out the action and they need to introduce and to interrelate. The narrative is underlying structure which runs the theory, arranging the elements, driving the readers through the book. Time is deal with, usually compressed and unevenly, and the predicament gives the plot. The plot is narrative manifested in the predicaments thrown up and resolved. The narrative varies in intensity and level of dominance, usually becoming the most important towards the end as the story comes towards its closure.

Third is romance novel. The form of this novel goes beyond ordinary experience and social predicaments into make believe. Something new is being searched for in an alternative world beyond familiar circumstances so that the novel purpose is a moral or ideal issue. Nevertheless, the transportation to some idealized world or going on a somewhat fantastic journey, can lead to disappointment and its moral outcome. The ideal character can be crushed. The fantastical journey can be a big illusion or joke, where the reality is a series of

repeated errors. One of the examples of this novel is *Twilight* written by Stephenie Meyer.

And the last is science fiction. It is a popular form which involves some utopian elements. The object is reflecting back on how we are now, as well as to dream on the possible future where life has more potential. Another object is to create an environment for moral discussion.

2.2. Review of Related Studies

This study deals with translation procedure in *Twilight* novel into its translation version. The study focuses on the translation of the cultural terms in the novel into its Indonesian version. There are previous studies that have similar topic being discussed. The previous studies are important for the writer as a starting point for this study. One study is entitled *A Study on the Indonesian Translation of the Kahlil Gibran's 'Sang Nabi' from the Original English Version on the Basis of the Newmark's Expressive Function*". The study is written by Ririen Vibriandhinya (2001) from Petra University. In her online abstract she concludes that that "Sang Nabi" is not translated properly on the point of view of expressive function. The forms that are maintained mostly are Unconventional syntax and Original Metaphor, only two out of six components. Meanwhile, the rest are not well-transferred and the poems also endure much loss of meaning because of many wrong translations. Another study is entitled *The Study of Translation Strategy Applied by Listiana Srisanti in the Indonesian Translation of the novel 'Harry Potter and the Order of the Phoenix'*". The study is written by

Olivia Limanto (2007) from Petra University. In her thesis, she concludes that strategies applied by Listiana are translation by more general word, less expressive word, cultural substitution, loanword, paraphrase using related and unrelated word, and omission. She also concludes that TL message can be added, omitted, modulated, and changed completely compared to the SL proposition in order to apply the strategies.

Further, Lily Triana Prasetijo (1999) thesis entitled, *An Analysis of the Indonesian Translation of the Book Entitles "Ke Tempat Yang Tinggi" from the Original (English) Version*. This is about an analysis of Indonesian translation from English book, entitled Hind's Feet on High Places. The writer wants to know what kinds of errors that influential in the target language. In doing the analysis, the writer uses the theories of Nida, Newmark, and Razak. In the end of the study, the writer finds that the biggest percentage that mostly cause inaccurate translation are punctuation errors but it is the least number of error that cause change in meaning because the reader can guess the meaning of the sentences by themselves. The translators also make errors in translating syntax, and it is the biggest number of error that cause change in meaning because it dealt with sentence structure. The least number of errors is lexical errors, but it also causes many changes in meaning because usually the errors deal with the word choice that usually cause change in meaning.

To conclude, the cultural gap between two languages or more can be a serious problem in translating from the SL to TL. The cultural gap can change the

essential meaning in the TL. Therefore, translation procedures for cultural words are needed in translating from SL to TL effectively and correctly.