

## CHAPTER II

## THEORETICAL FRAMEWORK

II.1 Introduction

Translation has the aim of transferring the message from the SL into the TL by giving the TL translation equivalent. Meaning is the priority in translation, for it is the content of the message which is of prime importance of translation (Nida, 1974 : 13). Unfortunately, each language differs one to another, in grammar as well as lexis, thus it is often impossible to have a full equivalence through translation, let alone sameness. No translator could provide a translation that was a perfect parallel to the source text. On the other hand, there are many kinds of in-exact equivalents any of which can be successful at a certain level of practical functioning. For this reason, translators have to make some adjustments in order to maintain the clearness and accuracy of the message to be transferred, as also stated by Nida (1974 : 13) : ... departures from formal structure are not only legitimate, but may even be highly desirable.

Basically, the adjustment is divided into grammatical and lexical adjustments, but in this thesis, the writer concentrates on the grammatical adjustment. The notion of this type of adjustment is first proposed

the message is not important, since the SL and the TL must have different systems. A good translation should be natural and doesn't sound like translation, thus it must orient to a dynamic equivalence rather than to a formal correspondence (B.Hoed 1977 : 12). In a translation procedure, a translator, first of all should understand the essence of the text in the SL then, he will be able to translate it appropriately into the TL.

### II.2.1 PROCESS OF TRANSLATION

Translating means communicating, in a sense that what is translated can be understood by readers and they can enjoy it as if it were written originally in the TL.

A translation procedure is divided into three stages comprising analyzing, transferring and restructuring. (Nida, 1974 : 25) In practice, a translator actually does more than just these three stages properly, for he will go forth and back several times between these stages.

The analyzing stage consists of :

- Grammatical analysis :

The purpose of this grammatical analysis is to determine the grammatical relations of complex structure in the SL. Here, a translator studies the

form of components in the SL text and reconstructs them into the simplest relationship within kernels. Kernel is identified in the glossary as : a sentence pattern which is basic to the structure of a language, and which is characterized by (a) the simplest possible form in which objects are represented by nouns, events by verbs, and abstracts by adjectives, adverbs, or specific adverbs, (b) the least ambiguous explanation of all relations, and (c) the explicit inclusion of all information. (Nida, 1974 : 203) However, the writer tries to summarize it into a simpler definition as *the basic structural elements out of which the language builds its elaborate surface structure.*

- Semantic analysis :

There are referential and conotative meanings in texts. A referential meaning is the meaning of words which refers to objects, events, abstract, etc, in a language ; conotative meaning arises certain reaction in participants involve in a communication process.

In the analyzing stage, a translator is expected to get the whole idea of the SL text by doing observations on both SL and TL texts through all levels of language, in the mean time, he is also to keep it in mind and plan the directions to do in the following stages of it.

Based on the analysis in the previous stage, a translator may start the transference from the SL to the TL, with a condition that the text must not merely be transferred in a form of disconnected kernels, because it will change or even eliminate the meaning. In other words, these kernels have to be translated appropriately and properly related to each other to reach a meaningful translation equivalent. In the process of transferring, the message is to be maintained, thus, due to the different systems between the SL and the TL, grammatical and semantic adjustments should be done. These adjustments also function to make the translation equivalent sounds natural in the TL. The semantic adjustments are necessary to get the best translation equivalent, and the grammatical adjustments are intended to achieve a grammatically correct translation equivalent in the TL (Nida, op cit).

Restructuring is the most complicated stage in translation, for it involves such aspects as levels of language, functions and types of texts, and also the natural style of the TL. In this stage, a translator should determine to what level of language the text will be translated, concerning with the extent of readers. Within the basic structure of language there are always at least three fundamental levels (Nida, 1974 : 224) :

- technical language : is the language of the common people dealing in certain fields.
- popular language : is the language of common people in their daily activities.
- vulgar language : is the language known by all but not used in those circumstances in which it seems inappropriate.

Functions and types of texts are also considered in restructuring the translation, above of all, the goal to be achieved in this stage is to have the translation in a natural style in the TL, so it can be enjoyed maximally.

In all these activities, which are involved in the process of translation, the translator can make use of certain translation methods which are suitable. When an SL text is extremely difficult, he/she might start with word-for-word translation method and use other method(s) as he/she proceeds. These translation methods are explained below,

### II.2.2 METHOD OF TRANSLATION.

The central problem of translating has always been whether to translate literally or freely (Newmark, 1988 : 45). One thing to be remembered is, that translation prioritizes meaning rather than the words, and message rather than the form. The question is, to which language should

a translation be oriented ? To the source or the target language ? Newmark offers eight methods of translation, as follows :

<u>SL emphasis</u>	<u>TL emphasis</u>
Word for word translation	Adaptation
Literal translation	Free translation
Faithful translation	Idiomatic translation
Semantic translation	Communicative translation

(Newmark's V-diagram, loc cit)

Word for word translation : is often demonstrated as interlineal translation, with the TL immediately below the SL words. The word-order is preserved and the words are translated singly by their most common meanings, out of context. Cultural words are translated literally. The main use of word for word translation is either to understand the mechanics of the source language or to construe a difficult text as a pre-translation process.

Literal translation : provides the nearest grammatical construction in TL equivalent, but the words are translated separately from the context. This method gives meaningless translation, similar to the first method, it can be function as a pre-translation process.

Faithful translation : attempts to reproduce the

precise contextual meaning of the original within the constraints of the TL grammatical structures. Cultural words are transferred but grammatical and lexical deviation are still preserved. This method stricts to the intention of SL, hence it sounds awkward in TL.

Semantic translation : differs from faithful translation only in as far as it must take more account of the aesthetic value (that is, the beautiful and natural sound) of the SL text. The distinction between faithful and semantic translation is that the first is uncompromising and dogmatic, while the second is more flexible, admits the translator's intuitive empathy with the original.

Adaptation : is the freest form of translation. It is mainly used for plays and poetry: the theme, characters, plots are usually preserved, the SL culture converted in the TL culture and the text rewritten. The deplorable practice of having a play or poem literally translated and then rewritten by a dramatist or poet has produced a poor adptation, but other adaptations have 'rescued' period plays.

Free translation : reproduce the matter without the manner, or the content wihtout the form of the original. Usually it is a paraphrase much longer than the original, a so-called 'intra lingual', often prolix and

pretentious, and not translation at all.

Idiomatic translation : reproduces the message of the original but tends to distort nuances of meaning by preferring colloquialisms and idioms which do not exist in the original.

Communicative translation : attempts to render the exact contextual meaning of the original in such a way that both content and language are readily acceptable and comprehensible to the readership.

So, as stated before, a translator might start with a word-for-word method when a SL text is extremely difficult, or he/she might directly utilize faithful translation, etc. In any case, his choice will depend on whether he orientates himself to the SL readers or to the TL ones. For example, if he emphasizes the TL readers in his activities of structural adjustments, then he might utilize the communicative method. However whichever method is used, he will still face the phenomenon of translation shifts, due to the integrally different system of languages. These shifts are explicated further below.

### II. 3 Related Theories

There are many linguists proposed the theory of shifts, three of which will be explained as follows :



### II.3.1 Translation Shift by Catford (1965:73 - 82)

"Shift" means departures from formal correspondence in the process of going from the SL to the TL (1965:73).

There are two major types of shifts :

(1) Level shift, is departures from a level in the SL to another level in the TL, in other words, a SL item may have its TL translation equivalent at a different level. As language has only grammar and lexis in its level, the only possible shifts is the shifts from grammar to lexis and the other way around. For example (the examples used in this section is from the fiction analyzed in this thesis) :

(SL 38) ... which enabled him to take a medical degree , and went out to Calcutta, ...

(TL 289) '... sampai dia menjadi seorang dokter, lalu dia pergi ke Calcutta ...'

So, went out a grammatical system of past form of the word go in the SL is translated into lexical item in the TL, i.e. 'pergi'.

(2) Category shifts, are departure from formal correspondence in translation, comprise structure-shift, class shift, unit-shift, and intra-system shift.

a. Structure-shift : a structure is an arrangement of elements. Structure shifts occur when there is a change in the arrangement of elements in TL translation equivalent :

(SL 38) The name is familiar to me.

(TL 289) 'Saya pernah dengar nama itu'.

The name, what is originally subject in the SL becomes the object in the TL and me, the direct object in the SL becomes the subject in the TL.

b. Class-shift : occurs when the translation item is a member of a different class from the original item. For example :

(SL 38) She had a considerable sum of money..

(TL 290) Ibu punya cukup banyak uang ...

Here, she a pronoun in SL has its translation equivalent Ibu, a noun in TL.

c. Unit-shift : is a change of rank, departure from formal correspondence in which the translation equivalent of a unit at one rank in SL is a unit at a different rank in TL. Unit is a stretch of language activity which is the carrier of a pattern of a particular kind. Catford divided ranks into sentence - clause - group - word - morpheme, all of which can also be found in bahasa Indonesia. For example:

(SL 35) On glancing over my notes of the seventy odd ...

(TL 283) 'Ketika kubolak-balik catatan yang berisi tujuh puluh kasus ...' .

- d. Intra - system shift : if the shift occurs internally, within a system, for example, pronoun she and he are respectively translated into ia or dia in bahasa Indonesia, without any indication of genre.

While Catford's categorization is clearly linguistic, Newmark offers a different categorization, a more elaborated one, discussing not only grammar, but also perspective it from another point of view.

### II.3.2 Transposition by Newmark (1988 : 85 - 88)

Transposition is a translation procedure involving a change in the grammar from SL to TL. Newmark classified transposition into four types :

(1) First type :

- a. the change from plural to singular, e.g. notes = 'catatan' (TL 285), young ladies = 'wanita muda' (TL 284).
- b. the change in the position of the adjective, e.g. small points = 'hal-hal sepele' (TL 288).

c. the change of plural marker in an adjective-plural noun phrase, in which the adjective implies the varieties of the noun, e.g. ... seventy odd cases (SL 35) = '... kasus aneh-aneh' (TL 283).

(2) Second type : is required when an SL grammatical structure does not exist in the TL.

a. Adjective as object in the SL will be the subject in the TL. e.g. I had no keener pleasure than ... is translated into : 'Tak ada yang lebih menggembirakan hatiku ...'

b. Translation of gerund offers many choices : a verb-noun or a sub-ordinate clause. e.g. Mr. Royslott's sudden coming surprised us = 'Kedatangan ...'

(3) Third type : is made if a literal translation is grammatically possible, but sounds awkward in the TL.

a. Noun/noun phrase in the SL becomes verb in the TL. e.g. He was a late riser, as a rule ... = 'Dia biasanya bangun lebih siang ...'(TL 284).

b. Conjunction in the SL becomes lexis in the TL. For example : She was but thirty at the time of her death and yet her hair had already begun ... (SL 39) = 'Julia baru berusia tiga

puluh tahun ketika meninggal tapi rambutnya sudah mulai ...'(TL 292).

- c. Derivational-noun-phrase with of becomes a clause or a noun phrase in the TL. For example: ... a cup of hot coffee ...(SL 36) becomes '... secangkir kopi hangat ...'(TL 285).
  - d. Derivational-adjective + noun in the SL becomes noun + noun in the TL. For example : medical student becomes 'mahasiswa kedokteran'.
  - e. Clause in participle - form in the SL is recasted completely and explicitly in the TL. For example : Violence of temper approaching to mania ... = 'sifat kasar yang mendekati ...'
  - f. Noun phrase with adjective derived from intransitive verb in the SL becomes noun + clause in the TL. For example : hunted animal = 'binatang yang sedang diburu'.
- (4) Fourth type : is the replacement of a virtual lexical gap by a grammatical structure.
- a. Grammatical construction in the SL becomes an emphasis marker in the TL. For example : It was from her that I had your address = 'dari dia pula saya mendapatkan ...'(TL 287).

We can see here that although these provide a useful concepts, Newmark's categorization of types seems

to be based on an intuitive psychological judgement compared to Catford's, which is linguistic in nature.

These two approaches to translation shifts differ slightly from that of Nida's, which is more global, since it includes the level of discourse, as explained in the following section.

### II.3.3 Structural Adjustment by Nida (1988 : 112 - 115)

The structural adjustments affect the entire range of linguistic structure, from the discourse to the sounds (discourse - sentence - word - sound). By virtue of this fact, Nida classified his structural adjustment in terms of four levels as follows:

(1) Discourse structure :

One of the most common problems of adjustment in discourse is the handling of direct and indirect discourse. For example, when a directly reported discourse is translated into indirect one, a translator must make adjustments which may involve the whole discourse (in form), the most common example is the adjustment of pronominal forms.

(2) Sentence structure :

a. Word and phrase order : Translation allows the basic order of subject - predicate - object to be altered in many ways to get the equivalent

message and natural style in the TL, for example : ... I shall order you a cup of hot coffee ... (SL 35) = '... akan saya pesankan secangkir kopi hangat ...'(TL 285).

- b. Double negatives : in some languages it might mean positive or actual negative, hence it can be translated into either both, e.g.: You shall not find me ungrateful = 'saya orang yang tahu berterima kasih'.

- c. Gender, class, and number concord :

Gender, many languages have gender for noun or pronoun (e.g. French) and many others don't. English has no gender for noun, but it does for some pronouns, while bahasa Indonesia has no indication of gender for its pronoun, so he or she will be translated into 'dia'.

Number, some adjustments are to be made in translating number, an SL plural might have its TL translation equivalent in singular, e.g. .. when young ladies wander about ... (SL 36) = 'Kalau seorang wanita muda berkeliaran ... (TL 284).

- d. Active and passive construction : if a TL does not have an active form, an active sentence in the SL should be translated into passive, but in

the case where the SL and the TL have both forms, the adjustment is made to make the translation equivalent sounds natural, for example : He became the terror of the village .... (SL 36) = 'Dia sangat ditakuti oleh ... (TL 291).

e. Coordination and subordination : a transfer normally involves numbers of shifts in coordinate and subordinate patterns, such as : widespread rumours (= phrase) is translated as '... banyak berita burung tersiar ...', which is a clause.

f. Ellipsis :

... Mrs. Hudson has been knocked up, she retorted upon me, and I on you (SL 36), has the translation equivalent of '... Mrs. Hudson telah dipaksa bangun lebih pagi, lalu dia membangunkanku, dan aku pun lalu membangunkanmu (TL 284).

(3) Word Structure:

The relationship of word structure to the problem of transfer are of two principal types :

a. The grammatical classes of words, for example :

(SL 36) He was a late riser, as a rule ...

(TL 284) 'Dia biasanya bangun lebih siang ...'



b. Morphological categories associated with the various classes :

- tenses : In English we have different conjugations of verbs in present form, past, or completely done, Indonesia has no such conjugation, thus the verb go, conjugated to go - went - gone, will simply be rendered into the same word 'pergi' into Indonesia.
- inclusive vs. exclusive first person plural we can be translated either into 'kami' or 'kita' depends on the context.
- honorifics : third person pronouns in English have no indication of any honorifics sense (he, she), while in bahasa Indonesia they do (ia, beliau), similar to the second person pronoun which is only expressed by the term you, while in Indonesian we have 'kamu' and 'anda'.

(4) Corresponding sounds :

Adjustment of sounds (phonological structure) is made in the recasting of borrowing words, for example : gypsy [     ] and gypsy [     ] however, corresponding sounds will not be discussed in this thesis. (phonetic transcriptions following Peter Ladefoged, 1975 : 27)

These theories have been utilized by certain researchers who are interested in the study of translation shifts, either as a part of a larger study, or as a specific study in itself. Some of these are indicated below.

#### II.4 Similar Studies

It is not easy to trace similar studies in the same field, when it is not published. However, certain studies can be mentioned here.

Hoed (1992) in his discussion concerning the function and translation of 'tense' in French novel into English, refers to the concept of translation shifts as 'ketidaksejajaran bentuk' (1992 : 85). He said that 'equivalence' often involves 'non-parallel' forms or 'shifts' in the translation from French into Indonesian.. He provides examples which show that shifts are unavoidable.

Apart from this, Nicholls (1981) as a part of his larger analysis has shown that in translating /di-/ clauses in Indonesian into English, sometimes a change occurs = /di-/ into imperative in instructional texts (such as recipe) or into passives in descriptive texts. Although he does not call it "shift" such change is actually a "shift" in Catford's term.

So, we can see here that translation shifts do occur in translation. However, these two studies differ from this thesis in two ways : (1) Hoed involves French ; (2) Nicholls is concerned with the translation from Indonesia into English. So, this thesis is different in terms of the nature of the data, i.e. from English into Indonesian.

Referring back to the approaches and theories mentioned in II. 3 and II. 4, the main approach used in this thesis is as explained further.

#### II. 5 The Theory Which Will be Used in this Thesis

Among all theories that have been explained in the previous sub-chapter, the writer intends mainly to use Catford's theory of translation shifts to analyze her data, with a consideration that Catford's basically is more 'linguistic' than the other writers.

## **CHAPTER III**

### **METHODS**