

CHAPTER II

THEORETICAL FRAMEWORK

II.1. Introduction

Translation is the replacement of textual material in one language (SL) by equivalent textual material in another language (TL). The replacement here, provides the translation equivalent in TL which refers to the same information in SL, so the message can be clearly understood by readers in the TL.

A good translation must be able to convey the message from SL into TL, so the readers in the TL will have exactly the same impression as that in the SL after reading the text. In translation procedure, a translator, first of all should understand the essence of the text in SL then, he will be able to translate it appropriately into the TL.

Translation has the aim of transferring the message from SL into TL by giving 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).

However, each language is unique and it has its own system which does not occur in another language, and it differs one from another, in grammar as well

II.2.2. Modulation and Semantic shift by Benny H.Hoed

There is a semantic shift when the translator uses procedure of modulation. Benny Hoed classified semantic shifts into two kinds, namely :

I. Viewpoint shift or "Pergeseran sudut pandang"

It occurs when modulation makes TL's message different semantically from the SL's message.

For examples :

1. moonlighting = melakukan kerja sampingan
2. in his final days = pada akhir hidupnya
3. every other week = dua minggu sekali

II. Semantic Area Shift or "Pergeseran medan makna"

It occurs when modulation makes the message in the TL has more or less wide of semantic area than the message in SL.

For examples :

1. Indonesia exports rice = Indonesia mengekspor beras
2. Insiyur = engineer
3. He went to Bandung = Ia pergi ke Bandung

II.2.3. Semantic Adjustments by Nida

In transferring the message from one language to another, it is the content which must be preserved at any cost; the form, except in special cases, such as

poetry, is largely secondary, since within each language the rules for relating content to form are highly complex, arbitrary, and variable.

Obviously in any translation there will be a type of loss of semantic content, but the process should be so designed as to keep this to a minimum. By virtue of this fact, Nida said that the commonest problems of content transfer arise in the following areas :

1. Idioms

Idioms are some of the most obvious candidates for semantic adjustment, for the very fact that they are idioms means it is likely that the same type of distinctive form will have the same meaning in another language. The adjustments are quite understandably of three types :

- a. From idioms to nonidioms
- b. From idioms to idioms
- c. From nonidioms to idioms

Frequently idioms are shifted to non idioms in the process of transfer.

2. Figurative meaning of individual words

There are three situations in which figurative expressions are involved in the transfer process.

They are :

1. shifts from figurative to nonfigurative usage
e.g. "possess the gate" is changed to "possess the city", "my flesh" is changed to "my race", "taste death" becomes "die".
2. shifts from one type of figurative expression to another figurative expression.
e.g. "heart" is changed to "liver", "praise the lord with the tongue" is changed to "praise the lord with lips".
3. Nonfigurative expression is changed to figurative one.
e.g. "to trust" is rendered as "to lean on".

3. Shifts in central component of meaning

Of course, in many instances shifts of components involve only a shifts from a literal or etymological meaning to one which is functionally more relevant. In such a situation, there is actually no shift from central meanings, but only a shift from "etymological meanings". For example, the Greek word "devil" etymologically means "slanderer", but this literal translation may mean nothing in another language.

4. Generic and specific meanings

Some of the most common shifts in meaning found in the transfer process are modifications which

as lexis. Therefore, sometimes semantic shifts occur in translation in order to get an appropriate translation equivalent in the TL.

II.2. Related Theories

There are three theories of modulation which will be explained below :

II.2.1. Modulation by Newmark

Modulation is a variation through a change of viewpoint, of perspective and very often of category of thought.

There are two types of modulations, namely :

1. Standard modulations which are recorded in bilingual dictionaries.
2. Free modulations which are used by translators when the TL rejects literal translation.

Further, modulation are divided into eleven rather random categories, but in this thesis the writer will only take seven categories of modulations and group them into standard or free modulation, namely:

1. Standard modulations :
 - a. Part for the whole, for example :
 - " He is a student " is translated into "Ia seorang murid"
 - b. One part for another, for example :
 - "Indonesia exports rice" is translated into

"Indonesia mengekspor beras".

c. Active for passive, for example :

- "I will submit the report tomorrow morning" is translated into "Laporan itu akan saya kumpulkan besok pagi".

d. Reversal terms, for examples :

- "Health insurance" is translated into "Asuransi kesehatan".
- "Red rose" is translated into "Hawar merah".

2. Free modulations

a. Abstract for concrete, for example :

- "Time is money" is translated into "Waktu itu sangat berharga".

b. Cause for effect, for example :

- "We all suffer from the consequences of environmental degradation" is translated into "Kita semua menderita karena adanya penurunan mutu lingkungan".

c. The negated contrary (positive for double negative or double negative for positive) is a concrete translation procedure which can be applied in principle to any action (verb) or quality (adjective or adverb). For example :

- "You shall not find me ungrateful" is translated into "Saya orang yang tahu berterima kasih".

involve specific and generic meanings. Such shifts may, of course go in either direction from generic to specific, or from specific to generic. However, one often goes from specific to generic. For instance, some languages cannot speak of "the brethen", a generic use of "brothers", but must use a word meaning "relative".

5. Pleonastic Expression

There are a number of phrases which seem quite awkward and unnecessarily repetitions when transferred into a receptor language. A phrase such as "fruit trees bearing fruit in which is their seed after its kind" can be rendered literally even though, of course, it means only "all kinds of fruit trees", but such a literal rendering may sound more like some technical botanical distinction whereby "peaches and pomegranates" are to be included but "cashews and bananas" are to be ruled out.

6. Formulas

The epistolary formulas are troublesome elements for the translator, for they inevitably require some sort of modification in the process of transfer. Otherwise, there is very little meaning, especially

if people do not understand the use of the third person for the first person. But certain formulaic expressions may also need to be altered, e.g. "blessing I will bless thee", must become in some languages, "I will surely bless you".

7. Redistribution of semantic components

The redistribution of semantic components is of two principal types :

- a. analytical, i.e. "expansion" or distribution of the components over a number of different words.
- b. synthetic, grouping of several semantic components into a single term.

The analytic process is well illustrated by such expansions as "one who will receive" for "heir", "to put into a right relationship" for "justify", "Gods people" for "saints", and "caught having sexual relations with a man not her husband" for "taken in adultery". So called "descriptives" are also examples of the analytic tendency, e.g. "charms with holy words in them" for "phylteries", "not eating in order to worship" for "fast".

8. Provision of context conditioning

The provision of cultural conditioning always implies the entire problem of the extent to which

certain adjustments can and should be made in the transfer.

Basically, alternations are not employed unless :

1. the text is likely to be misunderstood by the receptors.
2. the text is likely to have no meaning to the receptors, or
3. the resulting translation is so 'over loaded' that it will constitute too much of a problem for the average reader to figure it out.

There are certain specific problems relating the historical significance of the event and the importance of the religious symbolism involved.

There are situations, however, in which culturally strange objects must be retained because of their symbolism values.

In certain cases there is no way to provide such conditioning within the context, for a completely different cultural function may be involved.

Explanatory notes are largely of two types :

1. those which are related to specific historical situations, in which the explanation normally needs to appear on the same page as the episode described, and
2. those which are more general in character and can thus often be placed in a glossary.

It must be further emphasized that one is not

free to make in the text any and all kinds of explanatory additions and/ or expansions. There is a very definite limit as to what is proper translation in this difficult area : one may make explicit in the text only what is linguistically implicit in the immediate context of the problematic passage.

11.3. Related studies

In this case a similar study in the same field was done by Dwi (1994). In her thesis Dwi discuss Translation shifts in the translation of Speckled Band (English) into bahasa Indonesia. Her analysis is based on Catford's theory of translation shift. In her analysis, she found that there are many structural shifts, namely:

1. Level shifts : The shifts occurring in the translation of the data are only the shifts from grammar to another level, while shifts from a lexical item is not found.

2. Category shifts

A. Structural shifts

Dwi found some certain patterns of structural shifts in translation :

- shift from an intransitive towards the transitive and the other way around.
- exchanging position between head and modifier in the translation of a noun group.

- SPCA structure is translated into a sentence began with a verbal ungrounding.
- The translation from active to passive (O passive construction) and vice versa, is not compulsory. The shifts are made only to give stress on the subject being talked about.
- The impersonal structure "it" is translated into a sub clause "karena".

B. Class-shifts

There are some certain patterns of shifts of classes :

- pronoun cannot be changed to any classes except to a nominal class, and reversally, no class can be changed to every other classes except to nominal class.
- verbal class can be changed to a noun and adjective.
- adjective is changed to an adverb and a verb, while adverbial class changes to an adjective and a verb.

C. Unit-shifts

The unit shifts occurring in the translation of The Speckled Band into bahasa Indonesia are mostly from a lower rank to a higher one. The analysis on that one shift can be analyzed through more than one perspective.

D.. Intra-system shifts

The most often and obvious intra-system shift occurring in the translation from English into bahasa Indonesia is the translation of a third singular person, which undergoes a little loss in meaning in the translation.

II.4. 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 Newmark's theory of modulation to analyze her data about semantic shifts, with that consideration that Newmark's theory is more detail and simple than what is proposed the other theorists.