

CHAPTER II

GENERAL DESCRIPTION OF THE OBJECT OF THE STUDY

2.1 Translation Texts

Translation is craft consisting in the attempt to replace a written message and/ or statement in another language (Newmark, 1981: 7). It seems that the significant factor in translation activity is the intention of the text itself.

This study focuses the translation analysis on the written-text. The written-texts here have the following criteria:

- ✓ They are classified as non-literary texts.
- ✓ They are taken from textbooks.
- ✓ Each of them consists of about two paragraphs.
- ✓ Each text has a title (subtitle).

2.1.1 Characteristics of Translation Texts.

This study will analyze part of the texts, i.e. non-literary texts, since there are various texts. Newmark (1981) has explained the characteristics of Non-literary texts in 'Approaches to Translation', as:

- ◆ The non-literary texts have an informative language function.
- ◆ Usually it concerned with any topic of knowledge.
- ◆ The core of language is external situation, the facts of topic, reality outside language, including reported ideas or theories.

- ◆ It has no metaphor.
- ◆ It usually has complex sentences and many 'specific terms'.

2.1. 2 Aspects of Translation Texts

Aspects of translation texts are too complicated a task to take into a bite.

To make it seem more simply, Snelling (1999) distinguished them into physical aspect and mental aspect (chemical change).

Physical aspects involving- words and structures- are considered as a traditional studies in the translation world. Most linguists and critics considered the physical views have some weaknesses, since it can attack only a surface of translation texts. But it is far from different assumption if analyzing text from physical aspects. Moreover, a surface of translation texts must be uncovered firstly before mental aspects (Snelling, 1999).

Mental aspects of translation-involving the cultural, historical and aesthetic tradition. It seems to be interesting in translation studies nowadays, since we can derive the interpretation of the textual context of work from the concept as representation of word and emotional landscape as a reflection of word (Snelling 1999)

Actually, these two aspects are interesting to study in translation analysis but each of them, either physical or mental, would be in appropriate ways when they are taken in appropriate type of texts.

This study is focused on non-literary texts and then the suitable and more relevant aspect to analyze is physical aspects or linguistic aspects. The structures of physical aspects consist of 3 components/ classes: Word, phrase and sentence.

□ Word

Carl Gustav Jung says that human life cannot exist without meaning and Peter Newmark, Viaggio's friend and sparring partner, says, that meaning cannot exist without words (Snelling, 1999). Carl Gustav is therefore going to suggest the human life, at least our human lives cannot exist without words.

Words are exactly the most important elements in all of texts. Translating texts means translating the words in the whole text. Without translating words, there is no translation result of texts. (Pickens, 1983)

But if the translation were merely the replacement of words the appropriate procedure would be to consult a bilingual dictionary. Such a dictionary would contain a list of SL words with a corresponding list of TL words like the example below:

Indonesian	English
Kaya	Rich
Makan	Eat
Buku	Book
kucing	Cat

It is true that translation is concerned with words, but simple word for word translation can sometimes be misleading. Such as the examples below, the word 'glass' has 3 meanings or concepts, i.e.: kaca mata, gelas, kaca

- He is wearing *glasses*
- My son has broken a *glass*
- The door is made of *glass*

Such phenomena above are also found in the collected data. The word 'power' is translated into *kekuatan* and *kekuasaan*- similar meaning, but different concept.

To know more about the words within the text they can be classified into:

1. *The Affixed words*

There are two kinds of affixation : derivational and inflectional.

Example:

English		Indonesian	
Tax	Pretax	Pajak	Sebelum pajak
Cervix	Cervical	Leher rahim	Yang berhubungan dengan leher rahim
Calculate	Calculation	Menghitung	Penghitungan

Table 2.1.2.1

Translation of the affixed words in text 2

2. *The Compound Words*

A compound word is a word that consists of two or more parts that make up one meaningful unit.

Example: cash-flow : arus kas

cash = kontan

flow = arus/ aliran

3. *Acronym*

Acronym is the result of forming a word from the first letter or letters of each word in a phrase.

Example: HSV

HSV is Herpes Simplex Virus. It is commonly written as HSV in medicine, because it is shorter and more effective.

4. *Untranslatable Words*

Every word in foreign language has a meaning/ concept, but not every word can be best translated into the target language. Sometimes, it is more efficient if we let them in the foreign language as 'a specific term'.

Example: the word 'herpes', 'virus', 'hegemony', etc.

□ Phrase

Oxford Dictionary defines 'phrase' as group of words without a verb, esp one that forms part of a sentence. This phrase is a unit giving idea/ new meaning. Ignoring to analyze phrase in text analysis mean passing the specific idea in this texts. Phrase can function as Subject, Verb, Adjective and Object in a piece of sentence.

Example: buffer states

clinical syndromes

□ Sentence

A sentence as a largest unit of grammar, usually contains a subject, a verb, an object, etc and expresses a statement, question or command. Mostly, the texts, which contain statement sentences are taken from textbooks. The sentence types can be divided into 3 types based on the structure, i.e. simple sentence, compound sentence and complex sentence.

Dealing with the non-literary texts, one of the non-literary text characteristics is consisting of long sentences and or complex sentences. Accordingly, it is significant to analyze the sentences esp the long sentence within the texts.

Kamil stated that an important factor in compound and complex sentences is a clause (Kamil, 1982). It seems that clauses have significant role in giving a meaning within the sentences towards the whole texts as translating activity done. Type of Clause: adverbial, main, adjective and noun clause.

The description of Sentences and Clauses Types can be seen below:

Clause Type	Sentence Type	Conjunction
Adverbial Clause	Complex sentence	when, because, etc
Main Clause	Simple sentence	
Adjective Clause	Complex/ compound sentence	who, whom, whose, which, that, where, when
Noun Clause	Complex/ compound sentence	what, where, that

Table 2.1.2.2

Description of sentences and clauses types

2.2 Translator and Translating Activity

The main variables in this study are translators and translating activity, since there is no translation without translator and translating activity. Translator here is a person who undertakes translating activity with or without payment. The translators employed in this study are part of the students of the English

Department of Airlangga University. It means that the translator here must be the student of the English Department of Airlangga University.

The background of the translator as the student of the English Department of Airlangga University, is closely related to translating activity. They must take compulsory subject from which they get English skill, such as Reading Comprehension, Listening, Structure and Translation. These subjects will help them understand and master English better.

Translation as a part of basic English skill given in the English Department, provides them with a set of elementary knowledge and practice of translation. By applying the translation techniques and procedures they have known, the result can be a better understandable and readable translation.

The translators usually take or get translation order from their client by themselves, not a bureau. They will get salary after finishing translation. They translated English texts into Indonesia and vice versa and the most common translation is from English into Indonesia.

The translating activity done by the translator in this study is simply explained as follows:

- a. They get a certain material translation text in English
- b. They translate it into Indonesian
- c. They take the L1 and the L2 back to the writer (of this study) after finishing it.

2.3 Approaches to Translation

Many factors may influence the different translation result. One of them is translation approach, as Newmark stated that the different approaches used by translators bring the text to different result.

Discussing approaches to translation is too unabridged. Therefore, it is limited on techniques and procedures, which is used in doing translation.

The techniques which are observed in this study are:

- Translation model of Title

Example: Pretax versus Aftertax Analysis

Translated as:

Analisa-analisa Pra-pajak vs Pasca-pajak.

- A Deletion

Example:as all political leaders expected,

Translated as:

Sebagaimana yang diharapkan pimpinan politik

- A Double translation

Example: it is necessary to have any pretax (shortcut) analysis

Translated as:

Sangatlah perlu untuk memiliki analisa pretax (shortcut/ jalan pintas)

Defining techniques and procedures is not simple. So several sentences, clauses and words within the material texts will be taken and then analyzed grammatically and lexically.

The main intention of this discussion is to identify the differences between one and others. Through this, the result can be compared to know the most common techniques and procedures used in doing translation of non-literary texts.

CHAPTER III

PRESENTATION AND ANALYSIS OF THE DATA