

## CHAPTER 2

### REVIEW OF RELATED LITERATURE

#### 2.1 Translation methods

According to Newmark (1988), there are eight different translation methods that is split into two groups. The first one focuses on the source language, especially the authenticity which means the text should be translated literally as a result of the translation. The first group consists of word-for-word translation, literal translation, faithful translation, and semantic translation. The second is paying more attention to the target language which means that the text should be translated freely or as natural as the target language. The second group consists of adaptation, free translation, idiomatic translation, and communicative translation.

##### 2.1.1 Word-for-word Translation

Word-for-word translation is very tied to SL especially in the word order which should be retained (Newmark, 1988). In the translation process, the translator should translate every single word in the same order as the target language. The translator needs to look up the equivalent of SL in TL.

Example:

|                                                            |
|------------------------------------------------------------|
| SL: "Can you stay?"<br>TL: " <i>Bisakah kau tinggal?</i> " |
|------------------------------------------------------------|

*Figure 1. Word-for-word example (Taken from Shabitah & Hartono, 2020)*

##### 2.1.2 Literal Translation

Literal translation is linear translation between word-for-word translation and free translation. This translation process is begun with word-for-word translation,

but the translator has to adapt the translation with the equivalent grammatical SL or has the closest meaning with the TL (Newmark, 1988).

Example:

SL: "All my nice clothes are dirty."  
TL: "*Semua bajuku yang bagus kotor.*"

Figure 2. Literal Translation example (Taken from Shabitah & Hartono, 2020)

### 2.1.3 Faithful Translation

Faithful translation is translation that is based on how the translator is trying to deliver the meaning of the context in a source language with grammatical structure restrictions. The result of this method sometimes might be odd or unnatural because this translation is very loyal to the source language. In this method, loaded words are translated, but the grammatical deviations and word choices are ignored and still retained (Newmark, 1988).

Example:

SL: "We've been holding weekly support groups for those impacted by Megan's death. If you'd care to join us for one, there's another gathering coming up."  
TL: "*Kami mengadakan kelompok dukungan seminggu sekali bagi orang-orang yang terkena dampak atas kematian Megan. Kalau kau ingin ikut, akan ada acara kumpul kumpul lagi.*"

Figure 3. Faithful Translation example (Taken from Shabitah & Hartono, 2020)

### 2.1.4 Semantic Translation

Semantic Translation is very contrast to faithful translation, and it is more flexible to TL as long as it is appropriate. According to Newmark (1988), the

semantic translation must consider the SL text's aesthetic qualities by compromising the meaning as long as it is reasonable.

Example

|                                                                  |
|------------------------------------------------------------------|
| SL: "Oh. I'm at work."<br>TL: " <i>Oh. Aku sedang bekerja.</i> " |
|------------------------------------------------------------------|

Figure 4. Semantic Translation example (Taken from Shabitah & Hartono, 2020)

### 2.1.5 Adaptation

Adaptation is the freest form of translation (Newmark, 1988). The translation form can be accepted as long as it is not changing the theme, character, or plot of the SL. This method is usually used in translating drama or poetry. There is a transition between TL and SL, and the original text is rewritten and adapted into the SL.

Example:

|                                                                                             |
|---------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| SL: You'll be crazy when you read it.<br>TL: <i>Kau akan terperangah ketika membacanya.</i> |
|---------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|

Figure 5. Adaptation example (Taken from Nugraha, Nugroho, & Rahman, 2017)

### 2.1.6 Free Translation

Free translation is the translation that is not loyal to the authenticity of the SL (Newmark, 1988). In other words, this translation prioritized the content rather than the source text. This translation is in the form of paraphrase that usually is longer than the original. The purpose of this method is to make the translation is

easier to understand, so the context and message will be delivered to the readers. Sometimes, the result is felt like not a translation.

Example:

|                                                                                                                                                                                                   |
|---------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| <p>SL: "You can't play solitaire with two people, that's why it's called solitaire."<br/>         TL: <i>"Solitaire tidak bisa dimainkan dua orang, itulah sebabnya dinamakan solitaire."</i></p> |
|---------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|

Figure 6. Free Translation example (Taken from Shabitah & Hartono, 2020)

### 2.1.7 Idiomatic translation

Newmark (1988) stated that the idiomatic translation uses the natural form in the TL text, according to the construction grammatical and lexical choices. This translation reproduces the idiomatic contents and messages of the TL that cannot be found in SL. Consequently, there might be several distortions in the result of the translation.

Example:

|                                                                                                           |
|-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| <p>SL: "How are you holding up, Runtmeyer?"<br/>         TL: <i>"Bagaimana keadaanmu, Runtmeyer?"</i></p> |
|-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|

Figure 7. Idiomatic Translation (Taken from Shabitah & Hartono, 2020)

### 2.1.8 Communicative Translation

To make the translation result easier to understand, the method attempts to translate the contextual meaning of the source language from both a language and content perspective. This method was based on the readers as a whole. The communicative translation is also used to translate the target language

communicatively so that the message conveyed in the text could be understood by the readers (Newmark, 1988).

Example:

|                                                |
|------------------------------------------------|
| SL: "What's your name?"<br>TL: "Siapa namamu?" |
|------------------------------------------------|

*Figure 8. Communicative Translation example (Taken from Shabitah & Hartono, 2020)*

## 2.2 Translation Procedures

There are seven different translation procedures, according to Vinay and Darbelnet (1995), including borrowing, calque, literal translation, transposition, modulation, equivalence, and adaptation. The two categories of procedures are direct translation and oblique translation. The following list is divided into direct translations for the first three procedures and oblique translations for the remaining procedures.

### 2.2.1 Borrowing

According to Vinay and Darbelnet (1995), borrowing is the simplest of all procedures. This procedure refers to a case where a word or an expression is taken from the source language and used in the target language. Borrowing usually used the words directly to the target language. In some cases, the translator is unable to find the exact equivalence in the target language. Therefore, the translator could borrow foreign words for the naturalness of the translation result.

Example:

|                 |
|-----------------|
| SL: Turn off    |
| TL: Nonaktifkan |

Figure 9. Borrowing example (taken from Sujianti et al., 2021)

### 2.2.2 Calque

Vinay and Darbelnet (1995) define calque as a type of borrowing in which each component of a sentence borrowed from one language is translated literally. The calque procedure is applied when a statement or structure in the source language is translated literally into the target language.

Example:

|                                                                                   |
|-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| ST : you shouldn't have put it in with the <b>bread-knife</b> . (p. 84)           |
| TT : <i>Kau seharusnya tidak meletakkan <b>pisau roti</b> didalamnya.</i> (p. 72) |

Figure 10. Calque example (Taken from Asriana & Hartono, 2019)

### 2.2.3 Literal Translation

According to Vinay and Darbelnet (1995), literal translation is the process of directly translating the source language to the target language in a grammatically appropriate. If the translated language has the same word, phrase, or sentence structure, meaning, and style as the original language, the literal translation is allowed.

Example:

|                                                  |
|--------------------------------------------------|
| ST : <b>Don't grunt</b> , said Alice; (p. 74)    |
| TT : <i>Jangan mengorok</i> , kata Alice (p. 64) |

Figure 11. Literal Translation procedure example (taken from Asriana & Hartono, 2019)

#### 2.2.4 Transposition

According to Vinay and Darbelnet (1995), transposition procedure is a change of sequence of part of speech to another without changing the meaning. Transposition involves a change in the grammatical structure of the source language to the target language. This procedure is widely used by translators since it can be used to translate

Example:

|                  |
|------------------|
| SL: Teman dekat  |
| TL: Close friend |

Figure 12. Transposition example (taken from Sujianti et al., 2021)

#### 2.2.5 Modulation

According to Vinay and Darbelnet (1995), modulation procedure refers to the translation process which involves changing perspective when transferring message of the source language to the target language. When the translation result is unnatural in the target language, this strategies can be used.

Example:

|                                                                                                                                                                               |
|-------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| <p>ST : I'm not a serpent! said Alice indignantly. <b>Let me alone!</b> (p. 63)</p> <p>TT : <i>Aku bukan ular. jawab Alice dengan marah. <b>Lepaskan aku!</b></i> (p. 52)</p> |
|-------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|

Figure 13. Modulation (taken from Asriana & Hartono, 2019)

### 2.2.6 Equivalence

According to Vinay and Darbelnet (1995), equivalence is a translation procedure that is used to transferring the sentence in the source language by converting the sentence to the closest equivalence of a sentence in the target language in a different style or structure. It is a procedure used to introduce the terms or expression which is recognized as the equivalent in the target language.

Example:

|                                            |
|--------------------------------------------|
| <p>SL: Turn off</p> <p>TL: Nonaktifkan</p> |
|--------------------------------------------|

Figure 14. Equivalence example (taken from Sujianti et al., 2021)

### 2.2.7 Adaptation

Vinay & Darbelnet (1995) state that adaptation can be applied when the target language culture is unfamiliar with the kind of circumstance indicated in the source language message. The translator must adopt a relevant and adequate word from the target language to replace the word in the source language.

Example:

ST : Don't talk **nonsense**, said Alice more  
boldly. (p. 133)  
TT : *Jangan bicara **omong kosong**, kata Alice  
dengan lebih sombong.* (p. 121)

Figure 15. Adaptation procedure example (taken from Asriana & Hartono, 2019)