

CHAPTER II

THEORETICAL FRAMEWORK

2.1 Literature Review

2.1.1 Translation

1.1.1.1 The Definition of Translation

Translation is some words come from Latin; trans datum and across, to carry. By terminology meaning we know that translation is the connection between two different language. And such as Translator must be know what Translation means are.

There are many definition of translation that researcher taken from many source, such as :

1.1.1.1.1 Translation is replacement of representation of a text of one language by representation of an equivalent text in a second language (Bell, 1998:20)

1.1.1.1.2 Translation is made possible by an equivalent of thought that lies behind its different verbal expression (Winata dan Haryanto, 2000:12)

1.1.1.1.3 Translation is an activity of enormous importance in the modern world and it is interest subject not only in linguist, professional and amateur translator and language teacher, but also for electric engineers and mathematics (Catfort 1965:vii)

1.1.1.2 The Method of Translation

Translation method is a method widely used in teaching foreign languages, the principle is premised in this method is that the mastery of foreign language learned that can be achieved by exercises translation of languages taught in the mother tongue of student or vice versa. The exercises of this translation is the main of exercises in the method.

Peter Newmark (1987: 45) divided that the methods in eight part that in two perspective, and those methods described in the V diagram below:

Table 1.1 Diagram of Methods Translation by Peter Newmark

SL Emphasis	TL emphasis
Word-for-word translation	Adaptation
Literal Translation faithful	Free Translation
Translation semantic	Idiomatic translation
Translation	Communicative translation

Newmark (1987:45-46) illustrated as follows.

1.1.1.2.1 Word-for-word translation

This is often demonstrated as interlinear translation, with the TL immediately below the SL word. The SL word-order is preserved and the words 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.

Newmark (1987:46) also explains about the literal translation that “The SL grammatical constructions are converted to their nearest TL equivalents but the lexical words are again translated singly, out of context. As a pre-translation process, this indicates the problems to be solved”.

1.1.1.2.2 Faithful translation

A faithful Translation attempts to reproduce the precise contextual meaning of the original within the constraints of the TL grammatical structures. It 'transfers' cultural words and preserves the degree of grammatical and lexical 'abnormality' (deviation from SL norms) in the translation. It attempts to be completely faithful to the intentions and the text-realization of the SL writer.

1.1.1.2.3 Semantic translation

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 sounds of the SL text, compromising on 'meaning' where appropriate so that no assonance, word-play or repetition jars in the finished version. Further, it may translate less important cultural words by culturally neutral third or functional terms but not by cultural equivalents - *une nonne repassant un corporal* may become 'a nun ironing a corporal cloth' - and it may make other small concessions to the readership. The distinction between 'faithful' and 'semantic' translation is

that the first is uncompromising and dogmatic, while the second is more flexible, admits the creative exception to 100% fidelity and allows for the translator's intuitive empathy with the original.

Besides describing Source Language emphasis methods, Newmark (1987:46-47) also describes Target language emphasis methods which are adaption, free translation, idiomatic translation ad communicative translation methods.

1.1.1.2.4 Adaptation

This is the 'freest' form of translation. It is used mainly for plays (comedies and poetry; the themes, characters, plots are usually preserved, the SL culture converted to the TL culture and the text rewritten. The deplorable practice of having a play or poem literally translated and then rewritten by an established dramatist or poet has produced many poor adaptations, but other adaptations have 'rescued' period plays.

1.1.1.2.5 Free translation

Free translation reproduces the matter without the manner, or the content without the form of the original. Usually it is a paraphrase much longer than the original, a so-called 'intra-lingua translation*', often prolix and pretentious, and not translation at all.

1.1.1.2.6 Idiomatic translation

Idiomatic translation reproduces the 'message' of the original but tends to distort nuances of meaning by preferring colloquialisms and idioms where these do not exist in the original- (Authorities as diverse as Seteskovitch and Stuart Gilbert tend to this form of lively, 'natural' translation.)

1.1.1.2.7 Communicative translation

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.

1.1.1.3 Principle of translation

Bell (1993: 27) explain that essentially theory is judged on the extent to which it is externally and internally adequate. It must correspond with the data

(which is external to itself) and also conform to particular (internal) design features.

1.1.1.3.1 *Empiricism* is must be testable

1.1.1.3.2 *Determinism* is must be able to predict

1.1.1.3.3 *Parsimony*; is must be simple

1.1.1.3.4 *Generality*; is must be comprehensive

To make translanguage easily, Bell give four kinds of translation. The first some translanguage must testability from the target language (TL) and the Source Language (SL) its must equal. Second, translanguage must be able to predict as the condition. Third translanguage must be simple and easy for understanding. And for the last translanguage must comprehensive including nearly everything description.

1.1.1.4 Types of Translation

According Winata (2000 :12) There are many types of Translation :

1.1.1.4.1 Full translation

In full translation the entire is submitted to the translation process. That is, every part of the Second Language text in replace by Target Language text material.

1.1.1.4.2 Partial translation

In partial translation, some part or part of the Second Language text are left untraslated: they are simply transferred to and incorporeted in the Target Language text

Translation Equivalent Theory

The central Important thing in translation is the Equevalent. The comparison of text in different language inevitably involves a theory of equivalence.

Nida and Taber (1982:200) classified in two field as bellow :

1.1.2 Formal Equivalence

Formal correspondence : quality of a translation in which the features of the form of the source text have been mechanically reproduced in the receptor language. Typically, formal corespondence distorts the grammatical and stylistic

patterns of the receptor language, and hence distorts the message. So as to cause the receptor to misunderstand or to labor unduly hard.

The second is dynamic equivalence draw the following conclusions:

1.1.3 Dynamic Equivalence

Dynamic equivalence: quality of a translation in which the message of the original text has been so transported into the receptor language that the response of the receptor is essentially like that of the original receptors. frequently the form of the original text is changed, but as long as the change follow the rules of back transformation in the receptor language, the message is preserved and the translation is faithful.

Dynamic equivalence is defined as a translation principle according to which a translator seeks to translate the meaning of the original in such a way that the TL wording will trigger the same impact on the audience as the original wording did upon the audience.

Nida defines translation as the process of reproducing the message equivalent in the target language, first in term of meaning (Dynamic Equivalent) and second in term of form (Formal Equivalence). This reproducible equivalent is a natural equivalent that has the same or closest message in the target language.

Therefore, the main purpose of translation is the achievement of the correspondence of message effects to the reader between the target language (TL) and the source language (SL). In other words, the perceived effect of Source Language readers should be commensurate with the effects experienced by Target Language readers. Such a concept of equivalent is called Dynamic Equivalence.

To explain this correspondence, dynamic equivalence is contrasted with formal equivalence. If dynamic equivalence emphasize the effect that the Target Language reader has on, then the formal equivalence is content of messages of Source Language in Target Language (Nida and Taber, 1969).

For example, "it's very hot" someone says to a friend sitting near a fan on a hot afternoon can be translated as "sorry, can you turn on the fan?". If this is translation, this is a dynamic equivalence. However, if the translation is "The air is very hot", the the correspondence achieved is the formal equivalence. With his theory, Nida and Taber draws our attention to the effect of translation on the language reader and keeps translator away from the practice of word for word and meaning by meaning.

Previous study

In this section, the researcher showed three previous studies to avoid any plagiarism. The first previous study is written by one of students in Education University of Indonesia. The title is “the translation analysis of idiomatic expressions in the Movie entitled *Tropic Thunder* directed by Ben Stiller. In this thesis he tries to analyze the idiomatic expressions that deep on the Movie *Tropic Thunder* base on Hockett’s (1958) theory of types of idioms whether he also need subtitle scripts, that related with translation. The result showed that there were 200 items idiomatic expression found in the movie. Then they were classified the idioms into six types of idioms: substitute, proper’s name, abbreviation, English phrasal compounds, figure of speech, and slang.

The Relevance of this study is the researcher seeks to analyze the translation method in a Movie “Bunyan and Babe” that transcript by Maiapada. Both of the researches aim interest at some translation method. It can be seen the objective of study. However, this article just focuses on the research translation in the idiomatic expressions but in the researcher focus on two kinds the method and the equivalence of translation. The differences of this article and the research are the data analyze that is subtitle scripts and Movie.

Second previous study written by Mustika Syifa L in 2013 whose title is Translation Method in “*a walk to remember*” novel translated into “*kan ku kenang selalu*”. In this thesis she tries to identify and describe the translation method used in translating novel “a walk to remember” into “kan ku kenang selalu”. In this thesis she apply Newmark method (1988) and for The result showed that the translation methods used in “A Walk to Remember” novel translated into “Kan Kukenang Selalu” are word for word translation, literal translation, free translation, faithful translation, and idiomatic translation. And Literal translation method is more frequently used because the translator tries to keep the meaning in the source language converts construction of the source language into intended construction of the target language.

The Relevance of this study is the researcher seeks to analyze the translation method in a Movie “Bunyan and Babe” that transcript by Maiapada. Both of the researches aim interest at some translation method. It can be seen I the

objective of study. However, this article just focuses on the research translation but in the researcher focus on two kinds the method and the equivalence of translation.

The Relevance of this study is the researcher seeks to analyze the translation method in a Movie “Bunyan and Babe” that transcript by Maiapada. Both of the researches aim interest at some translation method and both of this researcher use of Peter Newmark method in 1997-1998. It can be seen I the objective of study. However, this article just focuses on the method translation but in the researcher focus on two kinds the method and the equivalence of translation. The differences are the data analysis for the previous study researcher used a novel and the researcher used a Movie.

Third previous study that was written by Endang Suciati. Penerjemah dan penelitian penerjemah or translated to “Translation Dan Research Translate”. This Article aim to know the result some translate that no relevance between Source Language (SL) to Target Language (TL), that impact the intention of some message. Suryawinata (2000/03), et al defines that some translation research about translation must be mastery in translation, in Source Language and the Target Language, translation theory, and knowledgeable about translation. So they can be as (a) translator agent to research the quality of some translation. (b) Translation publisher, (c) Client translator. And as (d) critic. The writer give suggest that every translator not just translated some text but translator must be pay attention to any kind of aspect in order to the result not deviate.

The Relevance of this study is the researcher seeks to analyze the translation method in a Movie “Bunyan and Babe” that transcript by Maiapada. Both of the researches aim interest at some translation. It can be seen I the objective of study. However, this article just focuses on the research translation and about the mastery in translation but in the researcher focus on two kinds the method and the equivalence of translation.

