CHAPTER II
REVIEW OF RELATED LITERATURE

This chapter presents review of related literature based on relevant theories. It covers Definition of Translation, Translation Process, Translation Methods, Criteria Of Good Translation, Style of Text, And Descriptive Text.

2.1 Definition of Translation

There are many theories and definitions about translation with different background and approach. According to Catford (Hartono, 2003), Translation is the replacement of textual material in one language (source language) by equivalent textual material in another language. This definition, however, gives the specific definition of translation in operational views. Therefore, Newmark gives the same but more explicit definition about translation; he stated that, Translation is rendering the meaning of a text into another language in the way that the author intended the text (Newmark, 1988).

Moreover, Brislin (Hartono, 2003) defined translation wider; he stated that, Translation is the general term referring to the transfer of thoughts and ideas from one language (source) to another language (target). Whether the languages are written or oral form; whether the languages have established orthographies or do not have such standardization or whether one or both languages are based on signs, as with sign languages of the deaf.

Based on the explanation above, it can be concluded that Translation is transferring or rendering the textual material, whether the material are written
or oral form, from one language into another language equivalently, in the way that the author intended.

### 2.1.1 Translation Process

Translation process surely passes on several steps. According to Nida & Taber (Suryawinata, 2000), there are four steps in translation, which are Analysis & Comprehension Step, Transferring step, Restructuring step, and Evaluation and Revision step.

In Analysis & Comprehension Step, the structure of the text and the messages from the source languages is analyzed according from its grammatical, the words meaning, textual meaning and contextual meaning. This step is the reverse transformation process.

In Transferring Step, The material that already been analyzed and comprehend is being processed into translators’ mind from source language into target language. The translator had to find the equivalency in words, phrases, idioms, or clauses, which match into target language. This is just the process in translators’ mind.

In Restructuring Step, after finding the equivalency in meaning in target language, the translator needs to reconstruct the equivalency that already found into the target language norms in written forms.

In Evaluation and Revision Step, the translator reread the result of the translation. If the translator found some unnatural words, phrases, idioms, clauses, or it still feels like a translation result, the translator may need to revise the result of translation.
The translation steps above are described with the chart below:

\[\text{Source Language (SL)} \rightarrow \text{Translation result in Target Language (TL)}\]

**2.1.2 Translation Methods**

There are several translation methods which used in translating text. Newmark (1988) generalizes translation method into two groups, *the method that emphasizing the source language* and *the method that emphasizing the target language*.

The first group, *the method that emphasizing the source language*, attempts to transfer the contextual meaning of source language precisely, even there are syntax and semantics problem faced in target language (the structure and meaning). The first group are including:

1. **Word to Word Translation Method** is often demonstrated as interlinear translation, with the target language immediately below the source language words. The source language word order is preserved and the words translated singly by their most common meanings, out of context. The main use of this method is either to understand the mechanics of the source language or construe a difficult text as a pre-translation process. Example:
   
   SL: *Look, little guy, you-all shouldn’t be doing that.*
   TL: *Lihat, kecil anak, kamu semua harus tidak melakukan ini.*
2. The Literal Translation Method is converted the source language grammatical constructions to their nearest target language equivalents but the lexical words are again translating singly, out of context. As a pre-translation process, this indicates the problems to be solve. This method practically is the same with the word to word translation. Example:
SL: Look, little guy, you-all shouldn’t be doing that.
TL: Lihat, anak kecil, kamu semua seharusnya tidak berbuat seperti itu.

3. Faithful Translation Method attempts to reproduce the precise contextual meaning of the original text within the constraints of the target language grammatical structures. It 'transfers' cultural words and preserves the degree of grammatical and lexical 'abnormality' (deviation from source language norms) in the translation. It attempts to be completely faithful to the intentions and the text-realization of the source language writer. Example:
SL: Ben is too well aware that he is naughty.
TL: Ben menyadari terlalu baik bahwa ia nakal.

4. Semantic Translation Method 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 source language 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. 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. Example:
SL: He is a book-worm.
TL: Dia (laki-laki) adalah seorang yang suka sekali membaca.

The second group, the method that emphasizing the target language, the translator is trying to make the exactly same response that the writer expected from the reader in target language. The parts of the second group are including:

1. The Adaptation Method is the 'freest' form of translation. It is used mainly for plays (comedies and poetry; the themes, characters, plots are usually preserved, the source language culture converted to the target language 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. Example:
SL: *One fox has lived in a village outskirts. It was a very sly fox. It is taking a fried fish of the village people.*
TL: Dì tepi sebuah desa ada seekor rubah yang sangat cerdik namun licik. Ia suka mencuri makanan penduduk yang tinggal di desa tersebut.

2. Free Translation Method 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 Intralingua translation, often prolix and pretentious, and not translation at all. Example:
SL: *How they live on what he makes?*
TL: *Bagaimana mereka dapat hidup dengan penghasilannya?*

3. Idiomatic Translation Method 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. Example:
SL: *You’re cheery mood.*
TL: *Kamu kelihatan ceria.*

4. Communicative Translation Method 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. Example:
SL: *Thorns spines in old reef sediments.*
TL: *Duri-duri dalam sedimen terumbu karang tua.*

The word ‘spine’ in this phrase would be translated to ‘*spina*’ (Latin term), if the reader were the biologist, but here is translated into ‘Duri’ instead because the target reader is a common people.

### 2.1.3 Criteria of Good Translation

An assessment need to follow the basic principles of validity and reliability, but then the work of translation is a relative valuation based on ‘more or less’ criteria; the validity of the assessment can be viewed from the aspect of content validity and face validity. The reason is because the assessment of translation means looking at aspects of the content and as well
as aspects related to readability such as spelling, though the spelling itself is also associated with the terms of the meaning. Before determining the assessment criteria, it must first be remembered that the criteria of a good work of translation is that "there should be no deviation concerning the referential meaning of the original author's intent", only then the other criteria can be used.

The other criteria of good translation are described by Massoud (1988) as following:

1. A good translation requires full understanding of the text to be translated including knowledge of the grammar and vocabulary of the source language.
2. A good translation is easily understood.
3. A good translation is fluent and smooth.
4. A good translation is idiomatic.
5. A good translation distinguishes between the metaphorical and the literal.
6. A good translation reconstructs the cultural/historical context of the original.
7. A good translation makes explicit what is implicit in abbreviations, and in allusions to sayings, songs, and nursery rhymes.
8. A good translation will convey, as much as possible, the meaning of the original text.

2.2 Style of Text

According to Heffernan & Lincoln (Hartono, 2003), there are four kinds of style of text, that is: Narrative, Exposition, Argumentative, and Descriptive.
1. Narrative

Labov (Hartono, 2003) assumes that all narratives are stories about a specific past event, and they have common properties. Meanwhile, Young (Hartono, 2003) argued that for consequential sequencing: one event causes another in the narrative, although the links may not always be chronological. Narrative in General Meaning as follow: To amuse the readers/listeners with actual or imaginary experience in different ways.

2. Exposition

A statement or type of composition intended to give information about (or an explanation of) an issue, subject, method, or idea. Hartono (2003) said that Exposition is a text which has referential purposes. This type of text is attempt to explain someone or something outside the writer's world.

3. Argumentative

Argumentative texts are intended to persuade and convince the audience in terms of communicative functions. The term “argumentation” is used to define the operation of justifying an opinion or thesis through the reasoning (or argument), with the aim of changing the views of other person or merely communicating our own ideas (Hartono, 2003).
4. Descriptive

According to Hartono (2003), Descriptive text is texts, which tell us about how people, animals, or things are being described or depicted.

2.2.1 Descriptive Text

According to Hartono (2003), Descriptive text is texts, which tell us about how people, animals, or things are being described or depicted. Descriptive text generally has three forms, that is descriptive informative, descriptive analytic, and descriptive evocative.

1. Descriptive Informative

Informative descriptive text intended to make the reader capable to identify a particular things or objects.

2. Descriptive Analytic

Analytic descriptive text is a text that aims to make the reader understand the structure of a particular things or objects.

3. Descriptive Evocative

Evocative descriptive text is a text that aims to create or bring back the impression and image or picture that is shown by a particular object.