CHAPTER II

REVIEW OF RELATED LITERATURE

The researcher presents some theories related to the study matter, they are: (1) translation; (2) equivalence in translation; (3) translatability and untranslatability; (4) translation strategies; (5) language rank; (6) shift in translation; (7) Song Translation.; (8) Walt Disney Songs of “Frozen” Movie.

2.1 Translation

Many experts define what translation is, and describe into different languages but in the same meaning. Bassnett (2002) conveyed that translation is the way of SL to TL so as to ensure that the surface meanings of both will be more or less the same. Another expert state that translation is defined as the transference process of certain text originally from the source language to the mother language used by the other person (Sala-Car, 2007). Furthermore, Munday (2001) states that translation is the process of rendering meaning or messages between two different languages and translators must translate language from SL to TL.

2.2 Equivalence in Translation

The concept of equivalence was determined by Nida in Munday (2008) carried out two types of equivalence, namely formal equivalence and dynamic equivalence, which are defined as a follows;
2.2.1 Formal Equivalence

It means that the TL should match as close as possible in the SL in both form and in the content. The most typical of this kind of translation is 'gloss translation', with a close approaches to ST structure, often with scientific footnotes, it is possible for students to get close access to language and source cultural habits.

2.2.2 Dynamic equivalence

Emphasizes how SL messages are expressed naturally into TL by looking for the closest equivalent of the SL message to complete naturalness of TL without any interference from SL.

2.3 Translatability and Untranslatability

According to Hatim & Munday (2004), translatability is a relative idea and is related to the extent, though differences in linguistic structure (grammar, vocabulary, etc.), meaning can still be expressed adequately in all languages. However, for the meaning is understood not only in terms of the contents of the ST, but also an equally in terms of communicative goal factors, the target audience, and the purpose of the translation.

Furthermore, Catford in Bassnet (2002) distinguishes two types of untranslatability, which is called linguistics and cultural. The definition of both types as follows:
2.3.3 Linguistics

When there is no lexical or syntactic substitute in TL for an SL, the untranslatability happen (Bassnet, 2002). In other word, the untranslatability happen when the target language does not has the same word or gramatical structure to the source language.

2.3.4 Cultural

Whereas the cultural untranslatability caused by the absence of TL culture from the relevant situation feature for text SL (Bassnet, 2002). In this case, the translator must find the closest meaning in TL when the cultural situation does not exist in order to avoid the untranslatability.

2.4 Translation Strategies

As venuti (2000) states, from Vinay and Darbelnets (1958), there are two main strategies of translating which are called: direct translation and oblique translation. The translator can use the oblique translation when the direct translation is imposible because of lexical and syntactical differences between ST and TT. There are seven subcategories in the listing which follows, the first three subcategories are direct translation and the other are oblique translation.

2.4.1 Borrowing

Borrowing is the simplest method of all translation methods (Vinay & Darbelnet, 2000). In this context translator must use the language style from SL (foreign term) in order to introduce the flavor of the SL to the reader and also to preserve the local color of the world.
Example:

SL: Asparagus
TL: Asparagus

(Source: Ayundhika, 2018)

From the example, it is pure borrowing because there is no change in form and meaning.

2.4.2 Calque

Calque is a special type of borrowing where a language borrows a form of expression from another, but then translates each element from the source language into the target language.

Example:

SL: Positive energy
TL: Energi positif

(Source: Ayundhika, 2018)

In the example above, the lexical elements are still preserved because it is translated literally in every element and the structure follows the calque.

2.4.3 Literal translation

Literal translation called as word for word translation is a literal transfer of a source language into a grammatically and idiomatically appropriate TL (Vinay & Darbelnet, 2000). In principle, the translator does not need to make any changes related to grammatical harmony or clear endings.

Example:

SL: Network
TL: Jaringan

(Source: Ayundhika, 2018)
2.4.4 Transposition

According to Vinay & Darbelnet (2000), transposition is replacing a word class without changing the meaning and the message of SL. This is also can replace the singular form into plural form, change the adjectives, and even change the whole of sentences.

Example:

SL: Let’s get the little girl home to her mommy.
TL: Antar gadis kecil supaya kembali ke ibunya. (Source: Ayundhika, 2018)

From the example above, the word “Let’s” translated into the word “Antar” because transposition changes one class without changing the messages from the source language.

2.4.5 Modulation

Vinay & Darbelnet (2000) state that Modulation is a variation of the form of a message, which is obtained from changes in perspective ". This change can be justified, even though literal translation, or even transposed, produces grammatically correct speech, used to find out natural forms in the target language. It should be adopted when no one equivalent word, or structure in the target language.

Example:

SL: I broke my leg.
TL: Kakiku patah. (Source: Suryawinata in Lestiono & Adityo, 2016)

The translator must focused on the word “kaki” not on the subject “saya”. That happen because of the indonesian structure.
2.4.6 Equivalence

In equivalent, one and the same situation can be given by two texts using a totally different style and structural method. In such cases we deal with methods that produce equivalent text. The equivalence has many striking case in onomatopoeia of animal sounds.

Example:

SL: Miaou (cat sound in English)
TL: Meong (cat sound in Indonesian)
(Source: Ayundhika, 2018)

The example above show the same situation by different stylistic in order to produce equivalence texts.

2.4.7 Adaptation

Adaptation is used when the target language does nit have such kind of situation that is same to the culture of the SL. Therefore, the translator must creat a new situation that can replace the situation of SL as being equivalent.

Example:

SL: Kungfu (Chinese)
TL: Silat
(Source: Ayundhika, 2018)
2.5 Language Rank

In translation, language has a rank. In grammar, the ranks are in the form of morpheme, word, phrase, clause, and sentence. The definition is formulated as follow:

2.5.1 Morphemes

According to Katamba (1993) morpheme is the smallest difference in word forms that correlate with the smallest differences in words or meaning of sentences or in grammatical structures. There are two types of morpheme; free morpheme and bounded morpheme. A free morpheme is a stand-alone word, while bounded morpheme is a word that can not stand alone.

2.5.2 Words

Baker (1992) states that a word is the smallest unit which has a meaning. It means word is the smallest unit of language that can not stand alone and has a meaning. Word consist of eight part of speech: verb, noun, adjective, pronoun, adverb, preposition, conjunction, and interjection.

Examples :

Catch, reach, pull : verb
Barcelona, Toyota : noun
Beautiful, ugly : adjective
Me, herself : pronoun
Slowly, badly : adverb
During, for : preposition
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For, and : conjunction
Aww, bingo : interjection

2.5.3 Phrase/group

A Phrase is a group of words that have no subject and predicate. The phrase is also grammatically the same as a word, which does not have a subject and predicate. There are several various phrases such as verb phrase, noun phrase, adjective phrase, and adverb phrase.

Examples:

Noun phrase : I want a cute puppy for christmast
Verb phrase : He is eating an apple
Adjective phrase : The dog covered in mud is mine
Adverb phrase : They went to that place

2.5.4 Clauses/sentences

According to Thornburry (2005) in Pradipta (2013), sentence is a continuous part of written language spoken, especially those with recognizable beginning and end. Whereas according to Forlini (1987) in Purwarahrdi (2014), clause is a group of words that have a subject and predicate. Clause and sentence are the same ranks because both of them have one or more idea.

Examples:

Clause : I belive that everything happens for a reason.
Sentence : The boy cried.

2.5.5 Text
A Text is a unit of language (Machali, 1988). Therefore, this is a written expression but consists of words and sentences. It is more significant as the realization of meaning.

2.6 Translation Shift

Translation shift is a small linguistic change happen in translating between ST and TT (Hatim & Munday, 2004). Furthermore, Hatim and Munday (2004) state that a shift is said to occur if, in a given TT, the translation is equivalent to formal correspondence occurs for certain SL elements. In line with that statement, shift is one of the applied ways by the translator to make the closest equivalent translation from source language (SL) to target language (TL). According to Catford in Hatim & Munday (2004), there are two major types of shifts: category and level shift. Category shift is distributed into four divisions: they are structure shift, class shift, unit shift, and intra-system shift.

2.6.1 Level Shift

Catford (1965, as cited in Hatim & Munday, 2004) level shift mean that SL at one linguistic level has a TL translation equivalent at a dissimilar level. Furthermore, he conveyed that level shift is a shift from grammar to lexis. The example of the level shift in translation is given as follows:

SL: John has stopped crying.
TL: John sudah berhenti menangis.

(Source: Kantiastuti, 2014)
From the example, the underline word in SL that the form “has...ed” in the grammatical form of “have+Vb3” as a unit in English grammar showing perfective is translated into Bahasa Indonesia by the lexis “*sudah*”. It means that it was level shift because the words are actually grammatical and translated into lexical.

### 2.6.2 Structure Shift

Structure shift, as explained by Hatim & Munday (2004), is the most dominant category shifts in translation. The translation is focusing on changing the grammatical structure. For example:

SL: Giant contract  
TL: *Kontrak besar*  
(Source: Wulandari, 2018)

In the example above, it is included to structure shift because there is a shift from M-H (Modifier-Head) to H-M (Head-Modifier) between both version above.

### 2.6.3 Class Shift

Class shift is a replacement of word class or a particular part of speech from source language to target language. For instance:

SL: medical students  
TL: *Mahasiswa kedokteran*  
(Source: Kantiastuti, 2014)

In this example, the adjective “medical” operating at M (Modifier) in the noun phrase structure of source language is translated into a noun “kedokteran”, operating at Q (Qualifier) in the target language. From that example, the adjective changes into another class, that is noun.
2.6.4 Unit Shift

According to Munday (2016) in Said (2018), unit shift is focusing in changing of rank. There are 5 ranks refers to (1) morferm; (2) word; (3) farse; (4) clause; and (5) sentence. When there is a change of rank from source language to target language, then it is called unit shift. If the shift occurs from a lower level to a higher level (1 to 2, 1 to 3, 2 to 4, etc.) it is called upward rank shift. Conversely, if the shift occurs from a higher level to a lower level (3 to 2, 4 to 3, 3 to 1, etc.) it is called downward rank shift. Here the example of both types:

a. Low level to higher level (Upward rank shift)

There are six types of upward rank shift: word into phrase, word into clause, word into sentence, phrase into clause, phrase to sentence, and clause into sentence. Here the examples of each type:

- The changes of word into phrase

SL: snowman
TL: boneka salju

Here, the word “Snowman” which is consist of one word has translated into the word “boneka salju” which is consist of two words or we can call it as phrase. It changes from lower to higher rank, because phrase has higher level than word.

- The changes of word into clause
SL: Sorry, it is nonrefundable clothes.
TL: *Maaf, baju yang tidak dapat dikembalikan.*

The underline word between ST and TT have the same meaning, although it is translated into dissimilar rank. Nonrefundable is the act, which cannot return money that has been received before. It changes from lower to higher rank because clause has a higher level than word.

- **The changes of word into sentence**

SL: I hate you. Go!
TL: *Aku benci kamu. Kamu harus pergi sejauh mungkin!*

Here, sentence is the highest level in language rank. Therefore, the word “go” is longer translated into “kamu harus pergi sejauh mungkin” to give the clear meaning of the word “go”.

- **The changes of phrase into clause**

SL: I am thinking only about you.
TL: *Yang terlintas dipikiranku hanya kamu.*

The phrase “was thinking” is changed into clause “*yang terlintas dipikiranku*”. The movement from the lower rank into higher rank because phrase has lower level than clause.

- **The changes of phrase into sentence**

SL: Ayo olahraga. Biar sehat!
TL: *Let’s exercise. Let’s get healthy!*
The example above is categorized as upward rank shift because of the movement from lower rank into higher rank. The word “biar” as modifier and sehat as a head. This phrase is translated into the sentence “Let’s get healthy”.

(Source: Azizah, 2017)

- The changes of clause into sentence

SL: Where he boasted loudly of the powerful wand he had snatched from death himself
TL: Di sana dia mebanggakan keras-keras kehebatan tongkat sihir yang telah diperolehnya dari kematian sendiri.

(Source: Suhaila, 2010)

Here, the text from SL is a clause which is has a lower level than the text from TL is included a sentence.

b. High level to lower level (Downward rank shift)

In downward rank shift, there are also six types: phrase into word, clause into phrase, clause into word, sentence into clause, sentence into phrase, and sentence into word. The examples of each type as follow:

- The changes of phrase into word

SL: “Oldest brother”
TL: “Sulung?”

(Source: Suhaila, 2010)

Word is the lowest level of the rank. Therefore it refers to downward rank shift because the changes of the text above from phrase to word.

- The changes of clause into phrase
SL: He killed the animal as if they were food to eat.
TL: Dia membunuh binatang itu dengan beringas.  
(Source: Pradipta, 2013)

The underline text is movement from clause to phrase. The ST and TT have similar meaning even though it is paraphrased, and both of the text have dissimilar context and structure. The phrase “dengan beringas” describe the clause “as if they were food to eat” indirectly.

- The changes of clause into word

SL: Charlie thought that she is supposed to be socialized with her friends.
TL: Charlie ingin Bella bergaul.  
(Source: Pradipta, 2013)

Here, the movement of downward rank shift from clause to word. the word “is supposed to be socialized with her friends” has similar meaning to the word “bergaul”. To get the effectiveness of the meaning, the translated text was paraphrased into dissimilar context and structure but with the same meaning.

- The changes of sentence into clause

SL: He is ugly. A lot of his friends call him as a beast.
TL: Dia jelek bahkan dijuluki buruk rupa oleh teman-temannya.

The example above is the movement of downward rank shift from sentence to clause.

- The changes of sentence into phrase

SL: Thank you for helping me tonight
TL: Terima kasih  
(Source: Pradipta, 2013)
The SL and TL have the same meaning. It is also paraphrased, but it is allowed as far as the meaning realization is not decreased. The sentence “Thank you for helping me tonight” has a higher level from the phrase “Terima kasih” so, it is categorized as downward rank shift.

- **The changes of sentence into word**

  SL: *Let it go!*
  TL: *Lepaskan*

  *(Source: Pradipta, 2013)*

The SL and TL have a similar meaning but different structure and grammar. The word “let it go” can be translated as “lepaskan”. In fact, the SL can be translated as “membiarkannya pergi” but here in TL, it is translated as word “lepaskan”.

### 2.6.5 Intra-System Shift

According to Munday (2016) in Said (2018) intra-system is translation selects in inappropriate terms in the target language. This shift occurs when SL is singular then it has to be translated into plural in TL. Here the example of intra-system shift:

SL: This is the place for dogs.
TL: *Ini adalah tempat untuk anjing.*

From the example above, in SL the word “cats” showed that it was plural then translated into “anjing” which is become singular in TL. Within the word “kucing” instead of “anjing-anjing”.

### 2.7 Song Lyric Translation

Poetry and song has many similar characteristics, since all of them were expressed by a thousand of beautiful words that is dealing with rhyme, rhythm, also
certain language style (Ishafani, 2011). In translating song, translators must have characteristics such as good association skills, can master a large number of vocabularies, and good at playing words to produce adequate translation products (Rohma, 2018). Based on the explanations above, song translation is different from other regular text translation because song translation is not only transferring the meaning from SL to TL, but also dealing with rhythm, rhyme, and certain language style. Additionally, the translator must match between the lyrics and the music. If the translator cannot fulfill the translation requirements of the song, it will lose the tone of the song and even the message contained in the original lyrics.

2.8 Walt Disney Songs of “Frozen” Movie

Walt Disney production is well-known as production house of the movie industry. Disney has become one of the biggest movie studios in the world. The Walt Disney Company was founded by Walter Elias Disney on October 16, 1923 (Sanderd, 2017). It has many incredible movies such as Cinderella, Beauty and the Beast, Moana, and many other movies. Not only movies, but also a wonderful songs that always become as famous as the movie.

One of the most famously known movie is “Frozen”. This movie tells about a fearless princess named Anna in a journey with a snowman, a rugged iceman and his loyal reindeer to find her sister named Elsa who has an icy powers. Frozen movie won many awards and had become the best selling Blu-Ray Disc in USA. Not only the Frozen movie, but also songs or soundtracks of that movie are being sung
everywhere. The songs of Frozen were written by Robert Lopez and Kristen Anderson-Lopez. Kristen Bell and Idina Menzel are the singer of song entitled “For the First Time in Forever”. This song is one of the most famous song in Frozen movie because in the US Hot 100 charts, it get to the number 57. In addition, this song is already translated into many different languages in the world, such as Spanish, Bahasa Indonesia, Arabic, Duch and many other languages. Besides that, there are some famous songs in Frozen movie, such as “Let it Go”, “Love is an Open Door”, “In Summer”, “Do You Want to Built a Snowman”, “Frozen Heart” (“Frozen”, 2013).