

CHAPTER II

REVIEW OF RELATED LITERATURE

The theories utilized in this investigation are inspected in this section. It incorporates the translation, novel, and idiomatic expression hypotheses. These hypotheses upheld the researcher in addressing the questions of researches that were referenced in the next part.

2.1 Translation

Translation has different meaning of every master; this relies upon how they see translation. Newmark (1988) defines *translation* is an attempt to replace a written message statement in one language with the same message or statement in another language. Newmark stresses that *translation* is procedure of rendering written message, from source language to target language without including or diminishing the message. Moreover, Nida and Taber (1982) state that the *translation* is comprised in imitating the nearest characteristic likeness of the source language message to the receptor language. Nida and Taber state that translation is closely related to the problems of language, meaning, and equivalence.

As indicated by Larson (1984). He says that *translation* comprises translating the meaning of the source language into the receptor language. This is done through a semantic structure by changing from the type of the principal language to the type of the subsequent language. The meaning moved must be kept up and may not be changed, just the structure changes. From the explanations above, it can be concluded that *translation* incorporates the demonstration of rendering the message from the source language to the objective language.

The aim of *translation* is to locate the equivalent meaning of the source language expressions in the objective language. Along these lines, the meaning is significant in *translation* and it must be kept up. Moreover, making a *translation* of a literary work into another language is the same as making another literary work. The interpreted novel is a novel written in different language however contains a similar meaning and spirit as the first form. It additionally arouses the same reaction from the readers between the two language.

2.1.1 Translation Process

Larson (1984) expresses that *translation* can be viewed as a process. The source language comprises of cultural and situational context. They can be separated into expressed text, lexicon, and grammar structure that are consists of meaning. In the process of translation, the meaning is analyzed and found. Subsequent to being found, the meaning is moved into another dialect or the receptor language. At that point, the significance is re-communicated by the translator dependent on the receptor language. The source language is expressed in re-expressed text, lexicon, and grammar structure according to the receptor language.

According to Halliday (1992), *translation* is processing and linking equality between two different languages. *Translations* can be divided into *written translation* and *oral translations*. *Translation* as a process refers to the activity of the translator in transferring meaning from the source language to the target language by changing the lexicon-grammatical aspect of the source language, which represents logical meaning into TL lexicon-grammatical features, and the translated text is the product of that process. Therefore, it is characterized that

translation as a procedure alludes to the action of a translator to supplant the dictionary syntactic highlights of the SL into TL so as to spoke to the comparable meaning.

The *translation procedure* alludes to the *translation* phase where the translator continues to translate something that can practically move the meaning of SL into TL. Nida (1982) states that translation as a procedure comprises of three phases:

a. Analysis

Analysis is the initial phase where a translator tries to understand the meaning of the entire content to be translated.

b. Transfer

The transfer stage is the point at which the investigated material is moved in the memory of the translators from the SL into the TL.

c. Restructuring

Restructuring stage is the last advance where the moved material is rebuilt to make the last message satisfactory in the receptor language.

Nida's process on translation can be seen in the following model:

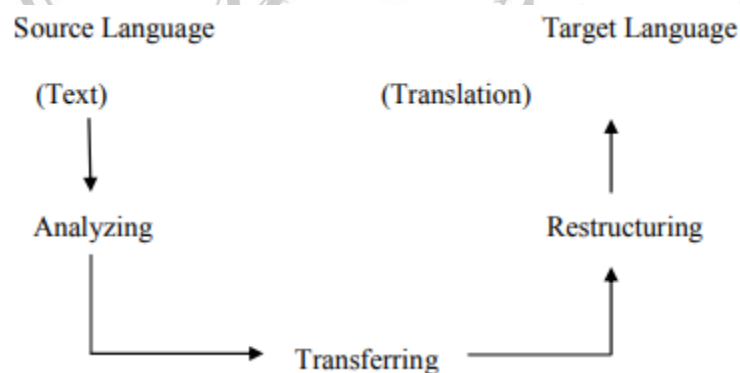


Figure 1: Translation process by Nida

Managing the meaning that must be done in the *translation procedure*, to make a decent translation. The translator must see more in each procedure of *translation*. Consequently, *translation* is not a simple procedure in light of the fact that the translator must be cautious and right to deliver a decent *translation* with the best significance precision.

2.1.2 Equivalence in Translation

Equivalence winds up risky in translation. Machali (1998) states that target language *equivalents* have to be sought not simply in terms of the “sameness of meaning”, but in terms of the greatest possible overlap of situational range. Thus, *equivalence* in translation should not be approached for sameness, because sameness of meaning cannot easily exist between the source language and the target language. Baker (1992) divides *equivalence* proportionality into five sorts: (1) *Equivalence* at word and above word level (2) Grammar *equivalence* (3) textual *equivalence* and (4) pragmatic *equivalence*. The more detailed lists of conditions upon which the concept of equivalence can be defined are presented below.

- a. *Equivalence* can appear at the word level and above the word level when translating from one language to another. *Equivalence* at the word level is the first element considered by translators. In fact, when the translator starts analyzing SL here he/she sees the words as a single unit to find the term *equivalent* directly in TL.
- b. *Grammar equivalence* refers to the diversity of categories of grammar across languages. Grammar rules can vary between languages and this can cause problems in terms of finding direct correspondence in TL. The different

grammatical structures in SL and TL can cause extraordinary changes in the way information or messages are carried out. Changes can include translators to add or remove information in TL because of the lack of certain grammatical tools in the TL itself.

- c. *Textual equality* refers to *equality* between SL text and TL text in terms of information and cohesion. Textual is a very important feature in translation because it provides a useful guide for SL understanding and analysis that can help translators in their efforts to produce cohesive and coherent texts for an audience in a particular context.
- d. *Pragmatic equality* is related to coherence during the translation process. Implications are not about what is explicitly said but what is implied. Therefore, the translator needs to look for the implied meaning in the translation to convey the SL message. The role of the translator is to re-create the writer in another culture in such a way as to enable TL readers to understand clearly.

2.2 Novel

According to Sumardjo (1998), novel is a story that forms prose in broad size, broad size here means story with complex plot, many character, complex themes, diverse atmosphere, and diverse story settings as well. While according to Taylor (1981), novel is a long and complex work of prose written to reflect and express human experience or behavior. In accordance with Merriam Webster Dictionary, the novel is a prose narrative that is long and complex and discusses mainly human experience through a series of events that are usually connected. Based on the explanations above, it can be concluded that novel is also closely

related to human experience or the author's partiality towards certain communities.

2.2.1 Benefits of Reading Novel

According to Agustina (University of Islam Syekh-Yusuf, 2015) in her thesis entitled *Learning by Reading Novels: To Develop Students Class 10-12 Ability in Mastering Vocabularies* found that there are five benefits for readers by reading a novel. Those benefits are:

- a. The novel is able to give its readers pleasure. Just as when a writer is able to make a reader sinks with the plot, it will make the reader feel more enthusiastic and entertained in reading the novel. It also shows that a writer is able to increase a reader's desire to read more, know, and understand the contents of an entire chapter of a novel.
- b. Novels build experience. A person can get experience with many things in his environment. From reading a novel, a reader can discover many things about the experiences, stories, and inspiration of others. Imagination that helps a reader imagines how people can do something with their own struggles. Transferring the reading experience will change the way readers think for the better. They will know something deeper than before.
- c. Novels change learning methods. The use of reading novels for students will attract their attention to gain a better understanding of many skills. Their vocabulary will be more varied and increase in large quantities than just using the method of doing structural training.
- d. The novel will bring benefits to motivate readers, especially students to be more willing to learn English. Mastering a lot of vocabulary will make it

easy to love English. In addition, teachers must become motivators for students to love English through their factual actions, attitudes and enthusiasm.

- e. Novel will offer an interesting and entertaining way to absorb vocabulary. Mastering a lot of vocabulary will help someone gain more knowledge and have the confidence to master English.

From the explanation above, it can be concluded that reading a novel can increase the knowledge and experience of the readers. In addition, English-language novels will increase the mastery of vocabulary and the English ability of readers.

2.3 Idioms

Idioms are expressions peculiar to a language. These articulations have significant impact in all languages. According to McCarthy and O'Dell (2001), *idioms* are fixed articulations with meanings that are normally not clear or obvious. Nida and Taber (1974) characterize an *idiom* as an expression comprising of a few words and whose meanings can't be conveyed from the meaning individual words. In addition, Lim (2004) states that an *idiom* can be defined as a group of words strung together to assume certain meanings that are different from the meanings of each word.

Idioms have frozen patterns that have little or no variation in form. There is no other synonym that can replace any word in an idiom. They are at the extreme end of the scale of collocation in one or both of these areas: pattern flexibility and meaning transparency. Modification of *idiom* forms, such as addition or deletion will completely change the meaning of *idioms* (Baker, 1992).

From the above definition, it can be concluded that *idioms* are fixed or 'frozen' language patterns that allow little or no variation in form and often carry unexpected meanings of each word.

2.3.1 Types of Idioms

Lim (2004) categorizes idioms into six types, they are:

- a. Phrasal verbs, as in: *call on, put off, do away with.*
- b. Prepositional phrases, as in: *in a nutshell, from time to time, with a view to.*
- c. Idioms with verbs as key words, as in: *come in handy, fight shy of, leaved much to be desired.*
- d. Idioms with nouns as key words, as in: *a blessing disguise, child's play, food for thought.*
- e. Idioms with adjectives as key words, as in: *cold comfort, wishful thinking, plan sailing.*
- f. Idiomatic pairs, as in: *safe and sound, aches and pains, sink or swim.*

Palmer (1981) divides idiom into three types, they are:

- a. Phrasal verb is common type of idiom in English :
 1. The combination of verb plus adverb: *make up, give in.*
 2. The combination of verb plus preposition: *look after, go for.*
 3. The combination of verb, adverb, and preposition: *put up with* (tolerate), *do away with* (kill).
- b. Partial idiom is an idiom that one of the words has its usual meaning, the other has a meaning that is peculiar to the particular sequence: *red hair* which refers to hair, but not hair that is red in strict color term.

- c. Total idiom is an idiom that the meaning cannot certainly be predicted from the words themselves the existence of the compound: *red herring*.

2.3.2 Idiomatic Expressions Translation Strategies

The term of strategy is frequently connected to the term procedure. As indicated by Baker that is cited by As-Safi (2011) translation methodology is a strategy for taking care of a problem experienced in translating a text or a section of it. While, According to Lörcher that is cited by Atari (2005) characterizes translation systems as methods that the subjects utilize so as to solve translation issues. Venuti (1998) shows that translation strategies involve the basic task of choosing a foreign text to translate and developing methods for translating it. From these definitions, it can be concluded that the translation strategy is a procedure to solve the problem of translation when the translator cannot follow the method of translation, he/she must have his/her own way to achieve it.

Baker (1992) recommends a few systems that can be utilized translated idiomatic expressions or fixed articulations. Those translation techniques can be depicted by the accompanying clarifications.

- a. Using An Idiom of Similar Meaning and Form (ISMF)

This procedure includes utilizing an idiom in the TL which passes on generally a similar meaning as the SL figure of speech, what's more, comprise of proportionate lexical things.

For example:

SL: "Nobody expected him to be *a cold-blooded murderer*"

TL: "Tak seorangpun menyangka ia adalah *pembunuh berdarah dingin*"

The examples of idiom above have similar meaning and consist of similar lexical items, where “cold” (adjective) means “dingin” (adjective) in Indonesian, “blooded” (verb) means “berdarah” (verb) in Indonesian, and “murderer” (noun) means “pembunuh” (noun) in Indonesian.

b. Using an Idiom of Similar Meaning but Dissimilar Form (IDF)

It is frequently conceivable to discover a figure of speech or fixed articulation in the objective dialects which has an importance like that of the source idiom or articulation, yet which comprises of various lexical things.

For example:

SL: He was tired and he was not a kind of person who *beat about the bust*.

TL: Dia lelah dan dia bukan tipe orang yang suka *berbasa-basi*.

The idiom *beat about the bust* and translated version *berbasa-basi* has comparable meaning, yet in terms of structure both idioms cannot be said equivalent. If the idiomatic expression *beat about the bust* translated literally, it will become *mengalahkan tentang dada* and it will befuddle to the readers because it is not in setting.

c. Translation by Paraphrase

This is by a long shot the most widely recognized method for translating words when a match cannot be found in the objective language or when it appears to be unseemly to utilize informal in the objective content in light of contrasts in elaborate inclinations of the sources and target language.

For example:

SL: You are the *apple of my eye*.

TL: Kamu adalah *orang yang paling aku sayangi*.

The idiom *the apple of my eye* that means *someone dear* no match or similar preferences in the target language, if translated using literal translation those become *apel mataku*. Therefore, it is paraphrased into meaning *orang yang paling aku sayangi* which more acceptable in the target language than translated literally.

d. Translation by Omission

Likewise with single words, an idiom may once in a while be omitted through and through in the objective content. This may be due to not having a close match in the target language, cannot be paraphrased, or for style reasons.

For example:

SL: I kick my car again *for good measure*.

TL: Aku menendang mobilku lagi.

The idiom *for good measure* omitted in because without translating the meaning of that idiom, the meaning and message of SL has been conveyed completely.

2.4 About The Novel

Crazy Rich Asians is a satirical 2013 romantic comedy novel by Kevin Kwan. Kwan stated that the purpose of writing the novel was to "introduce contemporary Asians to the North American audience". He claimed that the novel was based on his own childhood in Singapore. The novel became a bestseller and

was followed by two sequels, *China Rich Girlfriend* in 2015 and *Rich People Problems* in 2017. A film adaptation of the novel was released on August 15, 2018. (Taken from: [Wikipedia.com](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/China_Rich_Girlfriend)).

2.5 The Author

Kevin Kwan (born 1973/1974) is an American novelist best known for his satirical novels *Crazy Rich Asians*, *China Rich Girlfriend* and *Rich People Problems*. In 2014, Kwan was named as one of the "Five Writers to Watch" on the list of Hollywood's Most Powerful Authors published by *The Hollywood Reporter*. In 2018, Kwan made *Time* magazine's list of 100 most influential people and was inducted into The Asian Hall of Fame, a project of the Robert Chinn Foundation established in 2004.

Kwan published *Crazy Rich Asians* in 2013. The book was inspired by his childhood in Singapore; the second chapter more specifically was developed from a poem he had written years before entitled "Singapore Bible Study." Kwan wrote the poem, which describes the study group as "an excuse to gossip and show off new jewelry" for a creative writing course in college. In the process of turning that scene into a chapter of a novel, he was inspired to complete the entire story.

(Taken from: [wikipedia.com](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Kevin_Kwan)).