CHAPTER 2

REVIEW OF RELATED LITERATURE

In this chapter, the writer describes about two things as a basic theory of translation. Those are related literature and previous studies of translation.

I.   RELATED LITERATURE

2.1 Theory of Translation

There are many theories which define the translation. According to Douglas Robinsor (1997),

Translation is, after all, an operation performed both on and in language (p.162).

It means that translation is process to operate the language. How the message can be delivered clearly, it depends on how the translator will perform the language through translation. Next, according to Julianne House (2009),

Translation is as a process of replacing text in one language (the source language) with a text in a different language (the target language). The first text is original and independent, but the second only exists as a version derived from the first. The derived version stands in for the original, and the texts are said to be equivalent. The notion of equivalence, however, is by no means a simple one. It means that translations mediate between languages, societies, and literatures, and it is through translations that linguistic and cultural barriers may be overcome (p. 29).

It means that translation is the way to replace source language (SL) to target language (TL) and both of source language (SL) and target language (TL) must be equivalent. Translation also can be mediation between languages, societies and literatures so that the reader could understand clearly the message. When we translate a source language to a target language, we do not realize that we do not only learn the linguistic but we also learn their culture.

2.2 Kinds of translation

In the following part, the kinds of translation according to Jacobson theory (On Linguistic Aspects of Translation, 1959) and Julianne house theory (Translation, 2009) the translation can be divided into three kinds: inter-lingual translation, intra-lingual translation and inter-semiotic translation.

a) **Inter-lingual translation** is a result of the process whereby the message in the source language is rendered as a target language in different language, and it is in this sense that we have referred to translation so far. For example: across language→the medical manual (English to Indonesia)

b) **Intra-lingual translation** is a result of the process whereby a text in one variety of the language is reworded into another. For example: rewording, paraphrasing.

c) **Inter-semiotic translation** is a result of the process when the replacement does not involves another language but another, non-linguistic, means of expression, in other words a different semiotic system. For example: a poem is 'translated' into a dance or a picture or a novel into an opera or a film.

Secondly, the Savory theory (The principle of Translation, 1957) divides the translation into four types: perfect translation, adequate translation, composite translation, and scientific translation. Savory theory explains that the perfect translation is all purely informative statements. For example: signs on public places. Meanwhile, the adequate translation is for mere entertainment. For example: movie subtitles. Furthermore, the composite translation is for intellectual exercises and pleasure and the scientific translation is about the accuracy, clearness, and precision of the concept. The translators can be used the composite translation for children book or English games and the scientific translation are used for official documents, GPA or research text book.

2.3 Function of Translation

Liuyan, (www.yourpaper.net) has quoted Eugine Nida and Peter Newmark's theory about three functional levels of translation. Those are translation as a science, technique and art.

1) **Translation as a science**

Firstly, Liuyan journal wrote about Eugene Nida experience in translation that translation is science, scientific description of the translation process. The writer understands that translation as a science means that we use translation for scientific purposes. Scientific translation has the purpose of attaining the accuracy, clearness, and precision of the concept. Scientific translation must be accurate it means that, when we translate an article from the source language to target language, we must be correct in all details such as grammar, right word order, form and context. It must be clearness. It means that, we have to transform the messages from original text to another text so that the reader can understand the meaning of those messages (Liuyan Journal, 2009).

2) **Translation as a technique**

Translation as a technique means that translation is a way to deliver the message or information from source language (SL) to target language (TL). Technique means how the process is to transform the message or information from source language (SL) so that the translation could be understood by the receiver. As conclusion, translation as a technique means that translation is a tool to break the limitation of language. For example: the medical factories make the medical brochure in bilingual in order that all readers are able to read this brochure. Not only people who are able to understand English but also for people who are not able to understand English. By translation, many people could understand clearly the meaning (Liuyan Journal, 2009).

3) Translation as an art

This is the finishing touch of translation. Translation, it is not only talking about science and technique but translation also needs this function, as an art. Each translator has a style to translate something. They have an art to translate the text and this function can achieve the target language and purpose of the text. For example: There are some medicine have medical brochure in bilingual. When the translator is translating the brochure from Indonesian to English, the writer believes that the translator could not translate the text word by word, but they need to read the whole text, paraphrase the text and try to understand the meaning. When they translate the text, they have to pay attention in choosing the word in the target language. The words must be equivalent with the original text meaning (Liuyan Journal, 2009). This process is called as an art of translation.

2.4 How to produce a good translation

The translators must have ability to analyze a source language linguistically, culturally, even philosophically or politically. According to Douglas Robinson, (1997), the steps for the translator before they translate a text are as follows:

a. the translators never assume that they understand the source language perfectly,

b. the translators never assume that they understand the source language is detailed enough to enable the translators to translate it adequately,

c. the translators have to analyze for the text type, genre, register, rhetorical function,

d. the translators have to analyze the source text's syntax and semantics, making sure the translators know in detail what it is saying, what it is not saying, and what it is implying,

e. the translators have to analyze the syntactic, semantic, and pragmatic relationship between the source language (SL) and the target language (TL), so that the translators know what each language is capable and incapable of doing and saying, and can make all necessary adjustments,

f. the translators have to pay close attention to the translation commission (what you are asked to do, by whom, for whom, and why), and consider the special nature and needs of your target audience; if you are not given enough information about that audiences, ask; if the commissioner doesn't know, use the translators professional judgment to project and audience.

2.5 The process of Translation

Translation process has two points, the first is naturalism of translation and the second is equivalence of translation. Now, the writer will describe the naturalism of translation and the equivalence of translation.

2.5.1 Naturalism of Translation

In this part, the writer will explain about naturalism of translation. Naturalism means how the translators use a particular choice of word without leaving an idea of the source language. For example: In translating "He breaks the rule" into Indonesian, it does not mean: "Dia menghancurkan aturan." But we can translate into Indonesian; "Dia melanggar hukum." This sentence is more natural than previous sentence (Dia menghancurkan aturan) because the second sentence is appropriate with the source language (SL).

Furthermore, Julianne House (2009) said that the term translation is ambiguous. If we consider translation as a product, we definitely can compare it with its source language. Behind the translation we know the schemata of translators. How a translator can catch the meaning of source language (SL) and interpret the message in translated text. When we read the translated text, we understand how the translator's mental process in text comprehension, interpretation, restructuring and rewording. In translation there are two processes which are used by translator to make the translated text being natural. Those processes are internal process and external process.

a) Internal process is a process while the translators are translating. The process how a translator understand an idea of source language and they do the text comprehension, interpretation, restructuring and rewording. This process is also known as thinking aloud or introspection.

b) External process is process while the translators have done to translate the text. After this process we can ask translators immediately about difficulties, reasons for hesitations and delay, a particular choice of word, and so on. This process is also known as retrospection.

As a result of those processes, we can get naturalism of translation. How the translated text uses a particular choice of word to be natural. For example: the indications in medical brochure of Benzolac-CL Acne gel.

Source Language Text (Indonesia):
Pasien yang hipersensitif terhadap bahan aktif yang terkandung dalam formula.
Target Language Text (English):
Benzolac-CL is contraindicated in those individuals who have shown hypersensitivity to any of its components.

In the source language text (SL) the name of the medicine is not mentioned, but in English version the translator wrote the name of the medicine to make the translated text looked natural. In addition, the process of naturalism of translation is not easy because the translators have to interpret the source language (SL) into target language (TL).

2.5.2 Equivalence of Translation

In this part, the writer will explain about definition of equivalence of translation, and different types of equivalence.

a) **Definition of equivalence of translation**

Equivalence of translation means the derived version stands in for the original, and the two texts are said to be equivalent. When we say two things are equivalent, it does not mean that they identical but they have certain things in common and function in similar ways.

b) **Different types of equivalence**
According to Julianne theory (2009), there are five types of equivalence,
1. **Denotative equivalence** means the extra linguistic, 'real world' referents to which the text relates. For example: the word "Indikasi" in Indonesian has denotative equivalence with the word "Indicated" in English.

2. **Connotative equivalence** means the connotations conveyed in the text. The words from source language (SL) have different meaning with target languages (TL). For example: The word "pasien" in Indonesian has connotative equivalence with the word "individuals" in English version. Because in Indonesia, the word "pasien" means a person who has a disease and need a medicine to heal their disease. But in English version they only use the word "individuals" it means single.

3. **Text-normative equivalence** means the type of equivalence which relates to text types. For example, a letter layout differs widely across linguistic and cultural communities, and this needs to be taken account of in translation.

4. **Pragmatic equivalence** means the recipients of the translation for whom the translation is 'specially designed', so that it fulfils its special communicative function for these recipients.

5. **Formal-aesthetic equivalence** means the aesthetic, formal characteristics of the original text. For example, if the translator succeeded in maintaining wordplays, rhymes, assonance, alliteration phenomena in the translation, he or she would have managed to achieve formal-aesthetic equivalence.

2.6 Criteria of a good translation

There are many theories which explain how the criteria of translation. Here, the writer only takes two criteria of translation from different experts.

2.6.1 Criteria of a good translation according to Juliane House

There are many criteria as a good translation has been explained by some translation experts. According to Julianne House (2009) a good translation as follows should:

1. be a word for word rendering of the original,
2. give the ideas of the original,
3. read like an original work,
4. read like translation,
5. reflect the style of the original,
6. reflect the style of the translator,
7. read like a contemporary of the original, and
8. read like a contemporary of the translator.

2.6.2 Criteria of translation according to Eugene Nida& Peter Newmark

According to Eugene Nida and Peter Newmark propose translation in three criteria. Those are:

1. to convey information,
2. convey the spirit of the original style,
3. language smooth and natural, in full compliance with the norms and practices of the target language.

In this study, the researcher uses the criteria of a good translation by Eugene Nida & Peter Newmark's theory to analyze the medical brochure.

2.7 Assessing Translation

In this part, the researcher will analyze a translated by using a translation rubric. What is the translation rubric? Translation rubric is an authentic assessment tool used for guiding, evaluating, and rating the text or article in newspaper or magazine. A rubric consists of a set of ordered categories to which those texts can be compared. A rubric specifies the content, the mechanics and grammar, points of view and spelling. The content usually describes how the quality of information in source language is success to deliver into the target language. The translation is also called "very good" if the information in source language does not have many rendition and addition. If there are information in source language gets many rendition and addition, it means this translation lost information. The language is also important components in translation rubric. The scope of language is grammar and the mechanics, points of view and spelling. When we analyze the text, the researcher has to concern in grammar and mechanics or vocabulary. Choosing the right vocabulary is very important especially for medical manual. Imagine, if the medical manual is incorrect and the user misunderstood to know the information. Of course, it can be dangerous for the user.

In addition, each category must be described how the text can achieve the high score in each component. These categories or components will be used to measure the quality of the text or how the target language is equivalent with the source language. The key components of a rubric are the descriptions for what the text is like within the full range of possible performance levels. This rubric is very important not only for the author, but also for the translators who will transfer the original message from source language into target language. Here, there are many kinds of rubric translations which are appropriate with the purpose of the translated text itself. Each rubric has different categories. It depends on the purpose of the rubric. For example: a rubric which is used for teaching education is different with rubric which is used for article.

II. PREVIOUS STUDIES

1. Eugene Nida (1964) *"Principles of correspondence"*

In her study about "The Principles of Correspondence", he made a problem statement: Did the correspondences meet the theories of correspondence in translating? According to this problem Eugene took the Bible as a subject of his research. In conclusion, Eugene Nida made a statement that no two languages are identical; either in the meanings is given to corresponding symbols or in the ways in which symbols are arranged in phrases and sentences. It stands to reason that there can be no absolute correspondence between languages. (Eugene Nida, 1964, Principles of correspondence).

The researcher takes this study to compare with her study about translation. The differences between Eugene Nida's research and this study are this study has different subject of the research. Eugene Nida's research used Bible as subject and this study uses medical manual as subject. Then EugineNida's research analyzed phrases and words in bible one by one, but in this study, the researcher analyzed whole text by using rubric translation and criteria of good translation.

2. Ji Lev (1967) *"Translation as a decision process"*

The second of the previous studies is about "Translation as a decision process." Ji Lev took a problem statement about how the translation is process to communicate something? For this research, Ji lev use English translators as subject and he focus on morphology and syntax theory as an instrument. As a result of qualitative design, Ji Lev constructs a generative model of translation for defining decision problems.

The researcher compared the study between the researcher's study and Ji Lev's study. Ji Lev's study made research about translation as a decision process, he focus on morphology and syntax theory as an instrument, while the researcher's study is focusing on analyzing the brochure by using translation rubric as an instrument. Ji Lev's used directly the translators as his subject and this study used medical manual from several medical factories as subject.

3. Itamar Even-zohar (1978/revised 1990) *"The Position of Translated Literature within The Literary Poly System."*

As qualitative design, Itamar take translated literature a subject of the research. And he use Literary Poly system as an instrument. According to his problem statement: what is a translated work cannot be answered a priori in terms of an- a historical out-of-context idealized state?, this study has result that translation is no longer a phenomenon whose nature and borders are given once and for all, but an activity dependent on the relations within a certain cultural system.

The difference between Itamar's study and the researcher's study is Itamar analyzed the position of translated literature within the literary poly system, while the researcher's study is analyzing what the brochures meet the criteria of a good translation. By using the criteria of a good translation which has been written by EugineNida and rubric translation, the researcher can analyze and evaluate the brochures, what the medical manual meet those criteria.

4. Clara HerlinaKarjo (August 2000) *"An analysis of the translation of English idioms by Indonesian Novel translators."*

In addition, Clara HerlinaKarjo made a research about *"An analysis of the translation of English idioms by Indonesian Novel translators."* In her research study, he has four problems statement: (1) what the type of idioms are mostly used in English novels? (2) Which the translation strategies are used by Indonesian novel translators to render English idioms into Indonesian? (3) To what extent are there equivalents in Indonesian for English Idiom? (4) To what extent are the meanings of English idioms transferred by the novel translator? By using Indonesia Novel translators as subject, she also focuses on English Idioms as an instrument. She uses qualitative design and as a result, this study found that only thirty percents of the idioms were translatable and seventy percents were untranslatable.

The difference between Clara's study and the researcher's study is Clara's study focus on analyzing English idioms by Indonesia Novel translators, while the researcher's study is focusing on analyzing the medical manual of several medical products from different medical factories. The researcher analyzed the whole text by using the translation rubric and criteria of a good translation by Eugene Nida.

5. *NHMRC –National Health and Medical Research Council Act 1992*
https://www.nhmrc.gov.au/research/research-translation-0

This research is directly addressed for clinical problems, public health issues or how health services are provided. The researcher uses the NHMRC's role as an instrument to measure this research. The NHMRC is

charged by its legislation, the *National Health and Medical Research Council Act 1992*, NHMRC aims to accelerate the transfer of research into policy and practice through targeted funding schemes and the establishment of the Research Translation Faculty. As a subject the researcher took the hospitals in Australia. The researcher found that this research needs long time or may be many years to reach clinical practice according to NHMRC's role.

The researcher took this study because the NHMRC also analyze the medical manual and manual instruction in medicine and hospital. However, the NHMRC has legislation for their rules to translate the manual, while the researcher is using theories of translation.