

## **CHAPTER II**

### **REVIEW OF RELATED LITERATURE**

In this chapter, the writer would like to present theory or concept and the related studies. Some important concepts dealing with the study are defined and conceptualized. Some previous related studies are reviewed.

#### **2.1 Theory and Concept**

There are two important things that are explained in the part of the theory. The two things include the concept of narrative text and translation. The two things are explained in detail in the following

##### **2.1.1 Translation**

Dealing with the translation, there are some important points that should be discussed. Such points include definition, types, procedure of translation, Good & Bad translation, and literal & idiomatic translation.

###### **2.1.1.1 Definition of Translation**

Talking about translation, means talking about the transfer of thought or ideas from source language (SL) to target language (TL) either written or oral.

Brislin (1976) defines translation as the general term referring to the transfer of thoughts and ideas from one language (source) to another (target), whether the languages are in written or oral form; whether the languages have established orthographies or do not have such standardization or whether one or both languages is based on signs, as with sign languages of the deaf.

Similarly McGuire (1980 : 2) says that translation involves the rendering of a source language (SL) text into the target language (TL) so as to ensure that (1) the surface

meaning of the two will be approximately similar and (2) the structure of the source language will be preserved as closely as possible, but not so closely that the target language structure will be seriously distorted. Whereas, Nida and Taber (1982: 12) defines translation as the reproducing in the receptors language the closest natural equivalent of the source language message, first in terms of meaning and second in terms of style.

Catford (1965: 20) also says that translation is the replacement of textual material in one language by equivalent textual material in another language. Likely, Pinchuck (1977: 38) defines translation as a process of finding a target language equivalent for an source language utterance.

From these definitions, we may conclude that in doing translation, there are two main points that should be considered: the transfer activity and equivalent. In the process of translation we can't transfer the entire meaning of the source language into target language. The most we can do is the transfer of the closest natural equivalent of the source language message.

#### **2.1.1.2 Types of Translation**

Catford (1963: 21) makes categories of translation in term of extent, level and rank. Based on the extent, he classifies translation into two parts: full translation and partial translation. On the level, there are total restricted translation and partial translation, and on the rank there are bound and unbound translations. The detail explanation follows.

##### **1. Full Translation vs. Partial Translation**

Catford, argues that the distinction between full translation and partial translation is related to the extent of the source language text which is submitted to the translation process. They are explained in the following.

### **a. Full Translation**

Full translation is a translation in which every part of source language text is replaced by target language text material.

Example:

SL: Go and collect leaves in the forest so that I can make a soup.

TL: Pergi dan kumpulkan daun-daunan di hutan sehingga saya bisa membuat sup.

### **b. Partial Translation**

In partial translation, some parts of source language text are simply transferred to and incorporated in the target language text.

Example:

SL: Go and collect leaves in the forest so that I can make a soup.

TL: Kumpulkan daun-daunan di hutan sehingga saya bias membuat sup.

## **2. Total vs. Restricted Translation**

The distinction between the total and restricted translation relates to the levels of language involved in translation. They are explained in the following.

### **a. Total Translation**

Total translation means the replacement of source language grammar and lexis by equivalent target language grammar and lexis with consequential replacement of source language phonology/graphonology by (non equivalent) target language phonology/graphonology.

Example:

SL: Ali was a lazy man.

Ali, Was, a, Lazy, Man = Lexis.

-Was = Grammar.

TL: Ali adalah seorang pria yang malas.

## **b. Restricted Translation**

Restricted Translation means the replacement of source language textual material at only one level, that is translation is performed only at the phonological or at the graph logical level or at only of the two levels of grammar and lexis.

Example:

SL: Ali was lazy man.

TL: Ali seorang pria yang malas.

In this example, the replacement of source language into language the target language is only lexis level.

## **3. Bound and Unbound Translation**

The third type of translation is bound and unbound translation, as explained below.

### **a. Rank bound translation**

Rank bound translation is similar word for word translation.

Example:

SL: There is money brother is loved, there is no money brother is kicked.

TL: Dimana adalah uang abang di sayang, dimana adalah tidak ada uang abang di tendang.

### **b. Unbound Translation**

Unbound translation is the same with free translation.

Example:

SL: There is money brother is loved, there is no money brother is kicked.

TL: Hanya mau bersama saat sedang senang saja, tak mau tahu di saat sedang susah.

#### **4. Literal Translation and Idiomatic Translation.**

There are two kinds of translation: literal translation and idiomatic translation. They are presented below.

##### **1. Literal Translation**

Literal translation is the kind of translation which attempts to follow the form of source language. A literal translation is a completely literal translation it is desirable to reproduce the linguistic features of source text, as for example, in linguistic study of that language: they are of little help to speakers of target language who are interested in the meaning of the source language text. A literal translation sounds like nonsense and has little communication value.

Example:

SL: It is useless if you start and do not finish the job

TL: Adalah sia-sia jika anda memulai pekerjaan dan tidak menyelesaikannya

If the two languages are related, the literal can often be understood, since the grammatical forms are similar. However, the literal items make the translation sound foreign. They modify the text and grammar to use acceptable structure in the receptor language. It means that the modified literal translation the message from the source language into target language.

Example:

Sentence: Ketikasayatidak bias terbangAnda memberi sayasayap.

Literal: When I not could fly you gave me wings.

Modified Literal: When I couldn't fly you gave me wings.

##### **2. Idiomatic Translation**

Idiomatic translation uses the natural forms of the receptor language, both in the grammatical constructions and the choice of lexical items. A truly idiomatic translation

does not sound like a translation. A good translator has to translate idiomatically. However, it is often a mixture of a literal transfer of the grammatical units along with some idiomatic translation of the meaning of the text.

A translator may express some parts of her translation in very natural forms and in other parts fall back into literal form. Translation falls on a continuum from very literal to free. Unduly free translations are not considered acceptable translation for most purposes.

Translations are unduly free when: a) if the translators add extraneous information not in the source text, b) if the translators change the meaning of the source language or c) if the translators distort the facts of the source language text.

Example:

a) SL: I am sure it is good to see Tio yesterday.

TL: SayayakinbaikmelihatTiokemarin.

b) SL: I was glad when I saw Andy yesterday.

TL: Sayasenangketikamelihat Andy kemarin.

The purpose of translation is to make an ancient text seem contemporary, but the result is unduly free translation. The translation goal should be to reproduce in the receptor language a text which communicates the same message as the source language by using the natural grammatical and lexical choices of the receptor language.

### **2.1.1.3 Translation Procedures**

There are two translation procedures proposed by two experts, as explained in the following. According to Larson (1984: 17) when translating a text, the translator's goal is an idiomatic translation which makes every effort to communicate their meaning of

the source language text into natural forms of the receptor language. Furthermore, he states that translation is concerned with a study of the lexicon, grammatical structure, communication situation, and cultural context of the source language text, which is analyzed in order to determine its meaning. The discovered meaning is then re-expressed or re-constructed using the lexicon and grammatical structure which are appropriate in the receptor language and its cultural context.

While, Nida and Taber (1974) say that translation consists of a more elaborate procedure.

Whereas, according to Larson (1984: 48) there are some important steps in doing translation. They are presented below.

### **1. Establishing Project**

Before one considers starting a translation project, there are numbers of matters which need being clearly understood by all who will be involved. They are text, the target, the team, and the tools.

The text refers to source language (SL) document which is to be translated. The texts are chosen to be translated of various reasons. Most often it is to communicate certain information to people speaking another language, or it may be to share the enjoyment of the source text. The translator should examine his reasons for choosing the text and potential for its use by the receptor language audience.

The target refers to the audience. The translation prepared will be affected by dialect, educational level, age level, bilingualism, and people attitudes toward their language. The attitude of the target audience towards the proposed alphabet should be determined to begin the translation begins.

The team refers to people who will be involved in the project. If a person is a competent speaker of both the source language and the receptor language, it may be

that the project can be done completely by one person. Most translation project requires a team, a number of people who are going to contribute to the translation at some stage in the project. The tool refers to the written source material which will be used by the translator as helps.

These include, in addition to the document to be translated, any dictionaries, lexicons, grammars, and cultural descriptions of the both source language and receptor language which are available.

## **2. Exegesis**

It is used to refer to the process of discovery the meaning of the source language text which is to be translated. It is the step which includes the preparation and analysis which must be done before anything at all can be written in the receptor language. This process takes places in moving from the SL (source language) from the semantic structure, i.e. to the meaning of the text. The translation should begin by reading the text several times, then by reading other material that may help in understanding the culture or language of the source text. By reading the translator will be looking the author and theme of the text. There are two points that should be done: preparation and analysis.

### **a. Preparation**

There are two kinds of preparation. First, there is the preparation which the translator should have before beginning the translation task. Secondly, there is the preparation which he undertakes as he begins work on an specific translation project. The first kind of preparation should be included training in writing, in linguistics, and in translation principles.

### **b. Analysis**

As the translator reads through the text, he/she should note down any lexical items seem to be words.

#### **2.1.1.4 Good Translation and Bad Translation**

According to Nida and Taber, there are two classifications on translation: Good translation and Bad translation.

##### **1. Good Translation**

A translation is called a good translation if there is dynamic equivalence. It means that the form is restructured in different syntax and lexicon but presents the same meaning. The restructuring is fully justified, for it is the closest natural equivalence of source language text. A good translation must not be a “cultural translation”. Rather it is a “linguistic translation”. The meaning is given priority, for it is the content of the message.

Example:

SL: We have no food in the house. No rice. No potatoes. Go and collect leaves in the forest so that I can make a soup.

TL: Kita tidak mempunyai makanan di rumah. Tidak ada beras. Tidak ada kentang. Pergi dan kumpulkan daun-daunan di hutan sehingga saya bisa membuat sup.

SL: Everybody wants to go to heaven, but nobody wants to die.

TL: Semua orang ingin masuk surga, tapi tidak ada yang mau mati.

##### **a. Different Syntax**

Example:

True love is love which only for two person, and no place for the third person (True)

(Cinta sejati adalah cinta yang terdiri dari dua orang saja dan tak ada tempat untuk orang ketiga)

True love is love which just for two people, and not place for the third person.(false)

## **b. Different Lexicon**

Example:

If you cannot work with love but only with distaste, it is better that you should leave your work (True)

Jika engkau tidak bisa bekerja dengan cinta tetapi hanya dengan kebencian, lebih baik engkau tinggalkan pekerjaanmu.

If you not can work with love but only with distaste, is it better you should leave your work (False).

A translation is stated good translation, the translator should have pay attention the following criteria:

- a. Dynamic equivalence (It means that the form is restructured in different syntax and lexicon presents the same meaning).
- b. The restructuring is fully justified, for it is the closest natural equivalence of source language text.

## **2. Bad Translation**

A translation is called a bad translation if the forms (syntax and classes of word) are the main concern instead of meaning.

Example:

SL: We have no food in the house. No rice. No potatoes. Go and collect leaves in the forest so that I can make a soup.

TL: Kita mempunyai tidak makanan di rumah. Tidak beras. Tidak kentang. Pergi dan kumpulkan daun-daun di hutan jadi saya bias membuat sup.

SL: Everybody wants to go to heaven, but nobody wants to die.

TL: Setiap orang mau pergi ke surga, tapi tidak orang yang mau ke mati.

A translation is stated Bad translation, when the target text is found some mistake like following:

- a. It is not dynamic equivalence (It means that the form is restructured in different syntax and lexicon presents the same meaning).
- b. It is not restructuring is fully justified, for it is the closest natural equivalence of source language text.

### **2.1.2 Definition of Narrative Text**

The word “narrative” comes from Latin word “narrate” meaning to narrate something. A narrative is some kind a retelling, often in words (though it is possible to mime a story, of something that happened).

A narrative is some kind of retelling, often in words (through it is possible to mime a story), of something that happened.

Narrative set out to entertain and amuse listeners and readers. To achieve this purpose, they must attract and hold an audience’s attention – it is the interesting and extraordinary events that can hold an audience spellbound (Sadler & Hayllar 2000; 13).

The purpose of narrative is to amuse the readers / listeners with actual or imaginary experience in different ways (Sudarwati and Eudia 2007; 152).

According to (Semi, 2003; 29), Narrative is a form of conversation or writing aimed at delivering or narrating a series of events or human experiences based on developments from time to time.

Talking about Narrative text, means talking about a text which contains about story (fiction/ non-fiction/ tales/ folktales/ myths/ epic). Its plot consists of climax of the story (complication) the followed by the resolution.

Keraf, 2000;136 says that narrative is a form of discourse that describes with very clear to the reader about an event that has occurred.

There is generic structure of a narrative text. Commonly, there are four parts of the text in narrative. Those are **Orientation, Complication, Resolution, and Coda**. They are explained in detail below.

### **1. Orientation**

It tells the audience about who is in the story, when the story is taking place and where the action is happening.

### **2. Complication**

It sets off a chain of events that influence what will happen in the story.

### **3. Resolution**

The characters finally sort out the complication.

### **4. Coda**

It contains moral values.

## The Example of Narrative Text

### ALI BABA DAN 40 THIEVES

Ali Baba was such a poor man that he had only one shoe for his two feet. Even the mice in this house were hungry too.

One day, his wife said, "We have no food in the house. No rice. No potatoes. Go and collect leaves in the forest so that I can make a soup."

Ali was a lazy man. He looked for leaves for about ten minutes and then he climbed a tree to sleep. He was afraid of wolves. When he woke up, he was surprised to see forty thieves on forty horses. They stopped in front of a big rock.

"Open Sesame!" shouted the leader. A door on the rock opened. The thieves carried sacks full of gold into the cave. When they had finished, the leader shouted.

“Close Sesame!” and the door closed. As soon as the thieves had gone Ali Baba jumped down from the tree and said. “Open Sesame” and went into the cave.

There were shelves all around the walls. The shelves were full of sacks. And the sacks were full of gold. Ali took it and brought a sack to home.

Unfortunately, one of thieves saw Ali’s footprints on the sand. He followed the footprints to Ali’s home. He took out his sword and made a cross on the door. “Now I have known which house it is.” He said.

He rode off to tell the other thieves. But Ali had seen the thief. He and his wife took brooms and swept away the footprints. Then he made crosses on every door at the street. When the forty thieves arrived they had knives between their teeth. But they couldn’t find Ali- or the gold. And Ali and his wife lived happily forever

## **2.2 Related Studies**

Review of related literature contains studies that have been carried out by other person that resemble or are similar with this study. Many researchers have stated their ideas about the translation in language.

Wotan (2006) conducted a study with the title *Analysis on the Translation from Indonesian into English of the Fourth semester Students of English Study Program of Widya Mandira Catholic University Kupang in the Academic year 2006/2007*.

He focused his analysis in Good translation and Bad translation based on the theory of translation proposed by Nida and Taber (1974: 99). He took 20 of 45 students to be the simple. He found that 15(17%) students did Good Translation and 5 (25%) students did Bad Translation.

Wole (2007) conducted a study with the title *Analysis on the Translation from Indonesian into English of the Students of Class VIII of SMP Negeri 2 Kupang in the School*

*year 2007/2008*. She focused her analysis on Good Translation and Bad Translation based on the theory of translation proposed by Nida and Taber (1974: 99). She took 20 of 40 students to be sample. She found that 15 students did Good Translation and 5 students did Bad Translation.

### **2.3 Research Model**

Eichelberger (1989: 76) states that a final product of the review of related literature is the framework that is used to understand and conceptualize a problem or issue. This may be a comprehensive model that include all relevant variables in the situation. More often it is a listing of the most important variables that must be addressed in study of the problem and the associated rationales for the inclusion of those variables.

There are in general two kinds of skills of learning a language: basic skills and sub skills. Basic skills cover listening, speaking, reading, and writing. Sub skills consist of four also: vocabulary, grammar, pronunciation, and spelling.

Translation is another kind of language skill. This skill can be done well if one has good proficiency of vocabulary, grammar, pronunciation, and spelling. Translation cab be in form of written or oral.

Translation can create on a text. Text can be in form of descriptive, expository, narrative, and argumentative. This study concentrates in translation of the narrative text from Bahasa Indonesia into English.

To summarize the explanation above the following diagram is presented.

