CHAPTER II

LITERATURE REVIEW

Literature review contains about opinion and analysis of several writers, scholars and an experts in a specific field. It cannot be separated from several previous sources particularly source that existed for ten years ago and they are getting strengthened. In this chapter the writer describes a list of the literature (reading) which is used as a reference against of thinking the writing of papers, entitled "The Study of Translation Strategies in the Translation of Three Folktales of South Sumatera".

In conducting the literature review, the writer chose a few sources that had relationship with the problem being researched. Based on these studies, the writer explain several concepts related to the first problem, they are definition of translation, definition of strategy, and types of strategy.

2.1 Translation

2.1.1 Definition of translation

Based on Catford (1965: 20) which is cited in Suryawinata, Z & Hariyanto, S (2003:11) states that translation is the replacement of textual material in one language by equivalent textual material in another language. Newmark (1981:7) in Suryawinata, Z & Hariyanto, S (2003: 15) adds that translation is a craft consisting in the attempt to replace a written message and/or statement in one language by the same message and/or statement in another language.

In addition, According to Savory (1968) cited in Suryawinata, Z & Hariyanto, S (2003: 12) defines Translation is made possible by an equivalent of thought that lies behind its different verbal expressions. Other experts, Nida and Taber (1969) in Suryawinata, Z & Hariyanto, S (2003: 12) view that translating consists of

reproducing in the receptor language the closest natural equivalent of the source language message, first in terms of meaning and secondly in terms of style.

Furthermore, Mc Guire (1980: 2) cited in Suryawinata, Z & Hariyanto, S (2003: 15), points out that translation is 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 SL will be preserved as closely as possible, but not so closely that the TL structure will be seriously distorted. Pinhhuck (1977: 38) in Suryawinata, Z & Hariyanto, S (2003: 13) adds Translation is a process of finding a TL equivalent for an SL utterance.

From the explanations above, it can be concluded that Translation is a change in one language to another language that gives the significant meaning to the readers.

2.2   Strategy

2.2.1   Definition of strategy

According to Lorscher (2005), strategy is procedure which used by translator in creative problem solving. Because of that translation strategy is beginning from realize the problem by translator and the end with creative problem solving.

In addition, According toSuryawinata, Z & Hariyanto, S (2003), strategy is a technic of translation to translating the word or sentences.

The principles of translation is common references. The kinds or method is technical clues which still general, which sould be considered to level all of text or discourse. But the guidance to translating phrase by phrase or sentence by sentence called translation tehniques or translation strategy.

According to the writer, strategy is the composition of a planning process to achieve a particular goals.

2.3   Types of Strategy

Here are some translation strategies that divided into two parts based on Suryawinata, Z & Hariyanto, S (2003), namely: structural strategy and semantic strategy.

2.3.1   Structural Strategy.

Based on Suryawinata, Z & Hariyanto, S (2003), There are three basic strategy with respect about structure problem, namely: addition, subtraction, and transposition.

a. Addition.

In this context, addition is extension of words in TL (Target Language), because the structure of TL seems to be like that. Whereas, SL (Source Language). This type of extension does not matter in choice but obligation. For an example, look at below :

- SL : Saya guru
- TL : I *am* a teacher.

Based on the example above, the word, "am" and "a" should be added to equal the structure of TL. and the word "do" should be also added due to the same reason.

- SL : saya tidak mengira kalau kamu bisa datang hari ini
- TL : I *do* not expect that you can come today.

b. Subtraction

The subtraction means to decrease the element of structure in TL. It is the same exactly with the addition, this must be conducted to equal. Example :

- SL : you should *go* home
- TL : kamu mesti pulang

- SL : Her husband *is an* engineer.
- TL : Suaminya insinyur.

Based on the example about the element structure is verb, "go" and "is an" is absolutely ommitted from TL.

c. Transposition.

This strategy is used to translation about clause or sentence. Different with two strategy before, transposition can be looked as an obligation or choice. Transposition is requirement without this strategy so the meaning of SL is not achieved. Transposition becomes choices if it is only done because of the style of language. It means that having without transposition, the meaning of SL can already be accepted by the readers of TL.

In this strategy, translator changed the origin SLstructure in TL structure to get equivalent effect. This changing is conducted if differences is found between SL structure and TL structure properly. This changing also can transform plural into singular, position of adjective including the changing of sentence overall (Newmark, 1988: 85; Rachmadie dkk., 1988: 1.36). The disconnection from one sentence of SL into two sentences of TL or even more, or mixing two sentences of SLor more into one sentence of TL is part of this strategy.

The changing of adjective position in noun phrase and the changing from plural into singular or vice versa is necessary for the translator, as seen in the following examples :
- SL : Musical instruments can be divided into two basic groups
- TL : Alat musik bisa dibagi menjadi dua kelompok dasar.

Based on the example above, the position of adjective in two noun phrase "musical instruments" and "two basic groups", the position must be changed. In english, adjective serve function as factor "menerangkan" must be

in front of the "diterangkan". For various things Bahasa Indonesia has D-M (Diterangkan-Menerangkan). So, the position of adjective must be changed. That changing can be ilustrated as follows :

- Musical instruments = Alat musik
- Two basic groups = Dua kelompok dasar

2.3.2 Semantic Strategy

Semantic strategy is translation strategy which is conducted by considering the meaning. This strategy is operated for level word, phrase or clause or sentence. Semantic strategy consists of strategies below :

a. Borrowing

Borrowing is translation strategy bring SL word into TL text. The translator just collects existing SL (Source Language) word, that is why the strategy calledlevies. One of reason is used to this strategy is to show appreciation for that words. Other reasons is not found equivalent in TL. Levies can be included *transliteration* and *naturalisation*.

Transliteration is translation strategy which is maintain words of SL that with intact, as well as sound or writing.

Naturalisation is continuation from transliteration. In naturalisation, SL words that pronunciation and writing adjusted with rules of TL language. Naturalisation is also called adaptation. To more explained, look at the example below :

SL Word	Transliteration	Naturalisation
Mall	mall	mal (sound or writing)
Sandal	sandal	sandal (sound)
Orangutan	orangutan	orangutan (sound)

b. Cultural Equivalent

In this strategy, translator used a typical words in TL to change typical words in SL. The first important thingis the word has typical culture of SL changed with word also has typical in TL. Because of the culture of a language with the culture of other languages likely to be different, it will most likely not be able to maintain this strategy the accuracy keep of meaning. However, this strategy can make sentences in TL to be smooth and nice to be read. For general text, such as an announcement or propaganda, this strategy can use because in general the reader TL is not care about culture of SL (Newmark, 1988: 82-83).

For example :

- SL : Minggu depan *Jaksa Agung* Andi Ghalib akan berkunjung ke Swiss
- TL : Next week the *Attorney General* Andi Ghalib will visit Switserland.
- SL : I answered with the term I'd always wanted to employ. "*Sonovabitch*" (Segal, 1970: 28)
- TL : Aku menjawab dengan istilah yang sejak dulu sudah hendak kugunakan. "*Si Brengsek*" (p. 38)

In the example above, Jaksa Agung translated into *Attorney General* in english (not *Great Attorney*). As well as in english "*Sonovabitch*" translated into "*Si brengsek*", not "*anak anjing*".

c. Descriptive Equivalent and Componential Analysis

This equivalent of trying to describe the meaning or the function of SL word (Newmark, 1988: 83-84). This strategy is to be applied because the word SL is closely related culture of SL and the use of cultural equivalent does not seems to be able to guarantee the accuracy as wished. For example,

word " *samurai* " in Japanese can't translated with " *kaum bangsawan* " only if text in concerned is text which explaining about Japanese culture. So that, descriptive equivalent must be used. *Kaum samurai* must be translated to be *aristokrat Jepang pada abad XI sampai XIX yang menjadi pegawai pemerintahan*. Descriptive Equivalent often placed into one in list words or *glossary*.

Other strategy which has similar with this descriptive equivalent is componential analysis. In this case, a SL word is translated into TL by detailing the components meaning of the SL word. It is caused by there is no one equivalent in TL and while translator assume that the reader must be know of meaning exactly. If descriptive equivalent is used in translation the word about culture, so that the componential analysis is used to translating the general word.

Example :

- SL : Gadis itu menari dengan luwesnya.
- TL : The girl is dancing with great fluidity and grace.

This situation, " *luwes* " can be translated into " *bergerak dengan halus dan anggun* " or " *move with great fluidity and grace* " in English.

d. Synonym

Translator can also use TL word more less similar to SL words which are general if not using componential analysis. This strategy taken because componential analysis can disturb plot sentence of TL (Newmark, 1988: 83-84). Consider the following example :

- SL : What a *cute* baby you've got !
- TL : Alangkah *lucunya* bayi Anda !

In example above, "*cute*" translated into "*lucu*". "*Cute*" and "*lucu*" just a synonym. "Cute" is described a small size, handsome or beautiful, and

interested to play. However, "lucu" just described that child interested to play only.

e. Official Translation

Other strategy is used by official translation which has standard. So that, the translator who is doing the text from foreign language into Bahasa Indonesia must have "Pedoman Pengindonesiaan Nama dan Kata Asing" published by Pusat Pengembangan dan Pembinaan Bahasa, Depdikbud R.I for example, "read-only memory" in translation into "memori simpan tetap" in that book. With using this strategy the translator can get two benefit. First, he can shorten time. Second, he can follows giving the development of Bahasa Indonesia in exactly.

f. Shrinkage and Expansion

Shrinkagemeans that component shrinkage of word SL. For example, "automobile" into "mobil". In this situation, "auto" is removed. So that, "automobile" run into shrinkage.

Expansion is opposite of shrinkage. In here, elements of word is expanded in TL. For example, "whale" into "ikan paus". In this element, "ikan" is added because if translating into "paus" is unfavorable. In Bahasa Indonesia, "paus" means worldwide leader of Catholics, or "the Pope" in English.

g. Addition

According to Newmark (1988:91-92) in Suryawinata, Z & Hariyanto, S, Different with addition in structural strategy, this addition is conducted because consideration clarity of the meaning. In here, translator included additional information in the text of translation because he believes that

readers need them. The adding information can put in text, at the bottom of pages (footer) or in the end of text.

This procedure usually used to help word translation that had relation with culture, technic, or the other knowledge.

For example :

SL : The skin, which is hard and scaly, is greyish in color, thus helping to camouflage it from predators when underwater.

TL : Kulitnya, yang keras dan bersisik, berwarna abu-abu. Dengan demikian, kulit ini membantunya berkamuflase, menyesuaikan diri dengan keadaan lingkungan untuk menyelamatkan diri dari predator, hewan pemangsa, jika berada di dalam air.

In the example, "camouflage" and "predator" was took in TL. Besides, the adding information about each biology terms given. The adding is "menyesuaikan diri dengan keadaan lingkungan" and "hewan pemangsa".

Besides the reason above, the addition can be done because stylistics consideration or presumption sentences of TL.

For example :

SL : "Tetapi bagaimana si Dora? Dia sudah terima itu cincin?" (*Burung-burung Manyar*, 8)

TL : "But what about Dora?" I asked my friend. "Did she get the ring?" (*The Weaverbirds*, 16)

In example, one example whole that adding in order to text TL to be more flawless.

h. Omission or Deletion

Omission or deletion means that deletion word or part of text SL in text TL. In other words, deletion means untranslated word or part of SL text in

TL text. Consideration is word or part of SL text that is not too important for all of the text TL and usually difficult to translating. So that, translator maybe think, better than must be translating word of part SL text with consequences the reader of TL rather confused, be better for the translator to make disappear that part because the different of the meaning are not significant.

Look at the example :

- SL : "Sama dengan raden ayu ibunya," katanya lirih.
- TL : "Just like her mother," she whispered.

i. Modulation

Modulation is strategy to translate of phrase, clause, or sentence. Here translator looks the message in sentence SL from the other different part or the way how to think (Newmark, 1988: 88).

This strategy is used words translator with literal meaning. It is not prodused natural and flexible. Look at the example :

- SL : I broke my leg
- TL : Kakiku patah

In example above, the translator considers the issue started from the object is "kaki", not the subject "saya". This viewpoint is a must because the structure of Bahasa Indonesia tend to be surely like that. (This example also called transposition, because structure of active sentence is changed into stative).