

CHAPTER II

LITERATURE REVIEW

2.1 Translation

2.1.1 Definition of Translation

According to Cambridge Dictionary Online, The term ‘translation’ has several meanings: it can refer to the general study field, the product (the piece of writing that has been translated) or the process (the activity or process of changing the words of one language into the words in another language that have the same meaning). Many linguists have also expressed their opinion regarding the notion of translation. Larson (1983 in Larasati 2013) later defines translation as a change of meaning of a text from a language (source language) into another one (target language). Furthermore, Newmark (1988) defines translation as the process of rendering of the meaning of a text from one language into another in the way that the author intended the text

From the description above, the writer concludes that translation is the process of transition between two different written languages. The process involves the translator changing an original text (the source text or ST) in the original language (the source language or SL) into a written text (the target text or TT) in a different language (the target language or TL).

2.1.2 Principles of Translation

Duff (1990) suggested six principles of translation. They are meaning, form, register, source language influence, style and clarity, and idiom. Larasati (2013) further studied those principles and concluded that generally, the principles of translation are as follows:

1. The translation should reflect the meaning of the text accurately;
2. A sequence of words and ideas in the translation should match with the original as closely as possible;
3. Language is often very different in their degree of formality in a particular context;

4. The translator should not change the style of the original.

Savory (1969) argues that there are no universally accepted principles of translation because the only people who are qualified to formulate them have never agreed among themselves, but have so often and far so long contradicted each other that they have bequeathed to us a volume of confuse thought each as the following:

1. A translation must give the words of the original;
2. A translation must give the ideas of the original;
3. A translation should read like an original;
4. A translation should read like a translation;
5. A translation should reflect the style of the original;
6. A translation should possess the style of the translation;
7. A translation should read as a contemporary of the original;
8. A translation should read as a contemporary of the translation;
9. A translation may add to or omit from the original;
10. A translation may never add to or omit from the original;
11. A translation of verse should be in verse;
12. A translation of verse should be in prose.

In conclusion, the product of translation must be able to adapt into the target text while also convey the message of the original, and portray the style of the translator while also maintain the style of the original.

2.1.4 Methods of Translation

Munday (2008) divides translation based on the process and the result. He states that translation falls into two types: word-for-word and sense-for-sense. He explains that in word-for-word translation, the original text is transferred into another language using the exact same word and exact same order. He also comments that word-for-word translation has the highest probability to cause misinterpretation. Meanwhile, sense-for-sense translation is more meaning-based.

He says that in sense-for-sense translation, the translator is allowed to change some words as long as it has the same meaning as the original text.

Furthermore, Catford (1965) classifies translation based on its extent into two categories. They are full translation and partial translation. In full translation, all of the original text is processed in translation, and later replaced by the target language material.. However, this doesn't mean that each word of the original text must be translated into target text. Mitra (2013) studied more about Catford's theory of translation and concluded that in full translation, a portion of the original text may be left out or changed during the translation process, as long as the meaning intended by the original does not change. The translator is allowed to make grammatical or lexical adjustment. For example, the sentence 'Melati pergi ke kebun binatang kemarin' is translated into 'Melati went to the zoo yesterday'. In this sentence, the translator made a grammatical adjustment on the word 'pergi'.

In partial translation, some parts of the original text are left not translated and simply transferred to the target language text. This mostly happens in translating culture-bound words, or a particular word in the source language which does not have meaning equivalence in the target language. For example, the Indonesian sentence 'Saya suka makan pempek' is translated into 'I like to eat pempek'. The word 'pempek' in the Indonesian sentence refers to a traditional food from Indonesia. However, there is no English word that has meaning which is equivalent to the word 'pempek'. Therefore, the word 'pempek' cannot be translated into English, but only transferred.

From the description above, the writer concludes that there are two kinds of translation: text-oriented translation and content-oriented translation. Text-oriented translation focuses on the original text. In this type of translation, the translator must consider many language aspects of the original text, such as the grammatical equivalence. Meanwhile, content-oriented translation focuses on the meaning and message behind the original text. In this type of translation, the role of the translator is solely to relay the meaning and message, and is allowed to make or not make changes, as long as there is no change in message.

2.2 Collocations

2.2.1 Definition of Collocation

The study of collocation can be traced back to as early as 1990s. Palmer (1993) indicated that a collocation "... a succession of two or more words that must be learnt as an integral whole and not pieced together from its component parts". However, according to Duan and Qin (2012), it is universally acknowledged that it is J. R. Firth in 1957 who first described the idea of collocation.

Further linguists have also expressed their opinion about collocation. Halliday (2004, p.11) refers to collocation as the tendency of words to keep company with each other, like fork goes with knife, lend goes with money, and theater goes with play. Furthermore, Robbins (2000, as cited in Duan and Qin (2012) argues that collocation is "... the habitual association of a word in a language with other particular words in a sentence." Sinclair (1991, p.121) mentions, "Collocation is the concept of word co-occurrence where certain words appear predictably next to or within the certain number of words from each other.... ."

In conclusion, collocation can be described as the tendency and/or probability of co-occurrence between two words that sound natural to the speaker to the language.

2.2.2 Types of Collocation

Over the years, many experts have addressed their opinion regarding English collocation and its types. The collocations are classified into grammatical and lexical collocation.

Shammas (2013) states that collocation can be lexical or grammatical. He adds that lexical collocations are combinations of nouns, adjectives, verbs and adverbs, meanwhile grammatical collocations are exemplified by nouns, verbs or adjectives related to grammatical structures.

Grammatical collocation consists of a noun, or an adjective or a verb, plus a particle (a preposition, an adverb, or a grammatical structure such as

infinitive, gerund, or a clause). Moehkardi (2002) states that some grammatical collocation can be idiomatic, as the meanings of the combination do not reflect the meanings of the elements. The examples of these are *run out of* (to reach the end of a stock) or *put up with* (to tolerate).

According to Benson, Benson and Ilson (1986), grammatical collocations fall into the following combination:

1. Noun + Preposition Collocation
2. Noun + To-infinitive Collocation
3. Noun + That-Clause Collocation
4. Preposition + Noun Collocation
5. Adjective + Preposition Collocation
6. Predicate adjective + to-infinitive Collocation
7. Adjective + That-Clause Collocation
8. English 19 Verb Patterns Collocation

In contrast to grammatical collocation, lexical collocation does not contain grammatical elements. Lexical collocation is constructed of verb, adjective, noun, and adverb. Benson, Benson, and Ilson (1986) divide lexical collocation into four types. They are:

1. Verb + noun collocation
2. Adjective + noun collocation
3. Adverb + adjective collocation
4. Verb + adverb collocation

In addition, Hausmann (1984) divides lexical collocation into six distinctive types. They are:

1. Verb + noun collocation
2. Adjective + noun collocation
3. Noun + verb collocation
4. Noun+ noun collocation
5. Adverb + adjective collocation

6. Verb + adverb collocation

From the classifications above, the writer concludes that there are six types of lexical collocations. They are verb + noun collocations, adjective + noun collocation, noun + verb collocation, noun+ noun collocation, adverb + adjective collocation, verb + adverb collocation

2.3 Overlaps with Other Types of Word-Combinations

According to Grimm (2009), collocations have become a very controversial phenomenon, seeing that the boundaries between them and other word-combination do not always happen to be clear-cut.

One of the most common kinds of word combination that is often related to collocation is idiom. Collocations and idioms are related in a way, because some collocation can be idiomatic. One of the examples is '*a can of worms*'. This expression is categorized both as an idiom and also collocation. As an idiom, it means.... . As a collocation, the expression refers to a can which has worms inside it. Furthermore, looking at the components, it follows the pattern of "noun + of noun" which is one type of collocation. Therefore, we can regard idioms as a special case of collocation, which will be left out of discussion in this research.

2.4 Previous Research Studies

Rizki (2011) conducted a study about collocations and their translation from English to Indonesian. The study focused on the translation methods and the meaning equivalence of the collocations. The unit of her analysis is a novel entitled 'Percy Jackson and the Olympians: The Battle of the Labyrinth' written by Rick Riordan and translated into Indonesian by Reni Indardini. The result shows that from 437 collocations found in the novel, 356 (81%) of them were translated literally, and 81 (19%) of them were translated dynamically. From her analysis, Rizki concludes that both methods used by the translator serve as close as possible the meaning equivalence between the original text and target text.

Another research on English collocations entitled 'An Analysis of the Use of Collocation in Writing Examination of the Third Semester English

Department Students of State University of Padang' was conducted by Hamdi (2013). The research described the use of *verb + noun collocation* and *adjective + noun collocation* which were found in writing examination. The result shows that the use of *adjective + noun collocation* was 'excellent', while the use of *verb + noun collocation* was 'good'. From the result, Hamdi (ibid.) concludes that the use of *verb + noun collocation* was more difficult than the use of *adjective + noun collocation*.