

CHAPTER II

LITERATURE REVIEW

1.1 Theoretical Framework

Will conducted research, a theory is needed that can explain several concepts and terms related to the research being carried out. The terms used must be able to classify theories in research so as to avoid confusion and misperceptions in drawing conclusions from the meanings described.

1.1.1 Definition of Translation

Some experts express opinions regarding the meaning of translation. All opinions of experts define translation as a process carried out to change a text from the source language to the target language. Following are some of the opinions of previous experts regarding the definition of translation, as stated by Newmark (1988) indicating that "Translation is the expression of the meaning of the text Translated into another language by means of the author of the intended text" (Hartono, 2017). In addition, translation is changing text material in one language through text material in another language that is equivalent (Catford, 1978). Bassnet and Guire (1991) say that translation is a substitute for the meaning of the target language from the source language Research through Linguistics and Meaning The essence of the culture of the target language Translation is about meaning. From some of the opinions put forward by the experts above, we can understand that the process of translating does not only translate words from one language into another, but the process of translating is the process of rearranging the suitability of words or sentences in the text from the source language to the target language so that the results the translation can be according to the target language. There are many things that must be considered in the process of translating, the translator must pay attention to the grammatical structure and style of language in the source language text which is then adjusted using appropriate translation techniques.

There are several opinions put forward by other experts regarding the definition of translation "Translation is the process or result of transferring one language from text to text in another language" (Tymoczko, 2007) Translation is about meaning. the translator must involve two languages (Yuliasri, 2016). From the two opinions put forward, it can be concluded that the translation process must involve two languages, namely the source language and the target language. Adjustments between the source language and target language are arranged based on appropriate translation techniques and in accordance with the words or sentences in the text.

Translation has an important role in the history of human social life (Salam, 2017). (House, 2018) says that translation is a procedure that involves the original form of the text or what is often referred to as the source text, being replaced into another language or what is often referred to as the target language text. There are three main stages in translating, namely translating text from the source language into the target language, editing the text to ensure purity, and correcting the translation results (Kembaren Farida, 2017). According to Fransiska (2020) With the translation process, a person who cannot speak a foreign language can understand the content contained in a text, because the meaning has been adapted to the target language.

From the opinions put forward by experts, it can be concluded that translating is a process of conveying information about the forms contained in the source text into the target text by using appropriate translation techniques so as to produce results with precise meanings and conformity between the forms of the source language and the target language.

Allah say in Qur'an surah Ar-rum: 22

وَمِنْ آيَاتِهِ خَلْقُ السَّمَاوَاتِ وَالْأَرْضِ وَأَخْتَلَفُ الْأَلْسِنَتِكُمْ وَاللُّوْنَكُمْ ؕ إِنَّ فِي ذَلِكَ لَآيَاتٍ
لِّلْعَالَمِينَ ٢٢

The meaning: And one of His signs is the creation of the heavens and the earth, and the diversity of your languages and colours. Surely in this are signs for those of 'sound' knowledge. (Surah Ar-Rum - 22 - Quran.com. <https://qur'an.com>)

Based on the above surah it can be interpreted that Allah created the diversity of languages as a sign of His power. Language diversity is used to communicate, so translation is needed to understand the meaning of linguistic diversity.

Allah say in Qur'an surah Ibrahim: 4

مَا أَرْسَلْنَا مِنْ رَّسُولٍ إِلَّا بِلِسَانِ قَوْمِهِ لِيُبَيِّنَ لَهُمْ فَيُضِلُّ اللَّهُ مَنْ يَشَاءُ وَيَهْدِي مَنْ
يَشَاءُ ۗ وَهُوَ الْعَزِيزُ الْحَكِيمُ ٤

The meaning: We have not sent a Messenger except in the language of his people to clarify (the message) for them. Then Allah leaves whoever He wills to stray and guides whoever He wills. And He is the Almighty all Wise. (Surah Ibrahim – 4 – Quran.com. <https://qur'an.com>)

Based on the explanation in the paragraph above, the researcher draws the conclusion that translating is a process of transferring the source language to the target language with the aim that the message conveyed can be received properly and correctly, so that there are no mistakes in understanding the meaning to be conveyed.

In line with the ayat above, the following is a hadith that discusses the Prophet's order to learn another language.

أَمَرَنِي رَسُولُ اللَّهِ صَلَّى اللَّهُ عَلَيْهِ وَسَلَّمَ أَنْ أَتَعَلَّمَ السُّرْيَانِيَّةَ

“Rasulullah Shallallahu 'alaihi wa sallam ordered me to learn the Syriac language.”
[HR. At-Tirmidzi: 2639 - <https://hidayatullah.com>).

The purpose of the hadith above is that it is permissible to learn a foreign language for the benefit and necessity, even scientists do not argue about this. The conclusion I can draw is that it is permissible to learn a foreign language while it is for good and does not lead to misguidance or evil.

1.1.2 Translation Process

In translating, a translator cannot be separated from what is called a process. The translation process is an activity carried out by the translator to change the source language into the target language. In the translation process, the skills and knowledge of the translator are needed so that the message to be conveyed from the source language to the target language can be conveyed appropriately (Kiryaly, 1995). To form the process of transferring a language, translators must have procedural, controlled, heuristic or algorithmic knowledge (Bardaji, 2014). Translating is not just transferring text to another language, translating, namely retelling a narrative in a new language, has been conceptualized, understood and practiced differently from time to time and in various places (Ricci, 2010). In the process of translating, the translator must apply translation techniques so that the message from the source language can be adjusted and properly conveyed into the target language.

The process of translating is the activity of transferring all parts of the source language into the target language both linguistically and cognitively (Cadford, 1965). According to Nida & Taber (1982) the process of translating is divided into three parts, namely: (1) Analysis, in this stage a translator must pay attention to the grammatical

relationship and the message contained in the source language text. (2) Transfer, after carrying out the analysis process the translator can transfer the source language into the target language. (3) Restructuring, the process of restructuring the text that has been transferred back into the target language so that the meaning of the source language can be conveyed correctly.

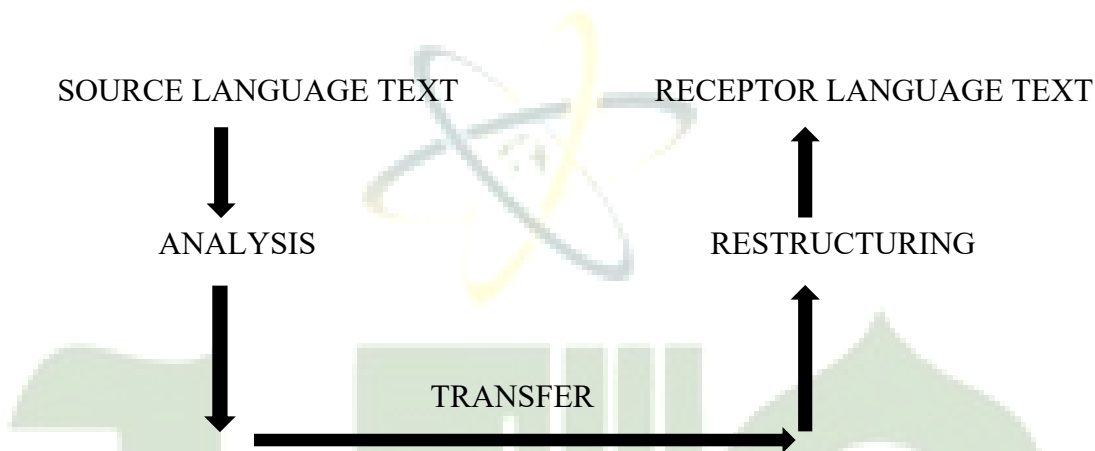


Figure 2.1, the process of translation based on Nida and Taber

1.1.3 Translation Techniques

In the process of translating, a translator must have a strategy used in carrying out the translation process so that the translation results can be precise and of good quality. The notion of translation strategy was also expressed by Larson (2000) A translator must use a strategy in carrying out the translation process, this is done to find a way out for the difficulties encountered in carrying out the translation process. From the explanation put forward by Larson, it can be concluded that when a translator has difficulty translating a text that is changed from the source language to the target language, a translator must use translation techniques in the translation process, because translation techniques are able to assist translators in adjusting the type of words or sentences. in the text to be translated. The notion of translation technique was also put forward by Molina and Albir (2002) who revealed that translation technique

is a procedure used to analyze and classify the meaning of equality in translation. One of the things that translators can do to overcome problems encountered in the translation process is to understand, study and master translation techniques. As stated by Febriyanto (2021), a translator must be able to understand the meaning of the sentence to be translated in the source language, so that he can choose the right translation technique to adjust the meaning that can be understood in the target language. Mastery of translation techniques in a translator can help in producing accurate and quality translation results. If a translator is able to master translation techniques well, it will facilitate the translation process.

Molona & Albir (2002) explain the definition of translation technique is a procedure used to analyze and classify the equivalents contained in the text to be translated from the source language to the target language. Translation techniques include:

a. **Adaptation**

Adaptation is a translation technique that replaces cultural elements contained in the source language that are not found in the target language. By replacing the word with elements that are more familiar to the target language.

Example : As white as a *snow* => Seputih *kapas*

b. **Amplification**

Amplification is a translation technique that adds detail or details to the target language, this is done to explain further information or explanation to the reader.

Example : Ramadhan => Bulan puasa kaum muslim

c. **Borrowing**

In borrowing techniques, it can be divided into two types, namely pure borrowing, then borrowing techniques can also be carried out by means of adjustments or borrowing using a naturalized borrowing method. The use of this technique aims to show a form of appreciation for the source language by retaining the text in the source

language itself or in other words not adding the equivalent of the source language into the target language.

Example :

Lobby, Mall => Lobby, Mall (Pure)

Mixer, Television => Mikser, Televisi (Naturalized)

d. **Calque**

This translation technique is done by literally translating the phrase or source language.

Example : English teacher => Guru Bahasa Inggris

e. **compensation**

This technique is used when in the process of translating the target language text it cannot be realized into the source language. So it must replace the informational or stylistic elements in the source language into the target language section.

Example :

If there is a place you've got to **go** => Jika kau mencari **tempat**

I'm the one you need to **know** => Akulah orang yang **tepat**,

If there is a place you've got to **get** => Jika kau mencari **lokasi**,

I can get you there, I **bet** => Akulah orang yang kau **cari**,

f. **Description**

Usually this technique is used when in the source language an equivalent term is not found in the target language. This technique is done by replacing terms or expressions with descriptions of their forms and functions.

Example : Samosa => Indian traditional cake

g. Discursive Creation

This translation technique is usually used in translating film titles, books and novels that aim to attract readers. This technique is a technique that uses a temporary equivalent out of context or away from the original context.

Example : Sorce : Husband for a year

Target : Suami sementara

h. Established Equivalence

This translation technique is used to express common equivalents or terms in the source language, usually based on dictionaries or everyday expressions.

Example : Ambiguity => Ambigu

i. Generalizations

The translation technique is carried out by replacing terms in the specific source language with terms that are already known by the general public in the target language.

Example : becak => Vehicle (kendaraan)

j. Linguistic Amplification

This translation technique is done by adding linguistic elements to the target language.

Source language : Everything is up to **you!**

Target language : semua terserah **anda sendiri!**

k. **Linguistic Compression**

This translation technique can be done by collecting or combining the elements in the source language. This technique is the opposite of the Linguistic Amplification Technique.

Example : Source : Are you hungry?

Target : Lapar?

1. **Literal translation**

This translation technique is translating word for word from the text and the translator does not need to link these words.

Example : Source : Andrew plays football with Zayn

Target : Andrew bermain sepak bola Bersama Zayn

m. **Modulation**

Translation techniques that replace, focus, point of view or cognitive aspects in the source language, both lexically and structurally.

Example : Source : Nobody doesn't like it

Target : Semua orang menyukainya

n. **Particularization**

A translation technique in which the translator uses more concrete, precise or specific terms, from superiors to subordinates. This technique is the opposite of the generalization technique.

Example : Source : Air transportation

Target : Pesawat

o. **Reduction**

The technique applied is partial omission, because the omission is considered not to cause distortion of meaning. This technique is the opposite of the amplification technique.

Example : Source : He got a **car accident**

Target : Dia mengalami **kecelakaan**

p. **Substitution**

Changing linguistic elements to paralinguistic (such as intonation and gestures)

Example : In Indonesia, nodding is considered "yes" and shaking the head is considered a "no".

q. **Transposition**

Translation techniques by changing grammatical categories. This technique is the same as the category, structure and unit shift technique. Verbs in the source language text, for example, are changed into nouns in the target language text. The structural shift technique is commonly applied if the structure of the source language and target language is different from each other.

Example : Source : Adept

Target : sangat terampil

r. **Variation**

Translation techniques by replacing linguistic and paralinguistic elements (intonation, gestures) which have an impact on linguistic variations.

Example : Source : Give it to **me** now!

Target : Berikan barang itu ke **gue** sekarang!

Based on the explanations from experts regarding translation techniques, it can be concluded that translation techniques play an important role in the translation process. Because by using the right translation techniques, you will get accurate translation results because the suitability of the source language with the target language has been carefully studied through translation techniques.

1.1.4 Difficulties of Translation

When translating a text some students experience difficulties in the translation process. The difficulties experienced by students usually come from cultural factors and the lack of mastery of students' vocabulary variations (Lucito, 2018). Mastery of vocabulary is of course very influential on the course of the translation process, mastery of many and varied vocabulary can facilitate the translation process. In addition, there are several factors that make it difficult to translate. Translation problems can be divided into two problems, namely: linguistic problems and cultural problems. Linguistic problems involve grammar, different vocabulary, and the meaning of each word (Opan, 2008).

According to Newmark (1988) states that there were 4 problems in cultural differences that can bother translation process, they are:

1. Ecological Problem

Ecological problems are one of the factors that can cause someone to experience difficulties during the translation process. This is true because there are several differences including places, animals, plants, or creatures that only exist in the source language but not in the target language. For example, the name of the animal in Indonesia is "orangutan". Elsewhere, they call them monkeys or great monkeys.

2. Material culture

Material culture can be a difficulty for translators when carrying out the translation process. This is caused by cultural differences which have their own characteristics

because these objects are produced by humans specifically. Thus, the word is translated according to the word in the source language and is not changed when translated into the target language. Things that include material culture include food, clothing, houses, cities, and transportation. For example, the name of the food like “getuk”. It is still translated into English “getuk” and can say the meaning by illustrating it to make target readers understand better. “Getuk” is a food made from boiled sweet potatoes which are pounded and topped with sugar and grated coconut.

3. Social Culture

Socio-cultural problems can lead to difficulties in the translation process due to differences in cultural backgrounds that occur between the source language and the target language. There are so many elements in socio-culture that are different from one another and include the naming of ceremonies, objects that only exist in the source language and are not in the target language. The cultural differences that occur can make it difficult for translators when translating because there are some utterances that have the same purpose but in other languages because the way of saying and the elements in it will differ from one person to another.

4. Religious Culture

This problem refers to differences in beliefs held by each person, causing difficulties in translating the source language into the target language. This happens because of differences in religion, so it is difficult to convert the terms in the source language into the target language. for example, in Islamic terms there is a process of “haji” namely in carrying out “haji” there is an activity of “lempar jumroh” which is difficult to understand for English speakers who have other beliefs. This term can be translated into the activity of t hrowing stones at other stones three times. However, this way of translating leaves the target readers confused about the true meaning of the term. Therefore, there must be further explanation to show the true meaning of the term “lempa Jumroh”.

Based on the explanations put forward by the experts above regarding the difficulties faced when carrying out the translation process, the conclusion that can be drawn is that the biggest difficulties experienced by translators are from different cultural backgrounds. Different cultural backgrounds are very influential because many words in the source language exist only in the source language. So that the translator has difficulty translating the word from the source language into the target language.

1.1.5 Definition of Poetry

Poetry is a word composed by the author to express feelings that are being experienced or felt in simple language but still have an attachment to one another. In ancient Greece, "poieo" or poetry was very closely related to music, so poetry was often accompanied by harps or other musical instruments when reciting poetry (Klarer, 2004). To translate poetry properly, a translator must first understand the meaning contained in poetry. So, when transferring poetry from the source language, its meaning can be conveyed properly into the target language.

The meaning contained in poetry is usually a lot of messages conveyed by the author through poetry written in poetic form. One way the author communicates to the reader to convey about himself and the circumstances around him is through the poetry in each stanza contained in the poem (Delaney, 2003). Poetry is not an emotional expression that is poured by the author to feel the feelings that are experienced, but poetry is a path taken by the author as an escape from emotion; it is not an expression of personality but an escape from personality (Craft and Cross, 2000) One of the most difficult texts to translate is poetry (Saleh, 2018) Most of the difficulties experienced when translating are when adjusting terms in terms of providing equivalent words, but also finding difficulties in making topographic poetry (Weda, 2010).

From the explanation put forward by the experts above, it can be concluded that poetry is a work in the form of writing that is used by the author to express the circumstances or feelings that are experienced. Difficulties in translating poetry are

usually caused by the translator's lack of awareness of the poem being translated. So that the meaning conveyed in the poem is not conveyed properly in the target language.

1.2 Previous Studies

1. Research conducted by Josep Marco (2020) entitled *The translation of food-related culture-specific items in the Valencian Corpus of Translated Literature (COVALT) corpus: a study of techniques and factors*. This study aims to analyze the results of translations related to culture specific items (csi) in the English-Catalan subcorpus of the Valencian Corpus of Translation Literature (COVALT). This is done to find out what factors influence the selection of the translation technique used by the translator. From the research conducted, it was found that the most prominent factors identified were the absence of source text items in the target culture, different degrees of institutionalization, ST items had been imported into the target culture, and different degrees of detail. The percentage of data collected regarding translation techniques used were foreign techniques for 35.46% of cases under surveillance, neutralization techniques for 40.24% and domestic cating techniques for 23.11% (excluding combination techniques, which are very few). In the study Oster and Molés-Cases (2016) mentioned above, neutralization techniques (generalization and description combined) accounted for 33 out of 56 cases, i.e. nearly 60%. The other three techniques reported in their data (intra- and intercultural adaptation, and omission), which I think are considered domestication techniques, account for over 40%.
2. Research conducted by Hans Ausloos (2021) entitled *The Septuagint'S Rendering of Hebrew Hapax Legomena and the Characterization of its "Translation Technique": The Case of Exodus*. This study aims to find certainty regarding the issue of whether the Hebrew Lexeme is the Hapax Legomena that the Greek translators believed. As to the issue of whether the Hebrew Lexeme

which is currently regarded as hapax legomena is also regarded as hapax legomena by the Greek translators, research into the way the translators of the Septuagint of Exodus dealt with this phenomenon allows important conclusions to be drawn with respect to the 'translation technique' of translators lxx of Exodus.

3. Research conducted by Iryana Sekret (2020) entitled Strategies of Conveying Metaphors in Political Discourse: Analysis of the Turkish Translations of George Orwell's "Animal Farm". This study aims to overcome problems that occur due to cultural conceptual differences between the source language and the target language so that the translation of the resulting metaphor is appropriate. In this study, the metaphor translation technique was used with the aim of resolving issues regarding contentious issues in translation studies because of the conceptual differences that exist between the source culture and the target readers, moreover, if metaphors play an important role in creating appeal to readers such as in political texts. In the research conducted, the strategy applied to translate metaphorical expressions from English into Turkish is by identifying the shifts that occur in the translated texts.
4. Research conducted by Pattew Volf (2020) Translation Techniques as a method for describing the results and classifying the types of translation solutions. This study aims to determine the translation techniques used by translators to produce precise and accurate translation results. The results of this study indicate that there are 48 blog terms obtained from one of the Blogspot dashboards. There are five techniques for translating blog terms on Blogspot, namely 1) borrowing techniques, 2) literal translation techniques, 3) calque techniques, 4) adaptation techniques, and 5) technical inversions. In addition, the methods used in translating blog terms consist of 5 methods, namely 1) word for word translation method, 2) literal translation method, and 3) reliable translation method, 4) adaptation translation method, and 5) free translation method.

5. Research conducted by Prences Mae M. Langga & Jerryk C. Alico (2020) entitled *Students' Proficiency and Challenges in Filipino-to-English Translation: The Case of Filipino Senior High School Students in a Private Institution*. This study aims to determine the linguistic quality of students' translation results. From the research conducted, it was found that the performance of high school students in translating Filipino to English and exploring the challenges they have in translating based on their mistakes. The findings revealed that the participants, who learned both Filipino and English as second languages, lacked familiarity and mastery of skills in both, indicating that they were beginners. The translation mistakes they made identified the various challenges they faced when translating from Filipino to English, namely grammar, lexical-semantics, pragmatics, and culture.

Based on the data that has been collected through previous research, it can be concluded that previous research tends to discuss the difficulties experienced by participants in undergoing the translation process and also having difficulties in determining the technique they use. Unlike the previous research, the research that will be conducted focuses on the translation techniques that students will choose in translating Poetry and the difficulties students experience during the translation process.

1.3 Conceptual Framework

Reviewing the results of the elaboration of research that has been done before, it can be concluded that translating is not merely transferring the source language into the target language. However, carrying out the process requires accuracy and selection of the right technique in order to produce accurate and quality translation results. Therefore, researchers will conduct research that focuses on translation techniques used in the translation process through observation, tests and interviews. The research process will be explained in the diagram below:

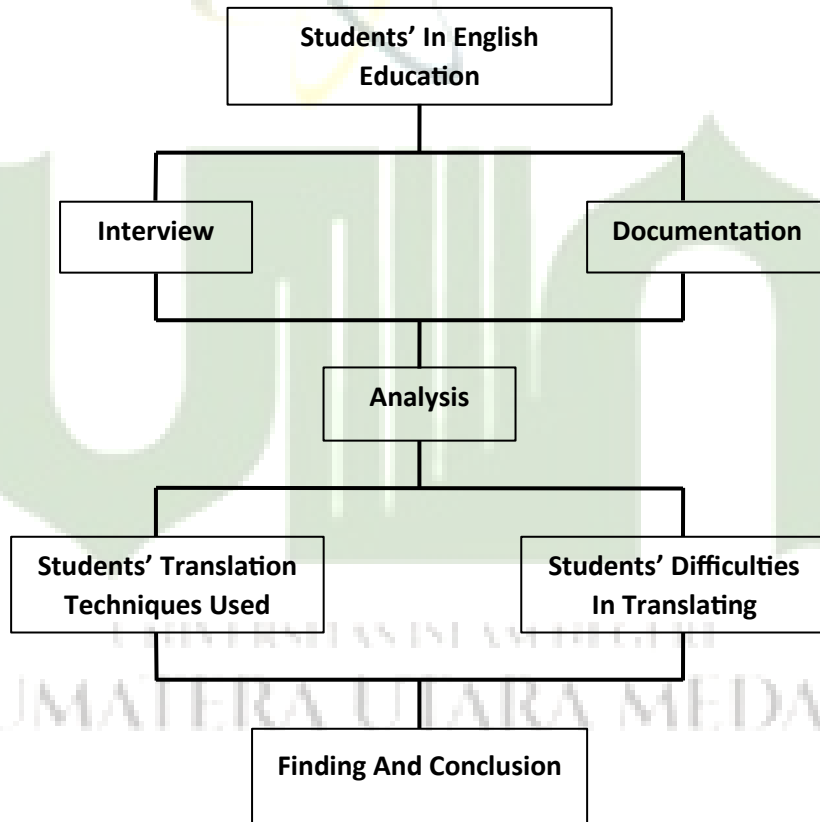


Figure 2.2 Conceptual Framework of Research