

CHAPTER II

REVIEW OF RELATED LITERATURE

This chapter was deal with relevant theories to this research. In details, this chapter would explain about previous studies and theoretical review which definition of translation, translation principles and concept, translation techniques, definition of abstract, funtion and structure of abstract.

2.1. Previous Studies

Research regarding on translation technique analysis has been conducted by many researchers. The first research was done by Noftariani (2019) entitled An Analysis of Translation Techniques Used in Translating Cultural Categories in Brown's Origin into Indonesian. This research was to identify some cultural categories used in the novel entitled *Origin* by Brown and its Indonesian version and to describe the translation techniques used in translating cultural terms found in the novel. The writer used descriptive qualitative method because the data were in the form of words, phrase and sentences. Based on the result of analysis, there were 112 data which were divided into five kinds of cultural categories proposed by Newmark theory namely ecology, material culture, social culture, organizations, customs, activities, procedures, concepts and gestures and habits. Meanwhile, there were 16 types of translation techniques found in 222 data in translating those cultural categories. The translation techniques were addition, adaptation, amplification, borrowing, compensation, description, deletion, discursive creation, established equivalence, generalization, literal, modulation,

particularization, reduction, transposition, and variation. However, the most dominant translation technique used by the translator was borrowing technique.

The second research was conducted by Andriyane et al (2016) by title Analysis of Translation Techniques in Translating Cultural Words into Indonesian in the Novel "Eat, Pray, Love" by Elizabeth Gilbert. Here the writer used the theory of Molina and Albir. To answer the objective, the writer used qualitative and quantitative method. Based on the data analysis, the writer found 180 cultural words in the novel. They are; ecology, public life, social life, personal life, custom and pursuit, and private passion. While, translation technique which mostly applied by the translator is pure borrowing because not every cultural word in Eat, Pray, Love novel have the equivalent in Indonesian. Therefore, the writer used pure borrowing to avoid any misinterpretation. It was applied with total of 96 words or 53,33% and the least applied translation techniques in the novel were compensation and generalization with respectively 0,56%.

The last research was employed by Kamil (2014) entitled An Analysis of English-Indonesian Translation Quality on Twitter Web Pages. The data in this study were gained from the analysis of the translation quality supported by the translation procedures and an interview to five English students majoring translation. This study found that there were 170 phrases from 22 selected Twitter Web pages which were gained from the interviewees' response. Since the clarity and naturalness of the TL are

maintained despite several improper translations. This research is expected that the translators, in relation to the characteristics of good translation, should create and choose natural and clear translation to achieve the goals to attain the real message of the text.

Generally, there is similarity between current research and previous research. They analyzed translation techniques in several literary works such as novel. However, there is distinction from previous studies. The first and second research focused on only analyzing cultural words or categories in the novel and the third research was to assess the translation quality. Hence, this current research is to find out the translation technique applied by the writer in the part element of academic writing called abstract. Thus, the object of the study is also different.

2.2. Theoretical Review

2.2.1. Definition of Translation

Translation is the process of transferring the message from source language into an equivalent target language (Choliludin 2007: 3). It interprets the meaning of one language and produces it in another language. Besides, Nida and Taber (1982: 12) say that translating consists in the reproducing in the receptor language the closest natural equivalent of the source language message, firstly in terms of meaning and secondly in terms of style. Definitions above imply that translation involves two languages: the source language (SL) and the target or receptor language (TL or RL). In addition, Brislin in Choliludin (2007: 18) defines translation as follows:

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

From the notions above, it can be inferred that doing translation is the act of transferring message from the source text to the target text. It is aimed at finding the equivalent meaning of the source language expression in the target language. Thus, meaning is important in translation and it must be held constant. Furthermore, translating academic writing into another language is creating a new academic writing in another language. There are some constraints that need to be considered, those are context, the rules of grammar of the two languages, their writing conventions, their idioms and the like. Perhaps the most common conception about translation is that there exists a simple “word-for-word” relation between any two languages, and that translation is therefore a straight forward and mechanical process.

2.2.2. Translation Principles

There are some principles that most translator must understand to get a good work. The principles for the translation below are proposed by Duff in Choliludin (2007: 41):

- a. Translators should find accurate words from the meaning of the original text. There are no words being added or removed. The following questions may be very helpful:
 - 1) Is the meaning of the original text clear? If not, where does the uncertainty lie?

- 2) Do the words have implications?
 - 3) Is the dictionary meaning of a particular word the most suitable one?
- b. The ordering of the words in the translation should match the original as closely as possible. This is very important to translate legal documents, guarantees, contracts, etc. However, every language has different structure. It often requires changes in the form and the order of words.
 - c. Every language often distinguishes each other in the levels of formality. For example in the business letter. To reduce these differences, the translator must differ between formal and fixed expression, and personal expression in which the writer or speaker sets the tone.
 - d. One of the problems in translation is that it does not appear “natural”. This is because the translators choose the words too strongly moulded by the original text. A good way to avoid the influence of the source language is to set the text aside and translate a few sentences aloud from memory. This will suggest natural patterns of thought in the first language, which may not come to mind when the eye is fixed on the source language text.
 - e. It will be better if the translator does not change the style of the original. Nevertheless, if it is needed, for example because the text is full of repetitions or mistakes in writing, the translator may change it.

f. Translators sometimes find idiom in translating text. Idiomatic expressions are words and phrases that are characteristic of a particular language with meanings that are usually different from the meanings of each of the words used alone. Idiomatic expressions including similes, metaphors, proverbs, and sayings, jargon, slang, and colloquialisms and phrasal verbs are often untranslatable. To solve these problems, there are some suggestions. They are:

- 1) Keep the original word in inverted commas. For example: “yuppie”.
- 2) Keep the original expression, with a literal explanation in the bracket.

2.2.3. Translation Process

According to Larson (1984: 3), the goal of translation is to communicate the meaning of source language text into natural form of target language. Furthermore, he states that translation is concerned with a study of the lexicon, grammatical structure, communication situation, and cultural context of the SL text, which is analyzed in order to determine its meaning. The discovered meaning is then re-expressed or reconstructed using the lexicon and grammatical structure which are appropriate in the receptor language and its cultural context.

In doing translation, consider the following important points: (1) the source text is only part of a larger use of human communication; (2) the translator has to come closer to the human truth of the experience on which the texts are based; (3) the text is only a part of an ongoing relationship; in

the context of the original there is something before and will be something after the text (4) human experiences are basically the same; if the translators reflect on these experiences, keeping the translation in mind. The following diagram is presented by Larson as the translation process.

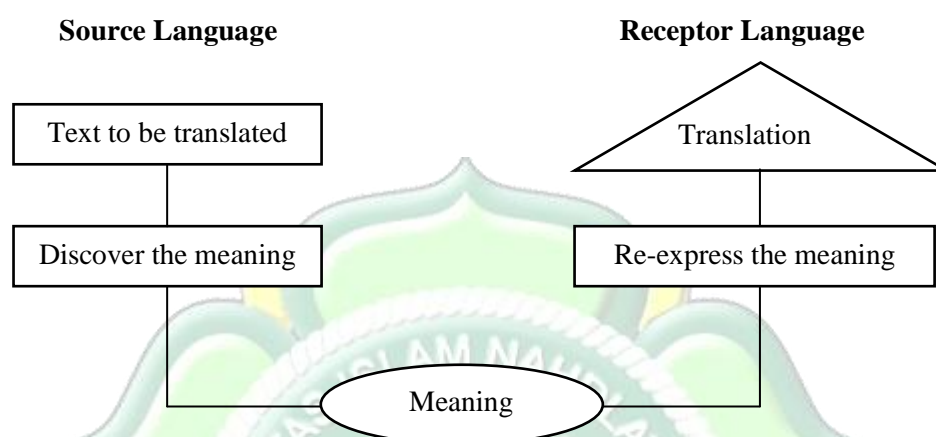


Figure 2.1: Translation process by Larson (1984: 4)

The different forms between square and triangle show the forms of the text to be translated and the translation results. He describes that in translation text, the form of the source language may be changed into appropriate forms of the receptor language in order to achieve the idiomatic translation. The focus of the translation process is the source text or, better, the creative process, which generates it. A translated text is influenced by a source text. Meaning is used differently by future users or past users from various cultures and social classes, so that a message always needs interpretation. The difference is not simply the use of two or more languages.

2.2.4. Types of Translation

Catford (1974: 21-25) makes categories of translation into three types:

a. Extent (Full and Partial Translation)

In a full translation, the entire text is submitted to the translation process, that is, every part of the source language text is replaced by text material. In a partial translation, some parts of the text are left mistranslated. They are simply transferred to the target language text. In a library translation, it is uncommon for some source language lexical items to be treated in this way.

b. Levels (Total and Restricted Translation)

A total translation means replacement of source language grammar and lexis by equivalent target language grammar and lexis with consequential replacement of source language. While, a restricted translation means replacement of source language textual material by equivalent target language textual material at only one level, that is translation performed only at the phonology or at the graph logical level, or at only one of the two levels of grammar and lexis.

c. Ranks (Rank Bound and Unbounded Translation)

Rank bound translation is translation in which the selection of target language equivalents is deliberately confined to one rank or a few ranks in the hierarchy of grammatical units, usually at word or morpheme rank, that is, setting up word-for-word or morpheme-to-

morpheme equivalence. In contrast with this, normal translation in which the equivalence shifts freely up and down the rank scale is called unbounded translation. Sometimes it tends to be at the higher ranks, sometimes between larger units than the sentences.

Casagrade in Choliludin (2007: 26-29) categorized four translation types based on its goals. Those types are:

a. Pragmatic translation

It refers to the translation of a message with an interest in accuracy of the information that was meant to be conveyed in the source language form and it is not concerned with other aspects of the original language version.

b. Aesthetic-poetic translation

This refers to translation in which the translator takes into account the affect, and feelings of an original agnate version, the aesthetic form used by the original author, as well as any information in the message. The examples of this type are the translation of sonnet, rhyme, heroic couplet, dramatic dialogue, and novel. For example:

Source language	Target language
Today As I humble myself forgetting my arrogance defeating my head As I'm occupied motionless at the front of the window of your heart waiting for your forgiveness to open	Hari ini kurendahkan diriku kulupakan kesombonganku kutundukkan kepalaku lalu kududuk terpaku di depan jendela hatimu menanti pintu maafmu terbuka untukku

for me	
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c. Ethnographic translation

The purpose of ethnographic translation is to explicate the cultural context of the source and target language versions. Translators have to be sensitive to the way words are used and must how the words fit into cultures. An example is the use of the word “yes” versus “yea” in America.

d. Linguistic translation

This is concerned with equivalent meanings of the constituent morphemes of the source language and grammatical form, an example is language in a computer program and machine translation. Based on the explanations above, the activity in translating the source text into the target text in order to produce the grammatical and natural translation result and appropriate involves the complex system which many different factors directly or not influential to the translation result.

2.2.5. Translation Techniques

Molina and Albir (2002: 509-511) classify the translation into 18 techniques: those are:

1. Adaptation

It is the replacement of the cultural element of source text (ST) into the culture of target text (TT). For example:

SL: the film *swept* the world

TL: film ini *merambah* dunia

2. Amplification (addition)

Addition adds information that basically does not exist in the source sentence. The presence of additional information in the target sentence is intended to further clarify the concept conveyed the original authors to the readers. This technique is only the information that is used to assist in delivering the message to the readers. These additions may not modify messages in the source language.

SL: *The girl* came late.

TL: *Wanita muda* itu datang terlambat.

3. Borrowing

It is a type of translation which takes a word or expression straight from another language. It can be pure (without any change). for example, the word "setting", or in the form of a natural borrowing (naturalized borrowing), where the words of the SL were matched with the spelling of the TL, as the word "panic" which comes from the word "panic".

4. Calque

It is the literal translation of a foreign word or phrase; it can be lexical or structural for example: SL: He is the new teacher TL: Dia adalah guru yang baru.

5. Compensation

It is to introduce a ST (Source Text) element of information or stylistic effect in another place in the TT (Target Text) because it cannot be reflected in the same place as in the ST (Source Text). For instance, the translation of English *“Me?” Exclaimed Mrs. Albert Forrester, for the first time in her life regardless of grammar* into Indonesian *“Apaan?” Teriak Ny. Albert Forrester, untuk pertama kali dalam hidupnya lupa pada tata bahasa.* (Hartono, 2011:40).

6. Description

It means to replace a term or expression with a description of its form or/and function, e.g., to translate English *cow-creamer* into Indonesian *poci yang berbentuk sapi untuk tempat susu.*

7. Discursive creation

It is a kind of translation which establishes a temporary equivalence that is totally unpredictable out of context, e.g., the Indonesian translation *A Betrayed Son Malinkundang* into *Si Malinkundang.*

8. Established equivalent

It is the using of a term or expression recognized (by dictionaries or language in use) as an equivalent in the TT (Target Text), e.g., to translate the English expression *“They are as like as two peas”* into *“Mereka sangat mirip”* in Indonesian.

9. Generalization

It is the using of a more general or neutral term e.g., to translate English *go by inches* into *sedikit demi sedikit* in Indonesian. It happens because there are no expressions that have the same meaning in Indonesian, so the translator translated it into more general.

10. Linguistic amplification

It is the addition of linguistic elements. This is often used in consecutive interpreting and dubbing, e.g., to translate the English expression “*everything is up to you!*” into Indonesian as “*semuanya terserah anda sendiri!*”

11. Linguistic compression

It means to synthesize linguistic elements in the TT (Target Text). This is often used in simultaneous interpreting and in sub-titling, e.g., to translate the English question “*are you sleepy?*” into “*ngantuk?*” in Indonesian.

12. Literal translation

It means to translate a word or an expression word for word, e.g., *electronic mail* as *surat elektronik*, or, *upload* as *unggah*.

13. Modulation

It is to change the point of view, focus or cognitive category in relation to the ST (Source Text); it can be lexical or structural, e.g., to translate English *you are going to have a child* instead of *kamu akan menjadi seorang ayah*.

14. Particularization

It is the using of a more precise or concrete term, e.g., to translate *window* in English as *guichet* (jendela toko) in French (Hartono, 2011:52)

15. Reduction

It is to suppress a ST (Source Text) information item in the TT (Target Text), e.g., *the proposal was rejected and repudiated* into *usulnya ditolak* when translating into Indonesian.

16. Substitution

It is the change of linguistic elements for paralinguistic elements (intonation, gestures) or vice versa, e.g., to translate the Arab gesture of putting your hand on your heart as *thank you*. It is used above all in interpreting.

17. Transposition

It is the change of a grammatical category, e.g., *glasses* translated into Indonesian as *kacamata*.

18. Variation

It is the change of linguistic or paralinguistic elements (intonation, gestures) that affect aspects of linguistic variation: changes of textual tone, style, social dialect, geographical dialect, etc., e.g., to introduce or change dialectal indicators for characters when translating for the theater, changes in tone when adapting novels for children, etc.

2.2.6. Definition of Abstract

The term of 'abstract' comes from the Latin *abstractum*. It means a condensed form of a longer piece of writing. An abstract is a brief summary of the most important points in a scientific paper such as in a research article, thesis, review, conference proceeding, or any in-depth analysis of a particular subject and is often used to help the reader quickly ascertain the paper's purpose (Gary and Robert, 1993).

Abstract always appears at the beginning of a manuscript or typescript. It is used to act as the point-of-entry for any given academic paper or patent application. In accordance with the previous statement, Day (1998:29) states that an abstract is a mini version of the paper. Abstracts enable professionals to stay current with the huge volume of scientific literature. It is also a brief summary of a research article, thesis, review, conference proceeding or any in-depth analysis of a particular subject and is often used to help the reader quickly ascertain the paper's purpose (Day, 1998: 35)

From the definitions above, the writer may conclude that an abstract is a summary of a larger project (a thesis, research report, performance, service project, etc.) That concisely describes the content and scope of the project and identifies the project's objective, its methodology, and its findings, conclusions, or intended results.

2.2.7. Function of Abstract

Abstract is written in the part of a research paper. It is the last thing being written but the first thing when people want to read the whole paper. University of Melbourne (2020: 2) said that “an abstract is a concise summary of a research paper or entire thesis. It is an original work, not an excerpted passage”. Abstract is important for selecting and identifying purposes. In selecting, abstract allows readers who want to read academic writing quickly decide whether this paper is relevant to their purposes and whether they need to read the whole paper. While in Indexing, most academic journal databases accessed through the library enable you to search abstracts. This allows for quick retrieval by users. Abstracts must incorporate with the key terms that a potential researcher would use to search.

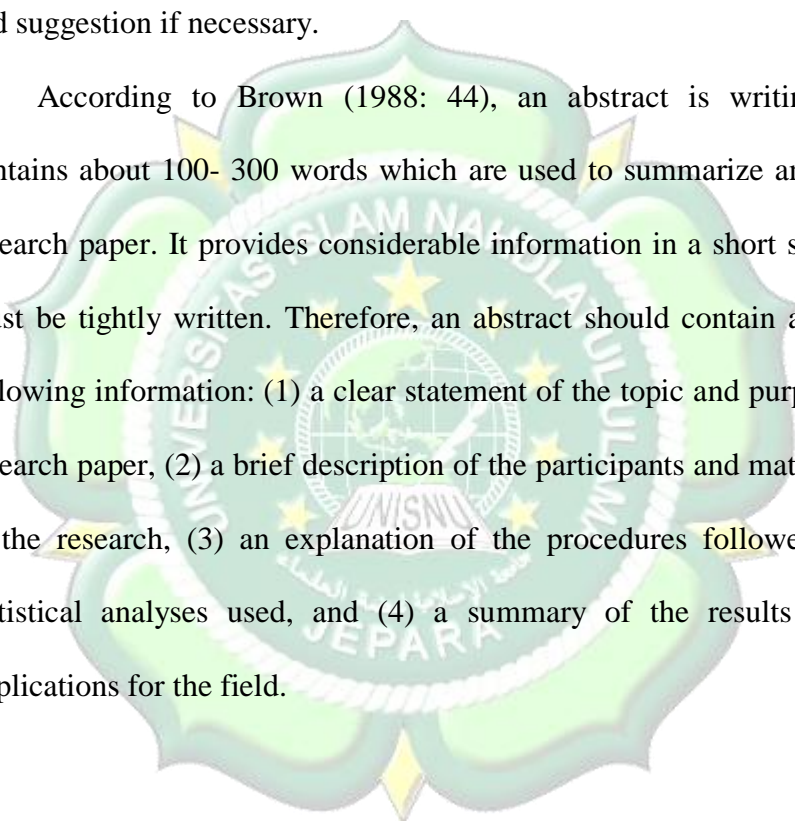
Since abstract is loaded in the front page of a research paper, therefore it must provide all important elements. An abstract should be attractive in order to get readers' attention and persuade them to read the research paper. Even though the abstract is written at the end of writing, it will be the first thing to be read by the readers. Therefore, an abstract should be written clearly, structurally, and systematically so that there is no misunderstanding and ambiguity

2.2.8. Structure of Abstract

Generally, the structure of abstract must be written by involving as three major parts of elements in the academic writing: opening, body, and

closing. 1) Opening tells about a brief explanation about the topics or the title and the reason for choosing the topic and conducting the research; 2) Body is the main activity or all activities that the researchers do during the research, the kind of identity of research, the statement of the problems, the objective/aims, and methodology supported by some theories; and 3) Closing, is the final result of the research, conclusion, and its implications, and suggestion if necessary.

According to Brown (1988: 44), an abstract is writing usually contains about 100- 300 words which are used to summarize an article or research paper. It provides considerable information in a short space, so it must be tightly written. Therefore, an abstract should contain at least the following information: (1) a clear statement of the topic and purpose of the research paper, (2) a brief description of the participants and materials used in the research, (3) an explanation of the procedures followed and the statistical analyses used, and (4) a summary of the results and their implications for the field.

A large, semi-transparent watermark of the Universitas Islam Negeri (UIN) Jember logo is centered on the page. The logo is circular with a green and gold color scheme, featuring a central emblem with a star and crescent, surrounded by the university's name in Indonesian and Arabic script.