CHAPTER II
LITERATUR REVIEW

A. Concept of Analysis

An analysis is an activity to describe an object in detail, the analysis is carried out by describing the data obtained in the research. According to Sugiyono (2015:335), Analysis is an activity to look for a pattern other than that is a way of thinking related to something systematic about something to determine parts, relationships between parts, and the whole.

An analysis is used to explain a theory or a discovery, and data from various sources are collected and grouped to see the patterns. According to Raco (2010:7), Analysis can be a form of description or in the form of themes. This analysis focus on how the plot, character, setting, and other techniques used by the author to create meaning in the story.

In conclusion, analysis can be used to describe a story in detail and to find out the patterns used by the author to create stories that have meaning and can influence the reader so that the parts can be researched to explain a theory or to explain a discovery in the story.

B. Concept of Translation

English is an international language that spread around the world and can be used for different purposes. English makes us can communicate with other people around the world. For academics, technology, industry, and others English formally taught in Indonesian, it's helped us to adapt and compete with other countries on the international stage. Translation is one of the language skills that can be concerned besides listening, reading, speaking, and writing.

1. Definition of Translation

The translation is a process to communicate by transferring the source language to the target language with the same meaning and style.

According to Nugroho (2016:2), Translation is a process of rendering the meaning, ideas, or messages of a text from one language. Some

considerations follow this process, which is mainly related to the accuracy, clarity, and naturalness of the meaning, ideas, or messages of the translation.

We can say in the simplistic definition of translation is retelling as exactly as possible, the meaning of the original message. According to Harliani (2019:121), Translation is transferring the message from the source language to the target language is not just changing the language, as there is a multidiscipline process in the translation.

In conclusion, translation is transferring the meaning from the source language into the target language with maintaining the linguistic, cultural, visual, and emphasis.

2. **Type of Translation**

According to Larson (1984:15), Translation is split into meaning-based translation and form-based translation. The meaning-based translation is concerned with the meaning in the source text and form-based translation emphasizes the text. Therefore, translation has three types of translation literal translation, cultural translation, and artistic translation.

a. Literal Translation

Literal translation or word-for-word translation according to Hendrawati and Budiarta (2017:233), Literal translation is the direct transfer of text from the source language into grammatically and idiomatically appropriate text in the target language, which the translator's task is limited to observing the adherence to linguistic servitudes of the target language. This translation is often used to translate cultural terms which include, ecology, cultural objects (artifacts), social culture, organizations, customs, activities, procedures, and concepts as well as politics and governance. In translating these cultural terms, the translator must adhere to the author's goals and objectives.

Source language: Look little guy you shouldn't doing that

Target language: *Lihat kecil anak kamu seharusnya tidak melakukan itu*

b. Cultural Translation

  Cultural translation is about context. According to Supardi (2008:2), Translation is a kind of activity that inevitably involves at least two languages and two cultural traditions. The translation is always faced with the problem of how to treat the cultural aspects in a source language or source text in finding the most appropriate technique in conveying these aspects in the target language or target text. The main problem when using cultural translation is to find the same context from the source language to the target language so it can solve the cultural differences while also respecting the other language, when using cultural language dialects, food or architecture have to be explained in detail while using target language without less respect the source language or the target language.

Source language: Rice

Target language: *Padi, Gabah, Beras, and Nasi*

c. Artistic Translation

  The artistic translation problem is how to keep the feeling. According to Ďurišin (1991:133), The problem of what we term artistic translation represents a specific domain of investigation in the process. The artistic translation is used to translate poetry, advertising slogans, operas' libretti, and movie scripts. Those various objects have a characteristic in common, that are words or phrases used for work so that they stand out against the history of everyday habits. Every kind of artistic text possesses its character which has to be considered while translating.

  Poetry such as a poem, songs, and libretti of operas while translating the translator has to keep the rhyme, prosody, and poetic. Advertising slogan translator has to be a creative and inventive approach, not a word-for-word transmission, it is crucial to adapt the translation to the target audience. Movie script translator has to keep the translation the same as the original and coincide with the actor's articulation movements, at the same time as the norms of language and speech are reputable.
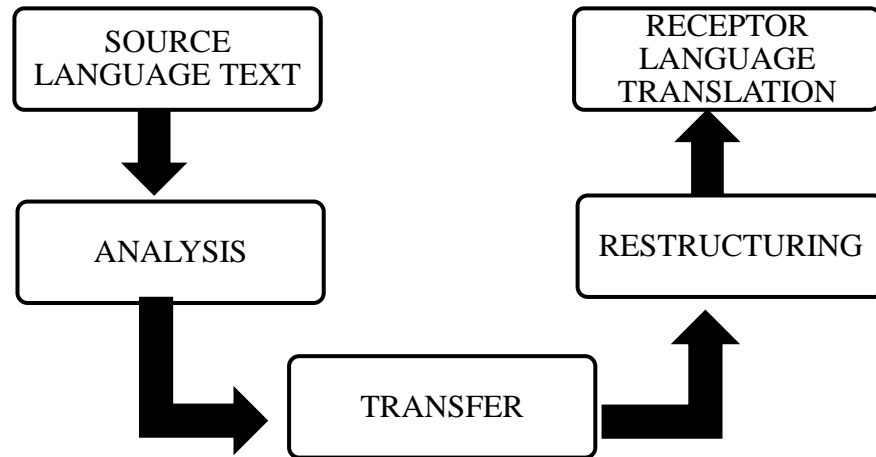
Source language: So that you will hear me, my words sometimes grow thin as the tracks of the gulls on the beaches

Target language: *Agar kau mau mendengarkan ku, perkataanku terkadang setipis jejak burung camar dipantai.*

In conclusion there are three type of translation, Literal translation is the direct transfer of text from the source language into grammatically and idiomatically appropriate text in the target language. Cultural translation is to find the same context for each language so it can solve the cultural differences while also respecting other language. The artistic translation is used to translate poetry, advertising slogans, operas' libretti, and movie scripts.

3. Process of Translation

When translate there are several translation rules that have to knowledge by translator. According to Hartono (2017:84), There are six rules in translation, namely: relying on a sense of language, mastery of the source language, mastery of language target, familiarity with a culture that has a source language, a culture that covers the target language, as well as broad general knowledge. The translation process begins with reviewing the text and translating it, after this usually the translator will get a big line about the text. The translator can determine what technique will be used to translate the text to get the same translation context from the source language. According to Nida (1974:33), There are three-stage of the translation process, the first is to analyze the source language which consists of the analysis of the grammatical relationship, analysis of the meaning of individual words and combinations of words, second is to transfer the material that has been analyzed in the first stage, lastly is the restructuring of the material that has been transferred in the target language. Nida's process model can see in the following picture.

```
┌─────────────────┐                    ┌─────────────────┐
│     SOURCE      │                    │    RECEPTOR     │
│ LANGUAGE TEXT   │                    │    LANGUAGE     │
│                 │                    │  TRANSLATION    │
└─────────────────┘                    └─────────────────┘
         │                                      ▲
         ▼                                      │
┌─────────────────┐                    ┌─────────────────┐
│    ANALYSIS     │                    │  RESTRUCTURING  │
└─────────────────┘                    └─────────────────┘
         │                                      ▲
         ▼         ┌─────────────────┐          │
         └────────▶│    TRANSFER     │──────────┘
                   └─────────────────┘
```

Picture 2.1

Process of Translation

On the diagram above explains the steps to translation a text, the source language has to be analysis first so the aspect in the text can correctly transfer and restructuring, the result of analysis to target language adjust the grammatical, meaning and other aspect to create the correctly translation.

4. **Assessment of Translation**

according to Nababan (2008:85), the translation quality assessment is targeted on two foremost matters, they're accuracy, readability. Accuracy is related to the correctness of transferring the message, a translation can be taken into consideration as an accurate translation if the message is conveyed to the target language effectively. In translating readability have to take a look at, readability is element that related to the expertise of source language and target language that related to norm, costume or maybe culture in target language, accuracy is not sufficient to evaluate the translation end result.

C. Concept of Equivalence

Equivalence is an important acceptance in translation, to give the same meaning and effect from the source language to the target language.

1. Definition of Equivalence

Equivalence means the target language describes the same thing as the source language from meaning, time and effect, and other aspects so the readers can feel the same way about the text. According to Lewandowska (2014:9), Equivalence practice depends on the type of the text translated translation of a media or legal text requires a different approach than the translation of poetic form) and the function of the message (film translation requires fulfilling several technical conditions and constraints, absent in the translation of fiction).

Translation equivalence can't be considered as the similarity but taken into consideration as identical which means in translating textual content in source language into target language , as the manner to solve such form of this problem, translator need to adjust translation through the use of another word in target language that equivalence with the words in source language so the reader in target language understand more what the original writer want to inform, translator ought to have deep knowledge approximately both languages, specifically subculture understanding that allows you to find the equivalence word.

In conclusion equivalence is an identical meaning in translating from source language to target language that required the same meaning, time, and effect from source language to target language so that the reader from target language can understand what is the meaning in the text.

2. Type of Equivalence

According to Nida (1974:24), There are two different types of equivalence, namely formal equivalence, and dynamic equivalence.

a. Formal Equivalence

In formal equivalence, to avoid misunderstandings in translating text, formal equivalence focuses more on the message content of the source

language and emphasizes that the message content in the target language must be as similar as possible to the source language. According to Gwarzo (2018:145), Formal equivalence focuses on the message itself that form, and content. It is also concerned with such correspondence as poetry to poetry, sentence to sentence, and concept to concept. For the example, the sentence is spoken by someone to his friend, the source text "The wheatear is very hot" can be translated as *"Udaranya Sangat panas"* the form of the target text preserves the form of the source text

b. Dynamic Equivalence

In dynamic equivalence, the message from the source language must be conveyed properly so that the response obtained in the target language has the same response as the source language. According to Gwarzo (2018:146), In dynamic equivalence is not so concerned with matching the target language message with the source language message, but with the dynamic relationship, that the relationship between the target language and message should be substantially the same as that which existed between the source language, it should be noted that dynamic equivalence always aims at complete naturalness of expression. For example, the source text "The river runs" is *"Air Sungai mengalir"* in the target text. The meaning is expressed as naturally as possible, by translating the word "runs" to *"mengalir"* and not *"berlari".*

D. Concept of Narrative Text

In English, we could find many kinds of textual content in teaching writing, each of these texts has its traits and function and one of them is narrative text.

1. Definition of Narrative Text

The narrative text is a story that gives the readers moral value in every story. According to Lubis (2016:5), Narrative text is a story tells about something interesting that has a purpose to amuse and entertain the readers. A good story is when some people have something special when telling it.

Some narrative text is imaginary which contain a story that cerate by imagine it from the author and some of them are story from personal life is telling the past personal life that have value their life or make huge change in author life. When an author creates a narrative story they have a purpose in mind either to make some impression nor to convey the reader. Telling a story that make reader find engaging, make reader can imagine and fell the character look like, where the action is taking place, and how things happening that the critical thing when create a narrative text.

It can be concluded that a narrative text is a text that tells a story about an imaginary in an imaginary world or a story about a personal life that has a message behind the story to entertain the readers.

2. **Generic Structure of Narrative Text**

According to Muliani et al (2019:247), The generic structure of narrative text consists of four aspects, they are orientation, complication, resolution, and re-orientation.

a. Orientation is a part when the writer explains the background of the story including the setting of place and time as well as the introduction of the character.

b. Complication is a part when the writer has to provide the readers with the problems faced by the main character to lead the reader into the climax of the story.

c. Resolution is a part when the writer is telling the readers whether the problem is solved happily or tragically.

d. Re-Orientation is a part when the story gives any valuable message that can impact the reader's personality or perspective to live in society.

3. **Language Features of Narrative Text**

According to Anderson (1997:8) Narrative text is a story that tells the reader about something which happen in the past and in the sequence of time, so the text must be written in some following features of language:

a. The use of noun phrases (a beautiful princess, a huge temple).

b. The use of connective (first, before that, then, finally).

c. The use of adverbial phrases of time and place (once upon a time, in the garden, two days ago).

d. The use of simple past tense (he walked away from the village).

e. The use of action verb (said, told, asked)

f. The use of thinking verb, feeling verb, a verb of senses (she felt hungry, she thought she was clever, she smelt something burning).

4. Kinds of Narrative Text

In narrative text they are several type, it also has their own characteristic. According to Emilia (2014:151), There are five kinds of narrative text:

a. Fable is a story that teaches a lesson, often using animal characters that behave like people. This story is popular with the children's, because the story that present with animal that children's find it interesting so it's also help the children's learned the moral lesson in easy way.

b. Legend is a story that is based on fact but often includes exaggerations about a hero. This story is well known in some place, every country has their own legend, some legend is telling the story about how is the situation, a place, an item creates it contain historical value.

c. A fairy tale is a humorous story that tells about impossible happenings, exaggerating the accomplishment of a hero. This story has many magical phenomena that can't happen in real world, the story that happen is a character that experience some problem which get help from magical creature and become a hero.

d. Folk tales are an old story that reveals the costume of a culture. The story that have anonym author, this story is a transitional story that people of a particular region or group repeat among themselves.

e. Science fiction is fiction based upon some imagined development of science or upon the extrapolation of a tendency in society. This story is involving with world of technology, magical phenomena that create because the evolution of human with best technology that can be create in reality world.

In conclusion there are fifth kind of narrative text, fable is a story of animal, legend is a story that have historical value, a fairy tale is story that magical thing happen, folk tales is a story not know who's the author but circulated from generation to generation, and last science fiction evolution f humanity and future technology that unimaginable. From the fifth kind of narrative text mentioned, this researcher will use fairy tale text as the material of research.

E. Previous Study

This research contains some previous studies which have similar characteristics to research. The similarity can be in the subject of research, variable, and the type of research. Some of the previous research-related researches purposely give the comparison of research. It can also be used as a reference. Here are three previous research:

The first is Rosyhida et al (2020:605) with the title "Translating Narrative Text from Bahasa Indonesia into English" this journal is to find out the student's ability and their problems in translating narrative text from Bahasa Indonesia to English. Based on the result of the research it was indicated that the student's level of ability in translating narrative text was mostly in the middle of adequate level. Equivalence that can't maintain because wrong choice of word, lack of vocabulary, and lack of ability to translate base on context.

The second is Hendrawati and Budiarta (2017:203) with the title "The Translation of Idiomatic Expression in Bloodline into Garis Darah" this journal is find out the idiomatic expression in Bloodline novel. In this research the researcher explains the equivalence to maintain the meaning in the story and also the researcher use many words match the exact meaning from SL. Based on the result of the research it was indicated that each technique of translation has its own characteristic and differentness based on the factor of application during the process of translation and also the culture from target language.

The third is Fadhillah and Sinaga (2015:268) with the title "English-Indonesia Translation Equivalence of Verbs Found in Despicable Me Movie"

this journal is to find out translation equivalence of verb found in a movie. The researcher classifies the equivalence into formal equivalence and dynamic equivalence. Base on the result the most dominant type of equivalence found in the movie script is formal equivalence with 74,56% and dynamic equivalence 25,44%.

Based on the finding above, the researcher concluded that, the technique of translation, words choice and also knowledge of culture in two language effect the equivalence when translating. The students need a lot of exercises to upgrade their translation skill. From the previous research about translation and equivalence, this research has some differences, the researcher focuses on finding the students equivalence in translating, the researcher analyzed the equivalence after the translation especially in narrative text among the sixth semester students in English education program at Ikip Pgri Pontianak.