

CHAPTER II

LITERATURE REVIEW

A. The Nature of Translation

1. Definition of Translation

Translation is the process of translating a word or sentence, text, book, news, journal and others from one language to another. Translation is typically the process of conveying a text's meaning, concepts, or messages from one language to another language.

Translation expands our ability to explore the thoughts and feelings of people from other societies or other times through literature. This allows us to enjoy the transformation from strange to familiar and for a short time to live outside our skin, our prejudices, and misconceptions. It expands and deepens our world, our consciousness, in countless and ineffable ways.

According to Nababan (2012: 44) states that a good translation has to fulfill some criteria such as accuracy, readability, and acceptability. To make a good translation, a translator has to exceed several processes. We must know the importance of translation, we must know about the facts every language has its system, structure, rule, and different way of arranging word by word to be phrases, sentences, paragraphs, or essays.

2. Aspects of Translation

A quality translation must meet three aspects, such as accurately, readability and acceptability (Nababan 2012:44). These three aspects are described below :

a. Accurately

Accurately is a term used in evaluating translation to refer to whether the source language text and target language text are equivalent or not. The concept of equivalence refers to the similarity of content or message between the two. A text can be called a translation, if the text

has the same meaning or message as another text (read: source language text). Therefore, efforts to reduce or add to the content or message of the source language text in the target language text must be avoided. Such attempts mean betraying the original author of the source language text and at the same time deceiving the target reader.

In the translation theory literature, several translation techniques can be used to solve the equivalent problem. Two of them are deletion and addition. The two translation techniques are not intended to reduce information or add information at will but are intended to produce a translation that is acceptable and easily understood by the target readers. In actual translation practice, additional techniques are intended to make explicit or clarify a source language concept especially if the concept does not have a one-to-one correspondence in the target language.

Table 2.1

Translation Accurately Assessment Instrument

Translation Category	Score	Qualitative Parameters
Accurately	3	The meanings of words, technical terms, phrases, clauses, sentences, or source language texts are accurately transferred to the target language, with absolutely no distortion of meaning.
Less Accurately	2	Most of the meanings of words, technical terms, phrases, clauses, sentences, or texts of the target language. However, there is still a distortion of meaning or a double meaning translation or omitted meaning which disturbs the integrity of the message.
Unaccurately	1	The meaning of a word, technical term, phrase, clause, sentence, or source language text is inaccurately transferred to the target language or omitted.

b. Acceptability

The term acceptability refers to whether a translation has been disclosed following the rules, norms, and culture that apply in the target language or not, both at the micro and macro levels. The concept of acceptability is very important because even if a translation is accurate in terms of content or message, the translation will be rejected by the target reader if the method of expression is contrary to the rules, norms, and culture of the target language.

In native English-speaking cultures, a grandson may address his grandfather as "How are you, John". It is clear that the grandson immediately said his grandfather's nickname. Such a greeting is of course seen as impolite for Javanese speakers, who always include the greeting Mbah followed by the first name of their grandfather, for example Mbah Prawiro, when a grandson interacts with his grandfather. This example shows that the concept of acceptability is a relative concept. What is considered polite in one society may be considered impolite in another.

It has been explained above that one of the parameters of the concept of acceptability is whether a translation has been disclosed following the rules of the target grammar. A translation in Indonesian which is expressed according to the rules of English grammar, for example, will make the translation unnatural and in many cases, it will be difficult to understand its meaning. Likewise, a translation of a research abstract as a form of scientific text will be rejected by the target readers if the translation is expressed in slang. And also a translation of a literary work will be unacceptable to the target reader if the translation of the literary work is expressed using standard grammatical rules.

Table 2.2

Translation Acceptability Assessment Instrument

Translation Category	Score	Qualitative Parameters
Acceptability	3	The translation feels natural, the technical terms used are commonly used and familiar to readers, and the phrases, clauses, and sentences used are following Indonesian language rules.
Less Acceptability	2	In general, the translation feels natural, but there are a few problems with the use of technical terms or there are a few grammatical errors.
Unacceptability	1	The translation is not natural or feels like a translation work, the technical terms used are not familiar to the reader, and the phrases and clauses of the sentences used are not following the rules of the Indonesian language.

c. Readability

At first, the term readability was only associated with reading activities. Then, the term readability is also used in the field of translation because every translation activity cannot be separated from reading activities. In the context of translation, the term readability does not only concern the readability of the source language text but also the readability of the target language text. This is following the essence of any translation process which always involves both languages at once. However, until now the reliability of the indicators used to measure the legibility of a text still needs to be questioned.

Table 2.3

Translation Readability Assessment Instrument

Translation Category	Score	Qualitative Parameters
High Readability	3	Words, technical terms, phrases, clauses, sentences, or translated texts can be easily understood by readers.
Medium Readability	2	In general, translations can be understood by readers, but certain parts must be read more than once to understand the translation.
Low Readability	1	Translation is difficult for readers to understand.

Based on the explanation above has been explained that a quality translation must be accurate, acceptable, and easy to understand. Each of the three aspects has a different value weight.

Table 2.4

The Weighting of The Assessed Quality Aspects of Translation

No.	Translation Category	Score
1.	Accurately	3
2.	Acceptability	2
3.	Readability	1

The accurately aspect has the highest weight, such as 3 which is adjusted to the basic concept of the translation process as a message transfer process (accurately). Acceptability ranks second at 2. The determination is based on the idea that the acceptance aspect affects the accuracy aspect. In other words, in certain cases, a less or ungrateful translation will also be less or

inaccurate. The readability aspect has the lowest weight of 1. The low weight given to the readability aspect is related to the idea that the translation problem is not directly related to the problem of whether the translation is easy to understand or not by the target reader. However, since target readers generally do not have access to the source language text, they expect that the translation they read can be understood easily.

Based on the explanation of the translation aspects above, the three translation aspects are specifications for students in translating text from English to Indonesian Language.

3. Translation Process

Translation process is system of activities in translating activity and can interpret as a series of activities done by translators when the translators transfer a message from the source language into the target language. Since a mistake in one step could result in a mistake in another, translating activities need to be carried out with prudence. The translation outcome will be mistakes if something similar occurs.

According to Siregar (2016, in Lucito, 2018:5), every word or sentence is translated differently during the process, but the sentences meaning is not altered. The process of transferring the meaning can result in a translation of the text into the target language that has the sama information. Additionally, the translation process may involve translating individual words, consisting of words, sentences, paragraphs, and writing or even the longer texts.

According to Nababan (2003:25), the process of translation is divided into three stages, that is analysis, transfer, and restructuring.

a. Analysis

Analyzing the source language text comes first in any translation task because this is what translators always activity with first. Reading involves analyzing the text in the source language. The next step is to

read the text in the source language with the goal of comprehending its content. Without initially reading the text, it is hard for a translator to comprehend its meaning.

b. Transfer

A stage used by the translator to transfer content, messages, or meanings contained in the source language into the target language. In this stage, the translator must find an equivalent word from the source language in the target language.

c. Restructuring

After all of the units are translatable, a translator needs to pay attention to the variety of languages to determine the style of language according to the text to be translated. A translator also needs to pay attention to what its translation.

Based on the explanation of the translation process above, The three stages of the translation process are specifications for interviews which are used to determine the translator's process when translating text in answering questions during interviews.

B. The Nature of Text

1. Definition of Text

Text is seen as a language that participates in a situation's context. The text is always a collection of sentences in its realizations. A sentence is a collection of several words and a word is a collection of syllables and a word is a collection of several letters arranged according to the rules of a language. Text is a series of words or sentences that have a certain structure and grammar and can be arranged orally or in writing with the aim of conveying information, explaining something or expressing meaning.

2. Type of Text

The text types according to Keraf in Puspitorini, Suyitno and Santoso (2018), based on the explanation goal the text consist of narration/narrative text , description/descriptive text, exposition text, argumentation/argumentative text, and persuasion/persuasive text.

a. Narration/Narrative Text

A narrative is a piece of writing that entertains or informs the reader or listener by telling a story. Narrative texts tell about events chronologically. Texts in this group are biography, roman, novel, history, and etc.

b. Description/Descriptive Text

Descriptive text is a text which says what a person or a thing is like. Its purpose is to describe and reveal a particular person, place, or thing. Descriptive is text which describe about actual condition.

c. Exposition Text

Exposition text is text aimed at explaining certain information like the way to arrange space, make accessories, make advertise in the text.

d. Argumentation/Argumentative Text

Argumentative text is part of exposition, argumentative text aimed at ensuring other people by giving logic reasons and the supporting evidences that can be make responsible.

e. Persuasion/Persuasive Text

Persuasive text is any literature whose primary goal is to offer a point of view and persuade the reader. Persuasive text is part of exposition aimed at persuading people to agree and implement the given messages.

C. Previous Study

In this previous study, the researcher researched Analysis on Translation process used by students in translating text from English to Indonesian Language. Some researchers have previously seen their translation process where they have seen what translation process was used more by students as described in the translation process, they are:

The First, The Students from Department of English Education , Faculty of Tarbiyah Science and Teachers Training, State Islamic University of North Sumatera, Medan Hilda Trisvianti (2018) conducted a research “Students’ Translation Process in Translating Text at The Twelve Grade of SMA N 1 Air Joman ”. The research tell conducted the purpose process of translating narrative text is to make it the students easier to translate the text, book, journal, etc. Every translation has a distinct language, culture, and system. It is increasingly asserted that the process of translation is not easy and simple. And here the researcher tries to analyze the process of translating a narrative text..

The Second, The Students from Department of English Language Education Faculty of Education and Teacher Training Ar-Raniry State Islamic University Darussalam – Banda Aceh Maiya Lucito (2018) conducted a research “The Analysis of Students Difficulties and Strategies Used in English Translation Process (A Case Study at Department of English Language Education UIN Ar-Raniry)”. The research tell conducted in this study was research the researcher wants to investigate the methods and strategies used by students’ ability while they got difficult in English translation process. In this case, the researcher only focused on students’ ability in translating English into Indonesian.

This thesis is different from the previous research which is by observation the researcher is interested in seeing the translation process of IKIP-PGRI Pontianak students, especially in the fourth semester in translating text from English to Indonesian Language where the translation course is in the fourth semester. The researcher uses the translating text. The type text is descriptive text and interview the assessment used the criteria of translation process components such as analysis, transfer, and restructuring.