Chapter II
Literary Review

2.1   Translation

Brislin (1976:1) defines translation as follows :" Translation is the general term referring to the transfer of thoughts and ideas from one language (source) to another language (target), whether the language are in written on 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".

Meanwhile according to Larson (1984:3) state that translation is transferring the meaning of the source language in to the receptor language. This is done by going from the form of the first language to the form of a second language by way of semantic structure. It is meaning which is being transferred and must be held constant.

According to the writer, translation is the process of language from source language to target language without missing the meaning and use the grammar of the target language.

2.2   Translation Methods

Translation method (global translation strategy) is the overall strategy as if the translator applies to a text as a whole. It is used if the translator is willing to make the target text in the same purpose as well as the source text.

Based on Newmark's book entitled *A Textbook of Translation* (1998), there are eight translation method in translating. The eights are separated into two classifications: Source Language (SL) emphasis and Target Language (TL) emphasis.

SL emphasis	TL emphasis
Word-for-word translation	Adaptation
Literal translation	Free translation
Faithful translation	Idiomatic translation
Semantic translation	Communicative translation

Figure 2.1 Translation Method

(Source : Newmark,1998, p.45)

2.2.1 Word-for-Word Translation

This is often demonstrated as interlinear translation, with the TL immediately below the SL words. The SL word-order is preserved and the words translated singly by their most common meanings, out of context. Cultural words are translated literally. The main use of word-for-word translation is either to understand the mechanics of the source language or to construe a difficult text as a pre- translation process. (Newmark 1988:45). This method leads the translator to convert the grammatical structures into the nearest target language equivalents.

Example :   SL : He teach me English

TL : Dia mengajariku bahasa inggris

2.2.2 Literal Translation

The SL grammatical constructions are converted to their nearest TL equivalents but the lexical words are again translated singly, out of context. As a pre-translation process. This indicates the problems to be solved. (Newmark 1988:46). Literal Translation focused on Target Language and the grammatical was follow the target language.

Example :   SL : Blood is thicker than water

TL : hubungan keluarga lebih dekat daripada hubungan dengan

orang lain

If we translated it become is *darah lebih tebal daripada air.* It produces an obscure translation because there it can not give a meaning so that translation does not deliver the meaning of the Source Language.

2.2.3 Faithful Translation

A faithful Translation attempts to reproduce the precise contextual meaning of the original within the constraints of the TL grammatical structures. It 'transfers' cultural words and preserves the degree of grammatical and lexical 'abnormality' (deviation from SL norms) in the translation. It attempts to be completely faithful to the intentions and the text-realisation of the SL writer.. (Newmark 1988:46). The use of Faithful Translation is still classified as the beginning of translation process which still needs some correction. We must carefully about the grammar and word choices of Source Language.

Example :   SL : The students often sat up to do their homework

TL : Para mahasiswa sering begadang untuk mengerjakan tugas.

This method is usually used to translate a text where the source language mechanism is hard to understand and claimed as a first step of translation (Machali, 2009, p.78)

2.2.4 Semantic Translation

Semantic translation differs from faithful translation only in as far as it must take more account of the aesthetic value. The distinction between faithful and semantic translation is that the first is uncompromising and dogmatic, while the second is more flexible, admits the creative exception to 100% fidelity and allows for the translator's intuitive empathy with the original (Newmark 1988:46)

Example :   SL : Bending without breaking

TL : Mengalah bukan berarti kalah

In Semantic Translation Method, the translator necessitated use intuitive empathy to translate the proverb above and capable to understand the cultural word of Source Language. In order that, the translation will be equivalent between Source Language and Target Language and the receptor is easy to understand.

2.2.5 Adaptation

This is the 'freest' form of translation. It is used mainly for plays (comedies and poetry; the themes, characters, plots are usually preserved, the SL culture converted to the TL culture and the text rewritten. The deplorable practice of having a play or poem literally translated and then rewritten by an established dramatist or poet has produced many poor adaptations, but other adaptations have 'rescued1 period plays." (Newmark 1988:46).

Example :   Faiza Mardzoeki's *Rumah boneka* is the adaptation from Henrik

Ibsen's *A Doll's House*.

2.2.6   Free Translation

Free translation reproduces the matter without the manner, or the content without the form of the original. Usually it is a paraphrase much longer than the original. so-called intralingual translation, often prolix and pretentious, and not translation at all. (Newmark 1988:47). The result of translation is often totally different from Source Language and a paraphrase is longer than the original text.

Example :   SL : Hollywood Rage fo Remakes

TL : Hollywood kekurangan cerita : lantas rame-rame bikin Film

ulang.

This method is used in a special use and special purpose such as in mass media.

2.2.7   Idiomatic translation

Idiomatic translation reproduces the 'message' of the original but tends to distort nuances of meaning by preferring colloquialisms and idioms where these do not exist in the original. (Newmark 1988:47). The translator try to find the meaning of idiom and use the word choices correctly for Target Language.

Example :   SL : everything happened in keeping with his plan

TL : segala sesuatu yang telah terjadi sesuai dengan rencananya.

2.2.8 Communicative translation

Communicative translation attempts to render the exact contextual meaning of the original in such a wav that both content and language are readily acceptable and comprehensible to the readership. (Newmark 1988:47). It reproduces the Source Language contextual meaning to the Target Language and make the message can be easily understood.

Example :   SL : sign out

TL : keluar

2.3 The characteristic of Good translation

Nida (1964, cited in Venuti, 2000, p.134) purposes four basic requirements of translation, there are:

1. Making sense

2. Conveying the spirit and manner of the original

3. Having a natural and easy form of expression

4. Producing a similar response.

Furthermore, Massoud (1988, cited in Abdellah, 2002,p.26) states some criteria for a good translation as follows:

1. A good translation is easily to understood

2. A good translation is fluent and smooth

3. A good translation is idiomatic

4. A good translation conveys, some text extent, the library subtitles of the original

5. A good translation distinguishes between the metaphorical and the literal.

6. A good translation reconstructs the cultural context of the original.

7. A good translation makes explicit what is implicit in abbreviation and in allusions to sayings, songs, and nursery rhymes.

8. A good translation will convey as much as possible the meaning of the original text.

Thus, based on several points above, the translator must be convey the meaning of original text and the translation should be understood.

2.4 Line Dictionary

Line Dictionary is a Machine of   Translation. Machine Translation is a software application which will translate a particular text into another language without human intervention (Muegge, 2011). Line Dictionary that can make the translation process easier and faster. It is a free translation, beside that, it is also able to translate multilingual language such as Chinese, Thai and many more

Line Dictionary it is a machine translation that provided by Line application. it is an application for instant communications on electronic devices such as smartphone, tablet, and personal computers. Line users can send texts, images, video and audio that many people used it as their communication equipment.

Line designed and launched in Japan in 2011, reached 100 million users within eighteen month.in February 2015, it announced the 600 million mark had been passed and 700 million were expected by the end of the year. (source : Wikipedia)

Line Dictionary is a media which will used to translate the text for this research. The result of translation through this media will be analyze by the researcher.