

CHAPTER II

Translation Strategies

In this chapter explains the theory of translation strategies. This chapter consist definition of translation, types of translation, the process of the translation, translation methods, idioms, types of idioms, strategies in translating idioms, the director and the synopsis of the movie.

2. 1 Definition of Translation

In general, translation means transferring the message from Source Language (SL) into the Target Language (TL) without changing the idea or meaning of the source language. When people speak of the form of a language, they are referring to the actual words, phrases, clauses sentences, paragraphs, which are spoken or written. Those forms are referred to as the surface structure of a language.

Larson (1998:3) states, Translation consists of transferring the meaning of the source language into the receptor language. It means that a process of transferring the source language into the target language must be done without changing the idea or meaning of the source language.

From his statement, the writer concluded that translating is not easy, because every language have their own grammatical structure and may be different with another language. In translating, there are many processes that must be known such as, studying and analyzing the source language, and reconstructing the meaning.

Catford (1965:20) said that translation was the replacement of textual material in one language (SL) by equivalent textual material in another language (TL). From the statement above, Catford pointing the most important thing of the process in translating is to find the equivalent meaning between source language and target language. Newmark (1988:5) also stated that translation is rendering the meaning of a text into another language in the way that the author intended text. In Newmark's statement, translation is a way to find the equivalent meaning from source language into target language so the audience knew about the author intention.

From the definition of both translations above, the writer conclude that translation is a process of transferring the source language to target language without changing the meaning of the idea and the purpose is to find the equivalent meaning of the source language into the target language, so the information from the source language still remained and people knew about the author intention.

2. 2 Types of Translations

As a translator, the translator cannot translate carelessly, the translator must know and master which type of translation should be used. There are various types of translation require different ways of handling. It is very rare to find a translator who is able to mastering all types of translation and produce high quality work.

According to Larson (1998: 17), there are two kinds of translation, form-based is translation that follows the form and grammatical structure of the source text that is known as literal translation. While meaning-based translation or

idiomatic translation is a translation that focuses on giving the same meaning from the source language to target language apart of the sentence form.

Newmark (1988:46-47), he offers a classification of translation types that includes semantic and communicative translation. Semantic translation, attempts to render, as closely as the semantic and syntactic structures of the second language allow, the exact contextual meaning. The second type, communicative translation, attempts to produce on its readers an effect as close as possible to that obtained on the readers of the original.

2. 3 The Process of the Translation

The translation process is a series of actions, where the translator devotes their knowledge, skills and abilities of translating to transfer the messages from source language into target language.

Nababan (1997:6) stated that, the process of translation is series of activities which be done by a translator at the time they transfer the messages from the source language to the target language.

The translator has to be careful in translating, because a mistake in translating can result in meaning from the source language not reaching to target language and if this happened, the result of the translation will be less satisfying.

Larson came up with a diagram that explained the process of translation:

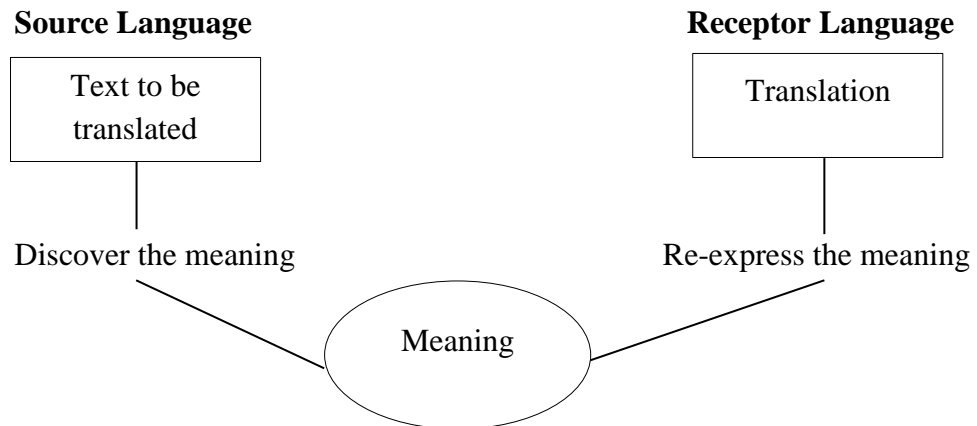


Figure 2.1 Translation process adopted from Larson

From the diagram above, Larson (1998:4) explained that the point of translation process is transferring the meaning of the text, not the form, from source language to target language. Translation consist of observing the text in source language in order to determine the diction, grammatical structure and context; discovering the meaning of the text; and looking for the natural equivalent of the text in the target language.

Nida and Taber (1969:33) explained the process of translation into three steps. The first step is to analyzing the grammatical relationship and the meaning of the words and the combination of the words into target language. The second step is transferring the meaning from source language into target language and the last step is restructuring the grammatical from source language into the appropriate grammatical structure of the target language.

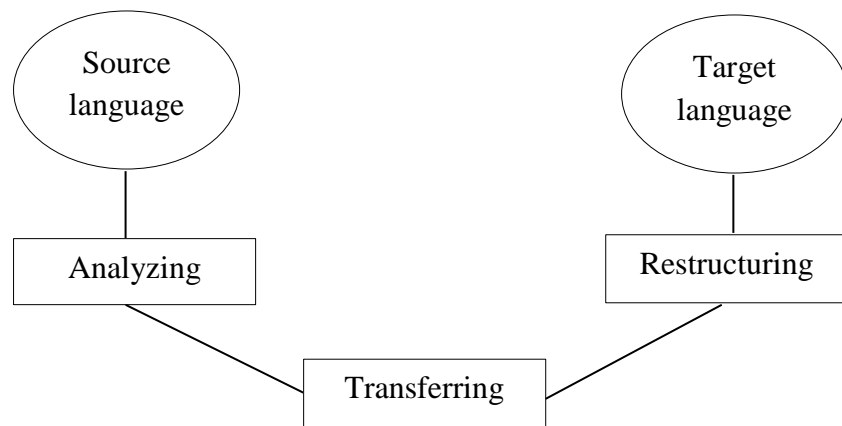


Figure 2.2 Translation process adopted from Nida and Taber

Another theory about translation process that explained by Newmark (1988:19) who proposes the translation process begins with choosing the right method approach. Newmark said the translator translates the text by considering four levels: (1) the source language text level, (2) the referential level or the level of the objects and events, whether it is real or imaginary, (3) the cohesive level, and (4) the level of naturalness, the translation process then proceed to the last step which is revision procedure, which may be focused according to the situation.

2. 3. 1 Translation Methods

In order to produce a high quality of translation product, it is important for a translator to enhance the their knowledge about translating. It is impossible to translating some text properly without understanding the context. A translator who translate about something that related to foreign culture from other countries must know the non verbal language used in that society in order to find the equivalent word in the target language.

According to Larson (1998:6), a high quality translation product can be seen from:

1. Using a normal language forms of the target language.
2. Having fluency in communicating the message of the source language as much as possible to the target language.
3. Having equivalent of effect and responses to the audience of the translation product from both of the source language and target language.

Understanding the context of the source language will help the translators to bring true meaning of source language to target language. But experience is something that most useful than formal knowledge. Experienced translator will improve their understanding in translating and they can be more selective in choosing the translation methods. In order to produce a high quality translation product, methods are needed to be applied. Methods will help translators in doing the translation.

According to Newmark (1988:45) there are eight translation methods. They are word-for-word, literal, faithful, semantic, communicative, idiomatic, free, and adaptation. The methods can be classified into two: four of them are oriented in source language (SL Emphasis) and the other four are oriented in target language (TL Emphasis). It can be seen in the figure below:

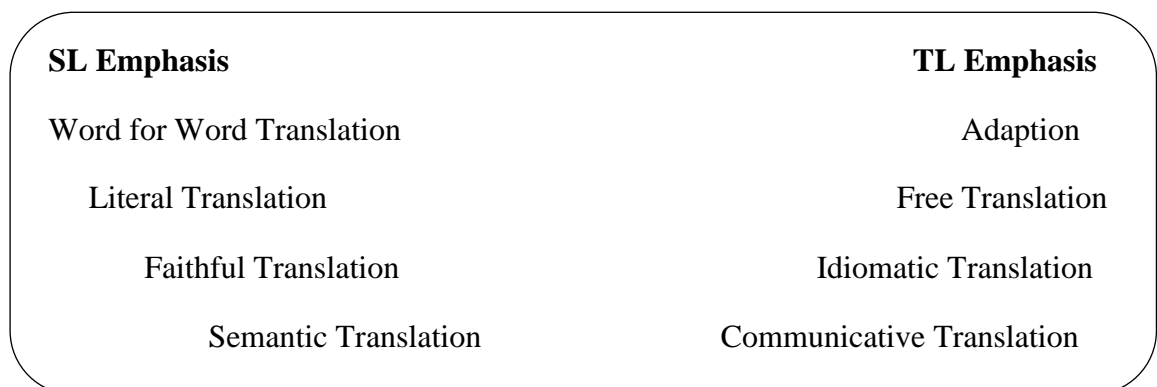


Figure 2.3 Newmark's V-Diagram

From the figure above, it can be explained that the eight methods of translation are:

1. Word-for-word translation

The source language word order is preserved and the words translated singly by their most common meanings, out of context. For example:

SL: Astri bought me a dress yesterday.

TL: Astri membelikan sebuah gaun untuk saya kemarin.

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. For example:

SL: Bobby is a smart student.

TL: Bobby adalah murid yang pintar.

3. Faithful translation

It attempts to produce the precise contextual meaning of the original within the constraints of the TL grammatical structures. For example:

SL: I want to work in the big company.

TL: Saya ingin bekerja di perusahaan yang besar.

4. Semantic translation

It may translate less important cultural words by culturally neutral third or functional terms but not cultural equivalent and it may make other small concessions to the readership. For example:

SL: He is a book-worm.

TL: Dia adalah seorang kutu buku.

5. Adaption

The freest form of translation, and is used mainly for plays (comedies) and poetry; the themes, characters, plots are usually preserved, the SL culture is converted to the TL culture and the text is rewritten. For example:

SL: The rising sun is found not to be the rising sun.

It is the world which goes round.

TL: Matahari terbit ternyata bukan matahari terbit.

Dunialah yang sebenarnya mengorbit.

6. Free Translation

It reproduces the matter without the manner, or the content with the form of the original. For example:

SL: The girl with pink dress is my friend.

TL: Perempuan yang memakai gaun merah muda adalah teman saya.

7. Idiomatic Translation

It 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. For example:

SL: She is a woman of steel.

TL: Dia adalah wanita yang berjiwa kuat.

8. Communicative Translation

It attempts to render the exact contextual meaning of the original in such a way that both content and language are readily acceptable and comprehensible to the readership. For example:

SL: Beware of dog!

TL: Awas anjing galak!

The use of translation method depends on the translator needed.

Whichever method they use, the main point in translation is to transfer the source language messages to target language.

2. 4 Idioms

In every language, they have their own ways to express the purpose and meaning. One of them is figurative expression. Figurative expression can be found in literary work such as novels and films. One of the figurative expressions that most frequently used is idiom.

According to Cacciari & Tabossi (1995:27), defining idiom is sort of difficult. Idiom itself has multiple interpretations and therefore, there are some arguments what expressions that are counted in idiom.

According to Larson as cited in Adelnia & Dastjerdi (2011) Idiom defined as a string of words whose meaning is different from the meaning conveyed by the individual words. He also adds carries certain emotive connotations not expressed in the other lexical items. Therefore, idiom cannot be translated literally because idiomatic expressions have particular meaning that is different from the meaning of each word.

Baker (2001:63) said that idiom don't have flexibility of patterning and transparency of meaning. Instead, they are frozen patterns of language that allow only little or no variation in form under normal circumstances, unless people want to make a joke or attempting a play on words. Therefore, Baker makes five lists

which cannot be done on idioms: (1) change the order of the words in it, (2) delete a word from it, (3) add a word to it, (4) replace a word with another, and (5) change its grammatical structure.

From the definition above, it can be concluded that idiom is a special phrase that cannot be changed and the meaning cannot be traced from the meaning of its elements.

2. 4. 1 Types of Idioms

Idiomatic expressions are a type of informal English that have a different meaning from the meaning of the words in the expression. The fact that there are different types of idioms, some of them retaining the original meaning of their constituent words, others having a completely different meaning. If there are different types of idioms, there might be differences regarding the ways they are understood, learned and translated. There have been several attempts to categorize them.

Adelnia & Dastjerdi (2011) stated that idioms can be classified into five categories, they are: (1) colloquialism, an expression not used in formal speech or writing; (2) proverbs, expressions that contain wisdom and truth in metaphorical form; (3) slang, highly informal words and expressions that are not considered as the standard use of language; (4) allusions, a figure of speech that makes a reference to a place, event, literary work, myth, or work of art, either directly or by implication; and (5) phrasal verbs, the combination of a verb and a preposition, a verb and an adverb, or a verb with both an adverb and a preposition, whose meaning is different from the original verb.

Baker (2001: 65) gives another types of idioms. The types are as follows: (1) expressions which violate truth conditions, such as it's raining cats and dogs and jump down someone's throat; (2) expressions which seem ill-formed, for example blow someone to kingdom come and the world and his friend, and (3) expressions which start with like, such as like a bat out of hell and like water off a duck's back.

2. 5 Strategies in Translating Idioms

When it comes to translating idioms, translators will have to resolves many difficulties. The most difficult part is that translators won't have equivalence on the idiomatic expressions. In other words, there are not equivalent idioms in the target language that correspond exactly with the idiom in the source language. Idioms are also very peculiar and their meanings are often unpredictable. Therefore, finding an acceptable and adaptive equivalent for idiomatic expression forms is difficult task. Strategies in translating idioms are the problem-solving tools which translators use when they face problems.

Baker as cited in Akbari (2013:36) argues that a person's competence for using idioms and fixed expressions of a foreign language is not comparable with that of a native speaker. Baker also suggests that most of the translator cannot hope to achieve the same sensitivity of the source language in judging when and how an idiom can be manipulated. As cited in Akbari (2013:36), Larson also points out, translator who wants to make a good idiomatic translation often find figures of speech especially challenging.

Baker in Akbari (2013:36-37) adds that translator should take into consideration various factors in translating idioms such as find the idiomatic expression with similar meaning in the target language.

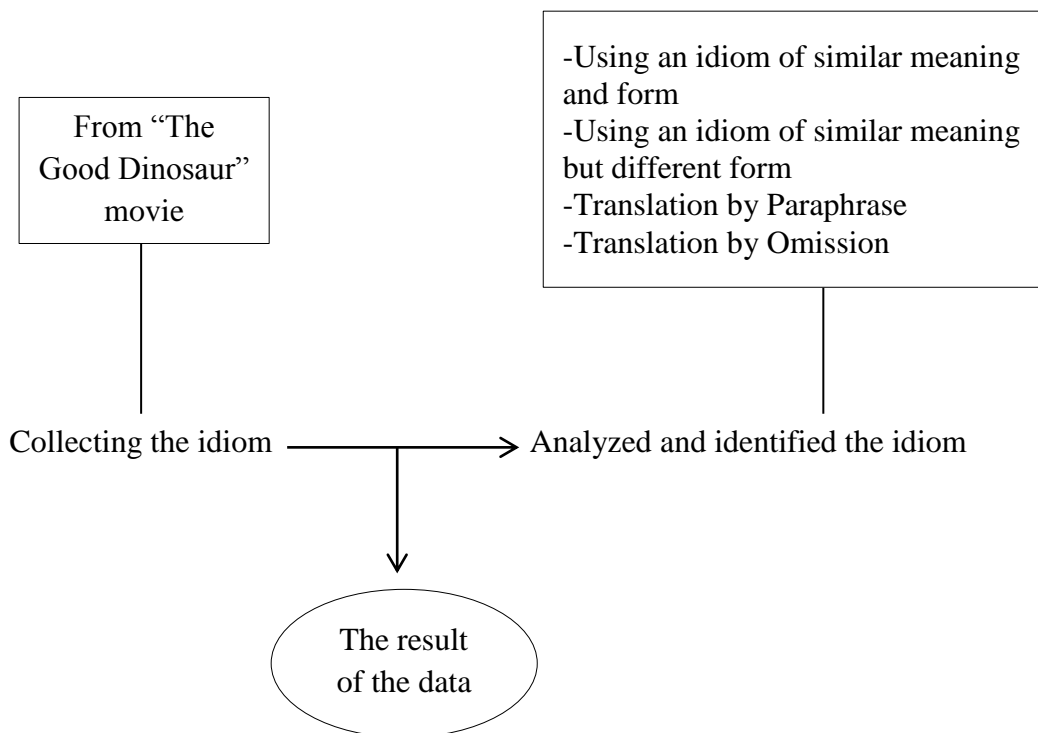


Figure 2.3 Strategies in translating idiom from Baker

Concerning translation strategies, Baker (2001:72-77) offers four strategies for translating idioms:

1. Using an idiom of similar meaning and form

This strategy involves the idiom from source language that is rendered equivalently to the target language, not only in meaning, but also lexical items.

2. Using an idiom of similar meaning but dissimilar form

In one language, we can find many idioms that have similar meaning from the source language with difference form. The translator allowed to used different lexical items to translate idiom as long as the meaning still the same.

3. Translation by paraphrase

This strategy is most commonly used when there is no equivalent idiom that can be found to translate the idiom. Because of that, this strategy can be used due to different stylistic preferences of the source language and target language.

4. Translation by omission

In this strategy, if the previous strategies cannot be used, translator often has to omit the idiom altogether in the target language. It is because there is no similar meaning in the target language and its meaning cannot be easily paraphrased, or for stylistic reasons.

The reason why the writer chose to use Baker's theory is because Baker's theory is more complete and relevant to the study.

2.6 The Director

Peter Sohn is an American animator, voice actor, and storyboard artist at Pixar Animation Studios. He is known for his work on *The Good Dinosaur* (2015), *Monsters University* (2013) and *Ratatouille* (2007). Peter Sohn was born in the Bronx, New York on October 18th 1977. Besides being an animator, he was also the physical model for Russel from *Up* and Squishy from *Monsters University*, the latter of whom he provided the voice for.

Peter began working for Pixar Animation Studios in September 2000, where he worked in both the art and story departments for *Finding Nemo*. He also worked for *The Incredibles* as both a story artist and animator. In 2005, Peter was

a production artist for short movie *One Man Band* before becoming a storyboard artist and animator for the Oscar winning *Ratatouille* and lent his voice to the role of Emile, the main character's brother. He also worked as a story artist on two other Oscar winners, *Wall-E* and *Up*.

Peter made his directorial debut with the short film *Partly Cloudy* in 2009 which he also wrote. *Partly Cloudy* was included in the Animation Show of Shows in 2009. Sohn co-directed the English language version of *Ponyo on the Cliff by the Sea* in 2009 with John Lasseter and Brad Lewis.

2. 7 The Synopsis of the Movie

Millions of years ago, there is a dinosaur family consisting Henry the father, Ida the mother and their three children, Libby, Buck and Arlo. The dinosaurs family are farmers. Libby and Buck as the oldest siblings can do their jobs very well, while their little brother, Arlo, who is a coward needs a lot of help to get his job done.

One day, when he was guarding the barn, he found a thief and let him escape because he was afraid of the thief. His father who knew this was very disappointed with Arlo and then Henry forced Arlo to come with him to capture the thief. But in the middle of the finding the thief, a rainstorm fell. Arlo is frightened and asking his father to return, but his father still forced Arlo to keep looking for the food thief. Because the rain was getting heavier, Arlo's father slipped and fell swept away by the river.

After knowing what happened to his father, Arlo and the others still had to work as usual. But unexpectedly, food thieves returned to their barns. Arlo

immediately looks at the thief and says that the thief caused his father died. Arlo ran after the thief. But the thief and Arlo fell and were swept away by the river. When he awakened from fainting, Arlo realizes that he is already far from his house. Arlo and the thief began to help each other so they could survive. He and the thief met a Styracosaurus named Forrest Woodbush. When Forrest Woodbush asked the name of the thief, Arlo decided to name him "Spot".

The next day when Arlo and Spot continued their journey, they were met by a group of Pterodactyls led by Thunderclap. But unlike Styracosaurus which they had met beforehand that were kinds, the Pterodactyls targeted them as food. Arlo and Spot ran and asking for help. That's when they met the Tyrannosauruses siblings, Nash and Ramsey who helped them drive away the Pterodactyls. After surviving the pursuit of the Pterodactyls with the help of Nash and Ramsey, Arlo thanked them and asked them to help Arlo and Spot to go home. However, this was opposed by Ramsey and Nash's father, Butch, who suddenly appeared. Butch also suggested they would help Arlo and Spot but with one condition, that is if Arlo and Spot could find their lost herd. Arlo and Spot agreed to help and they also managed to find the herd. When Arlo and Spot tried to accompany the herd, they met the herd thief, the Velociraptors led by Bubbha. They chased each other, but in the end Arlo, Spot, the Tyrannosauruses and their herd survived the pursuit of Velociraptors.

As promised, Butch told the way back to Arlo's house. The Tyrannosauruses and Arlo and Spot parted ways. Arlo and Spot continue their journey. But on the way, Arlo and Spot met again with the Pterodactyls. He braves himself to fight the Pterodactyls and save Spot that was trapped in a tree

trunk in the middle of the river. When he was about to save Spot, there was a flash flood that washed them away but they survived. Then they continued the journey, but in the middle of the way, they met a family of cavemen. Arlo left Spot with the family of cavemen. And Arlo managed to return to his house to meet his mother and siblings again.