

CHAPTER II

LITERATURE REVIEW

This chapter will discuss about the problems of translation, the process of translation, the strategies of translation, and the quality of translation. Then the writer will discuss about the definition of idiom, the types of idioms, and also the corpus.

2.1 Problems of Translation

Translating seems easy, but the truth is there are some problems of translation. In general problems of translation are lexical-semantic problems, grammatical problems, contextual problems, textual problems, socio-cultural problems, and idiomatic problems.

Lexical-semantic problem relates to lexical meaning. Commonly, the word is independent and it cannot be differed because the word has not influenced other factors. While Machali (2000: 24) says that lexical meaning is the meaning which commonly we find in dictionary. Then grammatical meaning problem is the meaning of a word got influence of the use of sentence's structure which is used. According to Machali (2000: 24), grammatical meaning is the meaning which is formed by word or phrase, clause or sentence.

Meanwhile Nababan (1997: 37) says contextual meaning problem is also known as situational meaning, and it depends on situation in using language. Soemarno (in Nababan, 1997: 38) gives the example, there is an intimate couple,

and the woman pinch her cheek's man and say "I really hate you", the word "hate" in this situation is not translated as "benci" but it shows the contradictory meaning. Then textual meaning problem is the meaning which is achieved from the content in a text.

Socio-cultural meaning problems relates to social and cultural aspect in society. Machali (2000: 25) states that socio-cultural meaning is formed by the local culture. For example, "Selamat makan" is sentence which common said by Indonesian, it is part of Indonesian's local culture but English does not has. In English that sentence might be translated as "lunch" or "luncheon". The last is idiomatic problem. It relates to idiom which has own meaning. The structure of idiom's form cannot be altered, because it could make the meaning change.

2.2 Process of Translation

A good translator must through process of translation before he/ she translate a text. Some experts have defined process of translation. Bathgate (1983) has stated that there are seven steps in process of translation. Those are tuning, analysis, understanding, terminology, restructuring, checking, and discussion.

First is tuning, in this step, the translators must have wide knowledge to translate the text. They have to understanding language style and the context of the text. If they do not understand, they could read the background of the text about, or they also could consult with the author or other experts. Secondly is analysis, in this step, the translators have to break down the text in Source Language into phrases and clauses, and then they must look into the syntactical

and its relation between elements of the text. Thirdly is understanding step, the translators attempt to catch the meaning of the text completely. Then terminology, in this step, the translators must consider the key words and phrases in the sentence and they also must attempt to find the appropriate and equivalent terms from Source Language into target Language.

After that the translators go into restructuring step. In this step, the translators are demanded to restructure or make a new structure in Target Language. It is done after the Source Language has been divided structurally and semantically into words, phrases, as well as clauses. Then checking, in this step, the translator must check his translation's result for typing errors or others dereliction, then they should consult it with the experts. The last is discussion, in this step the translators are able to make a discussion with the experts on the subject matter.

Meanwhile, Larson (1984: 3) conveys that in translating, the translators' goal is in translating idiomatic translation which the meaning's result will sound natural in receptor language. He also says that translation focuses on study of the lexicon, grammatical structure, communication situation, and cultural context of the Source Language which is examined to determine its meaning. Then the discovered meaning is re-expressed or reconstructed using the lexicon and grammatical structure which exactly to the receptor language and its cultural context. The diagram which is explained the process of translation by Larson is below.

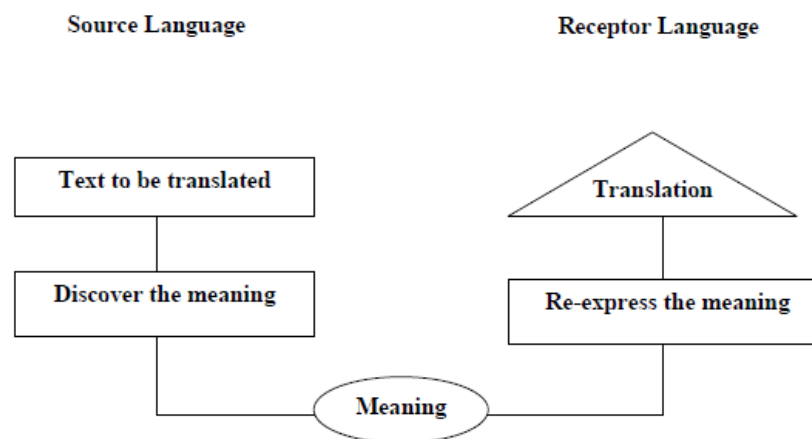


Figure 1. Translation Process by Larson (1984: 3)

Furthermore, Nida and Taber (1982: 33) says that there are three stages in translating, first is analysis which consists of the grammatical relationships and the meaning of the words and combination of words, secondly is material which has been analyzed, is rendered by translator from language A to language B, the last is restructuring, material which is rendered, is restructured to make the final message is acceptable in the receptor language. The illustration of translation's process is given below.

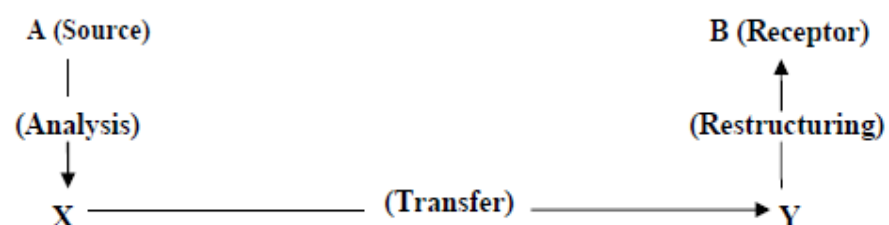


Figure 2. Translation Process by Nida and Taber (1982: 33)

So, we can conclude that in translating a text, translators need to do some process. In general, the process is started from analysis the text (Source Language), then they have to transfer into Target Language, and it is ended with restructure the text's result. Then the result (Target Language) could be acceptable by the receptors.

2.3 Strategy of Translation

Based on Merrian-Webster Dictionary, strategy is a careful plan or method for achieving a particular goal. On translation, the strategy is used to translate a text with certain method. If the translator translates a text literally, so the strategy of translation may not be needed. According to Suryawinata & Hariyanto (2003: 67), translation's strategy is a method for translators to translate a word or group of words, or perhaps a complete sentence if the sentence cannot be broken down into smaller units.

Suryawinata & Hariyanto (2003: 67-76) decide the strategy into two parts, first is the strategy of structural, and secondly is the strategy of semantic. The strategy of structural relates to the word's structure or the sentence's structure and it is divided to three strategies. First is addition, in this case, there is a word which is added in Target Language because the structure of Target Language is needed. The second is subtraction/ deletion; in this case, there is a word which is deleted in Target Language because it does not need to be translated. The last is transposition; it is used to translate a clause/ sentence. Transposition occurs when there is an alteration of plural form into singular form, word's position, even

sentence's structure. It also occurs when a sentence in Source Language is separated into two or more sentences in Target language, or when combination of two or more sentences in Source Language into one sentence in Target Language.

Meanwhile the strategy of semantic depends on considering the meaning. This strategy is also divided into some strategies. First is borrowing, this strategy carries the word in Source Language into Target Language. Besides, this strategy also covers naturalization and transliteration. Naturalization is an adaptation from Source Language into Target language, while transliteration is strategy which defends the words completely in Source Language. Secondly is cultural equivalent, this strategy is used depending on the local culture. Culture in Source Language perhaps different with Target Language, then translator will translate the text agree with culture in Target Language. Although there is a little bit of alteration, this strategy could make sentence sounds naturally. Thirdly is Descriptive Equivalent and Componential Analysis, those strategies attempt to describe the meaning or function from Source Language. Fourthly is synonymy, this strategy is used if the translator does not want using componential analysis. Then they use the word in Target Language which has similar meaning in Source Language. Fifthly is formal translation, the word which will be translated has been ruled by the ministry of educational and culture. So the writer can economize the time. Sixthly is reduction and expansion. Reduction means there is a reduction of word from Source Language, i.g. "automobile" is translated as "mobil" in Bahasa Indonesia (target Language), while expansions means there is an expansion of word in Target Language, i.g. "whale" is translated as "ikan paus" in Bahasa

Indonesia. That element is added because if it is only translated as “paus”, it may make ambiguity. Seventhly is addition, this strategy is not like addition in the strategy of structural. It is used to clarify the meaning in detail. Translator could add information in the translation’s text because perhaps it is needed. Eighthly is omission/ deletion, this strategy is similar with deletion in the strategy of structural. It occurs when translator thinks that the word does not need to be translated in Target Language. Lastly is modulation, this strategy is used to translate a phrase, clause, or sentence. It occurs when translating text in literal does not produce natural translation.

According to Newmark (1988: 45-47), there are four methods or strategies to translate literature and culture. Those are adaptation translation, free translation, idiomatic translation, and communicative translation.

In the first strategy (adaptation translation) occurs shifting of culture in Source Language into culture in Target Language then the original text is rewritten and adapted into Target Language. Then in second strategy (free translation), the translator does not need to see the original text. The form is usually in paraphrase, then the result perhaps become shorter or longer from the Source Language. While in third strategy (idiomatic translation), it reproduces the meaning, because the differences of culture in Source Language and Target Language. It is common translated using the idiomatic expression which is not had in the original version. On the other hand, there might some distortion of meaning in the result, because idiom in Source Language does not equal as Target Language. The last strategy (communicative translation) attempts to deliver the

contextual meaning of Source Language in such a way, then the content is easily to understand in Target Language.

Meanwhile Mona Baker (1992: 72-77) states that there are four strategies to translate idiom, such as using idiom of similar meaning and form, using an idiom of similar meaning but dissimilar form, translation by paraphrase, and translation by omission.

In using idiom of similar meaning and form, the translator is using idiom in the Target Language roughly the same meaning as idiom in Source Language; in addition, it consists of equivalent lexical items. Meanwhile in using an idiom of similar meaning but dissimilar form, the translators use different lexical items to express more or less the same idea. Then on translation by paraphrase, the translators use this strategy when they cannot find the equivalent of Source Language's idiom in idiomatic form of Target Language. Then the idiomatic expression in the Source Language text is translated depends its context which is more acceptable and understandable. The last is translation by omission, the translators perhaps omit the idiom in target text, due to it does not has close equivalent, or its meaning cannot be paraphrased easily in target text, or for stylistic reasons.

Then the writer chooses Mona Baker's theory to analyze the strategies which are used on idioms translation. Baker has own strategy to analyze the idioms, so the writer thinks that it is an appropriate strategy.

2.4 Quality of Translation

Quality is something that we can assess. On translation, quality is important because it can show us the better one. According to Larson (1998), there are three points to assess the quality of translation; those are accuracy, clarity, and naturalness. Accuracy means the meaning of Source Language is transferred correctly and exactly as possible into the receptor language. While clarity means that the translator communicates the message of Source Language clearly, and the readers will understand. For unnaturalness means that the translators have to use the receptor language's form, then the translation will be effective and acceptable.

Then Nababan (2012: 44-50) states that a good translation must have three aspects, such as accuracy aspect, acceptability aspect, and readability aspect. Accuracy aspect means a text is able to mention as translation if the text has the same or equivalent meaning with the text of Source Language. Then acceptability aspect refers to whether a translation has appropriated with norms and culture which is applied in Target Language. While readability aspects refers to how translator can make the translation is easy to understand.

To find out the quality of translation, there must be a person who assesses its quality. People who can assess the quality of translation are the experts of translation, such as professional translators or lecturers.

2.5 Standard of Quality

Larson (1998) has divided the quality of translation into some criteria. The criteria are accuracy, clarity, and unnaturalness. Each criterion has its assessment, such as bad, fair, good, or excellent.

Accuracy means the meaning of Source Language is transferred correctly and exactly as possible into the receptor language. Each assessment of this criteria has own grade. First is bad, this grade refers to semantically misleading and incomprehensible, unclear meaning, some grammatical errors, and deviation of meaning. Secondly is fair, this grade refers to correct meaning, with minimum redundancy, and grammatical errors. Thirdly is good, this grade refers to correct meaning, with no omission, addition or any changes of meaning. Fourthly is excellent, this grade refers to accurate and clear meaning, without any omission or changes of meaning.

Meanwhile clarity means that the translator communicates the message of Source Language clearly, and the readers will understand. In this criterion, bad refers to stylistically awkward, structurally burdensome and poorly structured, with diction and mechanical errors. Fair refers to complex syntax, but understandable meaning, with some diction or mechanical errors. Good refers to appropriate words, phrases and grammar and clear meaning. While excellent refers to easy to understand, correct words, phrase and grammar, nothing ambiguous.

The last criterion is unnaturalness, it means that the translators have to use the receptor language's form, and then the translation will effective and

acceptable. In this criterion bad refers to unnatural form, with awkward language, linguistically unnatural and stylistically awkward. Fair refers to make sense with minimum unnatural words, grammar, phrase and idiom. Good refers to correct meaning, appropriate idioms and words but there are some syntactic structure errors, and excellent refers to make sense, read naturally (written in ordinary language, common grammar, proper idioms and words).

The criteria of quality of translation by Nababan also have its assessment's criterion. Each criterion is divided into three parts. He calls it as the instrument of translation's assessment.

Firstly is accuracy aspect, it means a text is able to mention as translation if the text has the same or equivalent meaning with the text of Source Language. In this criterion, Nababan divides its instrument of translation's assessment into accurate, less accurate, and not accurate. Accurate has score 3, less accurate has score 2, and not accurate has score 1.

Secondly is acceptability aspect, it refers to whether a translation has appropriated with norms and culture which is applied in Target Language. In this criterion, the instrument of translation's assessment is divided into acceptable, less acceptable, and not acceptable. Acceptable has score 3, less acceptable has score 2, and not acceptable has score 1.

Lastly is readability, it refers to how translator can make the translation is easy to understand. Then Nababan divided its instrument of translation's assessment into high readability, medium readability, and low

readability. High readability has score 3, medium readability has score 2, and low readability has score 1.

Furthermore, to find the quality's result, the writer must count the score average based on quality value instrument. Each aspect has its point, such as accuracy aspect is given 3 points, acceptability aspect is given 2 points, and readability aspect is given 1 point. Accuracy is the highest point due to concept of translation is a process to transfer messages from Source Language to Target Language accurately. Then acceptability which relates to rules on Target Language, and the least point is given to readability due to its aspect does not relate to translation's problems.

Quality of Translation			
Text	Accuracy	Acceptability	Readability
Text (Y)	(1, 2, 3)	(1, 2, 3)	(1, 2, 3)
TOTAL	A	B	C
Score Average	$A : Y = \chi_a$	$B : Y = \chi_b$	$C : Y = \chi_c$

Table 1. Quality of Translation by Nababan

Notes:

A : total of accuracy B : total of acceptability C : total of readability

Y : total of text χ_a : average of A χ_b : average of B

χ_c : average of C

Quality Value Instrument				
Accuracy (3)	Acceptability (2)	Readability (1)	Score	Average
$\chi_a \times 3 = \chi_{a_1}$	$\chi_b \times 2 = \chi_{b_1}$	$\chi_c \times 1 = \chi_{c_1}$	$\chi_{a_1} + \chi_{b_1} + \chi_{c_1} = \chi_{abc}$	$(\chi_{abc}) : 6 = \chi_{abc_1}$

Table 2. Quality Value by Nababan

Notes:

χ_{a_1} : total of accuracy in quality value χ_{b_1} : total of acceptability in quality value
 χ_{c_1} : total of readability in quality value

χ_{abc} : total of all quality value χ_{abc_1} : average of χ_{abc}

In this study, the writer will compare two Indonesian translated novels. So, the writer chooses Nababan's theory in seeing the quality of translation.

2.6 Idiom

Based on Oxford Advanced Learner's Dictionary, idiom is a group of word whose meaning is different from the meanings of the individual words. According to McCarthy and O'Dell in their book (2002: 6), "Idioms are expressions which have a meaning that is not obvious from the individual words". It means that on idiom, there is not literal meaning but non literal meaning. If the translators want to know the meaning of idiom, they could look at the contents.

Ball (1968: 1) defines idiom as “the use of familiar words in an unfamiliar sense”. While Carter (1993: 65) conveys that idioms as special combinations with restricted forms and meanings cannot be concluded from literal meanings of the words which formed them up.

In addition, Baker (1992: 63) states that “Idioms are frozen patterns of language which allow little or no variation in form and, in the case of idioms often carry meanings which cannot be deduced from their individual components”. It means that idioms cannot be altered by their forms because idioms have meanings from their pattern.

Then we can conclude that idiom is an expression of language or cluster of words which the meaning has been formed as unity and it cannot be interpreted from literal meaning.

2.7 Idiomatic Translation

Larson (1984: 16) states that in translating idiomatic translation, the translator uses the form of the receptor language, both in the grammatical construction and choice of the lexical items. A good translator will attempt to interpret idiomatically because it is their goal. Practically, Larson (1984: 17) says that it is hard to translate idiomatically or literally in consistently. It is usual when the translation is blended of idiomatic and literal form of language. Then the translation become a continuum which is started from very literal to literal, to modified literal, to near idiomatic, to idiomatic, until the unduly free translation. Unduly free translation for the most purposes is unacceptable. The characteristics

of unduly free translation, such as when they add the extra information not in the source text, when they alter the meaning of Source Language, and the last is when they modify the facts of historical and cultural background of the Source Language.

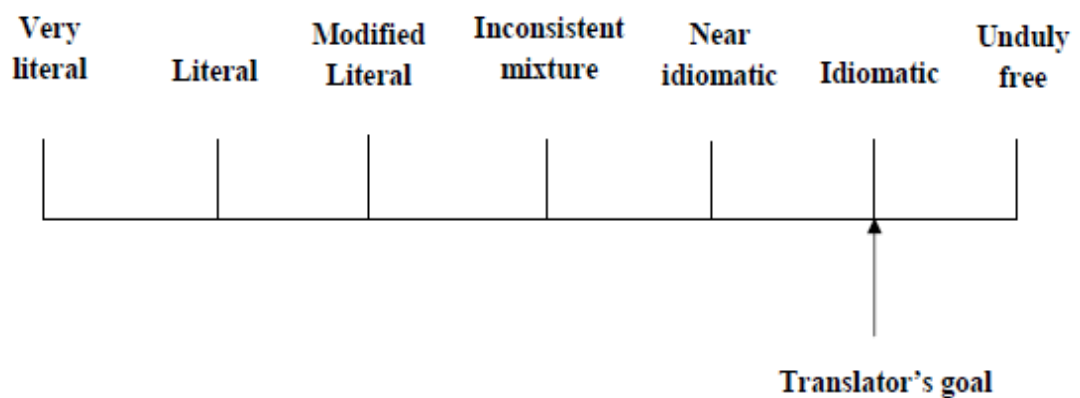


Figure 3. Translation as a continuum by Larson (1984: 17)

According to Newmark (1988: 46), idiomatic translation is reproduction of the original message but tends to alter the nuances of meaning by colloquialism and idiom which there is no in the original. The translation could be said successful, when the receptor language readers do not recognize that it is a translation's work, but it is like a written text in the receptor language, and they enjoy it.

2.8 Types of Idiom

Idiom is wide, if the translators want to translate idiom, they do not need to be a master, but they definitely must have wide knowledge. As translators, it is

necessary if they know the types of idioms. When they know its types, then they can classify and translate the idiom easily. Besides, they have to know that types of English idiom are different with types of Indonesian idiom.

2.8.1 Types of English Idiom

There are some experts who classified the types of English idiom. Fernando (1996: 35-36) states that idioms can be divided into three sub-classes. The classes are pure idioms, semi-idioms, and literal-idioms. Pure idiom is non-literal multiword expression whose meaning cannot be understood by adding up the meaning of the words that make up the phrase. Semi-idiom is also known as semi-pure has at least one literal's element and one with non-literal meaning. While literal-idiom is semantically less complex than the other two, then it is easier to understand even if one is not familiar with the expression.

Then Makkai (1972: 25) states that idiom has been classified into syntactic and semantic points. He also says that idioms are divided into idioms of encoding and idioms of decoding. Idioms of encoding are known as identifiable idioms, while idioms of decoding are known as non-identifiable idioms. Therefore, Makkai (1972: 135-179) classifies idiom of decoding into two types. Those are lexemic idioms and sememic idioms.

Lememic idioms are idioms which formed with part of speech. They are also divided into six types, such as phrasal verb idoms, tournnure idioms, phrasal compound idioms, incorporating verb idioms, and pseudo idioms. On the other hand, sememic idioms relate to a particular culture. Then they are divided into

seven types, such as proverbs, familiar quotations, first base idioms, idioms of institutionalized politeness, idioms of institutionalized greetings, idioms of institutionalized understatement, and idioms of institutionalized hyperbole.

In addition, Lim (2004) says that English idiom consists of six types, such as phrasal verb, prepositional phrases, idiom with verb, idiom with noun, idiom with adjective and idiomatic pairs. Phrasal verb is idioms which consist of verb with a preposition or adverb or both. Its function as a verb and the meaning changes from individual word (*i.g. put off, do away with*). Prepositional phrases are idioms which are begun with preposition (*i.g. from time to time, in a nutshell*). Meanwhile, idiom with verb is idioms which begin with verb definitely (*i.g. read between the line, fight shy of*). Idiom with noun is surely idioms which are begun with noun (*i.g. a blessing in disguise, child's play*). Then idiom with adjective occurs when the first part of the words' combination is adjective (*i.g. cold comfort, wishful thinking*). Lastly is idiomatic pairs, it is words which are related with conjunction (*i.g. aches and pains, sink or swim*).

Then the writer chooses Lim's theory to analyze the types of idioms. It is due to his types are considered appropriate to use.

2.8.2 Types of Indonesian Idiom

Types of Indonesian idiom are different with English idiom. English idiom has more types than Indonesian idiom. According to Chaer (2009) states that there are two types of idioms in Bahasa Indonesia, those are pure idiom and semi idiom. Pure idiom is an idiom which innately united with its intended meaning. While

semi idiom is an idiom which meaning related to at least one of the words involved.

Khak (2006), there are three types of idiom in Bahasa Indonesia, such as complex idiom, phrasal idiom, and idiomatic expression. First type is complex idiom, this type is classified into affixation and reduplication. Affixation is divided into two types, prefix + noun or verb and affix (combination) + noun. In Indonesian prefix is translated as prefix *ter-* or *meng-*. Prefix *ter-* has the meaning “*sampai ke*” and “*dalam keadaan*”, and prefix *meng-* has the meaning “*memiliki sifat*” and “*dalam keadaan*”. On the other hand the affix (combination) in Indonesian is translated as affix *berse-* which has the meaning “*melakukan sesuatu dengan melibatkan dua pihak*”. Meanwhile reduplication aims to reduplicate.

Second types is phrasal idiom, this type aims to show form and its meaning along with its context. It is also divided into two types, verbal idiom and nominal idiom. Verbal idiom is divided into verb + noun and adverb + verb. Then nominal idiom is divided into noun + noun and noun + adjective. The last type is idiomatic expression, commonly the form is proverb.

Then the writer will use Khak’s theory to analyze the types of idioms. The writer chooses it due to Khak’s theory is quite the same with Lim’s theory, so the writer can compare them.

2.9 The Author of *the Scarlet Letter*

Nathaniel Hawthorne is an American Novelist, dark romantic, and short story writer. He was born in Salem, Massachusetts in 1804. In 1821 when he was at college, he began to write “*Fanshawe*”, a novel which the character is like him. Then in 1828 he published that book but he did not write his name and that novel did not sell well. A few years later, in 1836 he moved to Boston and became an editor of *American Magazine of Useful and Entertaining Knowledge* but it is not too long because that magazine bankrupt in the same year. In November 1836 he met Sophia Peabody and fell in love with her and then they married.

Hawthorne could not make himself only be an author, so he also worked at Pabean Company as surveyor. Unfortunately in 1849 he is fired due to politics’ changing. That retirement become his misery, but due to one of his best work “*The Scarlet Letter*” (1850) is boomed, he could buy a house to his family. Then he also published another two of his best works “*The House of the Seven Gables*” (1851) and “*The Blithedale Romance*” (1852).

Therefore, he became a great novelist at that time. Then in March 1853, he became an American’s consultant in Liverpool and Manchester and moved to England. In 1860 he was back to Massachusetts, a place where he continued to work until he died in 1864. Some of his works was published after he died.

2.10 The Synopsis of *the Scarlet Letter*

“*The Scarlet Letter*” tells about a woman, named Hester Prynne who is jailed because she has fornicated. One day in summer, she carries her baby then she stands in the rostrum and she is made as spectacle in front of people. Hester

Prynne is an England's immigrant who sent by her husband to Boston and she joins to puritan's community. A few years later, her husband is never come to Boston, until she is pregnant. Thus, she has to wear a cloth with the scarlet "A" letter in her chest. Letter "A" is for Adultery or Adulterer, then everyone can see it and know that she is adultery.

When she is in the rostrum, people can mock and deride her. She is forced to admit her deed and tell the man's name that has done it to her. However, she does not call his name and still keep it. Although she gets mockery from people, but she keeps show her arrogance and elegance as a prison. Suddenly she sees someone, a man who is familiar to her. It turns out that he is her husband, a man who left her and never come back to her.

Her husband, a man who has physical disability is a scientist who during his travel to New England gets an extra science treatment from Indians. Seeing his wife in the rostrum, it makes him leaning to revenge with them. Then her husband comes to the jail, using pseudonym and he is forced to Hester to never tell that he is her husband.

Roger Chillingworth is his new identity. He finally has found a man who has an affair with his wife. Then he attempts to resemble the man and pretend to become his best friend. Actually he did it to make the man feels torture and then he can reveal his sin easily.

After Hester outs from the jail, he lives with her daughter, Pearl in a village. One day she knows that one of the officials want to separate her with her

daughter. They thought that Hester cannot give moral education to Pearl. She does not want it happen. Then she asks a young priest, Arthur Dimmesdale to help her. In the end of the story, Hester has a planning to run away with her mysterious man and her daughter. Unfortunately, her planning is known by Roger, and she never can run away.

2.11 Theoretical Framework

In this study, the writer will use Mona Baker's theory as strategy of translating idioms, then to analyze the types of English idiom the writer chooses Lim's theory, while the Indonesian idioms using Khak's theory and to analyze the quality of translation, the writer uses Nababan's theory.