CHAPTER II

REVIEW OF RELATED LITERATURE

This chapter reviews several theories of literature related to the discussion of the study. The purpose of this chapter is to support the researchers' opinion as the basic of analysis to answer the research problem which were presented in chapter one. The subtitles explained including definition of translation, translation method and kind of translation methods, abstract texts of English journal and previous study.

2.1   Definition of Translation

Translation has an important role in English teaching and learning. According to Nugroho (2017), translation is an effort of finding equivalent meaning of a text into the target language. In translating, the translator should emphasis meaning equivalence since in translation meaning is the object to be rendered from the source language text into the target language text. Based on Nugroho (2017), there are some considerations which follow translation process, which mainly related to the accuracy, clarity and naturalness of the meaning, ideas, or messages of the translation. It means that it is an important thing to consider whether the readers of the target text accept equivalent information as the readers of the source text do. Newmark (1988) regards that translation as "rendering the meaning of a text into another language in the way that the author intended the text". This definition stresses on rendering meaning of the source language text into the target language text as what is intended by the author.

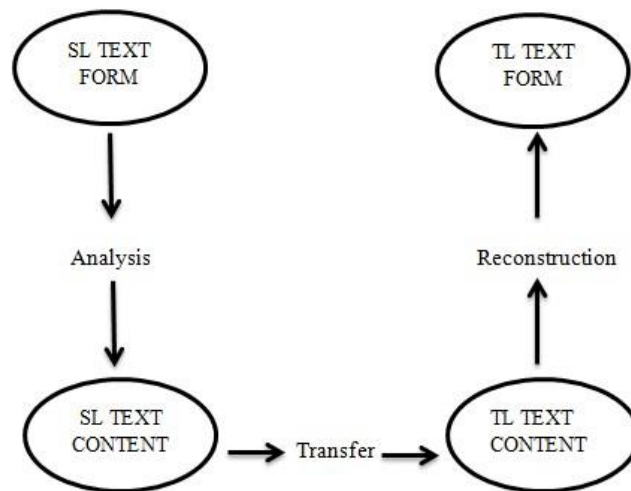Nida and Taber (1982) figured translation process as follows:

Figure 1
Translation Process based on Nida and Taber

In this process there are three steps, those are analyze, transfer and restructuring. In analyzing process, the translators analyze the source language text grammatically and comprehend the whole meaning of the content. After that, the meaning which has been comprehended transferred from source language into target language. Furthermore,in restructuring step, the meaning rewritten in target language appropriately as the regulation of target language.

Other thoughts by Larson (1984), he stated that translation is basically a change of form, translation the form of the source language is replaced by the form of the receptor target language. Larson also regard if translation process will be presenting automatically if the translator revealing back the meaning that they have comprehended into the target language. He draws his explanation into this figure:
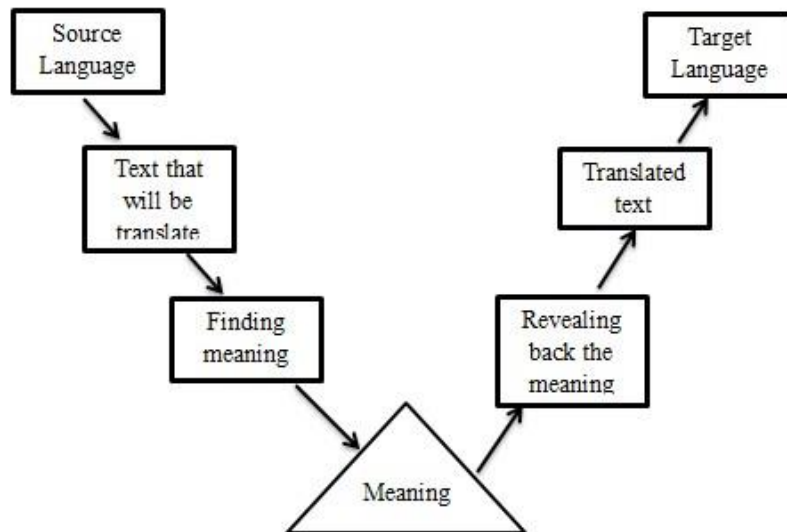
Figure 2
Translation Process based on Larson

From some experts definitions and statements above, we can conclude that generally translation is a process of rendering meaning, messages or ideas of a text from source language (SL) to target language (TL) which has an effort for finding equivalent meaning of a text into the second language

2.2   Translation Methods

Translation has been used to transfer written source language text to equivalent written target language text. To transfer meaning from source language to target language is not easy. There are some ways or methods that can translator applied when translate to get the best result, some experts mention it as translation methods.

Translation methods is a global translation strategy that is applied to translate a whole text. Translator has to make a primary choice to choose

translation methods and how that method gives contribution to create close meaning from the source language to target language.

Newmark (1988), categorized translation into two types: Semantic translation and Communicative translation. Semantic translation characteristic attempts to reproduce the precise contextual meaning of the original within the constraints of the source language grammatical structure. Whereas Communicative translation characteristic attempts to render the exact contextual meaning of the original and constraints to target language in such a way that both content and language are readily acceptable and comprehensible to readership. Newmark also classified the methods and drew the form into flattened V diagram:
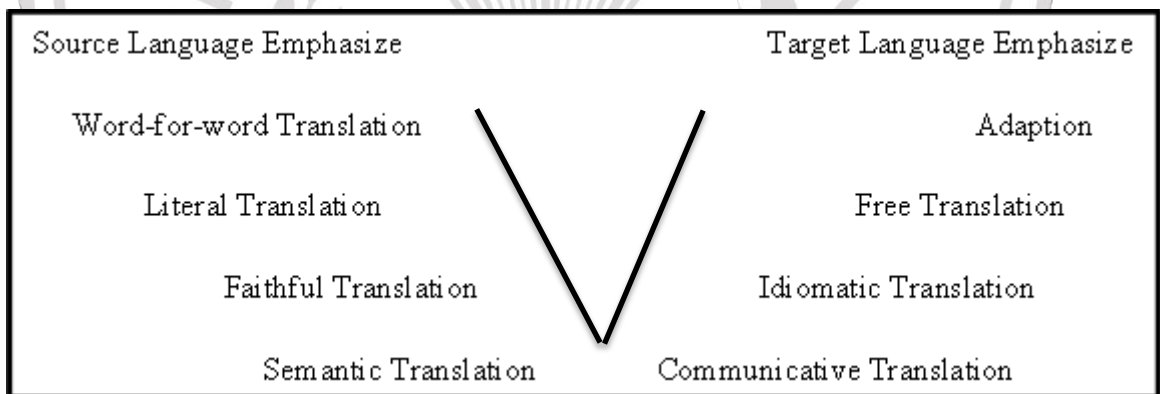

Figure 3

Translation Methods V Diagram that Formulated by Newmark

There are eight methods in translation based on Newmark (1988) and examples based on some experts such as Catford (1978), Soemarno (1983), Machali (2000), Choliludin (2006) and Nababan (2003). Those are:

1. **Word-for-word translation**: This method of translation is very tied to the word level, so the wording is strongly maintained. In using this method, the

translator only searches the equivalent of word of the source language into the target language. The wording in the translation sentence is exactly the same as the wording in the source language sentence

Example:

SL :   I like that clever student.

TL :   Saya menyukai itu pintar anak.

2. **Literal translation**: In this method the source language grammatical constructions are changed to their nearest target language equivalents meaning using lexical words. The translator seeks grammatical construction of the source language that equivalent or close to the target language. This literal translation is independent of context.

Example:

SL :   It's raining cats and dogs.

TL :   Hujan kucing dan anjing

3. **Faithful translation**: This method tries to reproduce the precise contextual meaning of the original within the constraints of the target language grammatical structures. It transfers cultural words and preserves the degree of grammatical and lexical abnormality. This method attempts to be completely faithful to the intentions and the text-realization of the writers' source language. Using faithful translation the text will be uncompromising and dogmatic. As word-for-word translation and literal translation, this method also constraints to source language.

Example:

SL :   I have quite a few friends.

TL : Saya mempunyai sama sekali tidak banyak teman.

4. **Semantic translation**: This translation method is more flexible than faithful translation. Faithful Translation is more rigid and does not compromise with the rules of the target language or more tied to the source language, while semantic translation is more flexible with the target language. Semantic translation almost same with faithful translation that is tries to reproduce the precise contextual meaning of the original, the differs from faithful translation only in as far as it must take more account of the aesthetic value (the beautiful and natural sounds of the source language text). But if faithful translation uncompromising, semantic translation is compromising on meaning where appropriate so that no repetition in the finished version. Less important cultural words may translate by functional terms. Semantic translation is still constraints to source language but flexible.

Example:

SL : He is a book worm.

TL : Dia (laki-laki) seorang kutu buku.

5. **Adaptation**: This method is the freest form of translation and closest to the target language. It is used mainly for literature text and plays (comedies and poetry, the themes, characters, plots are usually preserved), the source language culture converted the target language culture and the text rewritten. This method extremely constraints to target language. Here is an example of the lyrics of a song that is adapted from English into Indonesian http://anotherfool.wordpress.com.

Example:

(Hey Jude-The Beatles)

SL : Hey Jude, don't make it better Take

a sad song and make it better

Remember to let her into your heart

Then you can start to make it better

TL : Kasih, dimanakah

Mengapa kau tinggalkan aku

Ingatlah-ingatlah kau padaku

Janji setiamu tak kan ku lupa

6. **Free translation**: This method gives priority to the content of the text form the source language. Usually it is a paraphrase much longer than the original. So, it called intralingual translation, often prolix and pretentious, and not translation at all. This method is constraints to target language.

Example:

SL : Look, little guy, you-all shouldn't be doing this.

TL : Dengar nak, mengapa kamu semua melakukan hal-hal seperti ini. Ini tidak baik.

7. **Idiomatic translation**: This method reproduces the message of the original but tends to change nuances of meaning by preferring colloquialisms and idioms where these do not exist in the original. Idiomatic translation does not look like a translation. The results of the translation as if the results of writing directly from native speakers

Example:

SL : I can relate to that.

TL : Aku mengerti maksudnya.

8. **Communicative translation**: This method tries 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. This method constrains to target language.

   Example:

   SL : Beware of the dog!

   TL : Anjing itu galak!

2.3 Abstract of English Journal

Abstract text is an important part of a research journal. Abstracts of text are always on the start of a journal, it is intended that readers can read a summary of the entire contents of the journal quickly. Lorés (2004) claims abstract constitutes the gateway that leads readers to take up an article, journals to select contributions, or organisers of conferences to accept or reject papers.

In research writing, there are some different formats to write abstract. Because of those, writers will need to check with their supervisors if they have specific guidelines for abstract writing. The length of the abstract will be decided by the supervisor, publisher, etc. Generally, the word count for abstracts for research articles is 100-200 words.

The function of the abstract is to inform the prospect readers of the content and argument of the text, but also to attract readers to read the whole text. According to Vintzileos & Ananth (2010), they describe the abstract as "the 'mirror' of the full manuscript" and that it is the part of an article that is most widely read.

Graetz (1985) claims that the most common structure for abstracts is Problem-Method-Results-Conclusions. Many abstracts indeed more or less follow the IMRD structure, consisting of an introduction to the topic, a section on method and results, and finally a concluding part that discusses the findings presented in the article.

To translate an abstract text of English journal, the effectiveness of language is needed. According to Thivierge (2002), scientific communication depends on two sets of rules: laws of nature and the principles of language. Effective scientific translators must understand not only the fundamental science they are translating but also the principles of two written languages: the source language and the target language. So, scientific translator should pay attention in effectiveness of language in translation because the effectiveness of language is the important point in translate abstract text. The more effective and flexible translation language will create the better translation result.

In this study, the researcher will use two abstract texts of English journal entitled Students' Independent Learning in Group Work Activities for quantitative research and An Analysis on Politeness in SMS of the Students to the Lecturers of English Department Unirow Tuban for qualitative research. These English journals are a local journal which it will make students easier to translate into Indonesian, because the International journal writing system has a higher level of difficulty for students at bachelor degree level. However, the journals entitled Students' Independent Learning in Group Work Activities and An Analysis on Politeness in SMS of the Students to the Lecturers of English Department Unirow

Tuban has met the journal writing standards and has been officially registered also get International Standard Serial Number (ISSN).

2.4 Translation Methods Classification

To classify students' translation methods used, the researcher used a rubric of translation into foreign language that the researcher adapting from www.bristol.ac.uk. The researcher adapted this rubric because has met standards aspects of measurement translation method. The researcher modified by herself and consulted also validated by supervisor.

To classify students' translation methods used in translating two abstract texts of English journal translation, the researcher which is refers to rubric criteria that has six aspects, those are understanding and communicative meaning, equivalent meaning, command of punctuation and grammar, knowledge and use of vocabulary in target language, correctness of indonesian sentence and legible translation.

2.5 Previous Study

There were some previous studies that talked about translation method whereas none was working in translating abstract text of English journal with the subject are students 6th semester in University of Muhammadiyah Gresik, such as, first, a research by Indra & Setiawan (2017), entitled "An Investigation of Students' Strategies and Methods in Translating English Text into Indonesian". This research was focused on the methods and strategies the students used, factors that caused the difficulties, the types of difficulties and the students solution by asking the students to translate into Indonesian language as well as possible as

they could to know the methods and strategies the students used, factors that caused the difficulties, the types of difficulties and the students solution. They also interviewed the translation lecturer as the key informant of this study to know how far the students' ability to translate English text. In collecting the data of this study, the researchers used interview the English teacher and give structured questionnaire to the students to get some data about students' translation in argumentative text. The gap of their research and this research are in their research focused on the methods and strategies the students used, factors that caused the difficulties, the types of difficulties and the students solution in translating English text, whereas this research try to find what translation methods that they used in translating abstract text of English journal into Indonesian and their reason why used that method.

Second, a thesis by Eka Agustin Yuliana the students of IAIN Sunan Ampel Surabaya year 2009, entitled "Translation Strategies to Translate Indonesian Text on Package of Instant Noodle into English". This thesis was focused on semantic translation that applied by analyzing some texts which written on package of instant noodle. In this thesis, the researcher discussed about translation strategies that used to translate Indonesian text on package of Instant Noodle into English and the advantages of each strategy. The gap of Ekas' thesis and this research are in Eka analyzed translation the best strategies for translating Indonesian text on package of instant noodle and the advantages of each strategies that she analyzed, whereas this research try to find what translation methods that commonly students used in translating an abstract of English journal and their reason used that method.

Third, a thesis entitled "An Analysis of Grammatical Errors in The Translation of English Phrases into Indonesian by Students of English Education Department of IAIN Sunan Ampel Surabaya" by Nur Hidayah, the students of IAIN Sunan Ampel years 2010. This thesis focused on finding out the types of grammatical errors made by students in translating English Phrases into Indonesian, find out the source of errors that students do in the translation. The gap between Nur Hidayahs' thesis with this research are Nur Hidayahs' thesis just focused on error analysis in translating English Phrases into Indonesian, whereas this research focuses more on analyzing translation methods that are used by the 6th semester students of English Teacher Education Department in translating abstract text of English journal, this research does not analyze about any grammatical errors that students done when translating abstract text of English journal.

The last, a thesis entitled "An Analysis of Students' Methods in Translating New Report Text into Indonesian at English Teacher Education Department" by Vivi Firda Fauziyah, the students of IAIN Sunan Ampel years 2015. This thesis focused on translation methods analysis that the students' use in translating new report text with the reason and knowing the translation result when using that method through interviewing and documentating. The gap between Vivis' thesis with this research are this thesis focused on translation methods analysis that the students' use in translating new report text with the reason and knowing the translation result when using that method through interviewing and documentating, whereas this research try to find what translation methods that students used in translating an abstract text of English journal by

giving a test and to know the reason why they used thsoe methods by interviewing students.

From those studies, it is concluded that this research and previous studies have some similarities and some differences. That similarity is in some of previous studies and this study have same purpose, the purpose is to know their ability in translating text and the similarity in university level. The differences between previous studies and this study are: (1) no one of the previous studies that focus on students 6th semester in University of Muhammadiyah Gresik (2) there is no previous studies that focus in translating an abstract text of English journal that be translated from English into Indonesian (3) there is no researcher obtained the data through giving a test which translating an abstract text of English journal into Indonesian to find out the method that they use in translating it and interviewing the students to know the reason why they use that method to translate an abstract text of English journal. This has aroused writers' interest to take part in this research and obtain the data through giving a test which translating two abstract texts of English journal into Indonesian to find out the students' translation method in translating it and interviewing the students to know their reason why used that method to translate two abstract texts of English journal, focusing on the students 6th semester at English education in University of Muhammadiyah Gresik.