

## **CHAPTER II**

### **REVIEW OF RELATED LITERATURE**

There are many theories about making a good translation. First of all, people concluded that a good translation must maintain the form of the text. Afterward people discovered that to have a good translation, a translator should preserve the meaning rather than the form of the text. Then, people began to realize that there was no theory in translation that can be considered as the best theory. Each theory has its own strength and weakness. To translate a book is different from to translate a poem. In translating a poem, a translator should emphasize more on the form of the text. Moreover, in translating a book, the best method is by maintaining the message of the source language to the target language.

Moreover, many theorists have also divided texts according to the subject matter (literature, technical report, advertisement, etc) such as Buhler and Newmark. In this research, the writer used Peter Newmark's translation theory on the informative function as the underlying theory of her study in relation with the writer's study which is about one particular type of text: a religion book

#### **2.1. Review of Related Theories**

##### **2.1.1 Peter Newmark's Theory of Translation**

In his book, 'A Textbook of Translation', Newmark stated that "Translation is rendering the meaning of a text into another language in the way that the author intended the text." It means translation should describe clearly the meaning of a text in the target language so that the reader can get the message that the author proposes. He also said "Translation is a craft consisting in the attempt to replace a written message and/or statement in one language by the same message and/or statement in another language" (1981, p.7). Here, Newmark wants to accentuate that the main point of a translation is on the replacement of the message. It should be the same message between the source language and the target language. For Newmark, the main point of translation is on the meaning. Translation has to carry the message that the writer wants. In restructuring the message, it may not be wordy, for it will not

be a good translation. Besides, a translation should fulfil the aim of the writer of the source language.

According to Newmark, translation theory is concerned with the translation method appropriately used for a certain type of text, for example: expressive (authoritative), vocative (directive or persuasive), informative, and it is therefore dependent on an equivalent effect theory of language. For a religion book, the informative function is appropriate.

These theories become the base of the analysis throughout this thesis. These will be given some hints for further analysis.

### 2.1.2 Peter Newmark's Informative Function

Each translation is based implicitly on a theory of language. In his book, "Approaches to Translation" (1981), Newmark adapts Bühler's function of language as the most convenient way of looking at a text. For translation, based on Bühler, there are three main functions of language which are the expressive, the informative and the vocative. The table is shown below.

Table 2.1.2.1 : Peter Newmark's Three Function of Language

No	Components	Expressive	Informative	Vocative
1	Typical examples	Literature authoritative texts	Scientific and technical reports and text books	Polemical writing, publicity, notices, laws and regulations, propaganda, popular literature
2	'Ideal' style	Individual	Neutral, objective	Persuasive or imperative
3	Text emphasis	Source Language	Target Language	Target Language
4	Focus	Writer (1 <sup>st</sup> person)	Situation (3 <sup>rd</sup> person)	Reader (2 <sup>nd</sup> person)
5	Method	'Literal' translation	Equivalent Effect Translation	Equivalent Effect Translation

No	Components	Expressive	Informative	Vocative
6	Unit of Translation	Small	Medium	Large
	Maximum	Collocation	Sentence	Text
	Minimum	Word	Collocation	Paragraph
7	Type of language	Figurative	Factual	Compelling
8	Loss of meaning	Considerable	Small	Dependent on cultural differences
9	New words and meanings	Mandatory if in SL text	Not permitted unless reason given	Yes, except in formal texts
10	Keywords (retain)	Leitmotifs Stylistic markers	Theme words	Token words
11	Unusual metaphors	Reproduce	Give sense	Recreate
12	Length in relation to original	Approximately the same	Slightly longer	No norm

Source:

(Newmark, 1981)

The typical 'informative' text are concerned with non literary text in any topic of knowledge such as a journalism, reporting, scientific and technical papers, general text book such as in politics, religions, engineering, computer, etc and most non-literary work where the facts are more important than the style. Also it emphasizes more on the message of the source language to the target language.

From twelve components in informative function theory, the writer emphasizes on four components which are the main point in the informative function. First is about the text. It emphasizes on the target language. Therefore in translating a text, the translator should be mastered in the target language and give her attention more on the target language produced. Second is about the method that is used to analyze the research. For informative text, Newmark used the equivalent effect translation, it means producing the same effect or (one as close as possible) on the readership of the translation as was obtained on the readership of the original. Third is

about the maximum unit of translation which is in a form of sentence. It means to check whether the message is already delivered or not, the writer will check it by examining thoroughly sentence by sentence. The last is about loss of meaning. Here, Newmark stated that in the informative text, loss of meaning should be in a small number.

### **2.1.3 The Equivalent Effect Translation**

According to Newmark, the equivalent effect theory is the one basic guideline theory in translation (1981, p.132). Warner Koller also emphasized that the principle that the translator should produce the same effect on his own readers as the source language author produced on the original readers. It means that the result of a translation should have the same effect between the source language that is read by the original readers and the target language that is read by their own readers. Koller's statement is usually referred as the principle of similar or equivalent response or effect by Eugene A. Nida, as the principle of dynamic equivalence.

In the equivalent effect theory, a translation should be readable and understandable. And to achieve it, a translator should make a natural translation of the source language closely to the target language so that the message can be delivered to the readers (Zuchridin S, p.42).

For example:

SL : Lamb of God

TL : Domba Allah

For the Indonesian culture, it can be acceptable if a translator makes a translation of "Lamb of God" to be "Domba Allah". However, it can be difficult to find the appropriate translation if a translator should translate "Lamb of God" in a language which comes from different culture where the people never see a lamb so that the word of 'a lamb' would not give any special sense to them. Lamb is a symbol of the purity of soul in relation to sacrificing in a spiritual life. For people at Eskimo, the naturalness translation

in their language becomes “Seal of God”, because a seal symbolizes unsinfulness in Eskimo’s culture.

Furthermore it is not necessary for the equivalent effect translation to give attention on semantic and grammatical problem. The main purpose of each sentence or text is to deliver the message and not to show the form of the sentence. So, the most important thing is the message that they convey. The words in the source language can be changed into the target language although it has different reference as long as it can make the same effect. Thus, for the incomplete sentences in the source language, it should be completed in the target language if it can help to convey the message.

#### **2.1.4 The Purpose and Uses of Translation**

There are several purposes that encourage people to translate a language text into another language. The five main purpose and uses of translation, according to Newmark (1995, p.57-58) are:

1. To contribute to understanding and peace between language communities and groups.
2. To promote information and technology transfer, particularly to third and fourth world countries.
3. To explain and clarify ethnic cultures and their differences.
4. To make works of high moral religious and aesthetic importance in the arts and the humanities, as well as scientific works, available throughout the world.
5. To facilitate foreign language learning.

Considering the overall message of the writer of “A Mother’s Heart”, the writer believes that to make works of high moral religious is the main purpose of translating the book into the Indonesian.

### 2.1.5 The Level of Naturalness

According to Newmark, a translation should make sense and read naturally. In the sense that it is written in ordinary language, uses the common grammar, idioms and words. The translator must not use words or phrases that sound intuitively unnatural or artificial to the readers. Naturalness depends on the relationship between the writer and the readership and the topic or situation. What is natural in one situation may be unnatural in another. In this study, the naturalness of a text is seen whether it is natural or not in the Indonesian.

### 2.1.6 The Theory of Proposition

According to James R. Hurford and Brendon Heasley in their book entitled 'Semantic A Course Book', they stated that a proposition is that part of the meaning of the utterance of a declarative sentence which describes some state of affairs. The state of affairs typically involves persons or things referred to by expressions in the sentence (1983, p.19). True propositions correspond to facts, in the ordinary sense of the word fact. False propositions do not correspond to the facts.

Proposition is clearly involved in the meanings of other types of sentences, such as interrogatives and imperatives. Propositions, unlike sentences, cannot be said to belong to any particular language. Sentences in different languages can correspond to the same proposition, if the two sentences are perfect translation of each other.

Example:

English	: I am cold
Indonesian	: Saya kedinginan
French	: J'ai froid

They are perfect translations to each other, be said to correspond to the same proposition. In this analysis the proposition is used to help the writer to make a comparison of translation between the original version and the translated one and to understand the deep meaning of the source language.

## 2.2 Review of Related Studies

The related study was taken from the previous study about advertisement translation, which was conducted by Fitri Gunawan (11496015) and by Ririen Vibriandhiny Astiti (11496146).

Firstly is about Fitri. In her analysis, she used the translation theory of Peter Newmark concerning on vocative function because she dealt with a type of text that was composed for the interest of the readership. The writer also uses the theory from the same source, yet concerning on the informative function. Fitri wanted to know whether Indonesian translation of Rolex advertisements is natural and understandable and she found out that it was. She also found out that the intentions, tones and messages of the English version were maintained and translated well except for the register.

Secondly is about Ririen. She chose poetry as the subject of her analysis. In doing her analysis, she used Peter Newmark's theory on expressive function. Ririen was curious to know whether a literature translation text also pays attention on retaining the form along with the message. She wanted to know whether "Sang Nabi" is translated properly based on the expressive function theory and what is maintained in Indonesian version based on that theory. In her finding, she found that 'Sang Nabi' was not translated properly on the point of view of expressive function. The forms that are maintained mostly are unconventional syntax and original metaphor. Meanwhile, the rest are not well transferred and the poem also endures much loss of meaning because of many wrong translations.

In spite of the difference of the text type, the study above at least really helped the writer in understanding the process of analyzing a translation work. It also helped the writer in knowing further how to make a comparison of translation between the original version and the translated one.