

CHAPTER II

LITERATURE REVIEW

In this chapter discussed about the concept of analysis, concept of translation, concept of equivalence, and previous related study.

A. Theoretical Framework

1. Concept of Analysis

Analysis is the process of breaking a complex topic or substance into smaller parts to gain better understanding of it. According to Kamus Besar Bahasa Indonesia (2008), analysis is the investigation an event to determine the actual state. It means that analysis is a thing to determine the similarity or differences and to classify them.

According to Cambridge Dictionary (1999), analysis is the process of breaking up a concept, proposition, linguistic complex, or fact into its simple or ultimate constituents. The process of evaluating data using analytical and logical reasoning to examine each component of the data provided. This form of analysis is just one of the many steps that must be completed when conducting a research experiment. Data from various sources is gathered, reviewed, and then analyzed to form some sort of finding or conclusion. There are a variety of specific data analysis method, some of which include data mining, text analytics, business intelligence, and data visualizations.

According to Clifford (1973) as cited Sri (2020), analysis is sorting out the structures of signification and determining their social ground and import. He also added that the analysis is (or should be) guessing at meanings, assessing the guesses, and drawing explanatory conclusions from the better guesses, not discovering the Continent of Meaning and mapping out its bodiless landscape.

In conclusion, analysis is the practice of looking closely at small parts to see how they affect the whole. Literary analysis focuses on how plot/structure, character, setting, and many other techniques are used by the author to create meaning. Always be sure to discuss the significance the observations to the main idea about life (the theme).

2. Concept of Translation

Newmark (1988) as cited in Sri (2020) states that translation can be concerned as a part of language skills, which calls for appropriate language and acceptable usage. As a means of communication, translation is used for multilingual notices.

According to Nida and Taber (1982) as cited in Sri (2019) Translation is the process of transferring the meaning and style of the source language to the target language to the closest equality. Translation consists of reproducing in the receptor language, the closest natural equivalent of the source language message, first in terms of meaning and secondly in terms of style. It can be concluded that the translation must be conveyed the meaning of the source language into the target language and maintain the style of language. The term 'translation' can be generally defined as the action of interpretation of the meaning of a text, and production of an equivalent text that communicates the same message in another language. It can be concluded that, translation is transferring the meaning in the source language into the target language as natural as possible with maintain the original of source language and emphasize the linguistic, visual, cultural and socio-cultural context of the source and target language without any adding or omitting.

Hatim and Munday prefer to talk of 'the ambit of translation':

1. The process of transferring a written text from source language to target language, conducted by a translator, or translators, in a specific sociocultural context. 2
2. The written product, or target text, which results from that process and which functions in the socio-cultural context of the TL.
3. The cognitive, linguistic, visual, cultural and ideological phenomena which are integral part of 1 and 2.

Translator is someone who has the comprehensive knowledge of both source and target language. According to Newmark (2005) “a translator requires knowledge of literary and non literary textual criticism, since he/she has to the quality of a text before he decides how to interpret and then translate it”.¹¹ It means that translation is the ability which of course requires certain qualification of translator. A translator has to understand the written message in the foreign language before transferring into target language.

According to Zoya (2008) translation is language code switching. As when translating, we switch from one language to another one. Translation is the meaning in the source text can be transferred to the target text and the form in the target text should be as natural as possible to follow the meaning contained in the source text.

a. Type of Translation

Meaning-based translation is concerned with the meaning contained in the source text and form-based translations emphasize form of the text. However Newmark (1981) as cited in Sri (2020) has another opinion, he divides the types of translation into several types, namely: Word-for-word translation, Literal translation, Faithful translation, Semantic translation, and Adaptation.

1. Word-For-Word Translation

Word-for-word translation is usually shown as words that inserted

between the lines of the text with the source language is following exactly the same as the target language words. Source language translations follow the words that are tailored to their habits.

2. Literal Translation

Form-based translations attempt to follow the form of source language and are known as literal translation. Form-based translation here means translations that follow exactly the form of the source language or like word by word translation. Literal Translation, translation is trying to adjust to the shape of the source language, so follow the exact form of language support.

3. Faithful Translation

According to Newmark (1981) as cited in Sri (2019) a faithful translation attempts to reproduce the precise contextual meaning of the original within the constraints of the target language grammatical structures. Translation is more emphasis on the target language. Meaning that according to the source language but has limitations grammatically structure the target language. Faithful Translation is that the language of the translation is equivalent to the original, but not identical to it.

4. Semantic Translation

In general semantic translation is written based on the author style of his or her language and follow the author's thought. Semantic translation adjusts to the style of language and thought Source Language, meaning more emphasize art.

5. Adaptation

Translating by taking or adapted from target language culture. According

Newmark, adaptation is the source language culture converted to the target language culture and the text rewritten. For example a Cinderella story adapted into Bawang Putih Bawang Merah. This story was adapted by adjusting the culture reader.

b. Process of Translation

According to Djuharie (Nida and Taber, 1969:33), As cited in Sri (2020) the translation process is divided into three phases:

1. Analysis; this is the step of analyzing the source language through linguistic and meaning study, the analysis of the material which is translated and cultural problem,
2. Transfer; the analyzed material are transferred into the translator's mind from Source Language into Target Language.
3. Reconstruction; the translator rewrites or expresses the translated text until it became a readable and acceptable translation product in terms of rules and styles of TL.

3. Concept of Equivalence

a. Definition of Equivalence

According to Vinay and Darbelnet (2016), equivalence-oriented translation is a procedure which 'replicates the same situation as in the original, whilst using completely different wording. And it is also supported by Nida and Taber (1982) as cited in Sri (2019) stating that equivalence is a very similarity in meaning, as opposed to similarity in form. The equivalence meaning between source and target text in translation is required to provide the same response although the response is not exactly identical, but at least there is an agreement to achieve the goal of equivalence response in the text. The important thing in equivalence is the message of the source text must be conveyed in target text. To get the equivalence in the translation from the source text to the target text, translator tries to translate as natural as possible the source text. According to Nida and Taber (1982) as cited in Sri (2020) translating consists in reproducing in the receptor language the closest natural equivalence of the source-language message. It can be concluded that equivalence is the message of the text can be revealed to the target text or receptor as natural as possible.

How to determine whether the translation is Equivalence or not.

If a specific linguistic unit in one language carries the same intended meaning / message encoded in a specific linguistic medium in another, then these two units are considered to be equivalent. The domain of equivalents covers linguistic units

such as morphemes, words, phrases, clauses, idioms and proverbs. So, finding equivalents is the most problematic stage of translation. It is worth mentioning, however, it is not meant that the translator should always find one-to-one categorically or structurally equivalent units in the two languages, that is, sometimes two different linguistic units in different languages carry the same function. The translator, after finding out the meaning of an **SL** linguistic form, should ask himself / herself what the linguistic form is in another language—**TL**—for the same meaning to be encoded by.

Nida (1964) as cited in Swari (2016) in her book *Towards a Science of Translating* argue that there are two different types of equivalence, namely Formal Equivalence and Dynamic Equivalence, which are:

1. Formal Equivalence

In translation equivalence required to get the appropriate response of the source text, but the equivalence is not merely change the whole part of the text, because there is a possibility to damage the original of source text. Nida explains that in translation often not get the appropriate equivalence but where verpossible, use formal equivalence before translated text equivalence to avoid misunderstanding in understanding the translation. Formal equivalence focuses attention on the message it self, in both formand content. It requires that the message in the target language should match as closely as possible in the source language. Example:

- a. well, I am pretty good, when it comes to building things, and I'd hate to let mayor rosa down and it would help take fluffy's mind off mother. I'm fine, but cats,, you know.

(00:05:04-00:05:16)

Translate into indonesia

baik, saya cukup baik, dalam membangun barang, dan aku benci mengizinkan walikota rosa dan itu akan membantu menghilangkan pikiran ibu fluffy. Aku baik baik, tapi kucing... kamu tahu

This subtitle is taken from the translator in the handy Manny m (new year session) movie so this translation is included in the type of formal equivalence translation. The correct translation for this sentence should be “ baik, saya cukup baik, saat datang untuk membantu sesuatu, dan saya tidak suka mengecewakan walikota rosa dan itu akan membantu menghilangkan pikiran fluffy tentang ibu. aku baik baik saja, tapi kucing, kamu tau”

- b. Not at all that's why I'm here, to lend a hand

(00:12:23-00:12:25)

Translate into indonesia

Tidak semuanya itulah mengapa aku disini. Untuk memberi tangan

This subtitle is taken from the translator in the handy Manny m (new year session) movie so this translation is included in the type of formal equivalence translation. The correct translation for this sentence should be” Tidak semuanya, itulah mengapa aku disini untuk

membantu”

2. Dynamic Equivalence

In translation the message in source text must be properly conveyed into target text, so the response obtained in target text has the same response that is intended by the source text. To get the same response needed dynamic equivalence. According to Nida and Teber (1964) as cited in Swari (2016) dynamic equivalence is “quality of translation in which the message of the original text has been so transported into the receptor language that the response on the receptor is essentially like that of the original receptors.” And it is also supported by Basil and Hatim stating that dynamic equivalence is a translation which preserves the effect the ST had on its readers and which tries to elicit a similar response from the target reader. A dynamic equivalence translation is not as concerned with the grammatical form of the original language, as it is with the meaning of the original. It allows more room for interpretation and is easier to understand. Example :

- a. I like the park where we count down to midnight, ten, nine, eight

(00:01:22-00:01:26)

Translate into indonesia

“Saya menyukai, bagian dimana kita berhitung ke tengah malam, sepuluh, Sembilan, delapan”

This subtitle is taken from the translator in the handy Manny movie (new year session) so the translation is included in the dynamic equivalence translation and indeed a good translation should use dynamic equivalence translation.

Table 1

Formal Equivalence	Dynamic Equivalence
Tends to over translate in order to stay faithful.	Tends to undertranslate to gain simplicity
Tries to replicate the content And structure to preserve originality.	Tries to deviate from the original by adding or deleting some part o fthe text.
Preserves the cultural elements in the text.	Integrates or neutralizes thecultural elements of SL in TL text.

B. Previous related study

The researcher found other previews study relevant of the topic. It was

journal written by Donny Fandi (2014) entitled “Translation Procedures And Meaning Equivalence In Subtitle Of The Animated Movie *Monsters University*”

There were similarity and differences between the previous study and this research. The similarity is this research focus on meaning equivalence from the translation of the movie and the differences movie type, duration, and time.