CHAPTER II

LITERATURE REVIEW

In this chapter, various literature related to this research is presented. Several theories related to this research are included: translation studies, types of translations, translation strategies , machine translation and previous studies.

A. Translation Studies

Hatim and Munday (2019) said the definition of translation has two related meanings. The first is that translation focuses on the role of the translator in taking the source language text and transforming it into a target language text or a language different from the source language. The second definition of translation focuses on the concrete translation product produced by translation. With these two related definitions, the term translation covers several different perspectives.

Based on Sari and Zamzani (2020), the definition of translation is how translation becomes a means of communication or can be said to assist in providing information to others from the language that was initially the source language into the target language. In addition, according to Fitri (2020), the definition of translation is the ability to transfer language by social and culture, namely from the source language (SL), which is transferred into the Target Language (TL), to find an understanding that is by the target language.

Based on the three definitions above, the definition of translation includes many specific definitions. However, the purpose of translation

remains the , which is to be a means of communication, as well as changing from one language into another language, in order to help people when communicating in order to get the appropriate information.

According to Bassnett (2002), translators can extract criteria from a text to determine whether the translation from the source language is precise according to the context. When changing to the target language, there are some stressors, such as phrases, that will change slightly. However, with that stressor, the translator must handle as much as possible so that it follows the source language when changing to the target language. Then there are other translation studies based on the book Translation Studies by Bassnet (2002); the studies described are in the form of idiom translation, where the translation of this idiom will take it to a further stage. Understanding the meaning of the idiom will make it easier to translate idioms.

Based on Venuti (2014) examines how the rapid development of translation in the academic field focuses on pragmatic translation with social studies and cultural literature. In addition, in the same book, according to Bosseaux (2007), the analysis used is computer-guided analysis, which produces different data from translation with a narrative point of view. Translation studies, according to researcher Michael Cronin (in the book Translation Studies by Lawrence Venuti, 2014), explores the rapid development of technology, and the development of hours also has an impact on translation, namely with the invention of a means of translating through technology, namely Google Translate by working through internet

facilities.

Based on the exposure of some of the studies above, translation includes a variety of translation studies, both in terms of translation strategies and the development of translation itself. In terms of the methods used, there are increasing developments, then in terms of discussion of developments, namely the discovery of a technology for translating such as Google translate and the exposure of the theory above is quoted from two different translation studies books.

B. Types of Translation

Jakobson (2021) divides the types of translation into three categories, namely (1) Intralingual translation or rewording is a type of translation from one verbal language into another verbal language in the same language, for example, the translation of a poem into prose. (2). Interlingual Translation or translation proper is a translation of one verbal language into another, for example, translating English into Indonesian. (3) Intersemiotic translation or transmutation is a translation from verbal language into sign language, for example, the translation of news broadcasts using body gestures in sign language.

Based on Hatim and Munday (2019), there are text types in translation: the standard of textuality, markedness, text-based information, reader-supplied information, and text apology. According to Bassnett (2002), there are Popovič researchers who distinguish translation equivalence into four parts, namely (1) Linguistic Equivalence, where the linguistic level of

homogeneity of the source language and target language is the word for word. (2) Paradigmatic Equivalence, where the grammar element here is higher or more important than lexical equivalence. (3) Stylistic Equivalence, where the equivalence of the original and translated purpose corresponds to the expressive identity. (4) Textual (Syntagmatic) equivalence where form and shape are equivalent to the syntagmatic arrangement of the text.

Based on some of the types of translation described, it has covered several types, from the type of translation itself to the type of text used when translating. In the main discussion, there are four types of translation and nine types of text that several researchers have recognized in translating.

C. Translation Strategies

Based on Hatim and Munday (2019), three translation strategies can be used. Translation strategies are the first form and content, the second is literal and accessible, and the last is comprehensibility and translatability.

1. Form and content is a strategy used, such as analyzing the pattern and content of the source language first so that when translated into the target language, the information received can be understood like the source language. For example, as in the sentence "The poem follows a strict ABAB rhyme scheme" translated into Indonesian into *"Puisi ini mengikuti skema rima ABAB yang ketat",* this translation focuses on the grammar of the source language, which pays attention to the form and original of the source language when transferred into the target language. Then in the sentence "The protagonist's internal struggle is a

central theme in the novel", translated into Indonesian into *"Perjuangan internal protagonis adalah tema sentral dalam novel ini"*, this translation focuses on the meaning of the content so that there is conformity between the source language and the target language. Therefore, the from and content strategy is very concerned with maintaining the suitability and authenticity of the text in the translation process.

2. Then, literal and accessible is a strategy that translates word for word, according to the source language, to fit the target language, and the meaning remains the same so that understanding can be conveyed. An example is like translating a sentence but translated word for word, as in the sentence whose source language is English, "The early bird catches the worm" which is translated literally word for word into Indonesian to become "*Burung yang lebih awal menangkap cacing*". Then refined the language so that it is easy to understand to become "*Orang yang bangun pagi biasanya berhasil"*. Therefore, literal and accessible are interconnected so that the meaning of the translation remains easy to understand when translated.

3. The third strategy is comprehensibility, and translatability is a translation strategy in which when translating, the context and meaning can be understood in advance from the source language so that solid changes to the target language and meaning are still appropriate. The information provided is accurate and still retains the meaning and socio-

culture of the source language. For example, looking at the level of comprehension of the sentence and then also looking at the ease of capturing the meaning in the sentence in the target language that has been translated from the source language.

Based on Vinay and Dalbernet (1995), translation strategies are divided into Direct and Oblique translation. Direct translation strategies consist of three parts: literal translation, borrowing, and calque.

1. Literal translation is a simple way of translation, with a strategy of selecting the vocabulary to be translated. It can also be called translating word by word according to its grammatical structure without changing the position of the word in the sentence. For example, "I will ring you" is translated into Indonesian with a word-for-word strategy into *'Saya akan menelpon anda'* (Pantouw, et al 2019).

2. Translation by borrowing is a translation by translating vocabulary with the same word usage in the target language. In other words, this strategy borrows words or expressions from the source language. This strategy allows the translator to place a word or text in a specific cultural context through a rich vocabulary list. According to Pantouw, et al (2019) Examples of this strategy include pure borrowing (Hard disk is an English vocabulary translated into Indonesian as *'Hardisk')* and naturalized borrowing (Computer is an English vocabulary translated into Indonesian as *'Komputer'*).

3. Calque is the same as the previous strategy, this strategy translates

literally in other words the language is transferred word-for-word. In this strategy, it is used in accordance with the understanding of the vocabulary to be translated and the language is transferred according to the meaning of the vocabulary so that when it is in the target language, there is no misunderstanding of the meaning between the source language and the target language. For example, the word "Secretariat General", which is transferred into Indonesian, becomes *'Sekretaris Jenderal'*, which is the result of word-for-word translation without moving the grammar (Pantouw et al .,2019).

Then, oblique translation has four parts:, transposition, modulation, equivalence, and adaptation.

1. Transposition is changing the grammatical category of the source language to be more in line with the target language, such as adjusting to the target language but still with the meaning in accordance with the source language. For example, adjusting the grammar of the target language because obviously there are differences in the category, structure of the grammar (Pantouw, et al 2019).

2. Modulation is a translation by changing the point of view of the sentence by adjusting the point of view of the target language so that the meaning of the source language does not change when it is transferred to the target language. For example, the sentence "I cut my finger" is translated into Indonesian as *" Jariku Tersayat"* if translated literally, it would be *"Saya memotong jari saya"*. Therefore, it is said to

change the point of view of the sentence because it adjusts the context from the source language into the target language to make it suitable (Pantouw, et al 2019).

3. Equivalence is translating with equivalence, if there is some vocabulary in the form of idioms that may be sensitive vocabulary so that there is no change in meaning, it needs to be matched with vocabulary that is almost the same so that when in the target language there is no change in meaning from the source language. In other words, what is meant here are common words or expressions commonly used in the target language. For example, such as the expression of the words effective and efficient in English when transferred into Indonesian will be "*Efektif dan Efisien",* more commonly used than the expression "*sangkil dan mangkus"*, which is a direct translation into Indonesian (Pantouw, et al 2019).

4. Adaptation is a translation technique by changing cultural elements that adapt to cultural elements of the same nature. in other words, translating in the form of expressions that have cultural elements that are appropriate or similar in nature to the cultural elements of the target language so that the context can be understood. For example, the English expression "as white as snow" can be replaced with the Indonesian expression *"Seputih kapas"* because it is the same and familiar in Indonesian, because snow is not recognized in the target language, namely Indonesian (Pantouw, et al 2019).

Based on the discussion of Translation strategies, both discussions include the similarity that translating must be by the meaning and socio-cultural context of the source language. There are five strategies that a translator can use in translating, and there are steps or methods for each strategy. The five strategies are (1) form and content, (2) literal and free, (3) comprehensibility and Translatability, (4) direct translation, and (5) oblique translation. Of the five translation strategies, there are certainly some that look the same. Therefore, these strategies can be used by a translator.

D. Machine Translation

Kenny (2018) said that machine translation (MT) is an automatic translation that uses technology in it or can be said to be translation with a computer (translation tool) that transfers one language into another language. Rivera-Trigueros (2022) stated that Neural MT is the main approach in current MT , with Google Translate as a widely used system. There are several tools in machine translation, such as Google Translate (GT), Deepl Translator, Tidle, Microsoft Translator, and Globalese Translator (Povilaitienė and Kasperė, 2022).

The above tools that are quite popular is use are Google Translate, Deepl translator, and Microsoft Translator (Comtois, 2022). Google Translate is the first Neural MT approach-based tool that is quite often used and quite popular. This type of MT provides features with 100 languages that can be used, and there are free features, so it is quite popular for machine translation (Povilaitienė and Kasperė, 2022). Just like Google

Translate, Deepl translator is a Neural MT-based translation tool that has translation features in a variety of languages. There is a difference with Google Translate features on deepl it has an accurate level of grammar and proper sentence structure (Comtois, 2022), and it has the feature of translating in the form of files, so that it can make it easier when translating. The last tool is Microsoft Translator, which is a translation tool that has features with 70 languages, and other features of this translation tool are translation features using voice, text, images and files (Almahasees, Z. 2021). In translating into several languages, the features of Microsoft translator are quite good compared to existing tools and are quite popular.

Based on the explanation above, machine translation is an automatic translation with machine technology in it. There are several machine translations that are quite popular, such as (1) Google Translate, (2) Deepl Translator, and (2) Microsoft Translator. The three translation tools have their respective advantages that have been explained in the previous discussion. Therefore, some of the above tools can be included in the translation strategies that can be used to translate.

E. Previous Studies

Several previous studies have discussed the obstacles experienced by students when teaching in a microteaching program for the first time. Some of the studies are mentioned below:

Research from Limantoro & Datu (2021) aims to identify the comparison of student translation results using Google Translate technology

and translation strategies. This research uses a case study method and a descriptive qualitative approach. Data was collected using a survey, which was then analyzed. The participants in this study were vocational students of the business English program in the 2020/2021 academic year. The results of this study say that the use of translation strategies is beneficial for novice translators, but researchers also found several factors that affect translation errors. This research is different from the current research in terms of collecting data in research, which in the current study used in-depth interviews and documentation.

The research conducted by Wulandari (2022) aims to determine the translator's strategy when translating a short story. This study uses a descriptive qualitative method that involves translating a short story to be dissected. Then, for data collection, researchers use several steps: the first is reading the original short story and translation; the second is identifying translation strategies in each sentence; the third, researchers make a table of the source language, target language, and translation strategies, and after that researchers analyze the data using the theory that researchers use. The result of this study is that the researcher found 21 strategies used by the translator in researching a short story. This research is different from the current research in terms of the object studied, which is involved in the current research because, in the current research, the object to be studied is English Article abstract.

The research by Junining and Cahya (2020) aims to discover students'

strategies for translating a news article. The approach used in this research is quantitative. The participants of this study were students of the English study program who took practice courses to translate news articles, as many as 35 students. The data were collected by using a questionnaire that will be distributed to students. The questionnaire is based on the list of translation strategies from Baker's taxonomy. The results of this study show that students use all eight translation strategies from Baker's taxonomy in translating the news. This study differs from the current study in terms of the object and data collection used because the object used is scientific articles, and data collection is done using in-depth interviews and documentation.

The research by Muhammad et al,. (2018) aims to discover the methods and translation strategies most often used by English language study program students in translating short narrative stories entitled "Pinocchio." This research uses a quantitative descriptive approach with a quantitative descriptive design method. The population of this research is the third-year students of the English education study program at Padang State University. The sampling of this research is a simple random sample. Data collection in this study is done through tests given to the sample to see the results. The results of this study indicate that students most often use the communicative method to translate a short narrative story entitled "Pinocchio," while the strategies used are such as equivalance (92.4%), reduction (3.32%), adaption (2.52%), addition (2.25%), generalization

(0.04%), transposition (0.11%), description (0.11%), omission (0.34%). This research has differences from the current research, namely from the objects involved and the criteria for the participants involved, because, in this research, the object used is the strategy of translating English article abstract into Indonesian and the criteria for the current study were the two students with the lowest and two highest scores in Translation 2.

Research from Rosa et al,. (2020) aims to discover the translation strategies student translators use in solving problems related to equivalence search. The method used in this research is descriptive with a qualitative approach. The participants of this study were ten third-year interpreting students from the English study program at Padang University who took interpreting courses. Data were collected using keylogging (Translog) and screen recording (Camtasia Studio 8) tools and then analyzed using an interactive data analysis model. The results of this study show that the five strategies used by translation students, namely naturalization, generalization, description, borrowing, and deletion, are beneficial in finding equivalence that is different and related to equivalence search. This study differs from the current study in terms of the participants involved as well as the data collection involved because the participants used in this study were four student representatives who took Translation 2 as well as one lecturer of the course; then, for data collection used were in dept interview and documentation.