

## CHAPTER II

### REVIEW OF RELATED LITERATURE

In this chapter the writer includes the theory of translation theory that will be used in the process of translating the novel entitled *Girl A* by Abigail Dean. And also, the writer will review the earlier works translated into Indonesian to be used as an example of a good and correct translation.

#### 2.1 Theoretical Framework

##### 2.1.1 Theory of Translation

Communication is one part of human life; through communication every human being could receive and disseminate important information to each other. However, the emergence of language differences in each country makes us unable to communicate freely, to solve the problem translation arrived into human civilization. Cited from an article entitled "*The History of Translation*" by Kwintessential, Kwintessential (2022) stated "The term translation comes from a Latin term that means "to bring or carry across." It is derived from a Greek word that means "to speak across." The term metaphrasis is also used to refer to a word-for-word translation. It is believed that translation was carried out during the Mesopotamian era, which is around the second millennium BC. Some ancient works that have been translated include those by Buddhist monks.

It is known that translation began in the Mesopotamian era with the translation of Gilgamesh, a Sumerian poetry, into Asian languages. This can be traced back to the second millennium BC. Buddhist monks who translated Indian manuscripts into Chinese are another example of ancient translations. Later on, Roman poets translated Ancient Greek writings and altered them to construct developed literary works for entertainment. Cicero and Horace were known to use translation services in Rome, and these procedures were retained until the 17th century, when other practices were devised”. Translation has been known for a long time, according to the explanation above, presumably since the second millennium BC. The translation of Gilgamesh is the first generation of translation, which eventually grew into Sumerian poetry and Asian languages. Translation has succeeded in offering the best quantity of assistance to all human beings on this planet as a result of its development in the community.

Humans have benefited much from translation in terms of communicating crucial knowledge between languages. Every translator must be familiar with many approaches for translating the Source Language to deliver information clearly and clearly. Several techniques can be used in translation to create a suitable translation for the target language. Mathieu (2016) stated “in order to create an appropriate and correct translation there are seven techniques that can be used in translation.”. Seven techniques that can be used to produce a good and

accurate translations consist of Borrowing, Calque, Literal Translation, Transposition, Modulation, Equivalence, and Adaption.

- Borrowing

Borrowing is a translation approach that involves using the same word or term from the source text in the target text. Italics are frequently used to write the borrowed word or expression. In article entitled "*Translation Technique – Materi Kuliah dan Pembahasan tentang Teknik Penerjemahan*" Jalu (2019) states that borrowing technique divided into two types, Pure Borrowing and Naturalized Borrowing. A technique of borrowing words without modifying anything from the source language is known as pure borrowing. Meanwhile, naturalized borrowing borrows terms from the target language but alters those words' sound, spelling, or pronunciation.

This means the borrowing technique aims to provide pronunciations and words like the source language into the target language.

- Literal Translation

A literal translation is a kind of meta-translation. This entails a word-for-word translation, resulting correct and idiomatic text in the target language. In journal entitled "*Translation Procedures*" Waliński (2015) states "Literal Translation, relies on the direct transfer of a text from SL into a

grammatical and meaningful text in TL. Using this procedure, the translator focuses predominantly on adhering to the linguistic rules of the target language.” In addition to translating lexically, literal translation also adjusts the target language's structure to translate words. The literal translation method seeks to translate words with similar lexical features and sentence structures.

- Calque

This technique uses the structure of the source language to create a neologism in the target language. In journal entitled “*TRANSLATION TECHNIQUES USED IN TRANSLATING JOHN GRISHAM'S “A TIME TO KILL” NOVEL INTO INDONESIAN*”, Nduru (2017) states that “This technique is almost the same with literal translation technique, in which the words are translated singly or word for word. Calque, however, is used in translating a word or phrase singly. In contrast, literal is used in translation sentences or expression word for word but is adapted to the TL structure” The Calque approach is comparable to Literal Translation in certain ways. The calque approach can be used to translate both words and phrases, whereas literal translation is a technique that exclusively uses literal translation techniques to translate words.

- Transposition

Moving from one grammatical category to another without changing the meaning of the text is known as transposition. A change in grammatical structure is introduced by this

translation procedure. Cited from journal entitled "*The influence of translation technique on the quality of the translation of international news in Seputar Indonesia daily*", Akhiroh states that "The use of transposition technique is done with consideration that it will be much easier for the reader to understand the message. Transposition technique is done in the form of splitting sentences and alteration of grammatical forms." Transposition is similar to the Calque technique in this regard. The calque approach, on the other hand, merely translates words and sentences. While the transposition technique can modify more than just a phrase, it can also change the grammatical structure, the position of adjectives, and even the plural form to the singular form.

- Modulation

Modulation is the process of altering the form of a text by adding a semantic shift or a new point of view. In journal entitled "*AN ANALYSIS OF MODULATION TRANSLATION TECHNIQUE OF PHRASAL VERBS IN FIVE BBC NEWS ARTICLES*" Arfiawati and Nabila (2020) state "It is to change the point of view, focus or cognitive category in relation to the Source Text; it can be lexical or structural." This technique can be summarized as a translation strategy that involves shifting our point of view or focus away from the source language. This

shift in perspective can be lexical (word meaning) or structural.

- Established Equivalent

This translation approach entails reformulating and transmitting the same reality using a completely different expression. In journal entitled “*The use of translation techniques in subtitling the Dhaup Ageng documentary movie.*” Budiana, Sutopo, and Rukmini (2017) mention “Established equivalent is applied by the use of a term or expression recognized by dictionaries or language in use as an equivalent in the target.” Based on the current explanations, the established equivalent can be defined as a translation strategy that promotes the predominance or fairness of translation in the target language.

- Adaptation

Adaptation technique, also known as cultural substitution or cultural equivalent, is a cultural aspect in which the original text is replaced with one that is more appropriate for the target language's culture. As a result, the text becomes more familiar and thorough. Quoted from journal entitled “Translation techniques revisited: the applicability of existing solutions in non-literary translation” Đorđević (2017) states that “Adaptation technique may be used when a cultural element in the source language is replaced by a cultural element in the target language, i.e., an

element that the speakers of the target language are familiar with.”.

"To take" is the definition of the word adaptation. To put it another way, adaptation is a technique specifically utilized for words with cultural values or elements. Of course, in order to use this strategy, the translator must be familiar with all aspects of the source and target languages' customs, habits, and behavior.

Each of the seven techniques for translation has a specific role, such as adapting the target language to the culture source language, altering grammar, arranging phrases, and so on. The writer will utilize these strategies as a guide when translating Abigail Dean's novel "Girl A."

### **2.1.2 Theory of Child Abuse**

Every act of violence is an error of judgment. War, turmoil, fighting, and bullying are very undesirable activities that many people choose to utilize to respond to difficulties. This act catalyzes the abolition of humandignity, peace, and familial ties. However, violence does not only occur between nations, ethnic groups, and races; it also occurs frequently within families. Many children are exposed to various forms of violence, including physical, emotional, and verbal aggression. Many parents believe that this violence is a teaching opportunity for their children to

improve themselves in the future. On the other hand, those who are subjected to child abuse suffer from trauma and mental anguish, which can negatively impact their future. In article entitled “*What Is Child Abuse*” Plumptre (2021) states that “Child abuse is the wrongful treatment of a child. It may be in the form of physical, emotional, or sexual abuse. This form of abuse may also be recognized as the exploitation of a child, and the failure to properly care for a child, otherwise known as neglect. Children that are subjected to abuse usually experience harm to their health, welfare, and self-respect.”. She added in a brief explanation that child abuse has many negative aspects that are fatal to the mental health of children who have been abused. Children will develop a lack of self-confidence and believe that they are less valuable as a result of this act of child abuse. From this argument, it can be assumed that children subjected to child abuse would have a harder time adjusting to their new environment and making friends due to the trauma they have endured.

## **2.2 Review of the Earlier Works**

To create the desired translation project, the writer will review a novel that have been successfully translated into Indonesia language. With the review that will be carried out, the writer aims to get an overview and what translation techniques are used to these novels.

The novel that the writer chooses is *A Child Called “It”*. Dave Pelzer wrote this book. Dave Pelzer is a contemporary American non-fiction writer. He has produced numerous books of autobiographical nature



and most of them qualify as self-help books. His 1995 memoir, *A Child Called "It"*, based on his childhood abuse, is marked as one of his key works. This novel is a story about a young boy who is starved, beaten, and tortured by his mother. Despite this terrible beginning he manages to turn his life around. This young boy uses his faith, a positive attitude, and determination to survive his mother's abuse. As an adult he won numerous awards, became a well-known speaker on child abuse, and had his son whom he loved and cared for. This novel was published on September 1<sup>st</sup> 1995, with 184 pages. The translation work was published by PT Gramedia Pustaka in 2001 and translated by Herman Adriansyah.

From the translation of the novel entitled *A Child Called "It"*, the writer found several techniques used by the translator, one of which is Literal Translation. A literal translation is similar to Word-for-word translation, the difference is that this technique adjusts the meaning of a word into the sentence instead of directly translating the meaning of the word. For example, in the first chapter of *A Child Called "It"*, the original version mentioned this sentence "Mother's running around yelling at my brothers." From this sentence the writer of the novel wants to describe what activity at the moment. If the translator used the word-for-word translation's technique, the translation would appear like this "Ibu sedang lari berputar berteriak kepada saudara-saudara lelakiku." From the example the reader will find it inappropriate and

quite confusing, therefore the translator was using Literal technique to perfect the translation of the sentence, “Ibu mondar-mandir sambil berteriak kepada saudara-saudara lelakiku.”. In this case, the translator used the word "Mondar-mandir" so the sentence would be easily understood by the reader, which is a very common word in Indonesia. The word conversion is also considered as a translation technique commonly known as Adaption Technique.

Modulation is the next technique that the translator employs. In this technique, the translator needs to make adjustments to a sentence so that it is easily understood in the target language, this technique requires a high level of imagination from the translation. On page seven, after the main character did his chores, he was late for school and described in this sentence “Minutes later I’m in the old family station wagon. Because I’m so late with my chores, I have to be driven to school.” The translator used Modulation technique the last sentence “Because I’m so late with my chores, I have to be driven to school.” Which translated into “Karena banyak sekali tugas rumah yang harus kuselesaikan, aku jadi terburu-buru berangkat sekolah.” In this case the translator did not use Literal Translation because the purpose of the sentence would be not delivered to the reader. In Literal Translation would be translated into “Karena aku cukup lambat dengan pekerjaan rumah ku, aku harus diantar ke sekolah” Both of the translated sentence has a different meaning, therefore the translator using Modulation technique instead

of Literal Translation. Modulation technique also used in page eight, “I nod sheepishl” translated into “Agak canggung, aku menunduk sambil menjawab”. In this translation, the translator also described the moment more detail. If it translated with “Aku menunduk malu” We, as readers, will not experience the unusual sensation that the protagonist felt at the moment. Based on the sentence “I nod sheepishl” because of the bruises/wounds on the protagonist’s eyes, the readers will believe that the main character is ashamed of what happened. Therefore, the translator added it with a more detailed explanation because he wanted to provide clarity on the main character's actions.

The writer gained a lot of knowledge and strategies from the various translation techniques he discovered, which he may use to help him translate Abigail Dean's novel "Girl A." These strategies will be employed as much as possible to the writer's translation endeavor, starting with literal translation, borrowing technique, transposition, adaptation, and modulation. The purpose of using these techniques is to help every reader who wishes to read this story in Indonesian to get the most out of it.