CHAPTER II

REVIEW OF RELATED LITERATURE

2.1 Translation

The process of transferring source language text messages is influenced by the culture of the translator, which is reflected in the way a person perceives, perceives, and expresses the message through the language used. The transfer of messages in the translation process is always marked by differences in the culture of the source language and the target language. This difference will directly place the translator in a dilemmatic position. The translator must transfer the source language text messages into the target language accurately. On the other hand and in many cases translators have to find equivalents that are not possible in the target language.

Translation as a process involves three stages, analysis, transfer, and restructuring (Sujatmiko, 2017)

1. Analysis, in which the surface is analyzed in terms of the grammatical relationships and the meaning of the words and combinations of words.

2. Transfer, in which the analyzed material is transferred in the mind of the translator from language A to language B.

3. Restructuring, in which the transferred material is restructured in order to make the final message fully acceptable in the receptor language.

In essence, the theory of translation has provided a guide to overcome the problems of translators. However, as a general guideline, translation theory cannot always be applied to solve the problem of the location of the translation that arises in certain Interlingua communication events. In fact, an equivalent for an expression in the source language that is commonly used, accepted and considered correct by the target language text readers, when analyzed in depth, is not a true equivalent.

In essence, translational studies emphasize the process of translating which means transferring messages contained in the source language into the target language in such a way that people who read or hear the message in the target language have the same impression as those who read the message in the source language (Pribadi, 2016). Perfect translation is the one that can create effects as the original text. Translation is the transfer of the source language text material which is equivalent to the text material in the target language. Translation is not only a bilingual activity but also at the same time a bi-cultural activity (Pribadi, 2016). This statement implies that translation is not only translating language but also transferring culture.

Text translation is always closely related to cultural issues. Cultural understanding in order to be able to translate texts is very necessary. Communities have different cultures, so an understanding of the culture of the community is needed so that the text can be translated according to the meaning

contained in the source language.

Translation is the process of transferring source language text messages into the target language. The practical purpose of the message transfer process is to help the target language text reader understand the message intended by the original author of the source language text. This transfer task places translators in a very important position in disseminating science and technology. If science and technology are understood as part of culture, the translator indirectly participates in the process of cultural transfer.

From the definition of culture above, four main things can be drawn. First, culture is the totality of knowledge, mastery and perception. Second, culture has a close relationship with behavior (actions) and events or activities. Third, culture depends on the expectations and norms prevailing in society. Fourth, our knowledge, mastery, perception, behavior towards something is realized through language. Therefore, language is an expression of the culture and self of the speaker, who understands the world through language.

Historically, language has been tied to speakers and their speaking situations. The situation of using language like this is contextual, so understanding the meaning of the language is tied to the context of its use (Pribadi, 2016). The concept of this context refers to the linguistic relationship with the cultural context caused by the dependence of linguistic meaning on the cultural context. This is because language is an expression of a person's

expression in response to his socio-cultural conditions, so that the meaning of each word to a certain extent depends on the context of one's speech.

The concept that language is culture and culture is realized through linguistic behavior can also be applied and linked to the field of translation. In this case, situational factors, culture, and changes in the source language and target language become the things that the translator pays attention to. Thus, translation is not only a bilingual activity but at the same time a bi-cultural activity. This statement implies that translation is not only translating language but also transferring culture.

Jacobson in his article "On Linguistic Aspect of Translation" (1959) in Shuttlewarth and Cowie (1997:82-88), states that translation can be divided into the following three types.

    a. Intralingual Translation (Intralingual Translation) is a translation that only involves one language (the same language) in the process.

    b. Interlingual Translation (Interlingual Translation) is a translation that involves two different languages.

    c. Intersemiotic Translation is the translation of a symbol that has meaning into another symbol that also has the same meaning.

In essence, translation includes the use of two languages with the same idea or meaning (Pribadi, 2016). Therefore, the correct translation is a

translation that can transfer meaning from the source language to the target language. The ability to translate is not only related to the ability to master vocabulary, the structure of the language must also be able to understand the communication situation and the cultural context of the source language, so that it can be transferred into the vocabulary, structure, and cultural context of the target language (Larson, 1984).

Translation and transcription are closely related to how to understand language. According to Halliday and Hasan (1985:5-8), the way to understand language lies in studying a text that has a context in it. So in the same process, context and text are aspects. The idea of something that accompanies a text that transcends boundaries, said and written includes other nonverbal that appear in the total environment that is expressed. So, the total environment that acts as a liaison between the text and the situation is where the actual text appears and this is called the context of the situation. Furthermore, in translation, the differences between the source language system and the target language system are also shown by differences in structure at the level of words, phrases, clauses, and sentences. In English, inconceivable is written as one word but consists of three morphemes: in, conceive, and able. If the word is transferred to Indonesian, the translation will read: unthinkable or unimaginable. Problems like this can be solved by using translation theory which is oriented towards setting themes and rhymes in the source language text and its translation.

Based on the explanation above, the translation process is the process of re-expressing the meaning of the source language text into the target language without changing the meaning of the source language. For this reason, this study applies Larson and Cadford's translation theory. This is because in the translation there are difficulties which are mentioned as 'linguistic' language difficulties and cultural difficulties. Catford (1965) says difficulty is difficulty related to cultural elements. The same thing is also mentioned by Larson (1984) that one of the most difficult problems in translation is the difference between cultures.

Translation is a matter of the cultural background of the translator. Although a person's ability to translate is good because he masters the source language and the target language with the same amount of meaning, the person knows the difference in the linguistic perception of the source and target languages.

2.2 Lesbianism

Lesbianism is a form of homosexuality among women. The word homosexuality comes from the Greek word which means the same or the same and in general, homosexuality is defined as a symptom of two people of the same sex being sexually attracted to one another and both of them are involved in sexual activity (Soetjiningsih, 2004).

The definition of lesbian is a woman who is psychologically, emotionally and sexually attracted to other women. A lesbian has no desire for a different gender or men, but a lesbian is only attracted to the same gender or women. The lesbians express the emotional component in a relationship, while the term homosexual is more focused on sexuality. Lesbian is a term for women who direct their sexual orientation to other women or also called women who love women physically, sexually, emotionally or spiritually.

Various theories to explain lesbian broadly can be explained by psychoanalytic theory, learning theory, biological theory and psychosocial theory (Soetjiningsih, 2004).

a. Psychoanalytic Theory

Freud believed that sexuality was related to human personality. Sexual instincts or sexual libido are the source of all efforts, because social prohibitions will hinder human freedom in actualizing sexual needs so that these sexual desires are suppressed or diverted by other activities. (Ellgeier and Ellgeier, 1991).

b. Learning Theory

Learning theory assumes that most behavior is included in it sexual behavior caused by the learning process (Ellgeier and Ellgeier, 1991). People lead to homosexual behavior because of the drive for satisfaction, satisfaction with same-sex sex, or because of

displeasure, dissatisfaction, and fear of heterosexual experiences (Master et al., 1992).

c. Biological Theory

Various kinds of evidence that have been widely researched and found homosexual orientation is the influence of genetic and hormonal factors.

1. Genetic factors

In homosexual orientation has been proven in research the incidence rate homosexuality among identical twins, heterozygous twins and siblings. Research on siblings shows a higher incidence of homosexuality (48-66%) this indicates that genetic factors play an important role but are not the only factor that plays a role in the occurrence of lesbians. In molecular studies, five DNA markers at the end of the long arm of the chromosome, namely the Xq28 segment have a positive correlation with the occurrence of homosexuality or lesbianism.

2. Hormonal factors

Androgen hormone balance before and during adulthood. Prenatal androgen hormones are required for the development of male external genitalia in fetuses with male genetics. In the case known as Congenital Adrenal Hyperplasia (CAH), which

is a condition where there is a congenital defect in an enzyme resulting in an excessive production of androgen hormones. If it occurs in a baby girl, it will result in masculinization in the baby girl.

Lesbians are women who sexually prefer the same sex to the opposite sex. Women can be like this not only because they are born with it but also because of the influence of other people. More specifically, a woman can become a lesbian if she often hangs out with women who have already become lesbians. To distinguish between ordinary women and lesbian women is not easy because between the two there are no special characteristics that can be distinguished just by looking at them. There are some lesbians who cover it up from their surroundings by having a boyfriend. In addition, it is the nature of a woman who is good at hiding secrets if it is not appropriate for many people to know.

People who become lesbians do not always have strong characteristics that distinguish them from those who are not lesbians. Characteristics that often appear, for example, position themselves as masculine: very masculine appearance, have masculine hobbies, possessiveness, show interest in women, have special characteristics that are agreed upon by their people. On the other hand, the characteristics of lesbian who act as feminine are usually cold appearance, high dependence on their partner, not independent, often anxious, keep their distance from other women who are not their partners, sentimental,

and just cool with women.

Gays are easy to identify visually, but lesbians are hard to find. In fact, there are lesbians who look like men, or tomboys, but this introduction does not mean that they are a characteristic of lesbian. There are many straight women who look tomboyish but not all lesbians look tomboyish. Most tomboyish lesbians think they are men, but they are trapped in another body. Like ordinary women, there are many lesbians who tend to be feminine more than straight women. Their behavior can be generally more subtle than heterosexual.

2.3 Fairy Tales

A fairy tale is a short story which involves folkloric features such as fairies, goblins, and princess. The fairy tales is a sub-class of the folk tale. Flanagan states that fairy tales are found in almost every culture and region of the world. For example, Japan, Russia, Sweden, Great Britain, and Germany have their own tales (Muthmainnah, 2017). Although there's a lot of tones and plot, they include the same universal elements that are described in the definition from dictionary.

a. Fairy tales fundamentals

1. Fairy tales at first glance seem simple but can be complex an may have happy or violent endings.

2. They often begin at a vague and unspecified point "once upon a time" but can also be based on historical events.

3. Fairy tales have been relegated to children's literature, but are at the root of many narratives.

4. Fairy tales often depict opposites and extremes: good and evil, wealth and poverty.

b. Common themes and motifs

1. Escaping mighty and evil enemies.

2. Accomplishing difficult tasks.

3. Wisdom through suffering.

4. Generosity, selfishness and pride, triumph of humility over greed.

5. Triumph of the youngest, weakest, most oppressed

6. Animals: changing into animals, talking animals, animal's helpers, companions and bridegrooms.

c. Plot, style, and structure

1. Powerless underdog changes places with a more powerful person.

2. Happy endings: good rewarded and wicked punished.

3. Minimal description, and reliance on formulaic patterns.

    4. Conventional beginnings (once upon a tie) and endings (and they lived happily ever after).

Fairy tales are part of folklore and there are some of their main characteristics, such as:

1) Fairy tales will usually begin with "Once upon a time…"

2) Fairy tales happen very long time ago.

3) Fairy tales create fantasy and make the readers believe in them unconsciously.

4) Fairy tales often describe extreme opposites such as good and evil characters or rich and poor family.

5) Royalty usually exist in a fairy tales, usually in the form of a beautiful princess or a handsome prince.

6) Magic is present in fairy tales, for example, there are dwarves, giants, elves, talking animals, witches, or fairies.

7) Fairy tales have a problem that needs to be solved.

8) It often takes three tries to solve the problem.

9) Fairy tales have happy endings as indicated by their most repeatedly last sentence "they all lived happily ever after".

2.4 Review on Earlier Works

Cinder is a fantasy, romance and sci-fi novel written by Marissa Meyer. This novel published in January 2012 by Macmillan Publisher, with 390 pages.

This novel is the first book of four in "The Lunar Chronicles" series. Mayer as the author made this series book based on a classic fairytale.

Cinder as the first book that based on Cinderella story, Linh Cinder as the main character is a cyborg living with her stepmother and her two stepsisters in New Beijing of the Eastern Commonwealth. Cinder works as a mechanic in a booth at the market place, she meets Prince Kai who request to fix his personal android. Soon after that, her sister falls ill with plague, Cinder gets cared off for medical testing and things pretty much go in a downward spiral from there.

In this first book, the story is focused on a pandemic outbreak that gave up on the earth, namely *Letumosis.* This plague hits the human body in four stages. Starting from stages one which is the most critical. And this disease will not heal by itself, but requires a vaccine. And to find that vaccine, there are many things that Cinder must know and face, down to the truth of her true identity. That she is a *cyborg* (Cybernetic Organism, human that have robotic body parts).

Cyborg is used as research material by palace scientists in order to find a vaccine for Letumosis. Cinder who has been arrested and detained is now increasingly helpless because her body parts have been separated from her and they have even infected her with Letumosis. Miraculously, without being given any medicine, Cinder was able to beat this Letumosis disease only with her

body's immunity. In a matter of hours this Letumosis completely disappeared from Cindy's body. The doctor who treated Cinder was confused but happy with the results. He also asked for cooperation in research on Cinder's immune system to find a vaccine for this Letumosis. The situation is getting worse with the coronation of Kai who will soon become a King and also the hidden truth about Cinder's identity.

The second book of this series is Scarlet that based on Little Red Riding Hood. The third book is Cress that based on Rapunzel. The next book is Fairest is a prequel to the other books in this series, telling the backstory and past of Queen Levana that based on the Evil Queen from Snow White. The fourth and final book in this series also the fifth chronologically is Winter that based on Snow White.

Cinder Novel translated into Bahasa Indonesia with the same title, and is published by Spring in January 2016. It is translated by Yudith Listiandri.

In doing the translation, the translator did it by translating thought-by-thought. There are also some text in English version that hard to translate, instead of doing deletion, the translators chose to do interpolation, adding something to the sentence, and find something that kind of similar to the target language.

The translator also give some footnotes for unfamiliar words or terms that are difficult to understand, making it easier for readers to understand the story. For the example, the author give a footnotes for cyborg as Cybernetic Organism (*Mahluk hidup yang memiliki bagian – bagian tubuh robot*). The translator also tend to be target-language oriented, so the readers can still enjoy the book, she add explanations, replace the words that are more familiar in the target-language but still pay attention to the original work. For example, she gives explanation in word android as *robot yang berpenampilan seperti manusia*.