

CHAPTER II

REVIEW OF RELATED LITERATURE

2.1. Translation

Translation is a process where the meaning and expression in one language (source) is tuned with the meaning of another (target) whether the medium is spoken, written, or signed (Regmi et al., 2010).

There are various types of translation, including (1) legal translation, a translation of treaties, contracts and many legal documents, (2) commercial translation requires a translator who has specialist translation skills and business jargon knowledge to translate a business' report, tender document, company account, and correspondence, (3) administrative translation, translating managerial texts used in a different corporation, business, and organization, (4) literary translation, doing translation for such poems, plays, short stories, and novels (Slava, 2009).

Literary translation is different from the other categories. While general translator deals with meaning, literary translation deals with both meaning and culture. It can be said that a literary translator is a courier of culture. When translating a text, the translator should keep in mind the originality and try endearingly not to sway his creation from the original text. There are many typical aspects used by the translator for the authenticity of the work, including the psychology, thought, language, literature, and the interpretation of the translator (Mishra, 2019).

It is also because the main principle of literary translation is the dominance of poetic communicative function. That means instead of rendering information to the reader, literary translation also has an aesthetic function. The artistic image that has been created in the literary work will have an impact on the reader (Polyglot, 2021).

Most translators will judge the success of a translation largely on the degree to which it does not read like a translation. Therefore, a literary translator should be able to provide the target text reader with the same emotional and psychological reaction produced in the source language reader. There is a relationship between author, translator, and reader that can be represented graphically by an isosceles triangle. The concept is, ideally a translator maintains equal proximity to the author (or source language text) and the reader (the final product, the target language text). There are two approaches that Peter Newmark always calls; ‘targeteers’ and ‘sourcerers’. ‘Targeteers’ are a translator who leans towards the reader who wants to enjoy the text (academicians tend to be more source language-oriented), while ‘sourcerer’ is the translator who wants to preserve the quality of the original (pure practitioners tend to be more target language-oriented) (Landers, 2001).

Culture is derived from the Latin language, *colere*, which means tends to the earth and grow or cultivation and nurture. *Culture* is the characteristics and knowledge of a particular group of people sharing the same values, beliefs, systems of language, practices, and communication. Even though culture is distinct from social structure and economic aspects of society, it is still connected. Culture also encompasses religion, cuisine, social habits, music, and art from a particular group of people. They tend to share the same patterns of behaviors & interactions,

cognitive construct & understanding that is learned by socialization. It also can be seen as the growth of group identity by social patterns unique to the group.

A translator also acts as a mediator who carries the aspects and essence of the source language's culture to the target language's culture, he will bridge the gap between two unknown cultures and create a passage for the target readers so they could understand and enjoy the source language's culture as the limitation permits. In the process of translating, the translator should be focused and not harm the source language text and render the ideas using the closest approximate. In this stage, there could be some areas that occur culture shock and it would be the translator's task to lessen them as far as possible. In this process, the translator needs to gather sufficient information about the source language's culture to include in the target text or the translation. Therefore, cultural awareness is something crucial for a translator to understand in the process of translating a literary work (Jayasinghe, 2020).

There are some techniques that can be used for a translator in the process of translating literary work, it includes: (1) adaptation, it is used to substitute the original text with one that is suited to the culture of the target language, and it will result a better suited text, (2) borrowing, it is the usage of the same word or expression found in the original text, being used in the target language text, usually it is written in italics, (3) linguistic amplification, it is a technique where the translator adds new linguistic element in the target text, by paraphrasing in order to explain a word with no equivalent in the target language, (4) compensation, a technique that is used to move a piece of information or a stylistic device to another location of the text because it does not have the same effect if maintained in the

same place from the original text, and (5) elision, removing certain non-essential phrase or sentence from the original text to the target language text, which will improve the stylistic quality of the translation work (Mathieu, 2015).

In translating a work, the most common mistake of an inexperienced translator is trying to squeeze every kernel of meaning from the source-language text. The phenomenon frequently is the result of the absence of a one-to-one relationship between a particular word or phrase in the source language and its counterpart in the target language. The goal of translation is not to translate what the source language wrote but what the writer meant, so thought-by-thought translation would be the best way to do it (Landers, 2001).

In translating a work, we might find some obstacles. In the process, we might need to do adaptation also. In an adaptation, the source language text is less sacrosanct than in traditional translation. The situation that needs adaptation includes drama, in which dialogue should be 'speakable', the dialogue must be not only intelligible. Adaptation is also needed when it must enhance appeal and topicality for the local audience. (Landers, 2001).

Linguistics plays an important role in doing translation since it has to decode and decipher all the facets and functions of the original language into a new language. Linguistics can be broken down into several areas including (1) phonetic and phonology, the study of sound systems, (2) morphology, the study of formation words, (3) syntax, the study of formation and composition of words into phrases or sentences, (4) semantics, the study of word meaning, and (5) pragmatics, the study of how context tributes to meaning. A good translation requires addressing all the

functions in linguistics, the translator needs to determine the grammar being used, the meaning of the words as individual components, the phrases and sentences they created, and how the phrases are placed in time and history. Even though each language is different in its linguistic function, there are commonalities among languages as well. If the translator only relies on one specific linguistic area, grammar, for example, it will not become an optimal translation. Instead, it could be lacking in vital information if the other functions are not fully realized (ITC Translation, 2013).

During translation, to make the target language work more comprehensive a translator may add a few words to replace idioms, phrases, and calques to the target language. The optimum use of addition adds clarity and brings local transformation. Baker (1992) stated that a translator must be judicious in adopting the technique with the sole purpose to provide the real, relevant useful translated text depending upon the culture, styles, and religions. The addition must be adhered to, may be kept in brackets annotation or footnote, and such additional information is regarded as an extra explanation of culture-specific concepts. Beside addition, the translator can do deletion. According to Van Dijk (1988a, 1988b), deletion is an effective routine in the news production process. The decisions of the deletion process can be considered by an internal or external factor. In this process, a translator should ensure the originality of the original text. The other process that can be done in translating work is omission. Omission means dropping words that usually take place when there is no equivalent word(s) in the target culture (Sharma, 2015).

2.2. Juvenile Delinquency

Juvenile Delinquency is a crime committed by adolescents, which is a symptom disease (pathological) socially in young adults caused by social neglect which later develops a form of deviant behavior. Juvenile Delinquency comes from the Latin language, '*juvenilis*' and '*delinquere*' which means 'young people' and 'neglected', and when it is combined it means criminal acts or offenses that are done by a minor. Not only social and cultural environment plays role in shaping the criminal behavior of adolescents, but fluctuating growth hormone of adolescents also take effect. But, it is cannot justify their behavior (Unayah & Sabarisman, 2015).

According to Moffit and Caspi (2001) in (Hoeve et al., 2009), juvenile delinquency can be classified into two types, overt and covert delinquency. Overt delinquency refers to violent offenses such as attacking someone whether it is using a weapon or not, threatening, murder, and rape. Meanwhile, covert delinquency refers to non-aggressive acts such as shoplifting, pickpocketing, arson, vandalism, and selling drugs. Overt aggressive and more serious offenses are more common in early-onset delinquents, it is characterized by problems in their childhood phase due to poor family functioning. On the other hand, covert non-aggressive delinquency is relatively more often found in non-persistent adolescent-onset delinquents who have relatively normal backgrounds.

Juvenile delinquency can be caused by two factors, whether it is from internal factors or external factors. Internal factors include (1) personality factor, it is an organic organization in the psychosomatic system of the individual which later

determines the unique way of adapting himself to his environment, (2) physical condition, this factor may include physical disability and gender, (3) status factors and their role in society, a child who has made a deviation from the applicable law, when he returns to the society could feel rejected and alienated which makes him committing legal irregularities again. Meanwhile, external factors include (1) rapid socio-cultural change, the development of technology in various fields especially in communication and entertainment which accelerates foreign cultures that enter could give a great impact on the behavior pattern of the individuals moreover if he is not mentally ready, so it is easy for things to deviate from the prevailing set of values and norms, (2) ineffective social contact from community institution, there will be deviations from the prevailing values and norms if the supervision system of community social institution is not running well, (3) family environment condition, adolescents whose parents are busy with their own business often experience an inner emptiness due to lack of guidance and affection from parents (Aristo & Rato, 2021).

In the parent-children relationship, the relationship of the father-child is often underestimated. Whereas father figure is also crucial among a child's development as they grow up. Mostly, children will look to their father to lay down the rules and enforce them. Children will also look for their father that can provide them with a feeling of security, both physical and emotional. An involved father will influence children's inner growth and strength (Pediatric Associates of Franklin, 2021). According to Nettie (2008), high-quality father involvement in their children's development during childhood promotes higher employment rates, healthier

relationships, and other favorable life qualities for the child into adulthood (Jessee & Adamsons, 2018).

Goodsell and Meldrum (2010) found that father who form positive, nurturing relationships with their children results that the nurturing and emotional aspects of the relationship between them were significant and meaningful besides the tangible experiences that they shared with their fathers. Fathers that often spend time with their children actively through physical involvement can promote opportunities for emotional connection (Jessee & Adamsons, 2018).

Even though father involvement in a child's development will contribute positively, there will be some factors that influence the quality and frequency of father involvement. According to Gavin et al. (2002), the one area of paternal involvement that has received considerable scholarly and policy attention is the father's financial contribution to the child and the child's mother. But it will not suffice to promote positive child outcomes.

Barber and Eccles (1992) stated that adolescents who experienced father absence had lower self-esteem, engaged in sexual activity at an earlier age, and had lower general achievements compared to adolescents of intact dyadic families (East et al., 2006). But this condition is also affected by the environment too. Father who lacks romantic ties to the children's mother is at particular risk of having a poor relationship with their children due to the numerous obstacles that are faced as parents.

2.3. Review on Earlier Works

Let It Snow is a romance novel written by three authors at the same time, Maureen Johnson, John Green, and Lauren Myracle, and it was published in 2010. The novel talks about three different stories, including *The Jubilee Express*, *A Cheertastic Christmas Miracle*, and *The Patron Saint of Pigs*, but it has the same theme, teenagers' love story that happens in the worst blizzard in 50 years.

The Jubilee Express is a story about a girl named Jubilee who is supposed to celebrate Christmas with her boyfriend, Noah. But, turns out that her plan should be canceled because her parents went to jail after participating in a riot over Flobie Santa Village. Jubilee is sent to her grandparents' house in Florida by train. Unfortunately, in the middle of the journey, the train got stuck because of snow in Gracetown, and the train won't continue the journey until the next day. Jubilee decided to get off the train and walked to Waffle House, where she met a boy named Stuart, that convinced her to break up with Noah.

A Cheertastic Christmas Miracle narrates about a boy, named Tobin and his friends, the Duke and JP, who were enjoying Christmas Eve in Tobin's house watching James Bond movies until Keun, a guy who worked at Waffle House, called them to visit Waffle House as soon as possible because there are cheerleaders visit the restaurant. Tobin's house to Waffle House is far; they must ride a car to reach there. Unfortunately, because of the snow, the car became broken and they had to walk.

The Patron Saints of Pigs narrates a girl named Addie who just broke up with her boyfriend, Jeb, because of her own mistake kissed Charlie at last Saturday's

party. She e-mailed Jeb to visit her at her workplace, Starbucks. But Jeb never came, he even didn't reply to her messages or call her. It made Addie very frustrated. Turns out that Jeb is on his way to visit Addie. Jeb went by train, unfortunately, he got delayed because the train got stuck in the middle of the journey, just like Jubilee, because of snow.

The novel is translated into Bahasa Indonesia, *Dalam Derai Salju*, and is published by PT Gramedia Pustaka Utama in 2014. It is translated by Rosemary Kesaully and Kristi Ardiana. The final product of the translation of *Let It Snow* can be enjoyed by the readers.

In doing the translation, the translators did it by translating the text *thought-by-thought* not *word-by-word*. As an example, in the first chapter of the third story, 'Being me sucked.' is translated into '*Situasiku sekarang begitu menyedihkan*'. The translators know the tone of the text. They can describe how the character feels in that situation, instead of translating it into '*Aku tersedot*'.

There are some texts in the English version of the novel that is hard to translate, instead of doing deletion, the translators chose to do linguistic amplification, adding something in the sentence, and adaptation, find something similar to the target language.

For linguistic amplification, it can be seen from story 1 chapter 1 page 10, 'I was named after Flobie Santa Village building #4, Jubilee Hall' translated into '*Aku diberi nama sesuai nama gedung no.4 di Flobie Santa Village, Jubilee Hall-Aula Perayaan.*'. The translator adds the explanation, so the readers in the target language would understand what the word 'Jubilee' means.

Idioms are hard to translate, even though if it is being translated literally, the translation will be 'weird'. Therefore, the translators do adaptation. For example, the word 'asshats'. The word itself is a swear word, in the target language culture, the word is translated to '*Bajing lompat*', so the readers in the target language can understand the situation that the character is swearing. Not only in idioms, but adaptation is also used by the translator to equivalent the measurement that is used in US, miles. Because in the target language culture, *miles* is rarely used so the translators change it into *km*.

The translators of *Dalam Derai Salju* tend to be target-language oriented, so the readers can still enjoy the book like readers in source-language, they add explanations, replace the words that are more familiar in the target-language culture but still pay attention to the original work.