

## **CHAPTER 2**

### **REVIEW OF RELATED LITERATURE**

#### **2.1 Theoretical Framework**

##### **2.1.1 Literary Translation**

Translation is the process of finding equivalent meaning of words or text from one language into another. Meetham and Hudson (1969), define that “translation as the process or result of converting information from one language or language variety into another”. The aim is to produce as accurately as possible all grammatical and lexical features of the ‘source language’ original by finding equivalents in the ‘target language’.

Translation is not about words. It is about communicating meaning. When more than one language is involved, the task grows exponentially more difficult. Tassisni (2012) stated that “translation is the act of moving written text from one language to another and is a difficult task”. As every language student knows anxiously, words, phrases, idioms, and expressions in one language do not always correspond to another. Basically, there is the trap of reverse word order, pictograms vs alphabets, and so on.

Meanwhile, based on Cambridge Dictionary the Third Edition, the definition of translation is something which is translated, or the process of translating something from one language to another language. There are also several definitions of translation formulated by linguists. According to Munday (2012) on his book *Translation Studies: Theories and Application*, the English terminology translation, first attested in around 1340, derives either from Old

French translation or more directly from the Latin *translatio* (transporting), itself coming from the participle of the verb *transferre* (to carry over). In the field of language, today's translation has several meanings:

- a) General subject area or phenomenon
- b) Product that is the texts that have been translated.
- c) The process of producing a translation, otherwise known as translation.

Translating texts is not as easy as many might think. It depends based on the type of topic the translator is researching. For example, working with scientific texts is not the same thing as working with more social topics.

Literal or direct translation procedures are used when structural and conceptual elements of the source language can be transposed into the target language. According to Vinay and Darbelnet (2000) there are several translation techniques that can help in translating texts more easily:

- a) Borrowing

This is the easiest of all translation methods. It is the direct speech of words from one language to another without translation.

- b) Calque

This is a special kind of borrowing in which one language uses a form of expression from another language, but then translates literally every element of it. For example, the word "football" is translated as "sepak bola".

- c) Literal translation

It is the direct transfer of a second language text into a grammatically and idiomatically appropriate target language text in which translators'

tasks is limited to observing the adherence to the linguistic servitudes of the target language. For example, the phrase “good morning” is translated as “selamat pagi”.

d) Equivalence

Express something in a very different way, for example when translating idioms or advertising slogans. For example; the phrase “stop splitting hairs” is translated as “jangan buang-buang waktu”.

e) Adaptation

With this method translator can reach the extreme limit of translation: it is used in those cases where the type of situation being referred to by the second language message is unknown in the target language.

### **2.1.2 Racism and Bullying**

Bullying is a form of harassment, verbal and physical. Sometimes leads to self-doubt, depression, and suicide as the bullying continues. Bullies use hurtful words and actions with the aim of discouraging others. Anyone can be bullied, even adults and anyone can be a bully. In some cases, the bully is stressed or angry and does not know how to express it. Making others suffer with them. Humiliation is considered intimidation. Even the little things really hurt. According to the Education Development Center (2013), bullying is a repetitive aggressive behavior in which one person or group of people intentionally intimidate, harass, or hurt someone physically or emotionally. There are four main types of bullying behaviors:

a) Physical

This includes hitting, pushing, intimidating, or physically harming someone, damaging or stealing their belongings. Threats of violence is also included.

b) Verbal or written

It includes name-calling or insulting someone about an attribute, quality, or personal characteristic.

c) Social (sometimes called relational or emotional bullying)

It includes deliberately excluding someone, spreading rumors, sharing information that will have a harmful effect on the other person or damaging a person's social reputation or social acceptance.

d) Cyberbullying

A form of bullying behavior that occurs online or via a mobile device. It can be verbal or written, and can include threats of violence as well as images, videos, and audio.

Racism takes many forms and can occur in many places. This includes prejudice, discrimination, or hatred directed against someone because of their color, ethnicity, or national origin. Smedley (2022) stated that "racism is the belief that humans may be divided into separate and exclusive biological entities called "races", that there is a relationship between inherited physical traits and personality traits, intelligence, morality, and cultural traits that some races are innately superior

to others”. People often commit racism with acts of harassment or abuse. However, it need not involve violent or intimidating behavior. Just with racial name calling and jokes. Or consider situations where people might be excluded from groups or activities because of where they came from. Racism can be revealed and seen through the actions and attitudes of people. This can also be reflected in systems and institutions. But sometimes it is not revealed at all. Not all racism is obvious and directly expressed. For example, someone might look at a list of job applicants and decide not to interview people with certain surnames. Racism is more than words, beliefs, and actions.

## **2.2 Review on Earlier Work**

“Benci Yang Kautanam” is a translated version of the novel “The Hate U Give” by Angie Thomas. It was translated by Barokah Ruziati and published by Gramedia Pustaka Utama (2018). This book was a commercial success, debuting at number one on The New York Times young adult best-seller list, where it remained for 50 weeks. It won several awards and received critical praise for Thomas's writing and timely subject matter.

*The Hate U Give* novel raises a sensitive but also very important issue. Starting from knowing people's lives in areas full of gangsters and drug dealers. But it does not always have a negative connotation, because it turns out that there are stories that are also very moving experienced by its citizens. It is undeniable that black social issues continue to exist today. Discrimination and different treatment just because of different skin color are also still common.

The topics raised are also very universal. Concerning the lives of people who are in the minority, respecting differences, upholding justice, making peace with injustice, and also about humanity. The life of the Starr family also has a story of its own. The dark story of Starr's father who missed his daughter's childhood because he had to languish in prison. Their family struggles to survive. Also, the amount of love in their family to be able to protect each other despite all the bad things that ever happened.

*The Hate U Give* voiced the importance of voicing justice and the nature of respecting and protecting each other. Even though sometimes injustice presents such a bitter experience, but there will always be voices supporting peace.

The translator Barokah Ruziati used several techniques in translating this novel. She used Target-Language-Oriented method. The first one is adaptation. Adaptation is replacing the source language cultural element with one from the target culture. The adaptation procedure is commonly referred to as cultural adaptation. In this case, the translator replaces the cultural elements of source language with those which have the same nature in target language which are familiar to the target readers. Therefore, adaptation can also be described as a special kind of equality, situational equality. The refusal to make adaptations is always evident in the translation because it affects not only the syntactic structure, but also the development of ideas and how they are represented in paragraphs. Although translators can create absolutely perfect texts without adaptation, the lack of adaptation will inevitably be seen by an inexplicable tone, something that sounds imprecise. For example, Barokah Ruziati translated "shit" into "omong kosong", "as white as snow" into "seputih kapas", and "hell yes!" into "tentu saja!".

Barokah Ruziati also used cultural equivalence. It is to use a term or expression recognized as an equivalent in the target language. The application of this procedure is marked by the use of words and expressions which are commonly used in daily life. Yet this is exactly what happens amongst members of so-called bilingual populations, who have permanent contact with two languages but never become fully acquainted with either. It happens nevertheless, that some of these calques actually becomes accepted by the other languages, especially if they relate to a new field which is likely to become established in the country of target language. The cry on pain would be transcribed as "Ouch!", and she interpreted it as "Ah!". She also translated the word "bitch" into "pelacur" where the two words are very equivalent and of course in accordance with Indonesian culture. So that the word does not offend a community or individual by not using harsher words.