

Theory and Practice of Translation

Lecture 1:

Definitions of Translation Language Aspects in Translation

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**TIADA HARI
TANPA BELAJAR**



No learning no day



After learning this chapter, the students will be able to:

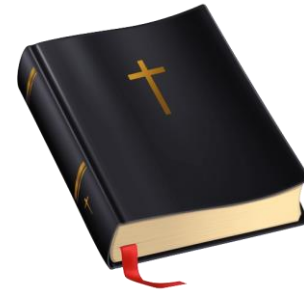
Differentiate the different kinds of translation definitions proposed by many experts.

Mention the emphasis of the definition made by each expert.

Mention the language aspects in translation.

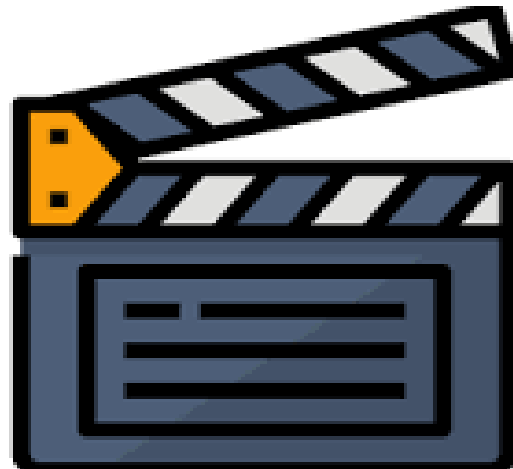
An Overview of Translation

Translation



An Overview of Translation

Translation



Translation

Source
Language (SL)

Target
Language (TL)

Definitions of Translation

Definitions of Translation

Catford (1965) defines translation as the replacement of textual material in one language (Source Language) by equivalent textual material in another language (Target Language). Catford also defined that translation is a process of substituting a text in one language for a text in another.

Definitions of Translation

Newmark (1981) stated that translation is a craft consisting in the attempt to replace a written message or statement in one language by the same message or statement in another language. Each exercise involves some kind of loss of meaning, due to a number of factors.

Definitions of Translation

Newmark (1988) adds that translation is rendering the meaning of a text into another language in the way that the author intended the text.

Definitions of Translation

Catford (cited by Suryawinata & Hariyanto, 1989) defines that translation is the replacement of textual material in one language (Source Language) by equivalent textual material in another language (Target Language).

Definitions of Translation

Nida and Taber (1982) defined translation as the process in reproducing the receptor language the closest natural equivalent of the source language message, first in terms of meaning and secondly in terms of style. Meaning must be given priority.

Definitions of Translation

Lafevere (1992) stated that a translation, of course, is a rewriting of an original text. All rewriting, whatever the intention, reflect a certain ideology and poetics and as such manipulate literature to function in a given society in a given way. Rewriting is manipulation, undertaken in the service of power, and in its positive aspect can help in the evolution of a literature and a society.

Definitions of Translation

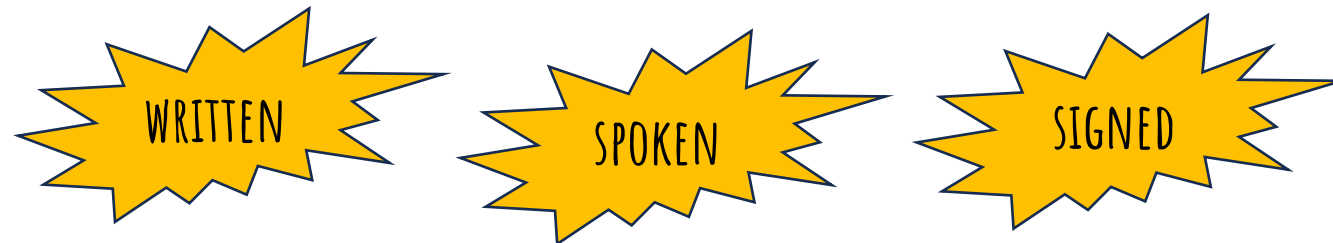
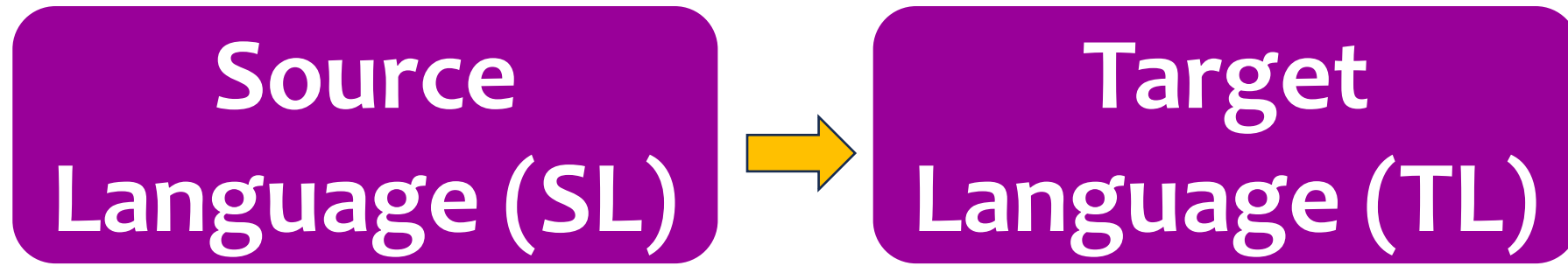
Hatim and Munday (2004, cited in Munday 2008) explain about the ambit of translation, which is defined as:

- a. The process of transferring a written text from SL to TL conducted by a translator, or translators, in a specific socio-cultural context;
- b. The written product, or TT, which results from that process and which functions in the socio-cultural context of the TL;
- c. The cognitive, linguistic, visual, cultural and ideological phenomena which are an integral part of a and b.

Definitions of Translation

Munday (2008) also mentions the term translation itself has several meanings: it can refer to the general subject field, the product (the text that has been translated) or the process (the act of producing the translation, otherwise known as translating).

Definitions of Translation



Source
Language (SL)



Target
Language (TL)

THE CLOSEST NATURAL
EQUIVALENT MESSAGE

Language Aspects in Translation

Language Aspects in Translation

Semantic Aspect

Grammatical Aspect

Stylistic Aspect

Language Aspects in Translation

Indonesian: **Anak saya dua.**

English: **I have two children.**

Language Aspects in Translation

English: **I cut my finger.**

Indonesian: **Jari saya teriris.**

Language Aspects in Translation

Indonesian: **Apa kabar?**

English: **How are you?**

Discussion

Read the definitions proposed by each of the experts previously and decide the emphasis of each definition.



Answer

1. Catford (1965) emphasizes the replacement of textual material from one language to another, focusing on equivalence.
2. Newmark (1981) highlights translation as a craft involving an attempt to replace a message or statement in one language with the same in another, noting the inherent loss of meaning.
3. Newmark (1988) stresses rendering the meaning of a text into another language as intended by the author.

Answer

4. Catford (cited by Suryawinata & Hariyanto, 1989) reiterates the replacement of textual material in one language by equivalent material in another.
5. Nida and Taber (1982) prioritize reproducing the closest natural equivalent of the source language message in terms of meaning, giving meaning precedence over style.
6. Lafevere (1992) views translation as rewriting, which reflects ideology and poetics, implying manipulation serving power, but potentially aiding in societal and literary evolution.

Answer

7. Hatim and Munday (2004) define translation as a multifaceted process involving transferring a text from source to target language, resulting in a product functioning within the target socio-cultural context, and encompassing various cognitive, linguistic, visual, cultural, and ideological phenomena.
8. Munday (2008) acknowledges that the term "translation" itself can refer to the subject field, the product (translated text), or the process (act of translation), indicating the complexity and multiple dimensions of the concept.

Thank you!

References

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- Munday, J. (2008). *Introducing translation studies: theories and applications (second edition)*. London and New York: Routledge.
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- Tabiati, Sri Endah., Manipuspika, Yana, and Rozin, Muhammad. (2017) *Translation: Theory and Practice*. UMM Press.

Picture on slide 2:

<https://style.tribunnews.com/2016/08/15/bahasa-inggris-lucu-bikin-ngakak-ini-akibatnya-kalau-bahasa-bule-di-translate-kata-per-kata?page=4>