CHAPTER I
INTRODUCTION

1.1 Background and Problem

Like other languages, English is very important to be used in the communicative activities. By using this language, someone can express his/her idea to the other persons. In a daily written or spoken communication, the English speaker commonly expresses something in the form of sentences. The sentences which are spoken or written by the speaker usually consist of several different class or criteria of language components, often called part of speech. The part of language components which also appears frequently in the sentences is the article *the*, which is in English referred to as a definite article.

Article is a kind of function word. Like the indefinite article *a/an*, the article *the* can not stand independently in a sentence. It is usually used with the other word classified as noun. However, this article does not mean to always appear before this word class. It means that the noun may sometimes be with or without this article. The appearance or disappearance of the article *the* before the noun depends very much upon the situational context of the noun itself.

Similar to the indefinite article, this article is also very common to be used in any English novel. The novel like *the* is also very common to use, for making sentences in *Red Queen* (2015). In this novel, *the* is used in several usages, it can be found in sentences or phrases making phrase. This English novel has been translated by Nuraini Masturainto an Indonesia novel entitled *Ratu Merah* (2016). Like the meanings of the other English words, the meanings of *the* are also transferred from the source language (SL) into the target language (TL) by the translator, in several meaning. As usual in phrases of translation meaning is very important to be known.

The article *the* used in this English novel and the translations of this article which appear in this Indonesia novel seem not to be understood yet by the

beginning English learners and especially by most of the English department students of faculty of letters, Warmadewa University. It is because of this reason that they are further analyzed in this paper. This analysis is further hoped very much to be able to give them a clear understanding about this definite article, especially about its uses, and also the kinds of its translation.

1.2 Scope of Discussions

This paper is entitled "Article *The* and Its translation in Indonesia". It may be said that this title still shows a general problem. That is why, it can perhaps invite many questions from the reader of this paper. It is still said to show a general problem because the article *the* and also the translation of this article in the TL (Indonesian) can be examined from many sides.

The examination of the article *the*and its translation in the TL is further made into a specific problem. That is why, the questions of the readers out of the specific problem analyzed in this paper do not furthermore occur. The specific problems which are going to be analyzed in this paper are, among those:

1. What are the uses of the article '*the*' found in '*Red Queen*' (2015)?
2. What are the translations of the article 'the' in Indonesia which are found out in '*Ratu Merah*' (2016)?

1.3 Aims

Something is actually done by the people as a result of their own aims. It is the aims which can basically motivate them to do it. The writing of this paper, for instance, is also actually done because of the aims which the writer wants to achieve. The aims of writing this paper are among those: general aim, specific aim, and academic aim.

The aim of the writing of this paper in which the uses of the article *the* and also the translation of this article in the TL (Indonesia) is generally to help the

reader to the beginning English learners generally and especially to the English Department student who have not understood yet about this problem. In addition, the general aim of writing this paper is also for enriching the linguistic analysis in the English Department, Faculty of Letters, Warmadewa University.

Specifically, the aim of writing this paper is to apply the concepts of the article *the* and the translation which were obtained from the class for knowing the uses of the article *the* and the translation in Indonesia.

Further, the academic aim of writing this paper is to fulfill an academic requirement for finishing the study from this English Department.

1.4 Theoretical Basis

In examining a problem, theory must always be used. In other words, the problem which someone wants to analyze must always be based on theory.

Without theory, the problem which someone wants to study can not necessary be analyzed at all. In addition, the theory which someone applies must be related to the problem which she/he analyzes of the problem which is described in this paper, that is about the uses of the article *the* and its translation in Indonesian.

The theory which is applied for analyzing this problem is the theory about the article, especially the article *the*. The concepts of this are mainly taken from a book which is written by Quirk, Greenbaum, et al. the book is entitled *A Comprehensive Grammar of the English Language* (1985). In this book, article is described by these writers as follow:

> 'The most common and typical central determiners are the definite and indefinite articles, *the* and *a/an*, respectively. The forms of the articles depend on the initial sound of the following word. In its unstressed (normal use) the definite article is always written *the* but pronounced /ð/ before consonants and before vowels. The unstressed indefinite article is *a* before consonants and *an* before vowels. Note that it is the pronunciation,

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not the spelling, of the following word that determines their form (1985:253-4)'.

Besides from this reference, the concepts of the article, especially the article *the*, are also taken from some other reference. Those reference are all mentioned in the bibliography. The following theory which is applied for examining this problem is the theory about translation. The concepts of the translation are basically taken from a book entitled *Meaning-Based Translation* (1984). This book is written by Mildred L, Larson. In this book, translation is stated by Larson as:

'Translation consist of transferring the meaning of the source language into the receptor language. This is done by going from the form of the first language of the form of a second language by way of semantic structure. It is meaning which is being transferred and must be held constant. Only the form changes. The form from which the translation is made will be called the Source Language and the form into which it is to be changed will be called the Receptor Language. Translation , then, consist of studying the lexicon, grammatical structure, communication situation, and cultural context of the source language text, analyzing it in order to determine its meaning, and then reconstructing this same meaning using the lexicon and grammatical structure which are appropriate in the Receptor Language and its cultural context (1984:3)'.

Besides from this main reference, the concepts of the translation are also taken from some supporting references, so that the translation of this definite article can be examined deeply. These main and supporting references are all explained completely in the bibliography.

1.5 Method of Research

In writing a paper, a method of research is very necessary to apply. If the method is not applied, a problem which is described in the paper can perhaps never be

obtained or examined. It is based on this reason that the writing of this paper is further done with a method of the research. The method of the research which is applied for writing this paper consists of three parts, they are: data Source, data collecting and analysis.

The method of the research that has first been applied for writing this paper is the finding of problem by reading references and data sources which show the problem itself, that is about the article *the* and its translation in the TL (Indonesian). The second method of the research which has been done in the writing of this paper is to collect the data from such data sources as *Red Queen* (2015) and Nuraini Mastura '*Ratu Merah'* (2016). The data are collected after reading the whole pages of the data sources themselves. Besides, the data which are collected from the data sources are relevant to the problem which is examined in this paper. The last method of the research which has been applied in the writing of this paper is to analyze the data which have been collected from these data sources. The analysis is done by classifying the data based on the scopes of the problem examined in this paper, and by using the concepts which have been taken from the reference used.

CHAPTER II

RELATED STUDIES

The idea which a person expresses is usually expressed by using a group of word called sentence. The sentence which is spoken or written by the person to express the idea is made up using language components or words often referred to as 'part of speech' one of the parts of speech which is also often used to make up the sentence is the 'article', for instance the article *the*. In English, this article is also categorized as a function word.

It can be described here again that the article the and also its translation in Indonesian, as explained above, are the main problems which are going to be examined in this paper. Further, the concepts of the article and the translation is explained in the following subs.

2.1 Definition of Article

Articles are principally classified into two types, among those indefinite and definite articles. The forms of the indefinite article are *a* or *an.* On the contrary, the form of the definite article is *the.* The definite or indefinite article, as Strumpf and Douglas (2001:114) state, also belong to the category of determiner, or, according to Swan (1980:65), are members of a group of words called determiners, that are used before nouns. Determiner is a word that determines the reference of a noun phrase. The definite and indefinite article, according to Quirk, Greenbaum, et al (1985:253-4), is the most common and typical central determiners. Each of these articles has no function independent of the noun it precedes, does not have the additional function of pronouns, and has no lexical meaning but solely contribute definite and indefinite status to the nouns they determine.

The definite and indefinite articles, according to Quirk, Greenbaum, et al (1985:254) form a set of a closed-class items that are mutually exclusive with

each other, there can not be more than one occurring before the noun head. It means that the number of the determiner that can be used before the noun is only one determiner. Two determiners can not be usually used together; so that it is not possible to say, for example : *the my uncle or the that man, a the boy, or a some boy*. In most cases, as Strumpf and Douglas (2001:114) state, the definite or the indefinite article directly precede the noun that it determiners or modifies.

In other words, according to Mc Mahan (1984:383), the definite and indefinite articles are words which are used to limit or identify nouns. As an identifier of noun, according to Swan (1980:65), the definite or indefinite article comes first in the noun group. The noun group in which the article comes first consists of the noun with the other words. It means that the article and the noun which it describes or determines can be separated by a modifier or a series of modifier. The modifier which can separate the article and the noun that comes after it is, especially, adjective, such as a positive adjective, a comparative adjective, and a superlative adjective, for example: (a) the smaller version is a better bargain and (b) *the* last few days.

In the noun group, some words can also come before the articles. The words that come before the articles *the*, for instance, are the word *all* and *exactly*, as in: (a) *all* the time, (b) *exactly the* strong color (Strumpf and Douglas 2001:118). It can be described here that the article which is examined in this paper is the definite article and its translation. In English, this article also has its own uses. Further, the concepts of its uses are explained below.

2.2 Uses of *the* Article the

The article *the*, as said above, is categorized as a definite article. In its unstressed (and normal) use, the article is always written the, but pronounced the before consonant sounds and the before vowel sounds. The pronunciation of this definite article is determined by the pronunciation, not the spelling, of the following word. This article, according to (Quirk, Greenbaum, et all (1985:254),

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is not used when talking about things or nouns (singular or plural count nouns or uncount nouns) in general, or about indefinite things or nouns.

The plural noun which is used without this article, and is still in general meaning is, for example books, as in 'Books are expensive. This noun is still in a general meaning because it means all books On the other hand, the uncountable nouns which are in general meaning and used not with the article *the* are, for example music, poetry, art, food, and drink, as in: (a) I love music, poetry, and art, and (b) He likes food and drink. The uncountable nouns music, poetry, art, food, and drink are used without this definite article because they still mean that is all music, all poetry, all art, all food, and all drink (Swan, 1980:67).

The article, according to Swan (1980:66) and also Quirk, Greenbaum, et all (l985:254), can be used with all kinds of nouns, that is with singular or plural countable nouns and also with uncountable nouns. The noun coming after this article is called a definite noun. That is why this article is said to have a definite meaning, and refers to a particular object. According to Azar (1999:1 12), a noun is definite when both the speaker and the listener are thinking about the same specific thing. In other words, this article is used before the count or noncount noun when the listener knows which specific thing that the speaker is talking about, or when the listener is familiar with and thinking about the same specific thing or person that the speaker is talking about.

In general, this article points to any noun in particular, or points to particular people, places, things, and ideas. In other words, this article is used when we are certain that the reader or listener knows which person, place, thing, or idea the noun names. In addition, it can also be said that the article the is used to mark the phrase it introduces as definite or as referring to something which can be identified uniquely in the contextual or general knowledge shared by the speaker or hearer. The 'something' referred to may be any kind of noun phrase referent: a person, a group of people, an object, a group of objects, an abstraction, a group of abstraction, and others. The noun determined by the may have pre-

modification, by which the 'something' identified by the may be more precisely specified.

It means that the article *the* and the noun which it determines can also be separated by a modifier or a series of modifier. The modifiers or series of modifiers which separate the article *the* and the nouns modified by it are, for instance, 'a tall, dark stranger walked into <u>the</u> cluttered office' (Strumpf and Douglas (2001:1 16-18). Besides pre-modification, according to Quirk, Greenbaum, et al (1985:264), the noun determined by this article may also have post modification, by which the 'something' identified by it may he more precisely specified. The noun determined by *the* which has post modification is, for example, the lamp *on the table*. It can be stated that in English, the articles *the* can be used in several uses. Further, the concepts of the uses of this definite article can be described in the following subs.

2.2.1 Article *the* Used in Generic Reference

The article the: according to Quirk, Greenbaum, et al (1985:281), can be used generically to refer to members of a class, or to talk about a general class. However, its generic function is limited. When used in generalization or in generic reference, this article is very common to use when talking about science and technology or invention. In particular, according to Azar (l999:112), the generic *the* is also used with species of animal and musical instruments. In its use in generic reference, this article may be used with singular nouns. With singular heads, this article is indicating the class as by its typical specimen. In other words, the generic the used before a singular countable noun refers the general features or characteristics of a class of things or people rather than one specific thing or person.

Besides occurring with singular noun the article the that is used in the generic reference may also occur with plural nouns, among those: (a) nationality nouns, that is nouns referring to the people of a nationality, an ethnic group, and

(b) phrases with an adjective head referring to a group of people, for example *the unemployed*, *the blind* and *the rich* Quirk, Greenbaum, et al (l985:283). The examples of the generic the used with singular and plural nouns or noun phrases are shown below:

(1) The bull terrier makes an excellent watchdog (Quirk, Greenbaum, et al, l985:28l).

(2) The computer will play an increasingly large role in all of our lives (Azar, 1999; 112)

(3) I'd like to learn the guitar (Swan, l988:68).

(4) The Welsh are fond of singing (Quirk, Greenbatun, et al, 1985:283),

In these examples, the generic the in the first, second, and third sentence is each followed by a singular noun, that is: (a) the singular noun phrase bull terrier that is classified as a species of animal, (b) the noun computer that is classified as a technology or invention, and (c) the noun guitar that constitutes a part of the musical instruments. On the contrary, the article the in the fourth sentence is used with a plural noun, that is the noun Welsh that constitutes a nationality noun, that is a noun referring to the people of a nationality, an ethnic group. The nouns that follow the article the in the examples above are all pronounced with an initial consonant sound.

The article the in the examples above is all referred to as a generic definite article or the generic the because the article the is used by the speaker before a singular noun referring to a general thing rather than a particular thing, or before a plural noun referring to the general features of a class of people rather than one specific person. In other words, the article the is used with singular nouns in the first third sentences above because the speaker is now talking about thing in general rather than a particular thing, and is used with a plural noun in the example (4) because the speaker is now talking about person in general rather than a particular person or about the general features of a class of people rather than one specific person.

2.2.2 Article *the* used in Particular Reference

The article *the* can also be used when talking about things in particular. It means that when the things which are talked about by the speaker are in particular or specific reference, the definite article should come before them. The nouns are referred to as particular things when (i) the listener already knows which things the speaker means, and when (ii) the speaker is telling the listener which things the speaker means (Swan l980:67).

In a word, the specific nouns or the nouns which refer to particular things must be used with the article *the*. The forms of the specific nouns which can follow it are the singular or plural countable nouns or uncountable nouns. Thus, if the article *the* is used in the specific reference, or to talk about specific things or people, it may come before singular or plural nouns or uncountable noun (Hewings 1999:120). The article the used in the specific reference with a singular or a plural noun or an uncountable noun can be seen below.

(1) The flowers you bought me are lovely (Hewings, 1999:120).
(2) The man you just mentioned stopped by (Strumpf and Douglas, 200l:l18).
(3) All the information you asked for is in this file of papers (Hewings, 1999:120).

It can be explained that in the examples above the article *the* is used with different kinds or forms of nouns. In the sentence (1) and (2), the nouns which come after the definite article, that is the plural noun *car* and the singular noun *man*, are countable nouns. These countable nouns are pronounced with an initial consonant sound. As the nouns which follow this article are pronounced with initial consonant sounds, this article is further pronounced with /ð/. Then, the definite article in the sentence (3) is followed by the uncountable noun *information*. This noun is pronounced with an initial vowel sound, so that this article is pronounced with /ðI/.

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In these examples, this article is all used in specific or particular reference because each of the nouns which follows it means particular things or person. The noun *flowers* in the sentence (1) means particular *flowers*, that is the *flowers* which the listener bought the speaker, and not the flowers which someone else bought the speaker. In this case, the *flowers* which the speaker means is already known by the listener. In the sentence (2), the noun *man* means a *particular man or person*. This person is described as a particular person because the individual named by the noun *man* has been mentioned by the listener to the speaker of this sentence. Further, the noun *information* in the sentence (3) means particular information because: (a) it refers to the information that was asked for by the listener to the speaker of this sentence, (b) because the listener already knows the *information* which the speaker means, or (c) because the speaker and the listener are thinking about the same specific thing (information).

2.2.3 Article *the* used with Situational Reference

The article the used with situational reference, according to Quirk, Greenbaum, et al, l985:266), may be used to describe cases where the reference of *the* is derived from the extralinguistic situation. It means that the reference of *the* is not derived from the intralinguistic situation. The situational reference of this article includes: immediate situational reference, larger situational reference, anaphoric reference, cataphoric reference, and sporadic reference. Each kind of the situational reference is discussed below.

2.2.3.a Article *the* Used With Reference to Immediate Situation

In reference to immediate situation, the article *the* can be used with singular or plural nouns or with uncountable nouns. This article is used with reference to immediate situation when the nouns (things or person) which come after it are immediately referred to by the speaker and known by the listener. Besides, according to (Hewings, 1999:l16), it is used in this situation when the person or thing that the speaker means is clear from the situation. Further, the

article *the* used with reference to immediate situation can be seen in the following sentences:

> (1) The roses are very beautiful (Quirk, Greenbaum, et al, 1985 :266).
>
> (2) What do you think the table (Hewings, 1999:216).

In these examples, the articles *the* comes before a plural countable noun, that is roses, and a singular countable noun, that is table. These nouns refer to immediate situation, and are both pronounced with an initial consonant sound. This article is used with these nouns because they all refer to immediate situation. These nouns are definite things because the listener knows which things that the speaker means when they are talked about. The noun roses is talked about by the speaker to the listener when the speaker himself sees immediately the noun with the listener, for instance in the garden. It means that the *roses* which the speaker means are the *roses* which the speaker and the listener look at. Further, the noun *table* is talked about by the speaker means the table which the speaker and the listener look at immediately;

2.2.3.b Article *the* Used with Reference to Larger Situation

In this kind of situational reference, according to (Quirk, Greenbaum, et al,1985266), the article *the* is used before definite nouns because the identity of the referent may be evident from knowledge of the 'larger' situation which speaker and hearer share, for example *the prime minister* and *the last war*. The larger situation may in fact be worldwide, for example the pope, or be shared by all inhabitants of a country. In the United States, for instance, every one will know which president is being referred to by the phrase *the president* at a given time.

It can also be added that the noun should be used with the article *the* when the noun refers to larger situation or general knowledge, or is the only one of a particular thing that she/he knows. In other words, according to (Hewings, 1999:ll4), the noun is used with this article if there is the presupposition that there is only one such noun, or when there is only one of a particular thing (noun).

Besides, according to (Swan, l980:68), this article is used with the noun when it is obvious which noun is meant (there is only one). The article *the* used with the noun with the reference to larger situation can be seen in the examples below:

> (1) The moon (Quirk, Greenbaum, et al, l985;266).
>
> (2) She could hear the wind whistling through the trees outside (Hewings, l999:ll4).
>
> (3) What are your plans for the future (Hewings, l999:ll4).

In these examples, the article *the* is used with the countable noun *moon* and the uncountable nouns *wind* and *future*. These nouns are all pronounced with initial consonant sounds. This an article is used with these nouns because the reference of the nouns is to larger situation. Because the reference of the nouns coming after this article is to larger situation, this article is stated with reference to larger situation.

The reference of the nouns or object *moon, wind*, and future is to larger situation because each noun is only one such object, only one of a particular thing, or is obvious which one is meant by the speaker. Thus, because the *moon*, the *wind*, and the *future* are objects of a particular thing, so their reference is to larger situation, and should be used with this definite article.

2.2.3.c Article *the* Used with Anaphoric Reference

The term 'anaphoric reference," according to (Quirk, Greenbaum, et al, l985;266), is used where the uniqueness of reference of some phrase the X is supplied by information given earlier in the discourse. The first kind of the anaphoric reference is called 'direct anaphoric reference.' A definite noun phrase receives direct anaphoric interpretation where the same noun head has already occurred in the text, and it is clear that a relation of co-reference exists between the two noun phrases. In this case, there is a complementary role for the definite and indefinite article: The first reference to an object will be indefinite. But once the object has been introduced into the discourse in this way, it can be treated as 'contextually known, and can be referred to by means of the definite article.

It means that when mentioning something or an object for the first time, as (Swan, 1988:68) states, an indefinite article is used with the object (noun). The indefinite article is used with it because the listener knows nothing about it. However, when the same thing is again mentioned, it becomes definite because the listener knows which one is meant by the speaker. It is when mentioning the definite noun that the definite article should precede the noun or object (Hewings, 199921 16). Thus, the article *the* should be used in the anaphoric reference when it is used by the speaker for the second mention of the same thing in the discourse, or when the listener knows which thing is meant by the speaker.

Further, the second kind of anaphoric reference is called 'indirect anaphoric reference' This kind of anaphora, according to (Quirk, Greenbaum, et al, 1985:266), arises when a reference becomes part of the hearer's knowledge indirectly, not by direct mention, but by inference of what has already been mentioned. It means that the article *the* is used to refer indirectly to the nouns mentioned first by the speaker to the hearer in the discourse. Further, the examples of the article *the* used with direct and indirect anaphoric reference are:

(1) John bought a TV and a video recorder, but he returned the video recorder (Quirk, Greenbaum, et al, 1985:267).

(2) Yesterday I saw some dogs. The dogs were chasing a cat. The cat was chasing a mouse. The mouse ran into a hole. The hole was very small (Hewings, 1999:116).

(3) John bought a bicycle, but when he rode it one of the wheels came off (Quirk, Greenbaum, et al (1985:267).

(4) There was a serious tire in a block of flats in Glasgow last night. The building was totally destroyed (Hewings, 199931 16).

The article *the* in the examples above is used in the anaphoric reference because all the nouns which come alter it, among those: the noun *video* in the sentence (1), the noun *dog*, *cat*, *mouse*, and *hole* in the sentence (2), the noun *wheels* in the sentence (3), and the noun *building* in the sentence (4), have been said by the speaker in the previous utterance or sentences, or refer to the same

nouns mentioned in the first sentences. When these nouns are mentioned in the first sentences, they are still indefinite. As they are again mentioned by the speaker in the second sentence, these 'nouns further become definite, and must be also further used with the article the.

In the example (1) and (2), the article *the* is all with direct anaphoric reference. The definite noun *video* in the second sentence directly refers to the indefinite noun *video* in the first sentence. Then, the definite noun *dog*, *cat*, *mouse*, *hole* in the second sentence directly refers to the indefinite noun *dog*, *cat*, *mouse* in the first sentence. On the contrary, the article *the* in the example (3) and (4) is with indirect anaphoric reference because the nouns which come after it indirectly refer of the nouns mentioned by the speaker in the first sentence. The definite noun *wheels* in the second sentence indirectly refers to the indefinite noun *bicycle* in the first sentence because the noun *wheels* is as an elliptical variant of the wheels of the *bicycle*. Then, the noun *building* in the second sentence indirectly refers to the noun *a block of flats* in the first sentence because the noun building is an elliptical variant of the building block of flats.

2.2.3.d Article *the* Used with Cataphoric Reference

Cataphoric reference is the opposite of anaphoric reference. By the cataphoric use of *the*, according to (Quirk and his friends, l985:268), may be understood the use of the definite article in a context where what follows the head noun, rather than what precedes it, enables us to pinpoint the reference uniquely. The cataphoric use of the definite article is limited to cases where the modification of the noun phrase restricts the reference of the noun, so that its reference is uniquely defined. The use of the article *the* which is justified by the postmoditiers of the following noun can be exemplified below:

(1) The President of Mexico is to visit (China Quirk, Greenbaum, et al 1985;26).

(2) The girls sitting over there are my cousins (Quirk, Greenbaum, et al 1985:268).

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In these examples, the article *the* is all used with cataphoric reference because the nouns which come after it refer to the nouns which occur after them. The article *the* in the examples above are used with the singular *president* and the plural noun *girls*. These two nouns are contextually modified by the nouns which follow them. The noun *president* refers to the noun *Mexico* because the noun *Mexico* which is called a postmodifier, modifies the noun *president*. As referring to it, the noun *president* is in definite, and should be further used with this definite article.

Beside acting as a postmodifier, the noun *Mexico* in the example above can also be as a premodifier; therefore we can say this group of words into *the Mexican president*. Further, the noun *girls* refers to the noun my cousins which has a function as a complement of the noun girls. As referring to it, so the noun *girls* should be preceded by the article *the* to indicate that this noun is definite. Because the noun *my cousin* has a relationship with the noun *girls*, so this sentence can be reversed into *my cousins are the girls sitting over there*.

2.2.3.e Article *the* Used in Noun Phrase with Sporadic Reference

The article *the*, according to (Quirk, Greenbaum, et al, 1985:269), may be used with nouns with sporadic reference. In its usage in the sporadic reference, the nouns coming after this article refer to different things. In this sporadic reference, the criteria of the nouns with which this definite article is used is, first, the noun which refers to institutions of human life and society or an institution of human society, for example: *hospital* and *university*. The nouns which mean institutions of human life and society refer to actual things, such as building or place. In a word, according to (Swan, 1988:69), when the nouns referring to institutions are talked about by the speaker as particular places or buildings, or have special meaning, the article *the* is normally used before them. However, when the institutions are used for their intended aim, this article may not come before them.

The second criteria of the nouns with sporadic reference before which this definite article comes are the nouns referring to means of transport and

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communication or aspects of mass communication (Quirk, Greenbaum, et al, 1985:278). The examples of the definite article used in the sporadic reference with these two noun criteria can be seen below:

(1) We usually go to <u>the</u> cinema in New Street (Hewings, 1999: 122)

(2) He's in <u>the </u> prison (Swan, l988:70).

(3) Do you hear <u>the </u>ten o'clock news (Quirk, Greenbaum, et al, 1985 :269).

(4) What is on <u>the </u>radio this evening (Quirk, Greenbaum, et al, 1985: 269)

(5) Mary took <u>the</u> bus/<u>the</u> train to London (Quirk, Greenbaum, et al, l985:269)

In these examples, the article *the* is used before a noun because the noun itself is with a sporadic reference. It is stated with the reference because: (a) the noun *cinema* refers to an institution of human life or society or to a building where a type of entertainment as cinema takes place (b) the noun *prison* refers to a building or an institution of society where a type of punishment takes place, (c) the noun *ten o'clock news* refers to an aspect of mass communication or to a type of mass communication, (c) the on noun *radio* refers to a means of communication or a type of mass communication, 'and (d) the noun *bus*/*train* refers to a means of transport or a' type of transport. Shortly, this article is all for a sporadic use because the reference is made to an institution, means of transport and communication, or to an aspect of mass communication which may be observed at various places and times.

The following criteria of the nouns with the sporadic reference before which the article *the* may come, according to (Quirk, Greenbaum, et al, l985:279) and Hewings (1999:124), are the nouns referring to meals, especially particular meals or meals that need to be single out, and to well-known illness. Thus, in its usage for the sporadic reference, this article can be used for some well-known infectious diseases. The examples of the article *the* which is used with the nouns with the sporadic reference to meals and well-known illness are:

(1) That day, <u>The</u> lunch was erved on the terrace (Quirk, Greenbaum, et al, l985:279).

(2) <u>The</u> dinner we had at Webster's restaurant was marvelous (Hewings, l999;l24).

(3) <u>The</u> flue (Quirk, Greenbaum, et al, l985:279).

(4) <u>The</u> chicken pox (Quirk, Greenbaum, et al, 1985 1279).

In these examples, the article *the* is used because the nouns following it are all in sporadic reference. They are in that reference because: (a) the noun lunch and the noun *dinner*, which are classified as uncountable nouns, are both referring to a particular meal and (b) the noun *flue* and the noun *chicken fox*, which are also identified as uncountable nouns, are referring to so well-known illness or well-known infectious diseases. In addition, this article is used before these nouns because: (a) the hearer is believed to know that the lunch which the speaker had that day was also served on the terrace when the listener had it before that day and that the marvelous dinner which the speaker had at Webster's restaurant was a particular meal that the listener also had before that time, (b) the speaker knows that the flue and the chicken fox are particular illness that the listener and other people know.

In a temporal rather than spatial sense, according to (Quirk, Greenbaum, et al, l985:278), sporadic reference may even be taken to apply to the optional use of the before words referring to seasons and to festival. It means that the article *the* may also be used with the nouns referring to season and to festival. The other criteria of the nouns with sporadic reference before which the article *the* must be used are the nouns referring to times of day and night. It means that the article *the* may also be used when talking about the morning, afternoon, or evening of a particular day (Hewings, l999:l22). The examples of the definite article used in sporadic reference with the nouns referring to season and times of day and night are:

(1) <u>The</u> spring of last year was cold (Quirk, Greenbaum, et al, 1985 1279).

(2) I woke up with a sore throat, and by <u>the </u>evening my voice disappeared (Hewings, l999:l22).

It can be described that in these examples, the article *the* is used with uncountable nouns, such as the noun *spring of last year* and the noun *evening*. This article is used with sporadic reference because: (a) the noun *spring of last year* refers to season (particular season), or denote calendar time, and (b) the noun *evening* refers to time of day. In addition, it can be said that this article is used with these nouns because: (a) the *spring* that is expressed by the speaker is the thing that took place last year and (b) the *evening* is a definite particular day or time or only one thing which the speaker and also the listener know.

2.2.4   Article *the* Used With Noncount Abstract Nouns Postmodiied by an of Phrase

Abstract nouns, according to (Quirk, Greenbaum, et al, l985:286), tend to be count or noncount. The nouns are considered count or noncount according to whether they refer to unitary phenomena, such as events or to states, qualities, activities, and the like. One of the count abstract nouns is, for example, *meeting* or *meetings*. Then, the noncount abstract nouns is, for instance: *employment*. When used generically, the noncount abstract nouns usually have no article. Besides, the zero article also occurs when this noun is premodified.

However, when the noncount abstract noun is postmodified by an of phrase, it is used with this definite article. The of-phrase, according to (Hewings, l999:l16), connects the noncount abstract noun to a particular thing or person. The article *the* used in this pattern, that is the + noun + of + noun, may refer to a particular place and time, for instance. The examples of the article *the* which is used with the noncount abstract nouns postmodified by the of phrase are:

(1) She's studying <u>the </u> history of Europe (Quirk, Greenbaum, et all, l985:286).

(2) Pictures can help students learn <u>the</u> meaning of new words (Hewings, 1999:116).

In these examples, all the article *the* come before noncount abstract nouns; among those: the noun *history* and the noun *meaning*. These two nouns are modified by the of phrase. The noun *history* is modified by the *of Europe*. Then, the modifier of the noun *meaning* is the *of new words*. Because the of phrase is placed after the noun which it modifies, so it is categorized as a postmodifier. Besides, because of being modified by the of phrase, so these noncount abstract nouns with which the definite article is used are considered as specific things.

The effect of the of-phrase is to single out a particular subclass of the phenomenon denoted by the noun, and thereby to change a generic meaning into a specific one. In these examples, the of-phrase connects the noun modified by it to particular thing. The definite article in the example: (1) implies that she is studying the history of Europe as a whole meaning and (2) implies that pictures can help students learn <u>the</u> meaning of new words as a whole meaning.

2.2.5   Article *the* Used with Reference to Body Parts

The article *the* is also normally used with reference to parts of the body, for instance parts of human body. When it used with this reference, according to (Quirk, Greenbaum, et al, 1985:269-70), this article follows a preposition, or is usually in such pattern as 'preposition + the + noun'. The examples of the article *the* used with the reference to the parts of human body are:

(1) Everyone gave us a pat on <u>the</u> back

(2) They pulled her by <u>the</u> hair

In these examples, the article *the* is all used with reference to body parts, especially parts of human body, because the nouns which come after it, among those: the noun *back* and the noun *hair*, are parts of human body. The noun *back* is a part of everyone's body. Then, the noun *hair* is body parts of the people *they*. These nouns are uncountable nouns. In these sentences, the article *the* is all preceded by prepositions, among those: the preposition on and the preposition *by*.

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2.2.6 Article *the* Used with Nouns of Definite quality

Nouns of indefinite quality does normally not take an article. However, according to (Dixon, 1971:50), when they are used to indicate a particular quality, they should be preceded by the article *the*. The examples of the article *the* used with nouns of definite quality are:

> (1) The gold in this ring is very old ((Dixon, 1971:50)
>
> (2) The honesty of this man is above question (Dixon, 1971 150)

In these two examples, the article *the* is followed by nouns of definite quality, among those: the noun *gold* and the noun *honesty*. These nouns are uncountable nouns. They are referred to as definite nouns of quality because: (a) the *gold* which the speaker means is already known with old quality not only by him/her, but also by his/her hearer and (b) the *honesty* of this man which the speaker tells the hearer is already known by the speaker and the hearer with quality above question.

2.2.7 Article *the* Used for Saying Someone or Something Unique

Usually, the article *the* is also used when the speaker wants to say that something or someone is unique. In other words, according to (Hewings, l999:l14), this article may also be used when something or someone that the speaker means is only one, or is the only one of its kind. In addition, it can also usually be used by the speaker when she/he gives a person's job title, or when she/he says the unique position of a person's job. The examples of the article *the* used by the speaker for saying someone or something unique are, as follow:

> (1) Sydney is the capital city of New South Wales (Hewings, 1999:l l4)
>
> (2) English has become the international language of business (Hewings, l999:114)
>
> (3) She's been appointed the head of the company (Hewings, 199:14)

In these examples, the article *the* is used by the speaker for saying a unique thing. Something that the speaker means to be unique in the example (1) is the *capital city of New South Wales* because the capital city of New South Wales, that is Sydney, is only one. In other words, this article tells the hearer that there is not any other cities more as the capital city of New South Wales, except Sydney, or that Sydney is the only one of the capital cities of New South Wales.

Further, something that the speaker means to be unique in the sentence (2) is the *international language of business*. This is a unique thing because the international language of business is only one, that is English. In this sentence, the article *the* is used by the speaker to tell the hearer that English is the only one of the international language of businesses. In the sentence (3), something which he speaker means to be unique is the *head of company*. It is a unique thing because it denotes that there is only one head position in the company, or is the only one of its kind in the company, to which the she has been appointed.

2.2.8 Article *the* Used before Superlative Adjectives

Superlative adjective is an adjective which expresses the highest or a very high degree. In English, the use of the article *the* can also be before the superlative adjectives. Its use before the adjective occurs when the superlative adjective itself is followed by a noun or defining phrase. However, when there is not a noun or defining phrase after the superlative adjective, this article can often be left out. The examples of the article *the* which comes before the superlative adjectives that are used with or without a noun or defining phrase are:

(1) He is <u>The</u>   finest young player around at the moment (Hewings, 1999:114)

(2) Mont Blanc is <u>the </u>highest peak in the alps (Swan, 1980: 144)

(3) <u>The</u> painting is the most unusual in the collection (Hewings, 1999:114)

In these examples, the article *the* is followed by: (a) the superlative adjectives *finest* (b) the superlative adjective *highest*, and the superlative adjective

unusual. These superlative adjectives are, however, followed by different followers. The follower of the superlative adjective *finest* is a defining phrase, that is young player. Then, the follower of the superlative adjective *highest* a noun, that is peak. On the contrary, the superlative adjective *unusual* is not followed by a noun or defining phrase, or is without a norm or defining phrase.

2.2.9 Article *the* Used in the Exclamation and the Names of Ship

In exclamation, article can usually be used. The article which can also be used in the exclamatory expression, according to (Quirk, Greenbaum, et al, l985:273), is the article *the*. The exclamatory expression that uses the article *the* normally follows a declarative clause, and is added as a parenthesis (intonation remaining at a low pitch). Beside for an exclamation, this definite article is also commonly used in the names of ship (Swan, l988:77). The examples of the article *the* which are used in the exclamatory expression and the name of ship are:

(1) John is getting best, the idiot! (Quirk, Greenbaum, et al, l985:273).
(2) The Queen Mary (Swan, l988:77).

In these examples, the definite article which is used in the exclamation or exclamatory expression is the article *the* in the sentence (l). It is used in that expression because it is followed by a declarative exclamatory expression, that is the expression *idiot*. Further, the article *the* in the sentence (2) is used in the name of ship. In other words, the article *the* is used in this sentence because the *Queen Mary* is the name of a ship.

2.2.10 Article *the* Used with Reference to Geographical Areas and Surnames

In English, according to (Swan, 1988:70), the article *the* is also be used with reference to geographical areas. In this usage, it is used with such words as country, sea, seaside, and mountain, even when we don't say which sea, or which mountains, are meant. In addition, according to (Hewings, l999:122), the article

the is also usually used with reference to surnames, or when talking about a family as a whole. In this usage, this article is used with proper nouns behaving as plural common nouns. According (Quirk, Greenbatun, et al, 1985:288), a surname which is made plural, and preceded by the article *the* takes on the meaning 'the family called X'. The examples of the article *the* used with reference to a geographical area and a surname are:

> (1) I love the mountains, but I hate the sea (Swan, 1988:70)
> (2) The Robinsons are away this weekend (Hewings, 1999: l22).

In these examples, the article *the* is in a different usage. In the sentence (1), this article is used with reference to a geographical area because the word which comes after it, that is the word *mountain*, is the word which denotes a geographical area. This word is a plural countable noun. On the contrary, the article *the* in the sentence (2) is used with reference to a surname because it is followed by a word referring it, that is the word *Robinson*. This word is a proper noun which acts as a common noun, and is in a plural form. As used with the word *Robinson*, so this article refers to Robinson's family as a whole or the family called Robinson. That is why, the Robinsons means the Robinson family.

2.2.11 Article *the* Used to Talk about a Specified Person of the Two People with the Same Name and to Emphasize a Person as the One Probably Known by Everyone.

When the speaker wants to specify which one of the two people with the same name is talked about, the article *the* is used. In other words, according to (Hewings, 1999:122), when there are two people with the same name whom one of them is specifically talked about by the speaker, the article *the* must be used before the name of the people. Besides for this usage, this article can also be used when the speaker wants to emphasize that the person whom he talks about is the one that everyone probably knows. The uses of the article *the* for specifying one

of the two people with the same name and for emphasizing a person as the one that every person probably knows can be seen in the following sentences:

(1) That's not the Stephen Fraser I went to school with (Hewings, l999;122)

(2) Do you mean the Ronald Reagan or someone else (Hewings, 1999: l22)?

In these examples, the article *the* is in a different use, but followed by the same category of nouns, that is a proper noun. The article *the* in the sentence (1) is used by the speaker for specifying one of the people with the same name. The name of the people specified by the speaker is *Stephen Freser*. By specifying the people with the same name, the listener can further know definitely which *Stephen Freser* is meant or talked about by the speaker him/herself. In this sentence, the speaker tells the hearer that the specified person named *Stephen Freser* is not the person with whom s/he went to school, but the other person whose name is also *Stephen Freser*.

In the sentence (2), the article *the* is used by the speaker to emphasize the person that everyone probably knows. The emphasized person that is meant by the speaker to be probably known by everyone is the person called *Ronald Reagan*. This person is considered by the speaker to be probably known by everyone because this person is a well-known person.

2.3 Definition of Translation

People of multiple cultural and linguistic background need to interact, communicate, or interchange ideas, belief, and principles. However, while communicating, they are usually faced with linguistic barriers. As faced with this matter, so translation plays a vital role in that situation. It is said to play a vital role because it has a communicative function. In this communicative situation, translation is also considered as the solution because: (a) it is a goal to establish communication between people with different languages or linguistic background

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and cultures, (b) it bridges gaps of communication between individuals and civilizations or the cultural gaps between two worlds, (c) it makes communication possible between different linguistic communities, and (d) it is a means by which the translator can convey information to the speaker of the second language.

Translation, according to (Larson, 1984:6), is considered the best translation if it: (1) uses the normal language forms of the receptor language, (2) communicates to the receptor language speakers the name meaning that was understood by the speaker of the source language, (3) maintains the "dynamic" of the original source language text, or is presented in such a way that it will evoke the same response as the source text attempted to evoke. Basically, translation is the product or result which is obtained after the act of translating is accomplished.

Translation is an interlingual communication activity which involves at least two languages, among those: the first or source language (SL) and the second or target language (TL). In the translating proses, the TL to which the meaning of the SL text is transferred is also often called 'receptor language'. In the process, competence in the source and target language is the first requirement for translators because a translation should not only be accurate in content but also readable. If the translator is not competent at the two languages, the translating process can not be then undertaken well by the translator.

The usual strategies which the translator often does in translating a source language text into a target language are, for instance, an addition and omission of information which will not distort the message intended by the original author. The addition and omission of information are needed by a translator to achieve equivalence, or to make the intention of the original author more explicit in the target language. These strategies are also needed by the translator of the SL into the TL to conform to the convention of the grammar of the target language.

In addition, it may also be described that translation is an operation performed on languages. It is a process of substituting a text in one language for a text in another. In other words, according to (Catford, 1965:20), translation is

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principally the replacement of textual material in one language (SL) by the equivalent textual material in another language (TL). The textual material replaced by the equivalent textual material in another language can be, for example, in English.

On the other hand, the equivalent textual material replacing the English textual material can be, for instance, in Indonesian. By "equivalent textual material" Catford want to call attention to the contrast between "textual equivalent" and "formal correspondence". By the latter term, he means approximate equivalent in terms of linguistic forms rather than contextual meanings, for example, English noun grammatically corresponds to Indonesian noun, and English prepositions to Indonesian to Indonesia prepositions.

The use of the term *textual material* underlines that in normal conditions it is not the entirety of a SL text which is translated, or that is replaced by equivalents. At one or more levels of language, there may be simple replacement by non-equivalent TL material. The simple replacement of the SL material by non-equivalent TL material, according to (Catford, 1965:20), is, for example:

SL   :   What time is it?

TL   :   Quelle heure est – il?

In the translation of the SL (English) sentence into the TL (French) in the example above, the forms of the lexical items of the SL are not wholly replaced by the equivalents. The form of the lexical item of the TL which is considered not to be equivalent is the word *il.* In this translation, the lexical item *il* replaces the form of the lexical item of the SL, that is it.

It can be described, too, that translation is a change of form of the SL by the form of the TL. It means that the form of the SL is replaced by the form of the TL in the process of translation. The forms of the SL which are translated into the TL may be actual words, phrases, clause, sentences, or paragraph. The transference of the actual forms of the SL into the TL takes place when the translator translates the SL material into the TL from the surface structure of the

source language text itself. The transference of the actual form of the SL into the TL is done by the translator because it is the structural part of the SL which is actually seen in print or heard in speech by the translator.

Besides changing form, according to (Larson, 1984:3), translation consist of transferring *the meaning* of the SL into the TL. The transference is done by going from the form of the SL to the form of the TL by way of semantic structure. Thus, it is meaning which is also transferred from the form of the SL into the form of the TL in the translation process. In transferring the meaning, it is only the form of the SL which changes into that of the TL. The meaning transferred from the SL into the TL must be held constant, or not distorted. Because the transference of meaning takes place in the translating process from the SL into the TL, so translation is described to consist of studying the lexicon, the grammatical structure, communication situation, and cultural context of the source language text.

The meaning of the SL form which is transferred into the TL form should also be accurate. In order to be able to transfer the accurate meaning of the SL text into the TL, the translator must not only understand the lexicon and the grammatical structures of the SL and the TL, but also the cultural context of the two languages. These items must be studied by the translator so that the meaning of the SL text or material, as (Larson, 1984:3) states, can be determined, and that this same meaning can be reconstructed using the lexicon and grammatical structure which are appropriate in the receptor language and its cultural context. It is by studying and understanding them well that a good translation from the SL into the TL can be further produced by the translator the example of the translation of SL text which is reconstructed using the lexicon and the grammatical structure of the TL, and also shows the same meaning in the TL, is:

SL   :   What is your name?

TL   :   Como sela llama?

In the example above, the meanings of the SL (English) and the TL (Spanish) sentences are the same the meaning of this TL text is said to be the same as that of the SL text because it literally means "how our self you – call?", however, the texts of these two languages are constructed with different word choices and different grammatical structures. The meaning of the SL text *what is your name*? is constructed using the word choice and the grammatical structure of the SL (English). On the other hand, the meaning of the TL text is constructed using the word choice and the grammatical structure of the TL (Spanish).

Further, according to (Nida, 1975:95), translation is defined as "producing the closest natural equivalent of the message of the SL in the TL, first in items of meaning and secondly in items of style." The style in the translation, according to (Margono, 1999:3), should similar to that in the original whenever possible. If not similar in form, it should be similar in function so that it produces similar effect. According to (Margono, 1999:5), the example of the style in the translation which is not similar to the original form, but similar in function, is:

SL   :   Who has been living with?

TL   :   Selama ini dengan siapa dia tinggal disana?

In this translation, the translator adds the word *selama* at the beginning of the TL (Indonesian) text. Besides, the addition of the word *di sana* also takes place at the end of this TL text. The aim of the translator to add these two words are to make the sentence of the TL fit, or to make the context of the TL better. It can be explained here that the translation of the SL into the TL is done by a translator with a proses. The translating process of the SL into the TL can be further described below.

2.4 Process of Translation

In translating the SL text into the TL or in transferring the message or meaning of the SL text into the TL, the translator usually does the translation with

a process. The translating process of the SL text into the TL, according to (Larson, 1984:4), is, as in the diagram below:
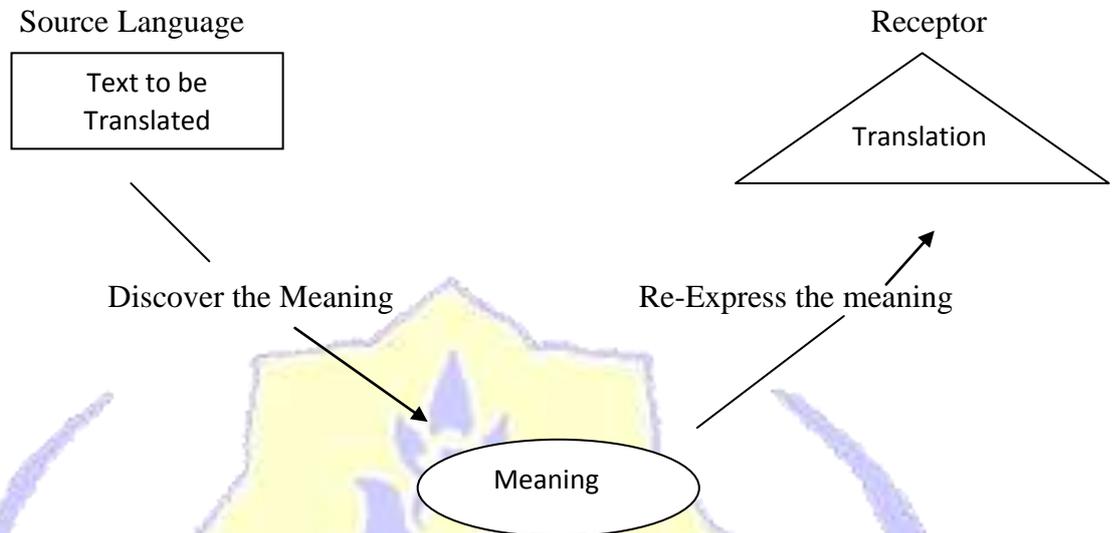
In translating the SL text into the TL, the translator usually does it through two processes. The first process of the translator to transfer the meaning or message of the SL into the TL is a preparation process. In the preparation process, something which the translator must try to do is to understand the spoken or written text of the SL. In order to be able to understand the SL text, the translator usually moves from the semantic structure to the meaning of the text. The translator's movement from the semantic structure to the meaning of the text begins by reading the SL text again and again. Besides reading the source language text, other materials which will be able to help the translator understand the cultural context of SL text should be also read by the translator himself.

When reading the SL text, the things which the translator usually tries to find out are, for example, the aim of the author of the SL text and the theme of the SL text itself. When reading the SL text, the author's aim of the SL text and also the theme of the SL text itself are usually parts of the problem which the translator understand hard. The indication to the parts of the problem are normally available in the SL text. This indication is usually noted by the translator for further checking. Besides noting the indication of the parts of the problem, the

translator's other way to check the parts of the problems which are available in the text is by asking questions which are carefully formed. The translator's question is, for example 'who reads the SL text or to whom it is read'.

The second thing which the translator has usually to do in translating the SL text into the TL is to analyze the SL text itself. The analysis of the SL text includes, for example, resolving ambiguity, studying implicit information, studying key words, interpreting figurative sense, recognizing when words are being used in a secondary sense, and when grammatical structure are being used in a secondary function. In this analytical process, according to (Margono, 1999:14), the message of SL text is analyzed into its basic forms (basic clause).

The analytical process of the SL message consist of: (a) analyzing grammatical relationship between consistent parts, (b) identifying the meanings of the semantic units, and (c) finding the connotative meanings of grammatical structural and semantic units.

Before passing the analysis, the translator usually examined the context (i.e. the context of situation and the linguistic context) carefully. They are carefully examined because the meaning expressed in the message of the SL must be kept original in the text of the TL. In other words, the translator must not put his own meaning into the TL because it can produce bad translation, or distort the information or message which is intended in the SL text.

The following thing which the translator does in the translation process of the SL into the TL is to transfer the message of the SL to the TL in the way most appropriate for the audience to whom the translation is intended. The transference or conveyance of the message of the SL into the TL is done by the translator after reading and analyzing the SL text accurately. In transferring into the receptor language, the meaning of the SL text must usually be understood truly or completely by the translator in addition, in the translation of the SL text into the TL, restructuring the message of the SL in the TL may take several stages. The restructuring of the meaning of the SL message in the TL occurs after examining

the possible literal and connotative meaning of the structural and semantic units in the SL.

The last process which the translator does in translating the SL text into the TL is to compare the result of the translation with the SL text. The comparison is usually done by the translator to make him/her sure whether or not (a) a change of information has been created in the TL text, and (b) additional is needed in the TL text. This comparison is especially advantageous for the translator to have a consultant check over the material.

2.5 Kinds of Translation

The translation of the meaning of the SL text into the TL, according to (Larson, 1984:17), characteristically occurs in two kinds of translation. The first kind of translation is called: 'form-based translation'. This kind of translation is also often called 'literal translation.' The following kind of translation is called 'meaning based translation,' which is also often referred to as 'idiomatic translation.' Each of these kinds of translation is described below.

2.5.1 Literal Translation

Translation is called 'literal translation' when it occurs in the linguistic level. This kind of translation, usually done by a beginning translator, just attempts to follow the form of the SL. In the sort of translation, the translating process of the SL text into the TL is done by the translator word for word. In other words, according to (Larson, 1984:10), literal translation is a 'word-for-word translation which follows closely the form of the source language. In this translation, the translator complies with the contents and forms of the words which are translated by the translator him/herself. This translating process is done by the translator in this way because she/he fears to veer away from the original text.

The form-based translation, according to (Larson, 1984:17), sounds like non sense because it has little communication value, does not communicate the

meaning of the source language significantly, or is usually not easily acceptable to the TL readers. In a word, the literal translation of the SL usually makes little sense in the TL. In order that the translation of the SL can be accepted rather easily by the TL readers, most translators who tend to translate literally make partially modified literal translation. In this translation, they modify the order and grammar enough to use acceptable sentence structure in the TL.

Literal translation, according to (Larson, 1984:10), is useful if someone is studying the structure of the SL text as in an interlinear translation. This translation is no more than a string of words which is intended to help someone read a text in its original language. This kind of translation is unnatural, hard to understand, and can give a wrong meaning in the TL. The examples of the literal translation of the SL into the TL are, as follow:

(1) SL: Kan Daro

    TL: Your name call (Larson, 1984:17)?

(2) SL: Who has been living with?

    TL: Siapa telah ia tinggal dengan (Margono, 1994:4)?

The SL in the sentence: (1) is Chuave (Papua New Guinea) and (2) is English. Further, the TL in the sentence: (1) is English and (2) is Indonesian. These two SL sentence are translated into a literal translation. Because they are translated with a word for word without changing the grammatical structure of the SL sentences. The appropriate translation of the SL (1) is *What is your name?* As it is literally translated into *your name call*, the translation makes little sense in English. Further, the acceptable translation of the SL (2) is, for instance, *Dengan siapa dia tinggal disana selama ini?* Because it is literally translated into *siapa telah ia tinggal dengan?* This translation also makes little sense.

2.5.2 Idiomatic Translation

Translation is considered a 'meaning-based translation' or an 'idiomatic translation when the translation produced in the TL has the same meaning as the source language, or when the translation is expressed in the natural form of the

TL. In this kind of translation, it is meaning, not the form, which is retained. Idiomatic translation which is produced in the receptor language text, according to Larson (1984:11), is actually the basic goal of a translator.

In a word, idiomatic translation is a translation which reproduces in the receptor language a text which communicates the same message as the source language but using the natural grammatical and lexical choices of the TL, or which reproduces the meaning intended by the original communicator in the natural form of the TL. This kind of translation makes every effort to communicate the meaning of the SL text in the natural forms of the TL, both in the grammatical constructions and the choice of lexical items. Thus, idiomatic translations are described by (Larson, 1984:17) as:

> Idiomatic translations use the natural forms of the receptor language, both in the grammatical constructions and in the choice of lexical items (1984:17). The idiomatic translation is usually attempted by the translator because it does not sound like a translation. It sounds like it was written originally in the TL.

The examples of the idiomatic translation of the SL into the TL are, follow:

(1) SL : Madame Odette, passage ă detination de Doula, est demandée au telephone

TL : Ms. Odette, passenger for Doula, you are wanted on the phone (Larson, 1984:18)

(2) SL : ro ahombo ngusifu pamariboyandi

TL : I never forgot her or I've kept her memory in my heart (Larson, 1984:18)

The SL (1) is French, and SL is a language used in Papua New Guinea. These SL are both idiomatically translated into English. The translation of the SL (1) into English is in an idiomatic translation because English natural forms, both in the grammatical construction and in the choice of lexical items, are used by the translator the English natural lexical items which are used by the translator in

translating the SL (French) are: (a) the words *for* before the word *Doula* and (b) the word *phone* at the end of the TL sentence. The SL (2) has also been idiomatically translated into English because the translator uses English natural forms, both in the grammatical construction and in the choice of lexical items, in translating the SL. The English natural lexical items which the translator uses in translating the SL are the words *never forgot* or the words *have kept her memory in my*.

It can be added further that the SL (1) above can also be translated into the TL (English) by using unnatural lexical items. However, if the English unnatural lexical items are used in translating this SL, the translation of this SL is not into an idiomatic translation in the TL, but into a literal translation. The unnatural lexical items which the translator can use in the TL (1) in translating this SL: are the words with destination coming before the word Doula and (b) the word telephone at the end of the sentence. This similar case also occurs in the SL (2). It means that this SL can also be translated literally into the TL by using unnatural lexical items and grammatical construction. The unnatural forms of the lexical items and the grammatical construction which the translator can use in English to translate this SL, according to Larson (1984:18), are I her heart I-fastened-her.