**CHAPTER II**

**REVIEW OF RELATED LITERATURE**

**2.1 Collocations**

Collocation a refers to the mix of two or more words that dependably appear together in coomon language. (Faris danSahu,2013;Agah dan Soori, 2015) “Collocations appear to be significant in taking in a language in light of the fact that words are found out and utilized as a part of conection, and without knowing the fitting setting in which a word can be utilized, one can not make a claim that he or she has comprehended that word”.

Two or more words may have similar meaning but only a certain word that habitually goes with (collocates with) other word.

For example

Handsome and beautiful have similar cognitive meaning but only handsome that usually collocates with man. In contrast, only beautiful that usually collocates with woman. Handsome woman and beautiful man sound odd or unnatural to English native speakers Collocation is not an unusual linguistic phenomenon. Like idiom, it does not only exist in English but in every human verbal language. In other words collocation can be found in any language.

**2.1.1 Definition of collocations**

The definitions of collocations proposed by several prominent linguists can be divided into two groups. Firstly, collocations can be generally referred to as frequent co-occurrences of words.The secondly, collocations can also refer to restricted ways words co-occur.

In the discussion above concerning with the way to translate collocations, it has been noted that the great care must be taken by a translator when translating collocations because a literal translation may result in nonsense. However, what is meant by collocation which has to be known by a translator has not yet been mentioned.

According to Baker, “Collocations are fairly flexible patterns of language which allow several variations in form” Mona Baker (1992:63).

A definition provided by Oxford Collocation Dictionary for Students of English, in Achmad (2010) reads: “Collocation is the way words combine in a language to produce natural-sounding speech and writing”. And finally Baker (1992:47) defines it as “Tendency of certain words to co-occur regularly in a given language”.In the six definitions six key phrases are used when collocation is dealt with that is:

(1) Words that often go together

(2) A sequence of words

(3) A combination of words

(4) High frequency of word combination

(5) Natural sounding and

(6) Tendency of certain words to co-occur.

The second definition on collocations, stating that collocations are about the restricted ways words appear together, is similarly proposed by Newmark, he notes that “… collocation …. consists of lexical items that enter mainly, into high-frequency grammatical structure,” Peter Newmark (1988:212), and he mentions that the most common grammatical structures are adjectives and nouns; nouns and nouns; and verb and objects. By his definition, Newmark views collocations as words that appear restrictedly in a way that they must appear in an established grammar patterns frequently used by language speakers.

**2.1.2 Types of Collocations**

The patterning of collocations is fundamental because words occur together based on patterns. Thus, collocations are divided into several types. The first type is the grammatical collocations are frequent co-occurrences of function words such as verbs, nouns, adjectives and prepositions. The first sub-division is the group of the verbs and prepositions. All verbs that appear with preposition are listed first, and became the suspected first grammatical collocations because of the vast number the suspected collocations found, a differentiation between phrasal verbs and grammatical collocations must be made in order to efficiently sort which co-occurrences that indeed belonged to the grammatical collocations in which the syntactic rules become the base upon which words combine.

The first type is the semantical collocations are frequent cooccurrences of lexical words that have referents in the real world, and show a semantic relationship (Ibid:27). To determine whether or not the word co-occurrences are categorized into the semantic collocation, the word in combinations that had referents, and seemed to reveal semantic relationship are listed, and become the suspected semantic collocations. Afterwards, the definitions of the words and there are collocates are compared to decide whether or not they showed a semantic connection.

Semantical collocations, that refers to the “Co-occurrence of comembers of semantic fields, representing co-occurrence of the referents in the real world” (Rosamund Moon,Oxford University Press, 1998:27). To put it another way, semantical collocations are those combinations of words, objects of which exist in the universe. The examples are the combination of the word bread with lexical word ‘food’ such as garlic, granary and rye, but not book, cat, sky. Other examples are the word tree that collocates with trunk, leaves, root, but not shirt, food, beverages.

The second type is the lexical collocations. “As the words occur together within the same lexical sets, or as the words that occur together reveal close semantical relationship, they are said to form lexical collocations” (Michael Lewis, Teaching Collocation (London: Commercial Colour Press 2000:134). The following examples illustrate the lexical set: the words desk, table, and chair belong the same lexical sets, but desk, rain, and grass do not. With reference to the lexical sets, shares the same concept; sets she notes that “Lexical sets are actual words and expression that belong to categorization of words by linguistic convention based on various exposures to the world”(Mona Baker 1992:18).

The third type is the lexico-grammatical collocations, “Which are restricted by the association of certain vocabulary, grammar and the meaning of the words in the collocations” (Ibid:28). Moon includes the application of selectional restrictions. Therefore, the word sweet collocates with sugar. The word sweet which is specially related to sense like that of sugar must collocate with words that share the same characteristics as sugary, and that shows semantical relationship. Thus, sweet acts as a noun that is modified by the adjective next to it.

In terms of grammatical collocations, Carter adopts Benson’s definition on collocations which states that a collocation is the recurrent combination of a dominant word (verb, noun, adjective) followed by a ’grammatical’ word, typically a preposition Ronald Carter (1998:56).

Finally, collocations can be classified based on their patterns ofoccurrences. Meanwhile, according to (Crowther, et al,1990)

Collocations can also be classified according to their co-occurences pattern studied from a very large corpus, who compile dictionary of collocations based on data taken from the British National Corpus classify collocations into the following types of combinations; adjective + noun; adjective + preposition; verb + noun; verb + verb; verb + preposition; verb + adjective; noun + noun; noun + preposition; adverb + verb; adverb + adjective; preposition + noun; quantifier + noun; and short phrases including the headword.

**2.1.3 Collocation and Idiom**

The following section is concerned with the review of the distinctions and idioms. There are some linguists who equate collocations and idioms and do not accept the term under which both collocations and idioms can be subsumed. According to the Mitchell stated that The collocation … is not an idiom because there is no such fixity of association … , then Mitchell continues, a collocation is not a mere juxtaposition or oc-occurances; … much of the meaning of the form derives from its association …. (T.F. Mitchell, Linguistic “going-on” (new series) : 53).

Compared to collocation(Ibid:57),

The idiom belongs to different orders of abstraction. It is cumulate association, immutable in the sense that its parts are unproductive in relation to the whole in terms of the normal operational process of substitution, transposition, expansion, etc. this is presumably what is implied by the usual national definition of an idiom as an entity whose meaning can not be deduced from its parts … .

Another distinction between collocations and idioms is given by Bolinger. He states that idioms are defined as groups of words with setmeanings that cannot be calculated by adding up the separate meanings of the partsDwight Bolinger(1975:100). Although Bolinger clarifies that there are some ‘degrees of tightness’ of the forms of idioms, he does not mean collocations and idioms. What Bolinger says in effect is that idioms changes gradually into collocations, as he stated that knowing the parts one can deduce the meaning, so that a collocations is not quite an idiom but it is in some way specialized (Ibid:102).

From the above concepts we can infer that a collocations is distinct from an idiom in both of those two areas flexible patterns and transparency of meaning. Compared to idiom, collocations are fairly flexible patterns of language which allow several variations form and their meaning can usually be deduced from the meanings of their parts. For the example, dry cow means a cow which does not produce milk. We can still identify a particular meaning associated with the word dry in this collocations, and of course, cow still retains its familiar meaning of ‘a farm animal kept for its milk’.

Idioms and fixe expressions are the extreme end of the scale from collocations is one or both of these areas: flexibility of patterning and transparency of meaning and the fact that the meaning of an idiom cannot be deduced from a sum of the meanings of its parts. For example, ‘bury the hachet’ (to become friendly again after a disagreement or a quarrel) or the long and the short of it (the basic facts of the situation) allow no variation in form under normal circumstances.

**2.1.4 Translating Collocations**

With regard to the arbitrariness in collocation in collocations, there are some problems that may potentially occur in translating collocations.

Firstly, “Translators often combine words that collocate in source language, but not in receptor language because of the translator failure to grasp the unique meanings of collocation that revealed by the entire particular combination of words” Mildred L. Larson (1984:141).

Secondly, “Translator may misinterpret the meaning of the collocations into the receptor language, resulting in the in appropriate translation of the collocations into the receptor language” Mona Baker (1992:55-56). With reference to meaning Baker emphasize that collocations reveal their own meanings that are regularly not the same as the meaning of the constituents (Ibid:153).

Thirdly, (Ibid:56-57)

“Translators are often faced with dilemmas of typically and accuracy, i.e. whether they have to translate the source language calls into the forms that familiar and acceptable by the receptor-language audience, but which may not exact, or precise, or they can make a precise translation which is not natural to the audience.

Fourthly, English collocations, especially those that are composed of nouns and verb nouns sometimes reveal “mysterious case-relations” (Ibid:146). that make them difficult to translate clearly and accurately.

Furthermore, he also points out that Non-British collocations are easier to translate as they are made arbitrarily. The writer views that Newmark’s(1988:212) statement Seems to ignore the concept of arbitrariness reflected in the notion of collocations in language among language speakers which indicates the difficulty to measure arbitrariness, let alone to judge that collocations in one language are more arbitrary than those in other languages; and also contradict own his previous statement on the arbitrariness of the English collocations.

With reference to collocational range, according to theBaker(2012:34) there are some aspects of any lexical words of aspects collocations that need a special attention in translating collocations:

1. Synonymous or near synonymous words.

Synonymous or near synonymous often have different collocational ranges.

1. Different words forms. Concerning the word forms.
2. Register (Ibid:47-52). With regard to register, there are some collocations which are very common within the specific register, but not in daily communication.
3. According to Newmark, proposes the translators recognize the most common patterns of collocations in languages.Furthermore, the species that “English collocations are mostly constructed of adjective and noun, noun and noun and verb and object” (Ibid:212-213).
4. “Suggests the literal translation that applies to one word to one word, group to group, collocation to collocation, clause to clause, and sentence to sentence for translating collocations”(Peter Newmark 1988:69).

**2.1.5 Errors in Translating Collocations**

Various factors causing the collocational errors have been analyzed by scholars. One type of factors is of ”Carrying over collocation from the source language text to the receptor language text, resulting unnatural or obscure translation in the receptor language.” Kathrine Barnwell (1980:56). For instance, the English collocations kill the time is translated into membunuh waktu, instead of membuang waktu which is natural to the Indonesian readers or hearers. Another cause of collocational errors is the use of the literal translation. For instance, the English collocations: run a business will be unnatural in Indonesian readers if they are rendered into melarikan usaha respectively. Further account of pitfalls causing the collocational errors can be found in Baker’s coursebook on translation. In her research, she has found some common problems in transferring the meanings of collocations from one language to another. She has also contributed more comprehensive and useful way out in handling the potential causes of clashes in which she has classified at least into five factors. They include culture:

1) Engrossing effect of course text patterning.

2) Misinterpreting the meaning of source languagecollocations.

3) The tension between accuracy and naturalness

4) Culture-specific collocations.

5) Marked collocations in the source text (Mona Baker 1992:54-63).

All the previous outline of collocation errors or clashes, especially formulated by Baker, are adopted as the framework in the discussion of diagnosis, description and explanation of the collocational errors or clashes which cause the untypical, unnatural and obscure translation to the native speakers and or the Indonesian readers.

**2.2 Translation**

Translation which is discussed in this chapter will be divided into : Definition of translation and types of translation. Translation can be defined as the transfer of meaning from one language (technically called source language) to another language (target language). It is the meaning which is transferred not the form of the source text (ST). Since the ideal mission of translation is to make the readers of the the translated text understand and accept it is a reading which is both linguistically and culturally natural as his/her own native language, it is the meaning which must be translated. If only the form which is translated (literal translation) not how the meaning is commonly expressed in the target language (TL) an Indonesian sentences.

Example

Hujan turun lagi would be translated into Rain comes down again which may be understood by English native speakers but which sounds awkwards since it never exists in their linguistic repertoire. “ i am waiting for your reply” as the result of literal translation of “Saya menunggu jawaban saudara” is equally understood but that is not how native speakers of English express the message for what they usually write is. “ i am looking forward to your reply”.

In the modern world, man is not content with his intense knowledge in a single field. He tries to gain the same depth of knowledge in other fields too. This is mainly due to the dependent natuersre of human life. Our present life is a mere bundle of knowledge collected by our forefathers crossing the barriers of color, caste, creed, country, and so on. Man’s nature is to adapt himself to all that is beautiful, potential, powerful and profitable. This is made possible only through translation. “Translation helps in the over all growth of human life”(Ray 2008:19).

This definition introduces further variables, first the ‘sub – types’, which include not only typically written products such as literary and technical translations, but also translation forms that have been created in recent decades, such as audiovisual translation, a written product which is read in conjunction with an image on screen (cinema, television, DVD, or computer game). Nevertheless, the definition of translation is not simple. Further elaboration is needed to make it obvious. Many experts in translation theory define translation in different ways.

“Collocations, rather than expressions, are not given due consideration by etymologists”Nofal (2012). Collocations consume a large portion of everydaylanguage and add an additional source of flare and uniqueness to language, which increases the pleasure and fascination learners can obtain from adequatecomprehension. However, translating collocations can prove to be an endless battle for L2 learners, with difficulties experienced in the correct selection of accompanying verbs, nouns and adjectives. The delivery of correct English lexical collocations has generally proved to be a problem for students learning English (Howarth, 1998; Hussain, 1998; Nesselhauf, 2003; Mahmoud, 2005; Falahi, 2012; Sadighi, 2013). collocation by (Baker, 2011:59) is

Collocations are considered difficult for learners of a foreign language due to the unexpected instruments used. Interpretation of collocations can cause troubles for non-local speakers. Some collocations will be particular in the sense that they will be unexpected in terms of syntactic or semantic highlights. Additionally, "an interpreter can without much of a stretch misjudge a collocations in the source message because of obstruction from his/ her local language.

Numerous examples of collocational errors like these made by Indonesian learners when writing or speaking English can be cited ranging from simple collocation errors.

Examples

Shown above to serious collocational errors such as Please kill the machine of the mobile (a direct translation of Tolong matikan mesin mobil itu).

Young learners of foreign language tend to translate literally the patterns of their native language to the foreign language. This is quite common. This is not only a case of Indonesian learners but also of other nationalities as stated by Taiwo (2004), “Studies of collocational errors reveal that collocations in the learners MT (mother tongue) are often translated directly into English”. His example of direct translation made by the learners from Yoruba into English is the use of house money instead of rent.

Literal translation however is not always inaccurate for it is one a number of translation techniques. According to Nabban (1999:31) “when the structure of the English sentence is similar to that of Bahasa Indonesia, a literal translation technique be applied”.

Example

(I will go to New York tomorrow)

can be translated literally into

(saya akan pergi ke New York besok)

Similarly according to Larson (1984:10) “a literal translation can be done when the SL and the TL are closely related languages, from the same language family”.Then Hatim and Munday`s (2004:12) statement implies that “a literal translation can be done if the SLis so close or similar to the TL on the other han a literal translation is not so common when the languages in question are moredistant”. And finally Moentaha (2006:50) Clearly statesthat “translation at word level can be done and can produce an acceptable translation if the structure of the ST is very simple”.Thus we can conclude that if every word in the ST contains its literal/primary meaning.

A literal translation then can be done as

My father like to drink coffee at my uncle`s coffe shop

Ayah saya suka minum kopi di warung kopi paman saya

But when a certain word contains an extended/non-literal meaning in a sentence, applying a literal translation can be very misleading as when the child nose always runs is translated into Hidung anang itu selalu berlari because the primary meaning of to run in Bahasa Indonesia is berlari. It is quite illogical that human nose is able to runing the sense that the nose can move. In English the primary meaning of to run for human is to move using both feet faster than walking while one of the non-literal meanings of to run ‘nose get wet”.

Based on the definition above, translation is the process of transferring meaning from SL into TL by changing the form and structure in order that the product is acceptable in TL. The product of translation must be as natural as possible that the readers are unaware that they are reading a translation. To make it more obvious.

**Table 2.1**

**The Example of Translation are Literally**

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| **NO** | **English (Source Language)** | **Bahasa Indonesia (Target Language)** |
| 1 | Regional Government | Pemerintah Daerah |
| 2 | National Identity | Identitas Nasional |
| 3 | Political Activities | Kegiatan – kegiatan Politik |
| 4 | Anything will do | Sembarangan ! |
| 5 | Come on friend, you are really  Something | Ah kamu ada – ada saja ! |
| 6 | Oh, I see | Oh, begitu ! |

From the examples, we can see that the SL is English and the TL is Bahasa Indonesia. Since the goal of translation is transferring meaning and that the focus is meaning, the structure of the text can be changed based on the structure of TL but the meaning must be constant. ‘Regional Government’ is not translated ‘daerah pemerintah’ but ‘pemerintah daerah’ in order that it is structurally acceptable in Bahasa Indonesia. The translation of the sentence ‘Anything will do’ into ‘sembarangan!’ also indicated that the focus of translation is the meaning. It is a proper translation because the meaning of ‘Anything will do’ in English is ‘sembarangan!’ in Indonesia Language and it does not matter that the text in SL and TL have different numbers of words and structures.

**2.2.1Types of Translation**

Simatupang(1999/2000) stated in his book that “translation is generally divided intotwo big parts: literal translation and non-literal translation”. Larson (1999) also dividetranslation into: form-based translation (literal translation) and meaning-basedtranslation (idiomatic translation). Literal translation can be considered astranslation type concerning on the ‘form’ whereas idiomatic translation can beconsidered as translation type concerning on the ‘meaning’. Furthermore, Nidaand Taber (2000) divided translation into literal translation and dynamic translation.According to Simatupang, Nida’s dynamic translation equals with Larson’s meaning-based translation.

1. **Literal Translation**

Literal is “being the basic or usual meaning of a word or phrase”. Literal translation in which the SL (Source Language) grammatical constructions are converted to their nearest target language equivalents. It means that the literal translation is a type of translation that follows the form or grammar of the source language but it isnormalized according to the rules of the TL (Target Language). In this research, SL(Source Language) is in English, and TL (Target Language) is in Indonesian.

For example:

SL: Her heart is in the right place.

TL: Hatinya berada di tempat yang benar.

If it is analyzed, the translation of target language is compatible with the English grammar. TL follows the form of SL.

Literal translation emphasizes the form rather than the meaning. Text translated literally sometime becomes unnatural in the target language and understood hardly by the readers.

For example:

SL: After I wake up in the morning, I make bed.

TL: Setelah saya bangun tidur di pagi hari, saya

membuat tempattidur.

There is no problem with the translation of subordinate clause because itis still understandable and contextually suitable. On the other hand, the mainclause translated literally causes a misunderstanding especially in meaning because it is contextually not suitable. “Make” literary means “membuat”, but to keepthe contextual meaning “I make bed” should be translated to “saya merapikan tempat tidur”.

**2. Dynamic Translation**

Dynamic translation is atranslation aimed to produce dynamic equivalence in a text. Dynamic equivalence is a translation which preserves the effect the ST had on its readersand which tries to elicit a similar response from the target reader. Essentially, dynamic translation emphasizes the meaning rather than form as literal translationdoes.

Examples and the explanations below are taken from a book by MauritsD.S. Simatupang(1999/2000):

Green leaf Daun hijau

Be my guest Silakan

The river runs Air sungai mengalir

First phrase, ‘green leaf’, is not too difficult to be translated into Indonesian. The phrase above is talking about a leaf which has green colour. It can be expressed in Indonesian as ‘daun hijau’, ‘daun yang bewarna hijau’, or ‘daun itu hijau warnanya’. The translation presents the real meaning of the source language and also presents the acceptable form of the target language.

Example

The sentence ‘be my guest’, on the second example, is translated into Indonesian as ‘silakan’, not ‘jadilah tamu saya’. The form of ‘silakan’ is different with ‘be my guest’, but the meaning of these phrases are equals.The meaning of the third phrase „the river runs is „ air sungai mengalir. The word ‘run’ is translated in Indonesian as „mengalir, not „berlari. It is translated so in order to bring the most natural equivalence in the target language.

**2.3 Relevant Research Findings**

Many problems can be studied from translation works. The researchers who have similiar topic with this research that previosly been done are the translation of English collocations into Indonesian in “Tell me your dreams”, a thesis of student of university of Jakarta in 2007 by Agnes.

The Analysis on Indonesian Translated Collocations of J.K Rowling’s novel “Harry Potter and The goblet on Fire” a thesis of student of Semarang State University in 2009 by Dini Puspa Asih.

The main issue of those two thesis is the translation of collacations, how the strategies of the translator to transfer the original meaning of the Novel. They also discuss the equivalence (in general) of the translated collocations between the original text and Indonesian translated text.