CHAPTER II
LITERATURE REVIEW, CONCEPTS, THEORETICAL FRAMEWORK, AND RESEARCH MODEL

2.1 Literature Review

Literature review can eliminate the possibility of duplication since we can find, compared, and learned from the errors made by others and avoid the possibility of duplication. There were some researches related to this topic, which also analyzed the translation of cookery expressions, Natural Semantic Metalanguage and the procedures of translation.

The study which applied the NSM approach in the forms of articles were published on journals. The study was conducted by Goddard (2001), and he published his article Sabar, Ikhas, and Setia, Patient, Sincere, and Loyal on The Pragmatic Journal. He analyzed Malay and English contrastively. Again, the NSM theory played active roles on his analysis to analyze the contrastive features of each lexicon in Malay and English. His study much inspiring and giving insight into the configuration of the meanings of lexicons by contrasting their semantic features. Meanwhile, this study focused more cookery expressions existing in traditional Indonesian cookbook, NSM was used to dissect the equivalent from Indonesian to English. An action verb that was used as a reference of this study was different from the Malay verbs focused by Goddard.
Yoon (2001) discussing about *The Semantic Prime THIS in Korean* at The Proceeding of the (2001) Conference of the Australian Linguistics Society. This article is aimed at examining the lexicon *THIS* in Korean. He believes that the ordinary language such as Korean has the natural meaning. He made a clear explanation about the conceptual primitive *THIS* as the prototypical concept of DETERMINER from the perspective of the lexical universal proposed by Wierzbicka (1996). To examine the lexicon *THIS* in Korean, the NSM theory was used as his analytical tool. The contribution by Yoon (2001) very enlightening about similarity of the theory used this theory. NSM theory by Wierzbicka (1996) is used to dissect the equivalent of meaning by semantic primes. However, Yoon (2001) just looked for a synonym *THIS* in the form of determiner, in contrast with a recent study focusing into an action verb. Action verbs were more specific to the verb used in the cooking terms of traditional Indonesian cookbooks translated into English.

The relevant research is also conducted by Sudipa (2003) about Struktur Verba Bahasa Bali. He mapped and explicated successfully the meaning of the prototypical concept of mental predicate of Balinese state verbs into various distinctive exponents through the NSM approach. Based on his analysis, the semantic features of each lexicon are not alike; therefore, resulting in differences of meanings. His study is very important reference to this study, and it also contributes to the principal concept of exponential mapping technique and explication through the NSM theory, since this study also applies the
exponential mapping and explication. Meanwhile, the recent study was focusing in cookery verbs from traditional Indonesian cookbook translated into English.

One thesis related to cookery terms is written by Kerseboom (2010) Cooking and the art of translating recipes from Utrecht University, Netherland. She studied about the translation strategies in translating Dutch cookery lexical terms into English. The data source used in this study were the 4 excerpt Dutch cookbooks, Two Fat Ladies: Obsessions, Jamie’s Dinners, “Love Buns” from Feast, “Figs” from Bbcgoodfood.com. The aim of this research was to analyze the equivalent occurring in translating the data. She only focuses on the ingredients of the data and she found the differences of lexical meaning in ingredient since the ingredient has different name, shape and function in English. In the linguistic field she focuses her data in the text type typology. While it may have seemed a matter of sorting out exotic ingredients and listing different cooking methods, it turned out to be more complicated than that. A cookery text can amount to a seemingly simple list of imperative expressions or a complex set of instructions.

The result of this thesis showed that the instructive text types mostly occurred in the data. And she didn’t mention the problems occur in the verbs or the cooking terms in Dutch or in English. But, in my study I investigate the difference cooking Indonesian verbs by Natural Semantic Metalanguage in finding the semantic meaning of the words proposed by Wierzbicka (1996) and the procedure of translation by Vinay and Dalbernet (2000). When we get the semantic meaning equivalent from SL to TL, it made the translation accurate since the cookery terms are enthused by all the people in the world.
Pratiwi (2010) also wrote a thesis by combining the NSM and translation theory to analyze the negative emotion lexicon in a novel. She stated that the process of translating negative emotion is actually quite complex. It could be literally translated. However, it is confusing to choose the most appropriate one to define a particular lexicon. Her thesis is focusing on translation of the negative emotion lexicon and finding out what adjustment is made in translating the negative emotion lexicon. In addition, the translation analysis was conducted to see the procedures of the translation process and to check whether there was adjustment in translating negative emotion lexicon if viewed from the theory of NSM and the theory of translation.

It is considered to be important to review her study here, as it as concerned with the translation of negative emotion lexicon shift in translation. Meanwhile, this study might also find a number of the cooking verbs which shift in their translation into words, phrases, or sentences in English. In this study the textual equivalent in cooking Indonesian cookbook is more challenging to introduce the process of cooking Indonesian verbs mapped by NSM. In addition, it can be stated as an appropriate reference to be used for this study from the perspective of semantics and translation.

Previous research of action verb in the area of Balinese English translation was conducted by Kamajaya (2013) “The Mapping of Action Verbs in Balinese – English Translation”. The NSM theory was used on his analysis in order to investigate the semantic features of each action verb and their exponent. He was very successful in explicating all of the action verbs meanings and their
exponents comprehensively. In this study he only explicated on the SL or Balinese verbs only, different to this future study. In addition the NSM theory was used in this study to map the cookery expressions in Indonesian cookbook with two explication, both in SL and TL.

However, it was considered to be important to review his study which is an essential reference to this study, especially the way how he performed analysis of action verbs through the NSM theory. Meanwhile, the mapping of Indonesian verbs of cooking in Indonesia translated into English with two explications in both languages gave a different perspective of analysis even though the NSM theory was also applied in this study. That was the difference of this study from the previous one.

2.2 Concept

The concepts here were based on several ideas proposed by the experts in the field of translation closely related to this study. Describing concepts was highly necessary since it provides better understanding to both the researcher and the readers. This research relies on two main concepts. The concepts were closely related to the foundation of this research. The concepts are the concept of mapping by natural semantic metalanguage (NSM), the concept of meaning and the concept of cookery verbs were explained based on its characteristics in particular Indonesian verbs, and the concept of translation. For more detail they were explained in the following sub-sections.
2.2.1 The Concept of Mapping

Mapping is much understood as an activity to draw the earth’s surface in the common way. Lexically mapping is the way to arrange in detail a flat representation of the earth’s surface, or part of it with systematically topographical scaling calculation as stated by Allan (2001). However, the above definition of mapping is only representing a small step to the real terminology of mapping in the study of semantics. The terminology of mapping departs from semantic point of view that is a way to draw in detail the meaning into a plat picture representation (configure the meaning into the simpler words in the forms of paraphrases). Referring to the above understanding, mapping is considered a newest technique model to answer the challenges and the current issues of semantic studies (Wierzbicka, 1996 : 23).

Mapping is designed to configure the meaning in order to analyze the semantic features of the word (verb), with a consideration that each word owns the inherent uniqueness of the semantic features which are different from each other even though the position of the word is in the same field of meaning. The differences are always obtained even a subtle one. In the analysis of the semantic features of each word, exponential mapping technique is applied for practicality.

In the study of semantics, mapping is often related to the term of metalanguage. Allan (2001) defines metalanguage as the language of the semantic theory. The language which a linguist uses to describe and analyze the language under investigation (object language) is called metalanguage. The function of metalanguage is to explain all words, phrases, and sentences from the
natural language. The goal of metalanguage is to explain all words, phrases, and sentences that are constructed to be explained. Therefore, limitations on its range need to be clearly stated.

A metalanguage should have predictive power insofar as it raises expectations about words, phrases, and sentences that have not yet light. It is absolutely necessary that a metalanguage be internally consistent. The basic requirement for a metalanguage is to satisfactorily communicate the meaning of item – that is, any expression in the object language, whether it is a word, a phrase, or a sentence-in term of expression in the metalanguage.

2.2.2 The Concept of Cookery Verbs

Cooking or cookery is the art, technology and craft of preparing food for consumption with the use of heat. Cooking techniques and ingredients vary widely across the world, from grilling food over an open fire to using electric stoves, to baking in various types of ovens, reflecting unique environmental, economic, and cultural traditions and trends. The ways or types of cooking also depend on the skill and type of training an individual cook has. Cooking is done both by people in their own dwellings and by professional cooks and chefs in restaurants and other food establishments.

Cookery verb is an act, preparation, process, or instance of representing in a medium (such as words and phrases) to convey the method and term of cooking. In addition cookery expressions has something that manifests, embodies, or symbolizes something else and
a significant word or phrase. The expressions appeared in a word, phrase and sentences related to cookery especially verbs. Cookery verbs have three types such as preparation of cooking, process of cooking and serving of cooking.

Verb is usually restricted to words that express action or actions. However, this limit is still vague because it does not include words like sleep and die, known as a verb but did not declare any act or acts so that the verb enhanced by adding the words stating bodybuilding or the occurrence of anything that limits it to be said work are words that express the act, action, process, motion, and the state of something (Keraf, 1991: 72). Meanwhile, according to Sudaryanto (1991: 6) is the verb is a word that says the act, it can be stated with a command mode, and monovalent with aspects of sustainability expressed by the word 'again' (medium). As is the case with the noun to determine whether a word is a verb (verbs) or not, we followed two procedures, determination of the criteria phraseology (Keraf, 1991: 13). As one class of words in speech verb nationality have high frequency use in a sentence. In addition, the verb has a great influence on the preparation of the sentence. Changes in the structure of the sentence is largely determined by changes in Indonesian verb form. Another opinion, expressed by Kridalaksana (1993: 226) states that the verb is a word class that normally serves as the predicate verb in several other languages have morphological characteristics such as words, aspects, and the charm or number. Most verbs have a semantic element of the act, the circumstances and processes, class of words in Indonesian marked with the possibility to begin with the word did not and could not preceded by
words such as very, more, and so on. Other physical characteristics that shown traditionally is the possibility of occupying the predicate function by a verb phrase. Physical characteristics of the most prominent is the ability to occupy a commanding position (imperative) directly. Verbs are words that express actions, processes, and state. Verb generally serves as predicate in sentences. Verbs are divided into two groups:

a) Verbs that express action. This verb is an answer to the question "What was done by the subject?"

Example: cook, gut, sauté, fry, cut, and chop.

Example sentence: Gut the fish before it is grilled.

b) Verbs that express a process or state. This verb is an answer to the question "What happens on the subject?"

Example: garnish, boil, rub, deep-fry and marinate

Example sentence: The beef is marinated with BBQ sauce for 3 hours.

### 2.2.3 The Concept of Meaning

The basic concept that should be considered in the translation studies is meaning. Meaning is the most essential part of translation. Since meaning is considered essential to translation: in this section, it is necessary to take a brief understanding about meaning. There are several conception and perception of meaning given by linguist, as meaning stands at the very prominent part of translation.
Leech (1977:10-27) distinguishes seven types of meaning, namely conceptual meaning, connotative meaning, stylistic meaning, affective meaning, reflected meaning, collocative meaning and thematic meaning. Allan (2001) is assuming the meaning from the perspective of the natural language semantics that meaning in a natural languages is very responsive and often a reflex of human perception and conception. The expression of meaning through language is an essential means of cementing human bonding and of displaying it to others, both at the individual and the community level.

Furthermore, the Natural Semantic Metalanguage (NSM) theory has several importantly theoretical conceptions of meaning such as; conceptual primitive/semantic prime, alolexy, polysemy, valency choice, and syntax. There are two relevant conceptions of meaning to be analyzed for the purposes of this study, such as; conceptual primitive/semantic prime and non-compositional polysemy.

The semantic prime is meaning which cannot be described without the semantic features. The appearances of this assumption is much motivated by the understanding that a word is a configuration of the semantic prime, and it is not determined by any other word meaning.

Goddard (1996) emphasizes that the semantic prime is an unchangeable semantic features. The semantic prime is a reflection of the fundamental human’s mind. The semantic prime can be explicated from the ordinary language which is the only way to express the meaning (Weirzbicka, 1996:31).
Non compositional polysemy according to the Natural Semantic Metalanguage (NSM) theory is a single word which can express two different semantic primes. This is caused by the components which have the compositional relationship because each of them has different grammatical structure.

The exponents of the same semantic prime might become a polysemy in different ways and languages. Furthermore, this compositional relationship of meaning can be differentiated into two categories, such as; the entailmentlike relationship, and the implicational relationship. Through their relationship, a clear way of defining the meaning of each item of action verb can be obtained.

### 2.2.4 Translation

Larson (1998: 3) states that translation consists of transferring the meaning of the source language into the receptor language. This process is achieved by going from the form of the language to the form of a second language by means of semantic structure. It is emphasized that the translation is basically a change of form. She divides the correspondence of the form and possibilities (Larson, 1998:181);

1. a THING or EVENT in onle language and culture may have the same FORM and the same FUNCTION in another language. For example, eyes with the function of seeing are the same in all cultures and languages.

2. the FORM may be the same but the FUNCTION may be different. For example, fried rice for western people may only be served for breakfast, but for eastern people may be served for lunch and dinner as well.
3. the same FORM does not occur, but another THING or EVENT with the same FUNCTION does occur. For example, heart in SL expression broken heart, does not have the same FORM in TL.

4. there may be no correspondence of FORM and FUNCTION at all. For example, sheep has the function of being sacrifice for sin for certain culture. However, for a SL culture animal sheep does not occur because of no comparable animal for a sacrifice for sin. There is no correspondence of either form or function. In that case, the translation will need to use a descriptive phrase for both FORM and FUNCTION.

Due to the different perspectives of translation above, there are two main focuses as the definition of translation. First, it focuses on the process of translation itself, which indicates how the translator transfers the SL into TL equivalency. The second, it focuses on the product of translation produced by the translator.

2.3 Theoretical Framework

There were two main theories used as the theoretical frameworks in this study. Those were the theory of translation procedure and theory of Indonesian verbs of cookery by Natural Semantic Metalanguage (NSM). The position of each theory can be specified into two different purposes, such as; first, the translation procedures theory was applied as an analytical tool in order to answer the problem number 1 of this study, in conjunction with the description of the question about what translation procedures are used for coking Indonesian verbs
in Indonesia-English text. In addition, it is aimed to give a deep understanding and as a term of reference on the analysis of translation. The theoretical foundations of this study was drawn from the theories of translation procedure proposed by Vinay and Darbelnet in Venuti (2000).

Second, the NSM theory was used for an analytical tool in order to answer the problem number 2 of this study, in conjunction with the explanation of the question about how the cookery expressions in Indonesian cookbook meanings are mapped in English. In other words, it was used for a term of reference to break the concept/word down by using a small collection of semantic primes in order to make the differences clear among the meanings of the action verbs in the forms of paraphrases. The theoretical foundations of this study was drawn from the theory of Natural Semantic Metalanguage (NSM) proposed by Wierzbicka (1996).

Those theories were considered the appropriate ones because they were representing the good foundation for comprehending the data and also they enable the researcher to be sure in exploring the data dealing with the objectives of the study. Those theories were used as the supporting theories and were used as a reference to assess the result of the translation because they were related to the translation of the smaller units of a language and they were used to examine the translation techniques applied by translator. They were explained in the sub- sections below.
2.3.1 Translation Procedure

In this study, translation procedures are defined as a means of translating a particular element of the SL into TL. In doing translation, a translator absolutely needs the procedures in rendering message from source language into target language. The procedures are related to the effect or the result of translation. According to Vinay and Dalbernet, there are seven basic translation procedures operating on three levels of style: lexis, distribution (morphology and syntax), and message. Vinay and Dalbernet (2001: 56) propose seven procedures of translations.

1) Borrowing

Borrowing is considered the simplest of all translation methods. It refers to a case where a word or an expression is taken from the SL and used in the TL, but in a ‘naturalized’ form, that is, it is made to conform to the rules of grammar or pronunciation of the TL. It is usually used in terms of new technical or unknown concepts. For examples: Ikan baung — ikan baung.

2) Calque

Calque is a kind of borrowing whereby a language borrows an expression from another and then it is translated literally in terms of each of its element. The results are either a lexical calques e.g calque which respects the syntactic structure of the target language whilst introducing a new mode of expression. Thus, calque is categorized into two types, namely lexical calques (e.g daun pandan —> pandan leaf) and structural calques (e.g Bali post —>
Bali post) lexical calques happen at the level of syntax, while structural calques happen at the level of construction of language.

3) Literal Translation

Literal translation is word-for-word translation which follows closely the form of the SL. A literal translation is useful if one is studying the structure of the source language text as in an interlinear translation, but a literal translation does not communicate the meaning of the source language text. It is generally no more than a string of words intended to help someone read a text in its original language. It is unusual and hard to understand, may even be quite meaningless, or give a wrong meaning in the receptor language. It can hardly be called translation then. It is, of course, expected that literal translation might optimally function as a direct transfer of a source language (SL) text grammaticality and idiomatically appropriate in the target language (TL). In this case, the translator’s task is to stick firmly to the linguistic servitudes of the target language. In spite of the fact, principally literal translation is a unique solution which is reversible and complete in itself, although it is most commonly used when translating between two languages of the same family, and even more so when they also share the same culture (Venuti, 2000:86). For example: Sajikan dengan taburan bawang merah goreng, emping goreng, dan acar mentimun-bawang merah is translated with Serve with fried shallots, fried mlinjo seed crackers and pickled cucumber and shallots.
4) Transposition

Transposition involves replacing one word class with another without changing the meaning of the message. The method also involves grammatical change that occurs in translation from SL to TL (singular to plural, position of adjective, changing the word class or part of speech). The transposition can also be applied within a single language, in addition to being a special translation procedure. For instance, *dilarang merokok* in Indonesian is translated into *no smoking* in English. *Dilarang merokok* is clausal construction while *no smoking* is a nominal phrase. Another example is a word ‘*rebus*’ in Indonesia is translated as *bring into a boil* (phrase) in English.

5) Modulation

Modulation is a change in point of view that allows us to express the same phenomenon in a different way. Modulation as a procedure of translation occurs when there is a change of perspective accompanied with a lexical change in the TL. For instance, “*Taburi dengan rajangan daun bawang dan daun selederi.*” in Indonesia is translated as *Garnish with chopped spring onions and celery in* English. ‘Negated contrary’, which is a procedure that relies on changing the value of the ST in translation from negative to positive or vice versa, is also considered fixed modulation.

6) Equivalent

This term is used to refer to cases where languages describe the same situation by different stylistic or structural means. For example, an interjection
“Ouch!” in English can be translated into *Aduh* or *Aw* in Bahasa Indonesia. An English idiom “Don’t cry over spoiled milk” may can be translated into *Nasi sudah menjadi bubur* in Bahasa Indonesia. Another example; semua bumbu ditumbuk dan dihaluskan into *Using mortar and pestle, grind all the spices.*

7) Adaptation

Adaptation is used in the cases where the type of situation being referred to by the SL message is unknown in the TL culture. In such a case, the translators have to create a new situation that can be considered being equivalent. For instance, “*Gaulkan sambal goreng petai ini dengan udang kipas goreng.*” in Indonesia is translated into *Blend with the fried slipper lobsters* in English.

2.3.2 The Natural Semantic Metalanguage (NSM)

The Natural Semantic Metalanguage (NSM) which is applied in this research combines the philosophical and logical tradition in the study of semantics with a typological approach to the study of language which is based on the empirical research of languages (Wierzbicka, 1996:23). That way is expected to give a description about component and structure of semantics.

The selection of this theory is greatly motivated by some reasons (1) The Natural Semantic Metalanguage (NSM) is designed to explicate all of meanings including lexical, grammatical, and even illocutionary. (2) The users of this theory principally believe that the natural condition of a language is purposed to maintain one form into one meaning and one meaning into one form. (3) In the
Natural Semantic Metalanguage (NSM), meaning explication is framed on a metalanguage in which is derived from a natural language.

Further, she states that Natural Semantic Metalanguage is an approach to semantic analysis based on reductive paraphrase that is breaking concept/words, using a small collection of semantic primes (Wierzbicka, 1999). The NSM contains terms for identifying and referring to the elements of the object language (words, sounds, or letter, etc.). In addition, a certain number of special technical terms can be used to describe these elements, how they may be combined to form phrases and sentences, and so on.

According to the Natural Semantic Metalanguage (NSM), the terms for describing the concepts in the object language is the set of semantic primes, a small core of basic, universal meaning which are believed to be shared by all the languages of the world. Based on several studies on a number of languages in the world, Goddard and Weirzbicka (2014) have found a number of natural meanings which consist of several components including conceptual primitives and lexical universal, such as;

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>Substantives</th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>I-me., you, someone, something, thing, people, body</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>Relational Substantives</td>
<td>kind, part</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>Determiners</td>
<td>this, the same, many/much</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>Quantifiers</td>
<td>some, one, two, all, other, else little/few</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5</td>
<td>Evaluators</td>
<td>good, bad</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
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Table 2.1 Semantic Prime
| 6) | **Descriptors** | big, small |
| 7) | **Mental Predicates** | think, know, want, feel, see, hear |
| 8) | **Speech** | say, words, true |
| 9) | **Action/Event/Movement/Contact** | do, happen, move, touch |
| 10) | **Location, Existence, Possession, Specification** | be (somewhere), there is, be (someone’s), be (someone/something) |
| 11) | **Life and death (linker)** | live, death/die |
| 12) | **Time** | when/time, before, after, a long time, now, a short time, for some time, moment |
| 13) | **Space** | where/place, under/below, near, above, inside, here, far, side |
| 14) | **Logical Concept** | if, not, can, because, maybe |
| 15) | **Intensifiers, Augmentator** | very, more |
| 16) | **Similarity** | like/way |

All of these 65 subtypes of semantic primes were derived from her various researches which were conducted in different groups of languages and continents, such as; Ewe Language (Western Africa), Mandarin, Thai, Japanese, Yakuntjajara (Australia), Arrente (Aranda), Kayardild, Missulmalpan (Nicaragua), Acehness, Indonesian, Malay, Longgu (Solomon Island), Samoa, Mangap-Mbula (Papua New Guinea), Kalam Language (Papua) and some European languages, i.e English and France.
Furthermore, Wierzbicka developed a breakthrough in 1980s which was well known as a syntactical universal. This is a kind of enlargement of the semantic primes system. Wierzbicka (1996) stated that a meaning has a complex structure, and it is not only formed by a simple element. Syntactical universal is consisted of the combination of lexical universals which are forming a simple proposition with its morphosyntactical devices. The basic unit of syntactical universal can be assumed as a clause which is formed by substantive, predicate, and several additive elements which are needed by the predicate. The combination of these elements will form the syntactical universal, and according to the NSM theory it is known as a canonical sentence, which is related to a place where the lexical universal appeared universally.
2.4 Research Model

This study is figured out in a diagram below as the model of how this research was conducted. For the detail, please examine the chart below.

THE TRANSLATION OF COOKERY VERBS IN
“100 MAKANAN TRADISIONAL INDONESIA”
INTO ENGLISH

SL
100 Makanan Tradisional
Indonesia
Bondan Winarno (2013)

TL
100 Best Street Food of
Indonesia
Grace Sondang Sirait
(2014)

Problems

1. What types of translation procedures are applied in
100 Makanan Tradisional
Indonesia into 100 Best Street
Food of Indonesia?

2. How Cookery Verbs are
mapped into English?

Procedure of Translation
Theory by Vinay and
Darbelnet in Venuti
(2000)

NSM Theory by Goddard
and Wierzbicka (1996)

Result
This research entitled “The Translation of Cookery Verbs in 100 Makanan Tradisional Indonesia translated into English. The data was taken from the Indonesian cookbook “100 Makanan Tradisonal Indonesia”. The diagram above indicated the whole model of the present study. The study started form spotlighting the data of cookery verbs in the Indonesian cookbook and its translation into English using the descriptive qualitative method and library research. After applying the method and the approach, the researcher grouped the data into Source Language (SL) and Target language (TL).

The data analyzed was classified into SL and TL as in the research model above, the researcher applied theories which were appropriate in that study. The theories were Translation procedure proposed by Vinay and Darbelnet in Venutti (2000) to answer the first problem raised and NSM Theory by Goddard and Wierzbicka 1996) to answer the second problem. The symbol of

: to show the language system in source language is translated into target language