CHAPTER II

REVIEW OF LITERATURES, CONCEPTS
AND THEORETICAL FRAMEWORK

In this chapter, the review of literatures, concepts and theoretical framework are presented as follows:

2.1 Review of Literatures

Eesa (2003) *The Validity Of Componential Analysis in Translating Metaphor* discusses about how the componential analysis utilized in translating metaphor from Arabic into English and its contrary. This study is aimed at finding the understandable translation of metaphor into their target language. In addition, this study points that metaphor translation becomes particularly harder since it contains a figurative meaning in it. In addition, the process of translation needs to find or be able describing the meaning behind the translated words. Therefore, the writer applied the componential analysis theory for finding the best equivalent from the source language to the target language.

A qualitative descriptive analysis is applied in this study. The writer combines the theory proposes by Leech and Cohen to figure out the componential features of the researched metaphor. Those componential features contains in every word then used to interpret any equivalent word in the target language. As the result of this study, the writer translates several metaphors they found in the source languages, either Arabic or English and translated it into either Arabic or English as well. There are several metaphors translated based on the componential
analysis approach in this study. Those metaphors are (1) *this man is a fox* and (2) *هذا الرجل نعبل*. In the first metaphor, the writer tries to compare and find the componential analysis between ‘man’ and ‘fox’. Human >< non-human, speaking >< non-speaking, biped >< quadruped, are used as the features to differentiated each other. As the result the metaphor translates into this *هذا الرجل نعبل*.

Meanwhile, on the second sentence, the writer compares the word, *Lamb* and *Child* to be analysed its componential features, like known >< unknown, human >< ovine. As the result of the translation, the writer produces the translated metaphor into ‘her child is a tame lamb’.

To sum up, the used of Arabic script on this study offers several difficulties for the reader to understand the entire content of the discussion. The reader might no understand how to read and compare it into English. However, since the point of information is about componential analysis, this study is success to give a basic understanding about how componential analysis works on translation. In addition, Essa’s writing really supports the current study because it gives a glance picture of simple discussion about componential analysis. In the end, this study is able to help the writer carrying out this current research.

Another study deals with componential analysis comes from Suhaili (2010) entitled *The Componential Analysis of Meaning in the Text of Bush Speech on Iraq War*. This thesis is aim at researching the component meaning of the
words used, either connotation or denotation in speech transcript. In addition, the final result of this thesis shows up the meaning expressed in the text.

A descriptive qualitative analysis is applied in this writing. The transcript of Bush speech on Iraq war is used as the main data of the analysis. The speech is used as it suspected containing many figurative meanings in any single words written on the speech. In addition, there are several theories applied by the writer in this writing. First, Nida’s (1795) theory about componential analysis is utilized in investigating the possibilities of the additional meaning behind the words in the speech. Nida’s theory is applied to diagnose the component of meaning. There are several examples used such as, man $>$ woman, boy $>$ girl, bull $>$ cow. In this examples, the writes utilizes several distinct categories, sex, age, human, non human being, in revealing their componential meaning for each words. In this writing, the meaning of word “looking” is used as an example within compared to the word “observe, look at, spy, peep in finding its components. Second, Ferdinand de Saussure’s theory was also performed as the supporting framework in this study. The concept semiotic approach were significantly written in order to give a glance picture of linguistic touch in this writing. There were three important components pointed out on this approach for instance, (1) signified and signifier, (2) langage, parole, and language, and (3) synchronic and diachronic. Finally, Charles Sander Pierce’s theory was also applied to support this study. This theory seems to be able to help the writer in investigated meaning behind the word on the speech as the main data. It can be notice how this theory gives a tool in finding the interpretation towards a word. The tool, the triangle model which
also known as the semiotic by Pierce consists of three elements; *sign*, *object* and *interpretant*. By merging these three elements, the writer is able to find the meaning throughout the represented sign.

By utilizing the theory and the methodological approach, the results shows that there are three main meaning components found in the data. The components are pressure, antagonism, and power. In addition, there are three main divisions used by the writer in classifying his findings. Those three are noun form, verb form, and adjective form. Those three main results can be seen as follows

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Part I</th>
<th>Noun forms</th>
<th>Pressure (volition/non-volition)</th>
<th>Antagonism (conditional/active)</th>
<th>Power (operation/non-operation)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>War</td>
<td>+</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>+</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Aggression</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>+</td>
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<tr>
<td>Terror</td>
<td>-</td>
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<thead>
<tr>
<th>Part II</th>
<th>Verb form</th>
<th>Pressure (volition/non-volition)</th>
<th>Antagonism (conditional/active)</th>
<th>Power (operation/non-operation)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Invaded</td>
<td>+</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>+</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Constrain</td>
<td>+</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>+</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Enforce</td>
<td>+</td>
<td>+</td>
<td>-</td>
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</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Part III</th>
<th>Adjective Form</th>
<th>Pressure (volition/non-volition)</th>
<th>Antagonism (conditional/active)</th>
<th>Power (operation/non-operation)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Cruelty</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>+</td>
<td>-</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Military</td>
<td>+</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>+</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Engaged in</td>
<td>+</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>+</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Aggressive</td>
<td>+</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>+</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
In summary, this thesis does not have any discussion about the translation process. However, the componential analysis discussion is able to give the writer enlighten in carrying the current research. Its mainly talks about how the words used in Bush’s speech expressive and meaningful based on the componential analysis described in this study.

The third thesis reviewed in this study might give the best way to carrying the current study. The thesis entitled *Etic And Emic Points Of View Of The Balinese Cultural Terms And Their Translation From Mandi Api Into Ordeal By Fire* by Purnamadi (2012). This thesis is mainly aimed at finding the best way of translating cultural items from Indonesian language as the source language into English as it target language. In addition, this thesis also gives a substantial picture of the componential analysis works on a translation process.

Qualitative analysis is chosen as the main path to work on this study. The data is taken from two novels, Mandi Api as the source language, and Ordeal by Fire as the target language. The data is collected through note taking technique. The writer read these two novels then chopping down any word, which can be classified as Bali cultural items. After that, the cultural items found are listed in a certain tab and it ready to be analysed. In analysing the data, the writer applies several theoretical frameworks. Firstly, the writer applies the theory proposed by Newmark. This theory helps the writer finding out about the cultural term, translation procedure and the componential analysis. For example, the word *ngaben* in the source language which is translated into the word *cremation* in the
target language. Then, the writer put these two words in a table and made their componential list based on several semantic features, such as event, part of funeral ceremony, burn the dead body, use typically Balinese Hindu offerings, and done in cemetery. Afterwards, the knowledge-based theory from Dardjowidjojo is applied to analyse the essence and the context of the data in terms of ethic and emic view. In addition, the interview is also conducted to support the library research in finding about the meaning and context of the cultural items found in the research data.

This study finds a plenty cultural items described specifically. Among all those results, place and condition are two of them. In term of place, the writer analyses the word ‘tegal’ in source language which is translated into ‘the land’. These two words then compared based on several semantic features, like object, dry land, and function. When discussing condition, the writer finds the word “cuntaka” which is translated into “ritual impurity”. The componential analysis is conducted by comparing these two words based on their semantic features, such as event, experienced by Balinese Hindu people and related with Balinese Hindu religion.

Based on these sample finding, it can be concluded that this study really help the writer to work on the current research. This study is not only gives the basic theory but also the process of analysing the data. However, the current research is slightly different compared all reviewed thesis above. The current research used the English novel as the source language and Indonesian novel as
the target language. In addition, this current research only finds out the componential analysis part without investigating the epic and emic context as the last reviewed thesis.

2.2 Concepts

Concept can be defined as the description of technical terms or certain word used during writing the research. These technical terms need to be clearly explained in order to give a certain limitation of the concept applied in conducting the research. Therefore, this current writing applies two main concept such as componential analysis and the concept of translation.

2.2.1 Componential Analysis

Componential analysis (CA) proposes an assumption that the meaning of a word is consists of semantic features. So the essential features that form the meaning are elementary units on semantic level. Through componential analysis, it is doable to state the smallest indivisible units of lexis or minimal components (Aitchison, 2003: 92). In addition, componential analysis emphases on the deconstructed meaning into smaller components.

Other scholars might support the term deconstructed. “(Lyons,1981:76) states that componential analysis involves analyzing the sense of the word into its components; therefore, an another term for componential analysis could be “lexical decomposition”. It is a process of breaking down the sense of the word into its semantic features. This process can define words within its elements in
terms of formulae. These componential definitions reduce the word’s meaning into its ultimate contrastive components. The dimensions of meanings are given (+, -) labeling system. The (+) label means the feature is existed, while (-) label means the feature is non-existed.

Nida (1975) also proposes a significant similar thought about componential analysis. He points out that the componential analysis is related to the set of meaning. In addition, he founds three structurally important types of those components: common, diagnostic and supplementary. The common components are those characters that any set of meaning contains in common. The diagnostic components are the characteristic of one or more of the meaning but not for all. Finally, the supplementary components are those that may connotatively but not denotatively relevant or that may be denotatively valid but not really necessary or significant for establishing a minimal set of contrast. Therefore, componential analysis can be concluded as an attempt to describe the meaning of words in terms of a universal inventory of semantic components and their potential combinations.

Based on the scholars’ thought above it can be sum up that componential analysis lead to the word’s meaning investigation through chopping down their components. In addition, the components consist on that word offer a deeper understanding whether it can be grouped into another words or not. Thus, the component is labeled with positive and negative marker.
2.2.2 Translation

Generally, the process of translation engages the source language and the target language. Some scholars have written many books and produced articles regarding the translation cases to make a grammatical and natural translation. There are also various definitions of translation they obtained from different point of views.

Larson (1984) states that translation consists of translating the meaning of the source language into the target language. It is conducted by going from the form of the first language to the form of a second language by way of semantic structure. In this case, only the form changes, while meaning that is being transferred must be held constantly. Larson (1984:15) also categorized translation into two main types, they are form-based and meaning-based translation. Form-based translation or literal translation tries to take the form of the source language into target language, while meaning-based translation or utilizes the meaning of source language text in the natural forms of the target language (Larson, 1984:16). Idiomatic translations apply the natural forms of the target language both in the grammatical constructions and the lexical items choices. A strictly idiomatic translation does not sound like a precise translation. It sounds like it was rewritten originally in the target language. Therefore, a good translator will try to translate idiomatically because this is his or her goal. In practice, however, as Larson states (Larson, 1984:17), it is difficult to consistently translate idiomatically or literally. These translations are often a mixture of literal and idiomatic forms of language.
Nida (1975) proposes that translation requires the translator sense in finding the closest equivalent of a certain text both either written or oral. In addition since the language is continuum of people habits that determines cultures, the translator needs to be able to include write culturally acceptable into target language. In addition, the translation process does not depend on the grammatical construction of the target language only. Nida proposes that the act of translation also depends on the communication context of the target language. Moreover, the meaning of a certain word in a special context might depend on local usage, e.g. the use of word jacket and blazer. This phenomenon should be put more into concern because the language and cultures change gradually. Therefore, translating any text needs a holistic comprehension from the translator, including grammar, culture, and situational context of both cultures.

Catford (1965) defines translation as an action implemented on languages, which a text in one language is substituted for a text in another language. This substitution is aimed at finding the most acceptable equivalent of the source language into the target language. A textual equivalence is defined as any target language, text or portion of text which is to be equivalent of a given source language text or portion of text. Catford analyses the importance of meaning through translation. Meaning reveals the essence of the text and meaningful translation also can transfer the essence. Translation can be distinguished into full translation and partial translation. Full translation occurs when every part of source language is replaced by target language text material through translation. It involves translation at all levels; grammar, lexis, phonological. While, Partial
translation conducted when only some parts of source language text are not translated and or integrated in the target language text. Therefore it involves translation at one or two levels.

Based on those scholars above, it can be sum up that the translation process does not only a word conversion, but also a meaning transfer from the source language to the target language to get the proper equivalence within context and culture understanding of both languages.

2.3 Theoretical Framework

Theoretical framework offers guidance towards the theory applied in formulating research. It also proves that the current study is conducted based on applicable and doable theory proposed by scholars in its field. Regarding the current research focused on the componential analysis, the theory applied in this research is mainly deal with componential analysis. Even though, there are several understanding about componential analysis written below, this study is mainly used the componential analysis theory proposed by Nida (1975). It consists of componential analysis meaning, procedural steps in the componential analysis of meaning and linguistic basis for componential analysis.

2.3.1 Componential Analysis of Meaning

Componential analysis (CA) is based on the presumption that the meaning of a word is composed of semantic components. So the essential features that form the meaning are elementary units on semantic level. By componential
analysis, it is possible to state the smallest indivisible units of lexis or minimal components (Aitchison, 2003: 92).

CA is particularly applicable to distinguishing the meanings of lexemes that are semantically related or in the similar semantic domain. It is often seen as a process of breaking down the sense of a word into its minimal distinct features; that is, into components which contrast with other components. It refers to the description of the meaning of words through structured sets of semantic features, which are given as "present", "absent" or "indifferent with reference to feature". To describe the presence and absence of a feature binary rules are used. The symbol '+' means the feature is present, while '-' means the feature is absent (Saeed, 2009: 260).

Structural semantics and CA were patterned on the phonological methods of the Prague School, which described sounds by determining the absence and presence of features (Jackson, 1996: 80). The method thus departs from the principle of compositionality (Saeed, 2009: 265). The lexical decomposition (or componential) approach to lexical semantics became one of the most influential in the 1960-1970s.

In this theory, word meanings were broken down into semantic primitives or semantic features and their specifications. CA is a method typical of structural semantics which analyzes the structure of a words meaning. Thus, it reveals the culturally important features by which speakers of the language distinguish different words in the domain. This is a highly valuable approach to learning
another language and understanding a specific semantic domain of Ethnography. Furthermore, Leech (1976: 98) states "as a distinctive technique, componential analysis first evolved in anthropological linguistics as a means of studying relations between kinship terms, but it has since proved its usefulness in many spheres of meaning".

Kinship terminology was firstly successfully used as the semantic domain of componential analysis. Kinship terms are traditionally described in relation to a given person, technically termed by the Latin equivalent of the pronoun I: ego. There are some components needed to analyze the terms, they are gender and generation (in respect of ego). For examples, brother and sister are the same generation as ego. While father and mother are one generation above (ascending generation) and son and daughter are one generation below (descending generation). We therefore need two semantic components to distinguish the generation: [ASCENDING] and [DESCENDING]. Gender and generation are not adequate in differentiating the meanings. Therefore, we need another element to contrast 'direct' or 'lineal' descent and 'collateral' descent. A semantic component of 'LINEAL' is then proposed. Below is the matrix that represents unique analysis of each term in the kinship system.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Kinship terms</th>
<th>[MALE]</th>
<th>[ASCEND]</th>
<th>[DESCEND]</th>
<th>[LINEAL]</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Father</td>
<td>+</td>
<td>+</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>+</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mother</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>+</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>+</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Uncle</td>
<td>+</td>
<td>+</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Aunt</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>+</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Brother</td>
<td>+</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>+</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sister</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>+</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Son</td>
<td>+</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>+</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Daughter</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>+</td>
<td>+</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Nephew</td>
<td>+</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>+</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Niece</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>+</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cousin</td>
<td>+/-</td>
<td>-</td>
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</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
2.3.2 Procedural Steps in the Componential Analysis of Meaning

Componential analysis (CA) can only be done within the same semantic domain. There are three basic steps in the procedure for determining the diagnostic features (Nida, 1975: 48), they are:

a. Determining the common features and line up all the apparently relevant differences in form and possibly related functions;
b. Studying the relations of the features to one another, in order to determine the redundancies and dependencies; and
C. Formulating a set of diagnostic features and testing such a set for adequacy.

Furthermore, Nida has developed these three basic steps into six procedural steps which are important for analyzing the components of a related set of meanings (1975: 54-61).

a. Conducting a tentative selection of meanings which appear to be closely related, in the sense that they constitute a relatively well-defined semantic domain by virtue of sharing a number of common components. In this case, the meanings of father, mother, son, daughter, brother, sister, uncle, aunt, nephew, niece dan cousin all share the components of being applicable to human beings and designated persons who are related either by blood or by marriage.

b. Listing all the specific kinds of referents for each of the meanings belonging to the domain in question. In some special situations one may even be able to list all the referents. For father and mother, as related to any one ego, there would presumably be only one referent. Expressions such as father-in-law, mother-in-
law, stepfather, and stepmother are all regarded as separate semantic units and should be treated only as parts of extended domain, since they are clearly secondary in formal as well as semantic structure.

c. Determining those components which may be true of the meanings of one or more terms, but not of all the terms in question. Obviously some of the meanings, as reflected in the differences between referents, involve the component of female sex, e.g. mother, aunt, daughter, sister, niece, and cousin, while others involve the component of male sex, e.g. father, uncle, son, brother, nephew, and cousin. The term cousin is nondistinctive with respect to sex. One must proceed feature by feature to determine those components which do make distinctions, and ultimately the features of sex, generation, and lineality, and consanguinity vs. affinal relations prove to be the distinctive features.

d. Determining the diagnostic components applicable to each meaning, so that the meaning of father may be indicted as possessing the components: male sex, one ascending generation, and direct descent; mother as female sex, one ascending generation, and direct descent; brother as male sex, same generation as ego, and first degree of laterality; etc.

e. Cross-checking with the data obtained by the first procedure.
On the basis of the diagnostic features, one should be able to apply the correct terms to the referents known to possess such features.
f. Describing the diagnostic features systematically.

It may be done simply by listing the diagnostic features for each meaning (or term) or the arrangement of such data in the form of a tree diagram or matrix.

2.3.3 Linguistic Basis for Componential Analysis

The actual linguistic practices employed in CA contain four types, they are naming, paraphrasing, defining, and classifying. If elicitation of usage is carefully conducted and if the results of a procedure are carefully checked against spontaneous utterances, there is every reason to believe that the results of using the four basic processes of naming, paraphrasing, defining, and classifying can be essentially accurate (Nida, 1975: 64-66).

a. Naming

The process of naming is in certain respects similar to reference, though the perspective is somewhat different. Reference is usually described as the relation established between a linear unit and a referent, while naming is the specific act of designating a referent.

b. Paraphrasing

Paraphrasing is also an important linguistic function and one can spell out the distinctive features of any semantic unit by employing certain types of paraphrases. *Uncle* can be paraphrased into *my father's brother* or *my mother's brother*. 