THE ACCURACY OF THE ENGLISH-INDONESIAN TRANSLATION OF CULTURAL TERMS IN HOSSEINI'S

A THOUSAND SPLENDID SUNS

a Final Project
submitted in partial fulfillment of the requirements for the degree of
***Sarjana Sastra* in English Department**

by

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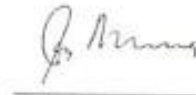   NIP. 198505282010210006

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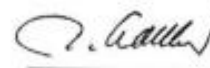   NIP. 197708272008122002

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DECLARATION OF ORIGINALITY

I, Dinda Anjasmara Puspita, hereby declare this final project entitled Accuracy of the English-Indonesian Translation of Cultural Terms in Hosseini's *A Thousand Splendid Suns* is my own work, and it has not been submitted in any form for another degree or diploma at my university or other institution. Information from the published and unpublished work of others has been acknowledgement in the text and list of references.

Semarang, November 2019

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MOTTO AND DEDICATION

"It is difficult to be patient but to waste the rewards for patience is worse."

(Abu Bakr as-Siddiq RA)

This final project is dedicated to:

- My dearest parents
- My beloved family
- All of my friends

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ABSTRACT

Anjasmara Dinda, Puspita, 2020. The *Accuracy of the English-Indonesian Translation of Cultural Terms in Hosseini's A Thousand Splendid Suns.* Final Project. English Literature. Faculty of Languages and Arts. Universitas Negeri Semarang. Advisor: Dr. Rudi Hartono, M.Pd.

Keywords: *cultural terms, translation, accuracy*

This study attempted to analyze the accuracy of cultural terms translation in *A Thousand Splendid Suns* novel. The objectives of the study were to describe types of cultural terms found in the novel, to identify translation strategies used, and to analyze their accuracy. This study was conducted qualitatively. Text analysis was done by comparing the original and the translated novel. The results of the study showed that there were 108 data of cultural terms that were classified into cultural categorization (ecology, material culture, social culture, organizations, customs, and ideas). The accuracy of cultural terms translation was presented in each categorization of cultural terms. The analysis of accuracy translation was supported by the accuracy scale given by three expert raters, and it later combined the strategies employed by the translator in translating cultural terms translation: translation by changing the lexicon, by translation by loan word, translation by cultural substitution, translation by paraphrasing using unrelated words, literal translation, translation by more general words, translation by less expressive word, and last one translation by omission. Four categorizations of cultural terms translation in the Indonesian translated novel were classified into accurate translation.
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CHAPTER I

INTRODUCTION

This chapter presents the background of the study, the reason for choosing the topic, the statement of the problems, objectives of the study, significance of the study, and outline of the study.

1.1 Background of the Study

The novel is one of the favorite reading books for everyone, for it is popular literature in the world that can be enjoyed by anyone from any age. The novel is defined into two categories, there are fiction and non-fiction. A fiction novel is a story that is written by involving the author's imagination. It is included as a novel for entertaining since it aims to give amusement for the readers. As for the classification of the genre, fiction novel is classified into a mystery, science fiction, romance, fantasy, detective, chick-lit, and crime thrillers. While non-fiction novel refers to literature that is written based on a real event in life. It includes biographies, historical events, travel, science, religion, philosophy, and art.

Along with its popularity, many English novels have been published in this country. However, people prefer the Indonesian translated novel to the original one because of a lack of knowledge of the English language. For that reason, the production of translated novels is getting increased following the readers' demand. Therefore, nowadays, if people want to enjoy reading any English novel, they should not worry about how they will engage with the story since there is an alternative to help them to understand it by reading the translated novels that are quite a few available in the stores.

However, translating a novel from the source language to the target language is quite complicated and not as easy as translating text in common. For novel represents the culture in society. Therefore, in translating a novel, a translator should consider the cultural terms found in the novel. Thus, this obliges the translator to consider various limits in the process of translating words that contain cultural terms. Newmark (1998) remarks that "culture is the way of life and its manifestations that are peculiar to a community that uses a particular language as its means of expression" (p. 94). He asserts that each language group has its own culturally specific features. Similar to Larson (1984), he defines that "culture as a complex of beliefs, attitudes, values, and, rules which a group of people shares" (p. 431). He believes that the translator should be familiar with the beliefs, attitudes, values, and rules of one's culture so that he can adequately understand source language text and translate it to people who have a different set of beliefs, attitudes, values, and rules.

This significant distinction will place the translator into a dilemma. Besides transferring the message from the source language to the target language accurately, the translator also needs to deal with some difficulties to find equivalence that may not be found in the target language. The translator should also have intimate acquaintance, have complete knowledge about source language and target language, have an intimate acquaintance with the subject matter and have complete knowledge of translation theory (Nida, 1964).

Although untranslatable linguistics and culture cannot be avoided, the translator can make a good translation by having adequate knowledge and cultural

understanding both in source language or the target language text so that the process of transferring a message from the source language can be delivered well. Considering the significant function of translation that helps the process of transferring information from one source language to another language, this triggers the translator's awareness of making good translation quality. There are three criteria used for translation quality assessment: namely accuracy, acceptability, and readability (Nababan, 2003). Therefore, to avoid creating such miscommunication in interpreting the author's purpose, in the process of translation, the accuracy of translation should be notable. A translator does not merely translate the text from the source language into the target language, but he/she needs to assure that the meaning of the source language is fully transferred to the target language. Accuracy relates to the precise understanding of the source language message and the transfer of the message as accurately as possible into the target language (Larson, 1998). This criterion covers the idea that good translation should completely convey the information contained in the source text.

In the English novel entitled *AThousand Splendid Suns,* written by Khaled Hosseini, the setting of the place is in Afghanistan. Thus, there should be many cultural terms found in the novel that may not be familiar with Indonesian culture due to the distinct cultures. Here is the table of cultural terms found in the novel and the Indonesian equivalence translated by Berliani Nugrahani.

We can conclude that in translating a text, cultural understanding is important for a translator. It will help the translator transfer the full meaning of the source to the target language so that there will not be any miscommunication in conveying

the author's message. Besides, the translator must consider translation strategies he uses to translate the cultural terms since this will impact the accuracy of the translation itself. Therefore, the researcher is interested to analyze the cultural terms found in the novel, and the accuracy of the application of translation strategies used by the translator in translating the cultural terms.

1.2 Reason for Choosing the Topics

The novel is a favorite reading book for most people. Moreover, it must be interesting to read a novel that has cultural contents, so there will be new cultural knowledge the readers can acquire. A novel *A Thousand Splendid Sun,* was set in Afghanistan, consist of many cultural terms that interesting to investigate. This novel has already had the Indonesian translated version. However, the translated novel may not completely transfer the message of the author to the readers.

Therefore, it is challenging to know how the accuracy of cultural terms translation in the novel is, and how is the relation between the cultural terms translation and its translation accuracy.

1.3 Statement of the Problems

1.3.1 How is the accuracy in the English Indonesian translation of material culture in *A Thousand Splendid Suns*?

1.3.2 How is the accuracy in the English Indonesian translation of ecology in the novel?

1.3.3 How is the accuracy in the English Indonesian translation of social culture in the novel?

1.3.4 How is the accuracy in the English Indonesian translation of organizations, customs, and ideas in the novel?

1.4 Objectives of the Study

1.4.1 To explain the accuracy in the English Indonesian translation of material culture in *A Thousand Splendid Suns*

1.4.2 To explain the accuracy in the English Indonesian translation of ecology in the novel

1.4.3 To explain the accuracy in the English Indonesian translation of social culture in the novel

1.4.4 To explain the accuracy in the English Indonesian translation of organizations, customs, and ideas in the novel

1.5 Limitation of the Study

The research is dealing with the accuracy of cultural terms translation in the novel *A Thousand Splendid Suns* written by Khaled Hosseini. The analysis of cultural term

categorization is based on Newmark's theory of CSI categorization while the accuracy of the cultural term will be based on Nababan's theory of translation quality.

1.6 Significance of the Study

Theoretically, this research will be advantageous to the witter and the readers to understand more about cultural terms in *A Thousand Splendid Suns*. Besides, the result of this research is expected to help the translation researchers to analyze the strategies applied in translating cultural terms. And also, this research will be expected to be an input to improve the translation quality particularly inaccuracy of cultural terms translation, so that it will be an evaluation for other researchers who will study the same object matter.

Practically, this result of this research can be used as criteria to determine translation quality in terms of accuracy of cultural terms translation.

1.7 Outline of the Study

This study is divided into five chapters. Each chapter contains different topics. Chapter I is the introduction. This chapter explains the general background of the study, the reason for choosing the topic, statement of the problem, the objective of the study, limitation of the study, significances of the study, and the outline of the study

Chapter II is a review of the related literature. This chapter will describe the result of previous studies that have been conducted before, a review of theoretical studies covering this study containing the definition of translation, the translation process, categorization of cultural terms, the problem in finding equivalence, alternatives in cultural translation, and translation accuracy. The last is the theoretical framework as the plan or the design of the study.

Chapter III is the method of investigation; including research design, the object of the study, the role of researcher, types of data, procedures of collecting data, and technique of analyzing data.

Chapter IV is an analysis that discusses the topic in detail. This chapter contains the discussion, findings of this research, and the answer(s) of the problem in the research.

The last chapter is Chapter V. This chapter contains the conclusion of the research based on the result of the study and some useful suggestions for the reader dealing with the topic

CHAPTER II

REVIEW OF RELATED LITERATURE

This chapter deals with a review of related literature. It consists of a review of previous studies; theoretical studies: definition of translation, the translation process, definition and categorization of cultural term, specific problems in finding lexical equivalents, alternatives in cultural translation, and translation accuracy; and theoretical framework of this study.

2.1 Review of Previous Studies

Some previous studies have similarities with the issue of this study. I will show you 35 research that conducted the same issue as my final project. The first research was from Khasanah (2009). She attempted to analyze the translation of cultural terms in the film *Ratatouille*. This research focuses on the translation analysis of cultural terms in the film *Ratatouille*. This study aimed to find out the categories of cultural terms, the strategies employed by the translator to translate the cultural terms, the accuracy and acceptability of the translation. This research was descriptive-qualitative and applies descriptive methods. This research was designed as a single embedded-case study. To collect the data, the researcher applied a purposive sampling technique. The primary data were obtained by using content analysis and the secondary data were obtained through a questionnaire. In content analysis, the researcher collected the data by selecting cultural terms found in the

dialogue. The researcher found 70 data in the film. The questionnaires were distributed to three raters in the form of a close and open-ended questionnaire.

The second research was written by Gunawan (2011). He explained about his study entitled *Translation Strategy in the* Translation of Cultural Words in Laskar Pelangi Novel Translated by Angie Kilbane. The findings of this study show that there were seven procedures used to render the selected Indonesian cultural words into English include pure borrowing, naturalized borrowing, notes, cultural equivalent, functional equivalent, descriptive equivalent, and reduction. The second finding conveyed in his research was that the strategy applied is domesticating. Based on the result of the procedure used, it could be classified that pure borrowing and naturalized borrowing were the implementations of foreignizing; notes is neutralizing strategy; while the use of cultural equivalent, functional equivalent, descriptive equivalent, and reduction are the realization of domesticating.

The third research comes from Braçaj (2015). He aimed to present some procedures and strategies of translating cultural concepts by different theorists, which might help translators during the translation process and make them choose the procedures that seem to be more effective than the others. This study used descriptive qualitative which carried out an analysis of particular strategies applied to cope with specific cultural concepts and to present which strategies are more frequent and can help the translator to solve such challenges during the translation process. The result of the study showed some conclusion of different theorist, there were Mounin (1963) who claimed the best lexical items translation was when one which just the cultural items are correctly translated that only if this notion is

considered will the translated item fulfill its function correctly, the other belief proposed by Nida (1964) was that differences between cultures may cause more severe complications for the translator than do differences in language structure, the same conclusion likely to be drawn from what Culler (1976) writes is that one of the troublesome problems of translation is the disparity among languages, in categorizing cultural words, Newmark (1988) theory is needed, and Mona Baker (1992) believed that the translator must have knowledge about semantics and lexical sets and the value of the words in the source language.

The next research was from Fedora (2015). She dealt with the cultural words found in the Indonesian novel *Laskar Pelangi* written by Andrea Hirata, and its translation, *The Rainbow Troops* by Angie Kilbane. Different with the previous study's which focused on the cultural words and translation strategies, the aim of this research, besides to find out the procedures which were used in translating the cultural words; it also identified the shift in meaning that occurred in translating the cultural words. The writer applies the formal and informal method to present the result of the analysis (Sudaryanto, 1988). In analyzing the data, the theory used is from Newmark (1988), Vinay and Darbelnet (1995), Catford (1974), and supported by Baker's (1992) and Larson's (1984). The results indicated that there were four categories of cultural words found in the novel Laskar Pelangi. They are material culture (13 data), ecology (6 data), social culture (6 data), and organization, customs, activities, procedures, and concept (5 data). From the categories, the most frequent occurrence is material culture. Furthermore, the writer finds seven procedures in translating the cultural words; cultural equivalent, borrowing, notes,

functional equivalent, descriptive equivalent, transposition, and calque. In translating the cultural words, the translation procedure of cultural equivalent is the dominantly found. From the result it can be said that the translator wanted to introduce Indonesian culture to the target reader. However, in the research the writer also found the cultural gap between the source and target language. This caused the meaning of cultural words were shifted during translation into the target language.

The fifth research was written by Nugroho (2017) who aimed to analyze the accuracy of cultural word translation in bilingual book *Panduan Berziarah ke Borobudur.* The method of this research was a qualitative method by using the Newmark theory of the cultural word translation and Nababan theory of translation accuracy. The cultural words were grouped according to the cultural category and analyze the translation accuracy based on how close the meaning or message can be transferred from the source language to the target language. The cultural word categories found were material culture, ecology, social organization, gesture, and habit. The accuracy of cultural words translation showed that *bersila, brahmana, phon sala, lesung, simbal, bubur jail-jali, ronde madu, sungai gangga, cawat* are classified into accurate translation. There was also less accurate translation: *tasbih, keris, alu, brahma,* and inaccurate translation: *tongkat pendek* dan *pathavi.*

The next research was a study conducted by Abbasi et al. (2012). This study was going to study the main roles of translation in transferring cultural concepts between two or more languages and some barriers or difficulties that translators face in this process. In my opinion translation is one of the ways to transfer cultures between one to another. However, there are some limitations such as censorship

and even culture itself. This study aims to represent some barriers in the process of translation. In this study we discussed the translation obstacles through the transferring culture among languages and also defined that translation has an important role in the globalization of culture especially pop culture which causes to give advantages of the source culture, knowing the habits and customs even religious customs. They focused on cultural factors, views and tradition to consciously consider the chronological orders, explicit meaning, development of related disciplines, historical and religious background of the source text, and primary to evoke the same response as the source text attempted to and avoid inserting irrelevant new words into a language used by people.

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primary to evoke the same response as the source text attempted to and avoid inserting irrelevant new words into a language used by people.

The next was research from Hapsari and Setyaningsih (2013). They attempted to analyze types of cultural words in the English version of the Twilight novel and identify the most frequently applied translation procedures used in the Indonesian translation of the novel based on Newmark's theory. The objectives of this study were to identify the cultural words in the novel and map the types of translation procedures applied in translating those words using the qualitative method. From the findings and the discussion of the study, The cultural words category found in this research mostly have no difference with my research there were 4 basic categories of cultural words appeared in the novel; ecology, material, social, and organization. The type of cultural words mostly found is material which consists of food, artifact, house, transportation, clothes, and communication. From 100 samples of cultural words, there are 52 (52%) cultural words categorized into the material, 25 (25%) cultural words categorized into ecology, 18 (18%) cultural words belonged to the organization, and the rest were 5 cultural words that belonged to social (5%). However in translating the cultural words in the novel, the study showed different translation procedures, they were transference, transposition, naturalization, cultural equivalent, componential, through-translation, literal, notes, addition, and glossaries, couplet, paraphrase, descriptive equivalence, and synonym. Meanwhile, in this research transference and transposition procedures are the most common procedure used in translating cultural words found in the Twilight novel.

The eighth research comes from Fahrurromadhoni (2017). He intended to know the translation procedure of culture in the English novel *Diary of a Wimpy Kid: The Ugly Truth* by Jeff Kinney into the Indonesian version under title *Diary Si Bocah Tengil: Kenyataan Pahit.* The researcher used a qualitative method by using the translation procedure of cultural words by analyzing them based on the theory of translation procedure of cultural words by Javier Franco Aixela. The result of this research revealed that there were thirty-three data cultural words that were classified into ecology, material culture, social culture, and organization-custom ideas. Six procedures were used in translating cultural words: repetition of five data, orthographic adaptation for three data, extratextual gloss for one datum, intratextual gloss for four data, absolute universalization for four data, and sixteen data. From seven procedures used in translating cultural words, naturalization was mostly used.

The next research is written by Choi et al. (2012). They translated cross-cultural research. The comprehension and interpretation of the meaning of data are central in cross-cultural qualitative analysis. The purpose of this article is to provide an overview of the translation process and explore some of the challenges, such as difficulties in finding a suitable translator, and the importance of communication between the researcher and the translator. Translators must accurately convey meaning from one language and culture to another. Researchers should not minimize the translators' role in the research project because the translators have the potential to significantly impact the interpretation of the data. Maintaining rigor may be problematic in studies in which researchers neither understand nor speak the participants' native language. In my opinion, to translate cross-cultural research

is difficult because it needs communication with the translator to gain valid cross-cultural research for the researcher because the researcher does not neither understand nor speak the participants' native language.

Next, research from Dewiyanti, Yahya, Rahayu (2015) aimed to identify the category of cultural words found in Salah Asuhan novel and to find out the translation procedures and process used in translating them into English in Never the Twain novel. Qualitative and quantitative methods were applied in this study. Fifty-five Indonesian cultural words were found in the novel. Material culture was the most frequent cultural word category. Those cultural words were translated with the orientation to the high readability of target readers. The cultural equivalent was the most frequent translation procedures used in translating them.

Andriyanie et al. (2010) researched cultural words translation in the novel Eat, Pray, Love by Elizabeth Gilbert which is translated by Silamurti Nugroho. They attempted to find what translation techniques which are applied by the translator in translating cultural words in the novel. The writers used a qualitative and quantitative method to reach the goal of the research. In the process of data collection the writers should have enough understanding of the application of cultural words translation and translation strategies proposed by typical experts since this research used qualitative research, so it would need the writer's interpretation. Thus, in this part, the writers employed to collect data by reading the two versions of the novel, marking all the cultural words in the English version of the novel, find the equivalent in the Indonesian version of the novel, classify the cultural words based on Newmark's cultural words categories, select some of the

data that are most appropriate with Newmark's cultural words categories, and the selected data by using Molina and Albir's theory of translation techniques.research. The result of this study there were 180 cultural words found by the writers in the novel. Those cultural words classified based on Newmark's cultural categories (2010). All the six cultural categories found in the novel, they are; ecology, public life, social life, personal life, custom and pursuit, and private passion. While there were eight translation strategies used in the novel to translate the cultural words.

The twelfth research was form Zou (2016). He researched the cultural equivalence in translation. This paper discussed the cultural characteristics, the role of culture in translation, the reasons for the loss and distortion of cultural images in translation, and how to overcome and deal with the cultural barriers. This paper would explore the function of cultural factors in translation, the different thought in translation from a cultural perspective view, and hot to eliminate cultural perplexity to achieve cultural equivalence in translation as much as possible. In this research the writer concluded that as a part of the culture, language is not only the form of culture, but also a phenomenon of social culture. And the exchange of different languages is the exchange of different cultures. Because of the differences between languages, there are many cultural differences between different expressions, and the methods of establishing a cultural equivalence in the translation are also different. The writer stated according to different circumstances, "alienation" or "domestication" methods can be adopted to solve the cultural differences in translation to achieve cultural equivalence. In the vast majority of cases, it is proved that there must be one cultural equivalence translation method that can be accepted

by the target language readers. The translator must always pay attention to the cultural factors in the source language and try to establish the cultural equivalence in the target language. The next research comes from Wahid and Anis (2012) who analyzed the cultural translation of English and Malay. The research aimed to analyze the translation of Japanese cultural words, metaphor, taboo words in Malay. The data were taken from a novel Memoirs of Geisha written by Arthur Golden. In this research, they identified the data based on the cultural word categories proposed by Newmark. They are ecology, material culture, social culture, organization, gestures, and habits. The result of the research is to deliver the message and effect of cultural words from the source language into the target language, a certain limit was applied in the translation.

The next research was written by Aresta (2018). She found the influence of translation techniques on the accuracy and acceptability of translated utterances that flout the maxim of quality. This study aims at discovering the translation techniques applied in translating the utterances that appear to be flouting the maxim of quality in Tanti Lesmana's (2016) Indonesian translation of Jojo Moyes novel Me Before You (2012) and describing the correlation between translation techniques and translation quality in terms of accuracy and acceptability. The approach implemented in this study is pragmatics in translation and the writer used descriptive qualitative method with an embedded case study. For data, the writer looked at the utterances that may be said to be flouting the maxim of quality in the source text and its translation. A focus group discussion was used to assess translation quality. The majority of the data was classified as accurate and

acceptable, while the rest was considered less accurate and inaccurate due to the application of the translation technique amplification (addition), discursive creation, and literal translation. Some data was also found to be less acceptable due to literal translation and pure borrowing. So, it can be said that the influence of translation techniques such as reduction, addition, and discursive creation would make low scores in translation accuracy, while pure borrowing and the literal translation would make low scores in translation acceptability.

The next research was from Daghoughi and Hashemia (2016). They focused on the analysis of culture-specific items and translation strategies applied in translating Jalal Al-Ahmad's *by the Pen.* The researcher used Newmark's proposed taxonomy for translating CSIs for the framework for achieving this study. This researched aimed to find proposed translation strategies applied in the English translation of Jalal Al-Ahmad's By the Pen and to evaluate the frequency of each to determine which strategy could help the most in translating CSIs. It can be concluded from the data obtained that this translator has used almost all of Newmark's translation strategies for CSIs to render successfully. From among Newmark's (1988) list of strategies, the functional equivalent was the most frequently used strategy in translating the CSIs in By the Pen by Ghanoonparvar (1988), and modulation and paraphrase were the least frequently used strategies. Functional equivalent as the most frequently used strategy, other strategies used were synonymy, componential analysis, couplets, notes, through-translation, transference, naturalization, cultural equivalent, descriptive equivalent, shifts, compensation, recognized translation.

The next research is written by Darissurayya (2015). She focused on the accuracy of the English-Indonesian scanlation of *Detective Conan*. There were three main problems in this study: (1) to find out how the accuracy of English-Indonesia manga scanlation, (2) to find out differences between online manga (scanlated manga), and printed manga (Indonesian officially published manga) and (3) to find out which more accurate between both compared to original Japanese manga. In analyzing the accuracy or acceptability, the researcher tends to use a qualitative method, therefore, in this research the writer used qualitative descriptive research. This study is to investigate the accuracy of English-Indonesian Detective Conan manga scanlation as well as how if it is compared to the official translation of Japanese-Indonesian. The result of this study showed that the printed comic which is officially published and translated from the original Japanese version has more accurate data because it was more natural than the online comic if it is compared to the original Japanese version. Therefore, I can conclude that, the accuracy of translation can be measured from the naturalness of the translation.

The seventeenth research comes from Ismawati (2013). This research paper is entitled *The Analysis of Cultural Words and Context in the Young Adult Novel Translation Entitled "Eragon".* Based on the findings, the writer found that the translator used seven procedures: naturalization, componential analysis, addition, transference, cultural equivalent, couplets, and transposition. Those procedures were used to make the translation acceptable and understandable, without changing the essential meaning of the story. By conducting the research, the writer can

conclude that the translation procedure helps the readers in understanding the message of the story and the different culture of the novel.

The next was research from James (2002) who wrote in her article about the cultural implication for translation. A variety of different approaches have been examined concerning the cultural implications for translation. This article focused on the necessity to examine the approaches bearing in mind the inevitability of translation loss when the text is, as here, culture-bound. Considering the nature of the text and the similarities between the ideal ST and TT reader, an important aspect is to determine how much missing background information should be provided by the translator using these methods. It has been recognized that to preserve specific cultural references certain additions need to be brought to the TT.

The next research was from Hanif (2017). He conducted translation research that focused on the kind of procedure used in translating the dialogues. There were to describe a kind of translation procedure and translation procedures dominantly are applied by the translator in the novel dialogues of The *Kite Runner*. This study was descriptive research, which applied a content analysis method. The researcher analyzed the data by classifying the dialogues in the novel, identifying the translation procedures that are applied in translating the dialogues in the novel of The Kite Runner, and analyzing the translation of the dialogue with its translation procedure. The translator applied the procedures of direct and oblique translation in translating the novel dialogue of The Kite Runner. Types of direct translation were borrowing, calque, and literal translation. Whereas in the procedure of oblique translation was transportation, modulation, equivalence, and adaptation.

Modulation was dominantly applied by the translator in translating the novel dialogue of The Kite Runner because modulation had 81 cases (46.29%). It was the highest 406 position in the translation procedure and Modulation makes the translations to be natural, short solid, and clear. It makes it easier for the reader to understand the translations.

The next research comes from Indah (2008). She researched the translation of cultural terms. This paper aimed at answering the very question of the possibility or impossibility of the translation of culture, by presenting some of the most popular theories related to the culture-bound terms and their equivalents. This research resulted in some translation theories and practices. These new cultural approaches have widened the horizons of translation studies. The first theory proposed by Lawrence Venuti's "invisibility" of the translator in Anglo-American culture or 'domesticating' and ' foreignizing ' translation strategies. According to the great number of translation strategies and methods offered by scholars, the translation of culture is, to a certain degree of acceptability, possible. It is the case of functionalist theories, for example, because from a pure linguistic position, not only the translation of culture but even the translation of each word becomes impossible. Finally, translation is part of the culture. Strict sense, it is culture. And its very existence proves the possibility of entering a different world, a different vision, and community through a translator's genuine work.

21st research was written by Kim (2017). He researched cultural translation and world literature in Korea. The purpose of this case of cultural translation has been to provide a rationale for the context of the present Korean comparative

literary studies. What cultural translation can do is to let the readers understand the foreign cultures and literature that appear to be untranslatable, by engaging dynamically with the newness and the strangeness, as well as by encountering transcultural initiation beyond the monocultural closure, as Gayatri Spivak clarified in her discussion of "supplementing" in terms of figuring out "the exact shape of a place that is empty in what is to be supplemented, zooming out, but not in competition with zooming in." From these double perspectives of "cultural translation" and "glocalization" as well as the dynamic interplay of comparative, world literature, and translation studies in a convergent way, world literature studies beyond comparative literature as a discipline in Korea has witnessed a drastic change for the last decade. The conference themes and articles in the journals of the associations in collectivity demonstrate the phenomenon of a new wave of comparative literature in the form of world literature.

Next, research from Latief (2018) who tempted to study translation techniques and accuracy in the Indonesian subtitles of the movie *Philomena.* The purpose of this study was to find out the translation techniques and the accuracy of the Indonesian subtitle in its dialogs. The data of this study are English-Indonesian translations and the result accuracy rating instruments. The translation techniques applied to translate the Indonesian subtitle are determined and are later analyzed to find out the degree of accuracy of the Indonesian version. The result of the study showed that there are eighteen translation techniques used in the Indonesian subtitle. They are literal translation, reduction, amplification, established equivalent, linguistic compression, borrowing, transposition, calque, compensation, modulation,

particularization, discursive creation, linguistic amplification, generalization, adaptation, substitution, description, and variation. The accuracy level is 97.89%. So, to have accuracy in the translation the translator should use adaptation, description, linguistic amplification, and variation techniques.

The next research was from Mujiyanto et al. (2018). They attempted to find out the translation strategies used by Lingliana in translating taboo words. This study aimed at investigating the strategies which Indonesian translators use for translating of taboo words in Silvia Day's novel entitled *Bared to You*, to analyze the implementation, and to analyze the equivalence achieved in the translation. In this study, descriptive qualitative research was applied. The data were classified using Batistell's taboo categorization and the translation strategies were further identified using the elaboration frameworks proposed by Davoodi, Robinson, and Brownlie. Then, Nida and Taber's concept of equivalence was applied in determining the tendency of equivalence in the process of translating into the target language. The results show that there are 555 taboo words found in the novel. Vulgarity dominates with 303 data, profanity 128 data, obscenity with 99, and last, is epithet with 25 data. The analysis of translation strategies shows that there are six strategies used by the translator in translating taboo words they are omission, euphemism, taboo for taboo, substitution, borrowing, and translation by more general word. Last, the analysis of the equivalence of translation shows that the translator tends to adopt more dynamic in translating taboo words into Indonesian.

The next was a research Natalia (2014) who studied translation Strategies of cultural words aimed at finding the cultural words, translation strategies,

readability, and the connection among cultural words, strategy, and readability. This research describes the use of translation strategies in translating the cultural words, the connections among them, and the impact of translation strategies on the readability of the cultural words. This thesis was qualitative data research. In collecting the data, the researcher followed three stages. Those were identification, questionnaire, and interview. The identification stage was covered by choosing the data source and collecting the cultural words, The questionnaire stage was covered by collecting and accumulating the questionnaire results data, and the interview stage was included in the discussion about the data. In analyzing the data, the researcher followed six stages. They were classifying the cultural words, grouping the words based on the strategies, finding the reason and cultural items of each cultural word, discussing the reason related to the translation strategies, analyzing the readability, and finding the relationship between the translation strategy and the readability. From all of the findings, there are five classes of cultural words: ecology words, material culture words, social culture words, organization, customs, and idea words, and gestures, and habit words. There are two translation strategy classes: foreignization and domestication. There are two readability levels: high and medium. There are some connections among cultural words, strategy, and readability: translators must be aware of the readability of cultural words in translating those words and high readability can only be reached when a cultural word is translated by an accurate strategy.

The 25th research was from Xiao Geng (2009). He discussed the analysis of the cultural phenomena in English in terms of words, idioms, and allusion. The

essential points these paper treats are the analysis of the cultural phenomena in English. In his paper, he also means to stimulate more concentration on the approaches to deal with the cultural phenomena in translating. Further, he also points out several problems commonly seen in dealing with cultural phenomena. In translating from English into Chinese. He states that translation is to transform one language (the SL) into another language (the TL) translating is an intern cultural practice as well as a bilingual one, so it concerns two different languages, meanwhile two different cultures. Geng also added the language and culture depend on each other for survival and neither of them can exist solely, and we must know of the culture before we understand a language, vice versa Geng found that due to the diversity of the nation, geographical location, religious belief, view of value, political institution, and cultural difference is inevitable.

The next research was from Chasanah (2012) who wrote about the ideology of translation, especially the domestication and foreignization in translating from English into the Indonesian language in A Translation Analysis on Ideology of Translation of the chronicles of Narnia "the Magician Nephew" Written by C.S.Lewis. The result of her thesis shows that the percentage of domestication is 74,50% and foreignization is 25,50%. The study was written is relevant to this study since it focuses on the English cultural words translated into the Indonesian language and the translator's invisibility theory which consists of foreignization and domestication by Venuti that is used as a theoretical framework. However, the researcher argues that her analysis would be more complete if she used an interview

with some experts to discuss the ideology of translation. For that reason, the researcher tries to make a similar study with a questionnaire and interview for deeper analysis. The questionnaire and interview results are used as the parameter of the text readability level.

The next research was from Faridi et al (2019) who attempted to study the implementation of translation ideology of cultural terms in Andrea Hirata's Novel *Laskar Pelangi.* This research is concerned with the translation of the study, which the translation ideology used in the translation of cultural terms is found in Andrea Hirata's novel Laskar Pelangi into its English version, The Rainbow Troops. The objectives of the research are to answer the following four things: to describe the cultural terms items categories found in the novel, to describe the techniques of translation applied in the translation of the term items found in the novel to its translation (3) to describe the ideology of translation referred, in the translation of cultural term items found in the novel and its translation, and, to describe the degree of meaning equivalence of the Indonesian cultural terms in the novel as realized in its translation. The writer used qualitative descriptive method to reach the objective of the research. The writer employs himself to collect data; by reading the novel and its translation, marking the cultural words, classifying, selecting, and analyzing them based on the theories of translation procedure and translation strategy which are taken from some relevant references. The findings of this research show that: first, there were 168 data of cultural terms found in the novel, and categorized into Newmark's five categories of cultural terms, with the following results: ecology category 48 data, material culture 27 data, social culture

14 data, social organization 77 data, and gesture and habit 2 data; second, they are 12 translation techniques applied by the translator, third, based on the techniques of translation used, that mostly tend to Target Language, it can be concluded that the translation ideology used by the translator is domestication ideology; fourth, the degree of meaning equivalence was 60.12% fully equivalence, 31.55% partly equivalence, 5.95 % nonequivalence, and 2.38% unrealized.

28th research was written by Purwanti and Mujiyanto (2015). They attempted to find out the ideology in the Indonesian to English translation of cultural terms in *Bumi Manusia*. The aim of this study was to find out the cultural terms in the Indonesian novel *Bumi Manusia*, the techniques of translation applied by the translator, and to explain how the techniques applied to reflect the ideology of translation. The method of collecting data in this study was through observation by note-taking technique. The collected data were analyzed descriptively using the qualitative method. There were 187 data of five categories of cultural terms, fourteen idioms, four sayings, and fourteen techniques identified in the novel. The most tendency of application of ideology of translation in translating the cultural terms related to Javanese culture was domestication ideology (78, 20%), it showed that the translation was oriented to TL. The next orientation used in the translation of the cultural terms was followed by foreignization ideology 12%), it showed that the translator tried to introduce Javanese cultural terms to the target readers using SL-oriented. The last tendency was partial foreignization and partial domestication (10,8%), it showed that the translation was partially oriented to SL and partially oriented to TL.

The next research comes from Wati (2011). She studied on the accuracy and acceptability of the translation of past participle phrases in the novel *Bloodline and* their translation *Garis Darah.* This research was a descriptive qualitative study which aims to know the translation technique used in translating past participle phrases in the novel Bloodline and to know the accuracy and the acceptability of the translation of past participle phrases in the novel Bloodline and their translations Garis Darah. It used content analysis and questionnaire spread to the raters. Moreover it used the technique of collecting, classifying and analyzing the data, followed by drawing a conclusion. The results of the questionnaire and content analysis were then analyzed to figure out the translation technique, translation accuracy, and translation acceptability. The results of data analysis show that there are four kinds of translation techniques used in translating past participle phrases in the novel Bloodline: (1) transposition (it consists of three types: structure shift used in 37 data or 47%, class shift used in six data or 7.69%, unit shift used in six data or 9%), (2) literal translation used only in 26 data or 33.3%, (3) generalization used only in one datum or 1.28%, borrowing used only in one datum or 1.28% and reduction used only in one datum or 1.28%. The analysis of accuracy shows that there are 68 data (89%) considered as accurate translation, five data (7%) considered as less accurate, and three data (4%) considered as inaccurate. The analysis on the acceptability of the translation shows that there are 68 data (89%) considered as acceptable translation, and eight data (11%) considered as less acceptable translation. This research is expected to be used as additional knowledge

and reference for other researchers, lecturers, and students of the English Department, especially students of Translation studies in translating literary work.

The 30th research was from Yousefi (2017). He studied the translation of cultural specific Items: A Case Study of Gulistan. The researcher attempted to find out how Edward Rehatsek has translated the culturally specific items in the Gulistan of Saadi. In order to reach this goal, first, the researcher had to find all of the cultural specific items in Gulistan of Saadi, then, compared them with their English equivalents by using Newmark's taxonomy of translation strategies for translating CSIs as a reference. Finally, the researcher found 102 cases of CSIs, and it was concluded that among other strategies such as functional equivalent, through-translation, synonymy, descriptive equivalent, componential analysis, modulation, cultural equivalent and naturalization which have been applied by Edward Rehatsek for translation of culturally specific items "Transference" strategy was the most frequently used strategy. Keywords: cultural specific items (CSIs), translation strategies, literary translation, literature.

The 31st research was from Kuncara (2015) who studied cultural terms translation in Hirata's *Laskar Pelangi* and the impact on the translation quality. This paper aimed to evaluate the translation of cultural terms in the English version of the Hirata's Laskar Pelangi. This paper investigates also the translation quality of those cultural terms. The data, in this study, are the terms of culture that exist in the novel. The finding of the cultural term is divided into five categories. It consists of ecology, material, social, organization, customs, ideas, motion, and habits. Overall,

translation cultural terms lead to reduce the level of acceptability and readability of the translation quality.

The 32nd research comes from Farahani (2016) who attempted to analyze cultural specific items in the English translation of Hedayat's "*blind owl"* based on domestication vs. foreignization. The main purpose of the current case study was basically to analyze Cultural Specific Items (CSIs) in an English translation of Hedayat's "Blind Owl" based on domestication vs. foreignization dichotomy which was proposed by Venuti (1995). To this end, the whole text of the two books, Persian text, and its English translation, were gone under a strict and throughout the examination. For the theoretical framework, the model proposed by Zare-Behtash & Firoozkoohi (2009) was exploited in order to categorize and distinguish CSIs in the corpus. As the data of the study represent, most CSIs were domesticated during the translation process and the source text was translated into a fluent and natural text for English readers. Also, the data prove the fact that from among the strategies applied in translating CSIs, simplification and naturalization were the two strategies which were mostly used by the translator and had the highest number of distribution in the translated text.

The 33rd research written by Sutopo and Setiawan (2017). They conducted research on translation strategies used by Donna Widjajanto in rendering culture-specific Items in Diterlizzi's *The Spiderwick Chronicle.* This study aimed to know the implementation of translation strategies used by the translator and equivalence achievement. A descriptive qualitative research approach is used as a research design. The results of the study show that 10 translation strategies used by the

translator in rendering 724 culture-specific items data. Translation by repetition or pure borrowing is mostly used the translator as a translation strategy containing ecology, concepts of belief and religion, and anthroponyms. The translator intended to source language-oriented in the implementation of translation strategies in translating culture-specific items in The Spiderwick Chronicles because the culture-specific items in TL did not have equal meaning in TL culture. Dealing with the equivalence of translation, the translator tends to avoid re-creating the culture-specific items in

SL. In order to achieve balance, the translator should reduce bringing the original words into the target language and avoid unfamiliar cultural terminologies.

The 34th research conducted by Permatahati and Rosyidi (2017). She attempted to find out techniques and readability of the culture-specific items in the 2007 Indonesian translation of Alice's adventures in wonderland. This research has an objective to find and describe the translation techniques that are applied in translating culture-specific items (CSI) in Sri Haryanto's Indonesian translated novel of Alice's Adventure in Wonderland entitled Petualangan di Negeri Ajaib dan Dunia di Balik Cermin by Windi A in 2007 and to explain the readability of culture-specific items (CSI) in this translated novel. Qualitative method is used in observing and analyzing the phenomenon which affected as an impact of the readability of culture-specific items in the translated text that had found in the Indonesian translated novel of Alice's Adventures in Wonderland and also making interpretations of the meaning of the readability level of culture-specific items in its Indonesian translated novel through the readability rating-sheet. From this research,

the researcher finds 16 translation techniques that are applied in translating the culture-specific items from Alice's Adventure in Wonderland novel into its 2007 Indonesian translated novel by Sri Haryanto. Established equivalent translation technique is the highest frequency of translation technique that is applied in this novel. It can be concluded that the readability of culture-specific items in Sri Haryanto's Indonesian translated novel of Alice's in Wonderland is readable.

The 35th research was done by Isabel and Narváez (2014) who studied how to translate culture-specific items: a case study of tourists. The paper focuses on the translation of culture-specific items in tourist promotion campaigns, demonstrating how these items call for specific translation treatment. The material for analysis has been sourced directly from the Instituto de Turismo de España (Turespaña), the Spanish Tourist Board, and specifically the international tourist promotion campaign, Spain marks, where culture-specific items are used as a sales argument to promote Spain worldwide as a tourist destination. In the present study, we will review the literature concerning cultural aspects within the framework of Translation Studies. Then, we will examine the procedures for translating culture-specific items in the Spanish source texts and their corresponding English versions of the campaign. A short survey will shed light on the success of the Spain marks campaign. The paper concludes with some remarks about the role of the translator in the field of tourist promotion campaigns.

2.2 Theoretical Studies

This section focuses on related theories as one of basic requirements in solving the problem of research. It will explain about definition of translation, translation process, definition and categorization of cultural term, special problems in finding lexical equivalents, alternatives in cultural translation, and translation accuracy.

2.2.1 Definition of Translation

Since the study deals with translation analysis, the definition of translation should be known as basic understanding. Translation has been defined in many ways by different writers in the field, depending on how they view language and translation. Newmark (1988) states that "translation is a craft consisting in the attempt to replace a written message statement in one language by the same message or statement in another language" (p.7). It means that translation is a process of transferring the message from one language to another without adding or reducing the message. The following is a diagram about how to translate a text by Newmark (1988, p. 4):

The truth (the facts of the matter)

SL writers

SL norms

TEXT

SL culture

SL setting and

Tradition

TL writers

TL norms

TL culture

TL setting and

Tradition
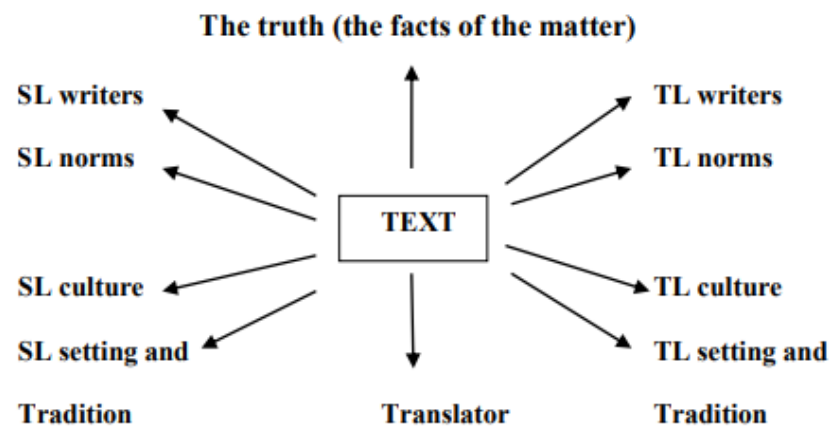
Translator

Figure 2.1

There are four important elements in translating a text. They are writers, norms, culture, and setting and tradition. Translator should keep the originality of each element from the source language. The only change in translation process is the form of language, and it can be referred to words, phrases, clauses, sentences, paragraphs, etc. Furthermore, translator should consider the appropriate form in the target language such as lexicon and grammatical structure.

Similar definition is also mentioned by Larson that translation consists of translating the meaning of the source language into the receptor language (Larson, 1984, p. 3). This is done by going from the form of the first language to the form of a second language by way of semantic structure. Only the form changes, but the meaning which is being transferred and must be held constant. Brislin (1976) argues that "translation is the general term referring to the transfer of thoughts and ideas from one language (source) to another (target), whether the languages are in written or oral form" (p. 1). Nida and Taber give another point of view in translation. They do not explicitly give the idea about what translation is, but define the process of

translation. They explain that "translating consists in reproducing in the receptor language the closest natural equivalent of the source language message, first in terms of meaning and secondly in terms of style" (Nida & Taber, 1974, p. 12).

From the definitions above it can be concluded that translating includes the act of transferring message from the source text to the target text. The aim of translation is to find the equivalent meaning of the source language expression in the target language. Translating a literary work into another language is like creating a new literary work in another language. A translator also has to consider the context and the culture in source and target language, so that the message of the author can be conveyed to the readers well. Therefore, the translator should maintain the meaning that is of prime importance for accurate translation. What has to be considered first is the message and secondly is the form and the style of the translation.

2.2.2 Translation Process

Process of translation is one of the very important aspects for a translator to produce a good translation. The second system of translation consists of a more elaborate procedure compromising three steps. They are Analysis, in which the surface structure, i.e., the message as given in language (A) is analyze in term of A grammatical relationship and B the meaning of the words and combination of word; Transfer, in which the analyzed material is transferred in the mind of the translator from the language A to language B; Restructuring, in which the transferred material is restructured in order to make the final message fully acceptable, in the receptor language (Nida & Taber 1969, p.66).

The Translation Process

A (source)   Receptor

| |

Analysis   Restructuring

↓   ↓

X ——————————— Transfer ——————————— Y
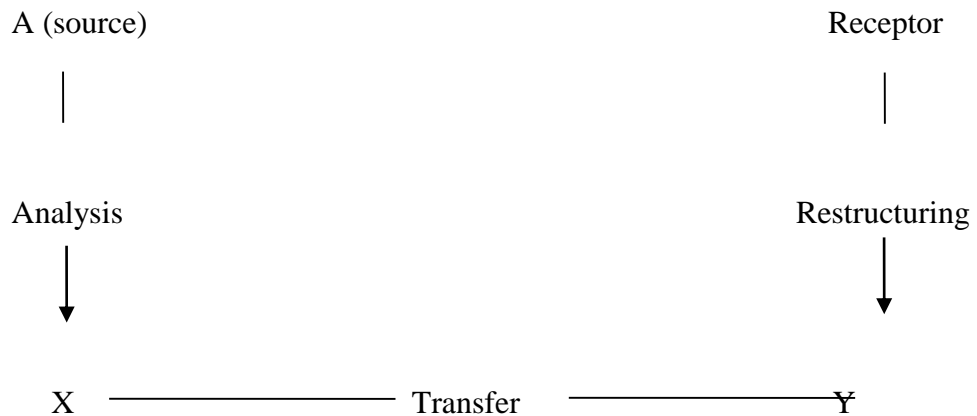
Figure 2.2

The scheme can be analyzed as follows:

1. Source Language Text

In the first part, the translator must deal with the source language. He/she must read the text to understand the element in the sentence to understand the whole content or the meaning of the text.

2. Analysis

To get a full understanding about the entire content, the translator must do an analysis process. The analysis must cover the linguistic aspects of the text either grammatical or meaning analysis or it covers both referential and connotative meaning. The analysis is conducted toward each element of the sentence. Language analysis is carried out on the source language text of various levels, such as sentence, clause, phrase and word level (Nababan, 1997).

3. Transfer

In this phase, called transfer, after understanding the meaning or message of Source Language into Target Language, the translator must try to find the correct and appropriate equivalence of the word in SL into TL so the translator can ii ii convey the meaning of SL into TL without any changes. The translator must also try to find the correct and appropriate strategy of transferring the message. In this stage, even though it is closely related to the last step, but the translation is not perfect yet, so the translation needs some restructurings.

4. Restructuring

Nida and Taber state, "the transferred material is restructured to make the final message fully accepted in the receptor language." (1974, p. 33) Restructuring is needed to make the text in TL better as well as more acceptable. The activity done in this phase is the adjustment of the translation with the grammar of TL. It is also necessary for the translator, not only to maintain the meaning of SL, but also to pay attention to the style of the translation. The translator must find the best way to translate natural as it can be when it is read by the reader (who is the user of the Source Language).

5. Receptor Language

After the translator conducts a restructuring process, the translation task is completed. Then, the result of the whole process is the translation of the text from Source Language in the Target Language.

2.2.3 Definition and Categorization of Cultural Terms

Culture is the way of life and its manifestations that are peculiar to a community that uses particular language as its means of expression (Newmark, 1988, p. 94). More specifically Newmark distinguishes cultural from 'universal' language for example d*ie, live, stars, swim* and even almost virtually ubiquitous artifacts like *mirror* and *table* are universals. And usually there are no translation problems there. On the contrary, in cultural terms there will be translation problems or there is a cultural overlap between the source and the target language.

Therefore, the researcher defines cultural terms as word or a group of words that notifies the way of life and its manifestations in certain culture and it also notifies the terms which may be exist in the target language but the target language does not the specific term to mention the same object. The following are the example of cultural terms in word, phrase, sentence, and text unit:

1. Cultural Terms in Word Unit

Cultural terms in word unit may correspond to everything related to culture. It may also correspondent to certain food eaten by certain culture. It can be seen from three terms used to mention rice in Indonesia. Rice is the staple food of Indonesian people. Indonesian people have the terms *padi, beras, nasi,* which only has one translation term *rice* in English.

2. Cultural Terms in Phrase Unit

Phrase consisting cultural terms usually are idiom. Because of the distinction of the source language culture and the target language culture, the idiom occurred is also

different. As the result, the idiom does not have the equivalent in target language. For example is the phrase *a pretty penny*. This term cannot be translated literally into Indonesian language because *penny* is Brittish coin. The phrase *a pretty penny* expresses the situation of having much money or being lucky. Thus, *a pretty penny* is translated into *banyak uang* or *beruntung*.

3. Cultural Terms in Sentence Unit

Sentence consisting cultural terms are usually proverbs. Because of the difference of the culture between the source and target culture, sometime the equivalence cannot be found in target text. For example is the proverb *'Elvis has left the building'*. This proverb means that the show has ended by using the famous character elvis who was famous in the source culture.

4. Cultural Terms in Text Unit

Sometime there is a text which involved the cultural terms, thus it needs more attention to get the message. For example: This scene takes place Django sits in prime table with his son, Remy.

Django : It's tough out there in the big world all alone, isn't it?

Remy : Sure… but, it's not like I'm a kid anymore. I can take care of myself. I've found a nice spot not far away, so I'll be able to visit often. Django : Nothing like a cold splash of reality to make you—(sudden realization)— "visit"? You're not staying?

Remy : It's not a big deal Dad.

(Taken from the Film Ratatouille)

Adapting Nida, Newmark (1988) categorizes the cultural words into different groups; ecology, material culture/artifacts, social culture, organizations, customs, ideas (political, social, religious, artistic), and gesture and habit (p. 95).

1. Ecology

Flora, fauna, winds, plains, hills: 'honeysuckle', 'downs', 'sirocco', *rundra, 'pampas', *tabuleiros* (low plateau), 'plateau', *selva* (tropical rain forest), 'savanna',

'paddy field*

2. Material culture (artefacts)

(a) Food: 'zabaglione', 'sake', *Kaiserschmarren*

(b) Clothes: 'anorak', *kanga* (Africa), *sarong* (South Seas), *dhoti* (India)

(c) Houses and towns: *kampong, bourg, bourgade*, 'chalet', 'low-rise', 'tower'

(d) Transport: 'bike*, 'rickshaw', 'Moulton', *cabriolet*, 'tilbury', *caliche*

3. Social culture - work and leisure

ajaki amah, condotttere, biwa, sithar, raga, 'reggae', 'rock'

4. Organisations, customs, activities, procedures, concepts

(a) Political and administrative

(b) Religious: *dharma, karma?* 'temple'

(c) Artistic

(5) *Gestures and habits*

'Cock a snook','spitting'

2.2.4 Special Problems in Finding Lexical Equivalents

For each translation procedure, there are some specificial problems of finding lexical equivalents. There are five factors of translation errors on lexical level when a word is translated into the target language (Larson, 1984)

1. Key Words

Key words are words which are used over and over in the text and crucial to the theme or topic under the discussion. Key words are most often words, which represent an essential or a basic concept of the text. The translator should give a special attention in finding the adequate lexical equivalence of the key words. If the key words are not translated in such a way to communicate the meaning clearly, the point of the whole text may be lost.

2. Symbolic Words

Symbolic words are key words which get symbolic value. They come to carry a figurative or a metaphorical meanings as well as the basic meaning of the words

As stated by Newmark:

"In imaginative writing all key words acquire symbolical value, and become potential metaphors grounded in the culture. Like key word in technology, they are suddenly forced to bear figurative meaning" (1988, p.57).

When such words are translated, they have to be supported with an attribute unless there is a strong cultural overlap between the source and the target language. The translator must provide attention to key words which are also symbolic. Thus, the metaphorical intent of the source text is not obscured. The Indonesian

sentence *'Engkaulah jantungku'* is an example of a sentence which has figurative meaning (metaphor). *'Jantung'* (heart) is a symbol of a character which always moves blood in the body. If the key word has symbolic value like 'jantung', the translator must render with the word which has the same metaphorical meaning in TL.

3. Word Combination And False Literal Translation

Word combination is group of words which functions in the same way as a single word. Word combination is also called an idiom. The translator must be careful in translating word combination because the meaning of a combination as a whole cannot always be determined by the meaning of the individual constituent's parts. Sometimes a translator may also settle for literal translation of a word combination because she/he does not know that there is more idiomatic form. Hence, when the translator makes a mistake in translating words combination, it will also result false perception. For example, the Indonesian word *'kuli tinta'* is a word in idiomatic form. A translator must understand its meaning in the source language (SL), so that she/he can transfer the meaning of the idiomatic form into target language (TL).

4. False Friend

False friend may be defined as words in the source language which is bounded tidily like the words in the receptor language, since they are cognate with them, but it means something different. For example, Indonesian word *'ambisi'* has a negative effect, while the word *'ambition'*in English has a positive meaning. This phenomenon is called a false friend.

5. Implicit and Explicit Meaning

The translator must identify the implicit and explicit meaning of the sentence. If the sentence has an explicit meaning in the source language (SL), it should be made explicitly in the target language (TL). In translating a text, translator may face situation that the target language has no direct equivalent for a word which occurs in the source text.

This situation is called non-equivalence at word level. The type and level of difficulty posed can vary tremendously depending on the nature of non-equivalence. Different kinds of non-equivalence require different strategies, some very straight forward, others more involved and difficult to be handled. Baker (1992) proposed some common types of non-equivalent at word level, namely:

1. Culture-Specific Concepts

The concept of source language is unknown in the target culture. This concept can be in the form of both abstract and concrete. The word has some things to do with a religious, belief, social custom, or even a type of food. An example of English culture concept which is difficult to translate into other languages is *thanksgiving*. This is English American concept which is difficult to understand by people for other cultures since *thanksgiving* is a cultural event which occurs only in United States.

2. The Source-Language Concept is not Lexicalized in the Target Language.

The source language concept is easily understood in the target culture, but simply not lexicalized or there is no direct target language to express it. For example, the

word *standard* (an adjective word which means ordinary, as in standard range of product). *Standard* is a concept easy to be understood in the other languages, but it is difficult to directly translate. Translators or people use the word in their language as a loan word.

3. The Source-Language is Semantically Complex

It means that a single morpheme can be expressed by a more complex set of meaning than a whole sentence. It becomes a translation problem, since the translator should explain the word in the target language in a long sentence or more. An example of such semantically complex word is facade. Facade means a part of the building which is located in front of the building; it functions as a shield of the building. The translator has to make an explanation following that word to make it clearer for the target reader in Indonesia.

4. The Source and Target Languages Have Different Distinctions in Meaning

The target language may have different distinctions in meaning but in the source language does not make any distinction of meaning. For example, Indonesian makes distinctions between going out in the rain without knowledge that is *raining (kehujanan)* and going out in the rain with knowledge that is *raining (hujan-hujanan)*. Therefore, the Indonesian translator faces the difficulty in finding the equivalent for it since English does not has this distinction. The translator must read the context of the situation of the text.

5. The Target Language Lacks a Super Ordinate

Baker (1992) states "The target language may have specific words (hyponyms) but no general word (super ordinate) to head the semantic field" (p. 22). It means that the general word in the source text is hard to be translated into the general word in the target text. It has to be translated into the specific word in the target text. For example, a Moslem who has expertise of Islamic knowledge in English is called Moslem scholar. In Indonesia, *Moslem scholar* term has many expressions of its hyponyms *(Cendikiawan Muslim, Ulama, Ustadz, Mubaligh, Kyai),* but it is difficult to find the equivalent term for it. The translator should render *Moslem scholar* into the more specific word in Indonesian, the closest meaning with the context of the source text.

6. The Target Language Lacks of Specific Term (Hyponyms)

It is usual that a word has the general word but lacks of specific word (hyponyms). A specific word in the source language can be translated into the general word in the target language since there is no specific word for that word in the target language. English has many hyponyms under house for which it difficult to find an appropriate equivalent in other languages. For example, *bungalow, villa, lodge, mansion*. It is difficult to find the equivalent words of those English specific words in Indonesian. The easy way in translating those words is using the hyponym and explaining it.

7. Difference in Physical or Interpersonal Perspective

Baker (1992) states "Physical perspective has something to do with where things or people are concerning one another or to a place, as expressed in pair words such

as *come/go, take/bring, arrive/depart*, and so on,. Physical or interpersonal perspective may also include the participants in the discourse (tenor)" (p. 23). It means that a physical perspective in one language can be more important than it is in others or it may have certain meaning than it is in others. For example, kissing right or left cheek in western countries is usual, when a person meets his/her friends (opposite gender). But it is not usual in Indonesia, it is considered impolite.

8. Differences in Expressive Meaning

A word may have the same proportional (true meaning) both in the source language, and in the target language, but it may have different expressive meaning. This is often the case with items which relate to sensitive issues such as religion, politics, and sex. For example English has *cohabitation* as a term of living together between a man and a woman without any institutional engagement of marriage. Cohabitation is not a pejorative word in English. On the other hand, the equivalent expression in Indonesian, *kumpul kebo*, is considered as a pejorative word (less expressive meaning).

9. Differences in Form

The source language and the target language may have differences in form, such as in certain suffixes, prefixes, reduplication forms, etc. Certain suffixes and prefixes which convey propositional and other types of meaning in English often have no direct equivalent in other languages. For example, there are many English couplets such *as employers/employee*, *trainer/trainee,* and *payer/payee*. Indonesian does not have those forms. Therefore, it recommends translating those words into *majikan/karyawan, pelatih/pemain, pembeli/penjual.*

10. Difference in Frequency and Purpose of Using Specific Forms

Baker (1992) states "when a particular form does have a ready equivalent in the target language, there may be a different in the frequency with which it is used or the purpose for which it is used" (p.25). For instance, the word *who* has already had equivalent *siapa* in Indonesian, but when who is used in adjective clause, the translation should be *yang*.

11. The Use of Loan Words in the Source Text

The use of loan words in the source text also becomes a problem in translation. It is used when there is no equivalent in the target language. For instance, in Britain, US or other western countries, high school students usually hold a farewell dancing party called *prom night*. In Indonesia there is no an event like that, so the translator keeps to use the source text.

2.2.5 Alternatives in Cultural Translation

The translator has to solve the problem in translating lexical equivalent in Cultural translation. There are alternatives in translating those problems, namely (1) translating the idea of source language lexicon, (2) changing the lexicon with its equivalents in the target language, (3) using the lexicon in source language and adding a note (Soemarmo, 1988)

1. Translating The Idea Of Source Language (SL) Lexicon

Translating the idea of source language (SL) strategy is used when there is no exact equivalent in the target language (TL) paraphrase. The translator may unpack the

meaning of the source item and translate the idea of that lexicon in his/her own words. For example:

> SL: Bibi jo too always brought Mariam something, a box of dishlemeh candy, a basket of *quinces*.
>
> TL: *Bibi jo selalu membawa oleh-oleh untuk Mariam, sekotak permen dishlemeh, sekeranjang buah kesemek.*
>
> The translator renders *quences* by translating the idea about it in the TL text.

The words *quances* which means a kind of apple, is changed into *kesemek,* a fruit which has fimilarity with *quences.*

2. Changing the Lexicon With Its Equivalent in Target Language (TL).

Changing the lexicon with its equivalent in the target language (TL) is the way the translator replaces the source text with its equivalent in target language (TL). This replacement may not have exact meaning but the closest one. The benefit using this strategy is to give the readers of target language (TL) a concept so that they can identify and become familiar with them. For example:

> SL: Then the *rugs* were folded, the guns loaded, and the mountain fired on Kabul, and Kabul fired back at the mountains, as Laila and the rest of city as helpless as Santiago watching sharks take bites out of his prize fish.
>
> TL: *Lalu, sajadah kembali dilipat, senjata kembali diangkat,dan pegunungan kembali menyerang Kabul dan Kabul menyerang balik pegunungan, dan Laila beserta seluruh penduduk kota menyaksikan Santiago tua yang tak berdaya melihat hiu-hiu memperebutkan ikan kebanggaanya.*

The translator renders rug by changing the lexicon with its equivalent in target language. *Sajad*ah is the closest equivalent of this term. For Moslems especially in Indonesia, *sajadah* is very popular as a praying mat.

3. Using The Lexicon in Source Language and Adding Note

Using the lexicon in source language is common in dealing with translating lexicon from a different culture. The translator uses the lexicon in the source language (SL) with an explanation in the forms of a glossary, a footnote. It is very useful when the lexicon is repeated several times in the text. For example:

> SL: Renowned *curator* Jacques Sauniere staggered through the vaulted archway of the museum's Grand Gallery
>
> TL: *Kurator* terkenal Jacques Sauniere menatap jauh melintasi salasar berongga Galeri Agung Meseum Louvre. * Kurator : ahli penilai seni di museum
>
> The translator renders curator by changing the lexicon and adding footnote,

since curator is not a familiar word in Indonesia and it is repeated several times in the novel.

A long with the problems which may occur above, Baker also proposes the strategies to be used in dealing with various types of non-equivalence (Baker, 1992).

1. Translation by a more general word (super ordinate)

Baker (1992) says, "This is commonest strategy for dealing with many types of non equivalence, particularly in the area of propositional meaning" (p. 26). The translator translates a specific word in the source language into a general word in the target language. It is because there is no specific word for that word in the target language. For example:

> ST (Kolestral Super):
> Shampoo the hair with a mild WELLA-SHAMPOO and lightly towel dry.

TT 1 (Spanish):

Lavar el cabello con un champu suave dn WELLA y frotar ligeramente con una toalla.

Wash hair with a mild WELLA shampoo and rub lightly with a towel.

TT 2 (Arabic):

The hair is washed with 'wella' shampoo, provided that it is a mild shampoo.

2. Translation by a more neutral/less expressive word

This strategy is related with expressive meaning at word level. The translator renders a word in the source language into a word in the target language which has the propositional meaning but they have different expressive meaning. For instance:

ST (China's Panda Reserves; see Appendix 3, no. 47):

Many of the species growing wild here are familiar to us as plants cultivated in European gardens - species like this exotic lily.

TT (back-translated from Chinese):

We are very familiar with many varieties of the wild life here, they are the kind grown in European gardens - varieties like this strange unique lily flower.

Exotic has no equivalent in Chinese and other oriental languages. It is a word used by westerners to refer to unusual, interesting things which come from a distant country such as China. The orient does not have a concept of what is exotic in this sense and the expressive meaning of the word is therefore lost in translation.

3. Translation by cultural substitution

In this strategy, translator replaces a cultural specific item or expression with a target language item which does not have the same propositional meaning but is likely to have a similar impact for the target reader. This helps the target readers identify such kind of source language item. For example:

ST (The Patrick Collection):

The Patrick Collection has restaurant facilities to suit every taste - from the discerning gourmet, to the Cream Tea expert.

TT (Italian):

... di soddisfare tutti i gusti: da quelli del gastripnomo esigente a quelli dell'esperto di pasticceria.

... to satisfy all tastes: from those of the demanding gastronomist to those of the expert in pastry.

In Britain, cream tea is 'an afternoon meal consisting of tea to drink and scones with jam and clotted cream to eat. It can also include sandwiches and cakes. Cream tea has no equivalent in other cultures. The Italian translator replaced it with 'pastry', which does not have the same meaning (for one thing, cream tea is a meal in Britain, whereas 'pastry' is only a type of food). However, 'pastry' is familiar to the Italian reader and therefore provides a good cultural substitute.

4. Translation using a loan word plus explanation

Baker (1992) states, "this strategy is particularly common in dealing with culture-specific items, modern concepts, and buzz word" (p. 34). The using of loan word and its explanation gives benefit when the word is repeated several times in the text. For example:

ST (The Patrick Collection):

Morning coffee and traditional cream teas are served in the <u>conservatory</u>.

TT (back-translated from Japanese):

Morning coffee and traditional afternoon tea and cream cakes can be enjoyed in the <u>conservatory (green house).</u>

5. Translation by paraphrase using a related word

Baker (1992) says that "this strategy tends to be used when the concept expressed by the source item is lexicalized in the target language but in a different form" (p.

37). The translator can make paraphrase using unrelated words when the source language is lexicalized in the target language but should be in the different form. For instance:

> ST (China's Panda Reserves):
>
> There is strong evidence, however, that giant pandas are related to the bears.
>
> TT (back-translated from Chinese):
>
> But there is rather strong evidence that shows that big pandas have a kinship relation with the bears

6. Translation using unrelated word

Baker state "if the concept expressed by the source item is not lexicalized at all in the target language, the paraphrase strategy can still be used in some contexts. Instead of a related word, the paraphrase may be based on modifying a superordinate or simply on unpacking the meaning of the source item, particularly if the item in question is semantically complex (p. 47). For example:

> ST (Palace and Politics in Prewar Japan - Titus, 1974):
>
> It the personality and policy preferences of the Japanese emperor were not very relevant to prewar politics, social forces certainly were. There are two reasons for giving them only the most <u>tangential</u> treatment here.
>
> TT {back-translated from Japanese):
>
> ... There are two reasons for us not having treated this social power in this book except <u>in a very slight degree which is like touching slightly</u>.

7. Translation by omission

"This strategy may sound rather drastic, but it does not harm to omit translating a word or expression in some context" (Baker, 1992, p. 41). For example:

> ST (China's Panda Reserves):
>
> The panda's mountain home is rich in plant life and gave us many of the trees, shrubs and herbs most prized tin European gardens.

TT (back-translated from Chinese):

The mountain settlements of the panda have ricH varieties of plants.

There are many kinds of trees, shrubs and herbal plants that are preciously regarded by European gardens. The source text addresses a European audience, and the use of gave us highlights its intended orientation. The Chinese translation addresses a different audience and therefore suppresses the orientation of the source text by omitting expressions which betray its original point of view

8. Translation by illustration

Baker (1992) states, "This is a useful option if the word which lacks an equivalent in the target language refers to a physical entity which can be illustrated. Particularly, if there is restriction on the space and if the text must remain short, concise and to the points" (p. 42).

2.2.6 Translation Accuracy

Accuracy is the important factors in determining the quality of translation. A translator is demanded to produce a good quality translation. Newmark (1988) states that "a good translation can fulfill its intenton" (p. 192). Once a translation work is done, a translator has to be sure that the result has fulfilled the requirements of qualified translation. The accuracy of the message is an important thing in translation. Accuracy is no doubt an important aim in translation, but it is also important to bear in mind that the use of common target language patterns, which are familiar to the reader, plays on important role in keeping the communication channel open (Baker, 1992)

There are many features regarding requirements of qualified translation. Larson (1984) asserts "three main points in testing a translation, namely accuracy, clarity, and naturalness" (p. 529). The accuracy is about the meaning or message of source text that should be fully transferred into the target text without any omission. The clarity means that the translation should be communicative to the people using it. The naturalness means that the translation should not only be accurate and communicative but also be natural in the receptor. The composition of the translation should be natural and original in the receptor language.

Accuracy is one of the aspects of translation quality assessment. The word accuracy can be defined as the state of being correct or exact and without error, especially as a result of careful effort '(Oxford Advanced Learner's Dictionary, 1995, p. 9).

Dealing accuracy, Shuttleworth and Cowie state that:

Accuracy is a term used in translation evaluation to refer to the extent to which a translation matches its original. While it is usually refers to preservation of the information content of ST to TT, with an accurate translation being generally literal rather than free, its actual meaning in the content of a given translation must depend on the type of equivalence. (1997, p. 3).

The quotation above refers to the matching point between the ST and the original. It points out on the preservation of information content of ST in TL. Based on the understanding above, it can be concluded that accuracy in translation deals with the message or content of the SL into the TL. A translation product can be stated as an accurate translation when it can transfer the whole message from SL to the TL.

Table 2.3 Scale for Scoring Accuracy

Scale	Description
3	**Accurate**, the message of cultural term is perfectly conveyed into the target language. There is no distortion of meaning.
2	**Less Accurate**, the message of cultural term is less perfectly conveyed into the target text. There is one or more distortion of meaning or ambiguity, and deleted word that have impact on the messages.
1	**Inaccurate**, the message of cultural term is not perfectly conveyed or not conveyed al all into the target texts. There are some problems; choosing lexical items, omitting, or deleting.

(Adapted from Nababan, 2010)

According to Nababan (2010), there are three level of accuracy: level 3 = accurate, level 2 = less accurate and level 1 = inaccurate. The score of accuracy is given by the respondents who mastered translation. After the respondents completed the assessment, the researcher makes statistical calculation to determine the mean of each datum with a formula.

Data Number	1st rater	2nd rater	3rd rater	so on	Total	Mean
001	Score	Score	Score	Score	Total	$\frac{\text{Total score}}{\text{Total rater}}$
108	Score	Score	Score	Score	Total	$\frac{\text{Total score}}{\text{Total rater}}$

(Tri: 2012)

When the statistical calculation is completed, the data were classified into three groups, as can be seen below:

a. Classification A: Accurate, include the data with score mean 2.50 – 3.00

b. Classification B: Less accurate, include the data with score mean 1.50 – 2.49

c. Classification C: Inaccurate. Include the data with score mean 1.00 – 1.49

2.3 Theoretical Framework

In analyzing the types of cultural terms, the researcher bases the classification on the theory proposed by Newmark (1988), categorization of cultural specific items. There are ecology, social culture, material culture/artefacts and organizations, customs, ideas (political, social, religious, artistic).

For the strategies in for translating cultural terms, the researcher used Baker's theory of non-equivalence translation: translation by a more general word (super ordinate), translation by a more neutral/less expressive word, translation by cultural substitution, translation using a loan word plus explanation, translation by paraphrase using a related word, translation using unrelated word, translation by omission, translation by illustration (Baker, 1992).

For the third analysis, the researcher involved three expert raters that will be from the English lecturers in Universitas Negeri Seamarang. The raters were asked to fill the accuracy table based on the accuracy scale. The questionnaires are in form of close and open-ended questionnaire. It means the raters determine the accuracy of the translation by giving mark to the translation, and then they may give their comments or suggestions related to the accuracy translation.
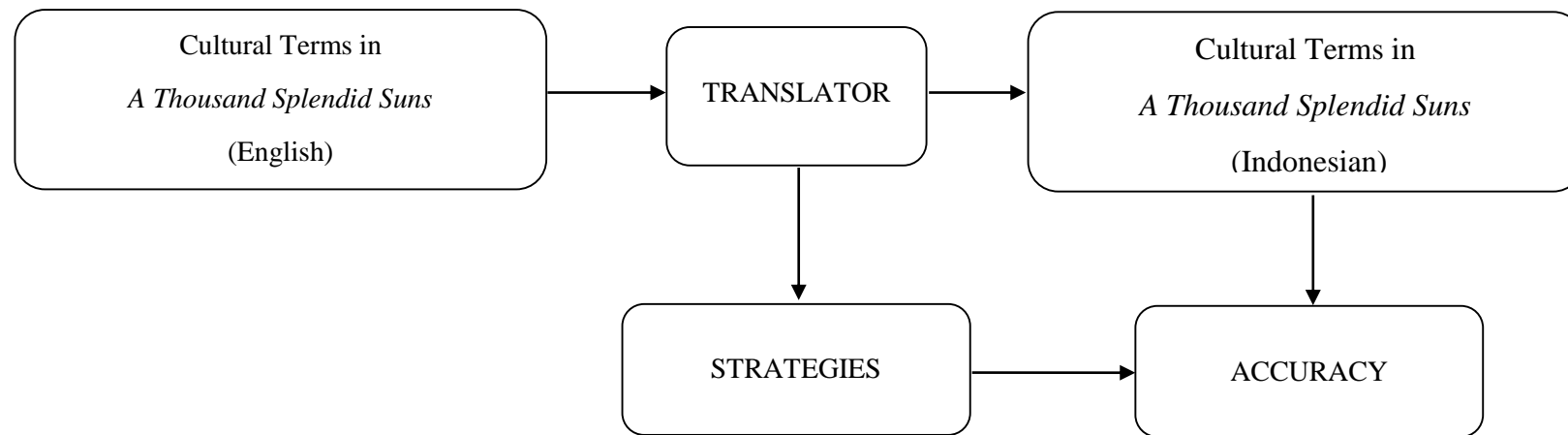
Cultural Terms in
A Thousand Splendid Suns
(English)

TRANSLATOR

Cultural Terms in
A Thousand Splendid Suns
(Indonesian)

STRATEGIES

ACCURACY

Figure 2.4 Theoretical Framework

CHAPTER V

CONCLUSION AND SUGGESTION

This chapter presents the conclusions and suggestions of the study. The conclusions are drawn based on the findings of the study. Some suggestions are also provided for the readers particularly those who are taking translation studies.

5.1 Conclusion

After analyzing the original novel *A Thousand Splendid Suns* by Khaled Hosseini and the translated version by Berliani Nugrahani, the researcher comes to some conclusions that also answer the research question in this study.

According to the analysis in chapter four, there were 108 data of cultural terms found in the novel. The finding of this research presented the accuracy for each cultural term categorization proposed by Newmark: material culture, ecology, social culture, organization, custom, ideas. The finding showed that the translation of material culture, ecology, social culture, organizations, customs, ideas were classified into accurate translation. The accuracy of each cultural term categorization was reached by employing proper translation strategies. There were eight strategies found in translating the cultural terms in the novel. Most of the translation strategies used were translation by changing the lexicon with its equivalence and translation by loan word. It can be concluded that there were some

terms in the source language that found its equivalence in the target language due to the similarity in some aspects of life for example the material culture, health, work, social culture, etc. However, there were some terms which hardly found its equivalence in the target language due to the distinct culture, for example, the flora, fauna, food, clothes, etc, and it needed adoption in translating those terms to reach accurate translation

5.2 Suggestion

Based on the data analysis and the conclusions, some suggestions presented as follow:

For future researchers, it can be a source for similar research about other TQA (translation quality assessment) such as acceptability, readability, fluency (grammar, spelling, typography, etc), naturalness, etc, to develop translation studies. A further research study is recommended to involve more raters than this research to gain more accurate findings.

To the translators, cultural terms are often found in literary works. Translators need to have good knowledge of cultural terms and the strategy to translate them. So, they can translate cultural terms accurately. Furthermore, translators need to carefully pay attention in choosing what strategy is best to translate cultural terms in literary work. Choosing the best strategy means the best way to deliver the meaning and cultural aspect as exactly as the SL intended. Thus, the readers will understand not only the meaning but also the cultural aspect inside the story.

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