

**MATERIAL CULTURE WORD TRANSLATION PROCEDURE  
IN *LELAKI HARIMAU* ENGLISH VERSION NOVEL  
BY EKA KURNIAWAN**

**A Thesis**

**Submitted in a Partial Fulfillment of The Requirements  
for S1-Degree**

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## ABSTRACT

Culture is the formation of norms, behavior, beliefs, customs, and values owned by a group or region. It also refers to specific characteristics such as language, religion, ethnic and racial identity, history, and cultural traditions. Culture is one of the difficulties that translators usually encounter when translating. Therefore a specific translation process is needed to make it easier and right. Translation procedures are the steps used by translators in solving translation problems. In other words, the translation procedure is essential in realizing equivalence between the source and target languages. This study aims to find the material culture in *Lelaki Harimau* English version novel by Eka Kurniawan and to analyze the types of translation procedures used in translating the material culture word in *Lelaki Harimau* English version novel by Eka Kurniawan.

This research is content analysis. Data analysis using data reduction, data display, and conclusion. The data is in the form of words or phrases that contain the material culture word. In collecting data, the researcher used tables to present the data found in *Lelaki Harimau* English version novel by Eka Kurniawan using the word culture under Newmark's theory and then analyzed the words with the translation procedure proposed by Vinay and Darbelnet.

The data analysis found that six of the seven translation procedures proposed by Vinay and Darbelnet were applied to translate the 37 words of material culture found in the *Lelaki Harimau* novel. The most often used is the transposition procedure, there are twelve material culture words. Follow it the adaptation with ten material culture words, and borrowing procedures with five material culture words, and four for modulation. Next are three material culture words for both calque and literal, and the last is procedures that are not implemented at all, equivalence.

**Keywords:** *Culture, Novel, Translation*

## DECLARATION

I hereby declare that this thesis, entitled *Material Culture Word Translation Procedure in *Lelaki Harimau* English Version Novel* by Eka Kurniawan, is entirely my own work and is based on my own research. I also declare that all materials and sources consulted in preparing this thesis, be they books, articles, or other documents, are appropriately acknowledged in the footnotes and bibliography.

Bandar Lampung, October , 2023

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## MOTTO

اللَّهُ عِنْدَ أَكْرَمِكُمْ إِنَّ ۖ لَتَعَارَفُوا ۖ وَقَبَائِلَ شُعُوبًا ۖ وَجَعَلْنَكُمْ وَأُنثَىٰ ذَكَرٍ ۖ مِّنْ خَلْقِكُمْ ۖ إِنَّ النَّاسَ بِآيَاتِهَا  
خَبِيرٌ ۖ عَلِيمٌ ۖ اللَّهُ ۖ إِنَّ أَتَقَكُم

O mankind! We created you from a single (pair) of a male and a female, and made you into nations and tribes, that you may know each other (not that you may despise (each other)). Verily the most honored of you in the sight of Allah is (he who is) the most righteous of you. And Allah has full knowledge and is well acquainted (with all things).<sup>1</sup>

(Q.S. Al-Hujurat : 13)

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<sup>1</sup> Abdullah Yusuf Ali, *The meaning of Holy Qur'an*, (Maryland: Amana Publication, 2001), 1593

## **DEDICATION**

From the bottom of the researcher's heart, this thesis is dedicated to everyone who cares and loves her. She would like to dedicate this thesis specifically to:

1. Allah SWT, whose blessing and mercy have been crucial to completing this thesis.
2. Her beloved parents, Mr. Raswin and Mrs. Rahayatun, who have provided her with unconditional love and never-ending support, not only for completing this thesis but also for the success of her life. She is very thankful for having them by her side, and this thesis is absolutely also theirs. Thank you for being my parents who are always patient and always embrace me again regardless of all the mistakes and shortcomings of your only daughter who is the most spoiled and unruly. Your daughter really hopes to be able to live together as long as possible with you, please live a good long life so that I can grow old with you, love you.
3. Her beloved older brother M. Amir Nurdin and her younger brother Cecep Aulia Ramadhan, have been very supportive, caring, and generous during many difficult stages of her study at the University. Thank you for being brothers for your sister who is introvert and doesn't like to meet other humans like a vampire doesn't like sunlight. Even though sometimes you are very annoying, but for me you are the greatest siblings in the world, let's grow old together and continue to get along to brag each other's children and grandchildren in the future.
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5. Her beloved friends who support and assist her in completing his undergraduate thesis.
6. Her beloved almamater UIN Raden Intan Lampung.

## **CURRICULUM VITAE**

The author of this thesis is Alma Rosida Hudayani, famously called by her friends ‘Onty’ or ‘Hyung’. She was born on Gunung Batin, Lampung Tengah on October 26<sup>th</sup>, 1998. She is the second of three children of Mr. Raswin and Mrs. Rahayatun. She has an older brother named M. Amir Nurdin and a Younger brother named Cecep Aulia Ramadhan. In her academic background, she went to TK Islam Gunung Batin in 2003-2004 and Tk Qur’an Seputih Banyak in 2004-2005 before attending her elementary school in SDN 2 Tanjung Harapan, Seputih banyak (graduated in 2011). Her junior and senior high school were completed at Al-Muhsin Boarding School, Metro. Lampung (from 2011 to 2017). Between 2019 and 2023, she went to Raden Intan State Islamic University of Lampung in Sukarame to pursue her bachelor’s degree, and she was accepted through UM-PTKIN to be a student of the English Education Department in the Department of English Education.

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Finally, since everything is flawed, neither is this thesis. Despite the meaningful names I mentioned above, every mistake in this bachelor thesis remains mine. Thus, I welcome any corrections, comments, and criticisms of the goodness of this thesis.

Bandar Lampung, October , 2023

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# CHAPTER I

## INTRODUCTION

### A. Title Confirmation

In understanding this research before the researcher begins the further discussion, it is necessary to have a review or term to avoid mistakes and misunderstandings for the readers. The title of this research is “Material Culture Word Translation Procedure in *Lelaki Harimau* English Version Novel by Eka Kurniawan”. In this section, the researcher will explain the terms contained in the title of this research.

Materials are the elements, constituents, or substances of which something can be composed. And culture is the customary beliefs, social forms, and material traits of a racial, religious, or social group. Also, people in a place or time share the characteristic features of everyday existence (such as diversions or a way of life). Therefore, material culture is objects produced or used by humans that contain the cultural values of a region.

A word is a single unit of language that means something and can be spoken or written. Word is a combination of several consonants and vowels that contain a meaning, the smallest unit of language that can be used by itself.

Translation is the process of changing something written or spoken into another language. The translation was needed to reproduce the speaker's message or speaker into the target language. And the procedure is a way of doing something, especially the usual or correct way. Doing something is easier and more secure when using a proper procedure.

And last, the novel is a long work of narrative fiction written in prose<sup>1</sup> with a varied cultural background in languages. They are written like a real-life. Hence they contain the culture of their author.

Up here, it can be seen that the researcher found a word of cultural material from the novel *Lelaki Harimau* English version

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<sup>1</sup> Kartika Nurhandayani, "An Analysis of Themes and Sub-Themes in Judy Blume's *Are You There God? It's Me Margaret*", (Thesis, UNY, 2014). 02



by Eka Kurniawan and then analyzed the translation procedure used. And the reason this research focused on the translation procedure is that from previous research, the researcher found that culture is one of the difficulties in translation due to differences in each region and language. But this research is more focused on one of the cultural categories of Newmark's theory in the hope that this research has a more in-depth discussion.

## **B. Background of the Problem**

*“Translation is not a matter of words only. It is a matter of making intelligible a whole culture” -Anthony Burgess-*

Nowadays, technology is widespread so that all people, young and old, can access it easily. One of the advantages of developing technology is the easy distribution of entertainment works, whether films, dramas, music, comics, novels, and others. Dissemination of works of art, primarily written works such as novels, is favored by many people, the reason is because of their exciting stories, straightforward language, plot, and also the characters that can spoil the imagination of the readers. The novel is not only for entertainment but also for spreading culture. With so many languages from different countries, this has become a problem because different languages also mean different cultures. In overcoming language differences, translation is the right solution to convey the author's message and meaning to the reader because when we want to convey meaning and message properly in a foreign language, translators must choose the correct word so that the meaning and message written can convey the author's intent and can be accepted well by readers. And since English is an international language, many Korean, Japanese, and Indonesian novels are translated into English. However, translating a novel is not an easy activity because the translator does not only change the words from the source language to the target language, but the translator is also responsible for creating the message contained in the writing, which, if it is not conveyed to the reader, means the translation is flawed.

The translation is changing a word or sentence from one language to another. Translation changes all existing words and sentences but does not change the meaning. Catford stated that translation replaces textual material in one language or source language with equivalent textual material in another or target language<sup>2</sup>. On the other hand, Larson defined translation as the activity of transferring meaning from the source language into the recipient language. This is done by moving from the form of the first language to the form of the second language through the semantic structure. It means that it is transferred and must be kept constant. Only the shape has changed.<sup>3</sup> Thus translation is language transfer that focuses on the equivalent or meaning of words that are under the context of the target language, both in terms of grammar and meaning.

Translators must know and have a deep understanding of the target language to create the same view in different languages so that it appears as if there is no difference from the original language. And the more we know many languages, the broader our world knowledge will be. World history will not be able to spread if no one translates it because people will never accept something they cannot recognize or understand. Therefore, translation is one of our ways to get to know the world, and we need translation and translators to share or understand knowledge and culture from one region to another. Translation has been critical from ancient times to the present and maybe in the future. Although there are still many people who think that translating is an easy thing, now there are many scientists who have argued that translating is not a trivial thing. And the reason why translation is so important is that with it, we get access to all parts of the world and the future, like a literary work that has been 'carried' or continues to be preserved for future generations, that is our current and future generations in various ways one of them is translation. With literature, we can see or imagine a world

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<sup>2</sup> John Cunnison Catford, *A Linguistic Theory of Translation*, (Oxford University Press, 1978). 20

<sup>3</sup> Mildred L. Larson, *Meaning-Based Translation: a guide to cross-language equivalence*, 2<sup>nd</sup> ed, (New York: University Press of America) 03

different from where we live today. Therefore, translation can broaden our knowledge and perspective on the world.

And it turns out that one of the difficulties in translating written works such as novels is the word culture because a particular process is needed to transfer cultural meanings due to cultural differences in each region. When we want to translate, we don't only have to know or understand the target language. To convey the true meaning correctly, the translator must know deep habits, customs, and beliefs that can be decided as culture. With the correct way of translation, good results will be obtained. An example is the typical Indonesian food, *satai*. In some countries, there are other similar foods, *skewers*. This is a food made from sliced meat, then skewered with bamboo or wooden or iron skewers, then grilled. What distinguishes it is the spices used, and this is where the role of the translator is needed to convey the correct meaning to the target language.

Culture is the whole way of life, thinking, and outlook understood or adhered to in an area, such as belief, art, social interaction, and habits which will be forwarded or inherited by the next generations. Newmark defines culture as a way of life and its manifestations peculiar to a community that uses a particular language as a means of expression. The language contains culture in grammar (gender of inanimate nouns), greeting forms, and lexis, which do not need to be considered thoroughly.<sup>4</sup> Some words of culture are easy, and some are difficult to detect because they cannot be translated literally into specific languages. Many events look ordinary, but if translated literally, they distort meaning. Hence from that, it takes specific ways to translate culture.

There has been some discussion about the word culture. One is the research from Nur Rahimah Fadilah titled 'Translation Ideology of Cultural Words Used in The Translation of Okky Madasari's *Kerumunan Terakhir* into The Last Crowd'. In her research, Fadilah analyzes the acceptability of translation

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<sup>4</sup> Peter Newmark, *A textbook of Translation*, (Prentice Hall International, 1988), 94.

techniques, translation methods, translation ideology, and the quality of translation used to translating cultural words found in novels. And as she said, the results of her research, Fadilah suggested further researchers examine translation methods and different objects.<sup>5</sup> Another is 'Translation of Cultural Word Terms in The Jambi Province Tourism Booklet', the research by Aprily Herdini Elsa. This research found 20 data from 3 categories of cultural words from Newmark's theory with 6 translation strategies. Aprily also found several cultural words that the translator did not translate. Therefore, Aprily proposes that further researchers examine the field of translation more deeply, especially in the word culture.<sup>6</sup> And in addition, the research from Intan Firdaus and Gaius Immanuelle Putranda Naully entitled 'An Analysis of Cultural Terms Translation in 'Chef' Movie Script'. Their research discussed 28 cultural word data that have been found, then the results are categorized as stated by the culture word theory of Newmark, and there are only 4 categories. On the other hand, only 4 of the 18 translation techniques from the Molina and Albir theories are applied to translating the culture words. The researchers stated that if the accuracy of translation reaches nearly 97%, they also provide suggestions for future researchers to research other aspects of culture with different branches of translation science due to the broad realm of culture in this world, and it will not be boring to learn something (culture) new.<sup>7</sup>

And then, after seeing previous studies which have been described above, the researcher became interested in researching this field. And following the suggestions given by previous researchers, the researcher analyzed the novel *Lelaki Harimau* by Eka Kurniawan, which was translated into English. From

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<sup>5</sup> Nur Rahimah Latifah. "Translation Ideology of Cultural Words Used in The Translation of Okky Madasari's 'Kerumunan Terakhir' into The Last Crowd." (UIN Sunan Kalijaga, 2018).

<sup>6</sup> Aprily Herdini Elsa. "Translation of Cultural Terms in The Jambi Province Tourism Booklet," (Thesis, UIN Sulthan Thaha Saifuddin, 2021)

<sup>7</sup> Intan Firdaus and Gayus Immanuelle Putranda Naully, "An Analysis of Cultural Terms Translations 'Chef' Movie Script," *ELS Journal on Interdisciplinary Studies in Humanities*, no. 2, (2022). <https://doi.org/10.34050/elsjsh.v5i2.21693>.

previous research, many have examined film scripts, booklets, and novels. Here, the researcher examined a novel with a different title, Eka Kurniawan's novel entitled *Lelaki Harimau* English version. This research also used the same cultural theory from Newmark. Still, it focused on one of its categories, the material culture word, hoping to produce more detailed research results than previous research. And then, this research analyzed the procedure of translation used with the theory of Vinay and Darbelnet.

*Lelaki Harimau* is a famous novel published by Gramedia in 2004 and has been translated into several foreign languages, namely English, French, German, Italian, and Korean. This novel tells the story of a young man named Margio and his messy life story, an inharmonious family, poverty, and a love affair that doesn't go smoothly. This novel contains a strong culture, and the author describes the story's contents by presenting a picture of the village situation and the habits of its residents. Eka Kurniawan uses mixed flow. When reading the novel, we will be brought to the present, then taken to the previous incident, and later we will be brought back to the incident at the beginning of the story, to the time before the murder of Anwar Sadat. This novel uses little dialogue, and the story is mainly told with a narration that might make the readers feel bored quickly. However, it is precisely here that Eka's characteristics are seen, and it is through the narration that we can get a broad picture of the circumstances that occur in the novel. Eka Kurniawan is known as a writer with broad insight and incredible talent. Because of that, Eka was predicted to be the successor to Pramoedya Ananta Toer, a phenomenal Indonesian writer. For this reason, this research analyzed the translation procedure used in translating this novel because many cultural words require the proper translation steps.

From the background above, it can be further clarified that what is meant by the title 'Material Culture Word Translation Procedure in *Lelaki Harimau* English Version Novel by Eka Kurniawan' is that the researcher analyzed the translation

procedure used in translating the material culture words found in *Lelaki Harimau*'s novel.

### **C. Focus and Sub-Focus of the Research**

This research focused on the material cultural words found in *Lelaki Harimau*'s novel. Then the researcher found them in keeping with their categories on the word culture theory proposed by Newmark in his study, *A Textbook of Translation*. And then analyzed their translation procedure under the translation procedure theory proposed by Vinay and Darbelnet in their study, *A Methodology for Translation*.

### **D. Problem Formulation**

As directed by the explanation above, the problem of this research was formulated as follows:

1. What material culture words are found in *Lelaki Harimau* English Version Novel by Eka Kurniawan?
2. How to describe and analyze the translation procedures used in translating the material cultural words in the *Lelaki Harimau* English Version Novel by Eka Kurniawan?

### **E. Objectives of the Research**

This research aims to make readers, especially English learners and researchers, more familiar with and deepen our understanding of translation. Therefore, for the following formulation of the research question, the objectives of this research are:

1. To find out the material cultural words that contain in the *Lelaki Harimau* English Version of the Novel by Eka Kurniawan
2. To analyze the translation procedure used in translating the material culture words in the *Lelaki Harimau* English Version Novel by Eka Kurniawan

## F. Significance of the Research

The significance of this research is divided into theoretical and practical contributions. For practical contribution, this research is expected to contribute to improving the quality and efficiency of translation. Hopefully in the future when translating, people will apply translation procedures so that they have a good translation result.

For theoretical contributions, this research is expected can provide a valuable contribution to the readers' understanding of translation and culture. Hopefully the results of this research can be used as a reference when studying and translating.

## G. Relevant Previous Study

On the authority of the previous research about cultural word translation, there are some studies and articles that are related to the research:

1. The research of Melliana, Fitriani, and Pratama (2021) discussed "Translation Equivalence and Strategies in "*Laut Bercerita* (The Sea Speaks His Name)" Novel by L. S. Chudori".<sup>8</sup> The research was conducted to describe translation equivalence and strategies in the novel "*Laut Bercerita*" by L. S. Chudori in Bahasa Indonesia and the English version "The Sea Speaks His Name" translated by John H. McGlynn. The researchers used a novel titled "*Laut Bercerita*" by Leila S. Chudori in Bahasa Indonesia and the English version "The Sea Speaks His Name" translated by J. H. McGlynn as the object of their research. The research findings include dynamic equivalence, and equivalence at word levels for translation strategy. They are adaptation, communicative translation, semantic translation, descriptive equivalence,

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<sup>8</sup> Melliana, Nurul Fitriani, and Yoga Pratama, "Translation Equivalence and Strategies in '*Laut Bercerita* (The Sea Speaks His Name)' Novel by Leila S. Chudori," *Getsempena English Education Journal /GEEJ*, 8, no. 2, (2021). <https://doi.org/10.46244/geej.v8i2.1356>.

idiomatic translation, literal translation, through translation, and transference. The most often used strategies are adaptation, communicative, and semantic translation.

2. The research of Angelina, Riadi, and Thennoza (2021) discussed *An Analysis of Translation Strategies Toward Cultural Terms In "And Then There Were None" Novel*. The research was conducted on the strategies used by the translator to translate the cultural terms.<sup>9</sup> The researchers used an English novel entitled, "And Then There Were None" and its Indonesian translation entitled "*Lalu Semuanya Lenyap*" as the object of their research. The result of the research showed that from the total of cultural terms, 4.17% belonged to the category of ecology, 58.33% belonged to the category of material culture, 18.75% belonged to the category of social culture, 14.58% belonged to the category of organization, customs, activities, procedures, and concepts, 4.17% belonged to the category of gestures and habits.<sup>9</sup>
3. The research of D. A. Kurnia and B. Bram (2021) discussed "Translation Procedures of Culture-Specific Terms in Indonesian Poems in on Foreign Shores". The research was conducted on culture-specific terms identified in the anthology of poems on Foreign Shores: *American Images in Indonesian Poetry* and to analyze translation procedures employed to translate the culture-specific terms from Indonesian into English. The researchers used poems from an anthology entitled on foreign shores as the object of their research. Results showed that 23 culture-specific terms were discovered in 15 poems in the Indonesian language. Results also showed that five of 15 translation procedures translated

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<sup>9</sup> Yovita Angelina, Agus Riadi, and Michelle Metta Zentyping Thennoza, , "An Analysis Of Translation Strategies Toward Cultural Terms In 'And Then There Were None' Novel," *Elsa Journal English Language Studies and Applied Linguistics Journal*, 1, no. 1, (2020).



the 23 culture-specific terms found in *On Foreign Shores*.<sup>10</sup>

4. The research of R. Imami, F. Mu'in, and Nasrullah (2021) discussed "Linguistic and Cultural Problems in Translation". The research was conducted to find out the linguistic and cultural phenomena that appear in the novel entitled "*Hobit Atau Pergi dan Kembali*" which was translated by A. Adiwiyoto from the novel entitled "The Hobbit or There and Back Again" by J.R.R. Tolkien. The researchers used the translation novel as the object of their research. The findings show many adjustments and the phenomenon of equivalence between the two languages. The findings suggest that a good approach, methods, and procedures will result in an acceptable translation and convey the meanings's meaning without sacrificing things.<sup>11</sup>
5. The research of Yesi, Juniardi, and A. Baihaqi (2021) discussed "Translation of Indonesian Cultural Terms in Rainbow Troops Novel: Investigating Translation Procedures".<sup>12</sup> The research was conducted to identify the Indonesian Cultural Terms (icts) used in Rainbow Troops as the English-translated novel by A. Kilbane from *Laskar Pelangi's* original Indonesian novel by Andrea Hirata and to analyze the translation procedures of icts used in Rainbow Troops as the English translated novel by A. Kilbane from *Laskar Pelangi* original Indonesian novel by Andrea Hirata. The researchers used the novel entitled Rainbow Troops, an English version of *Larkas*

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<sup>10</sup> Paskalis Damar Aji Kurnia and Barli Bram, "Translation Procedures of Culture-Specific Terms in Indonesian Poems in on Foreign Shores," *Linguistik Indonesia*, 39, no. 2, (2021).

<sup>11</sup> Tiara Ridha Imami, Fatchul Mu'in, and Nasrullah, "Linguistic and Cultural Problems in Translation," *Proceedings of the 2nd International Conference on Education, Language, Literature, and Arts, ICELLA*, 587, (2021). <https://doi.org/10.2991/assehr.k.211021.024>

<sup>12</sup> Yesi, Yudi Juniardi, and Akhmad Baihaqi, "Translation of Indonesian Cultural Terms in Rainbow Troops Novel: Investigating Translation Procedures," *Journal of English Language Teaching and Cultural Studies*, (2021).

*Pelangi* by Andrea Hirata, as the object of their research. The result shows five categories of cultural terms, and the highest percentage of ICT's is 28.13%, categorized into organizations, customs, ideas, activities, procedures, and concepts. It is a novel with an educational background because it illustrates many activities of teachers and students at school. The translation procedure mainly uses borrowing with 54.17%, proving some vocabulary deficiencies in translated novels since the translator could not find the equivalent cultural terms from the original novel by Andrea Hirata as the object of their research.

6. The research of Fitriyah (2021) discussed "Cultural Words Translation Strategies in Mary Higgins Clark's novel *The Anastasia Syndrome and Other Stories*". The research was conducted to describe the cultural words and analyze the translation strategies used in Mary Higgins Clark's novel *The Anastasia Syndrome and Other Stories*, which has already been translated into Indonesian entitled *Sindrom Anastasia dan Kisah-kisah lainnya* by A. D. Sigarlaki. The data are the English (SL) cultural words and their translation in Indonesian (TL). The results show that there are 74 cultural words and four translation strategies in Mary Higgins Clark's novel *The Anastasia Syndrome and other stories*: 1) Translation by a more general word (superordinate), 2) Translation by a more neutral/less expressive word, 3) Translation by cultural substitution, 4) Translation using a loan word or loan word plus explanation.<sup>13</sup>
7. The research of A. A. Pratama, B. L. Ramadhan, N. Elawati, and R. A. Nugroho (2021) discussed "Translation Quality Analysis of Cultural Words in Translated Tourism Promotional Text of Central Java". The research was conducted to analyze the translation

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<sup>13</sup> Fitriyah Fitriyah, "Cultural Words Translation Strategies In Mary Higgins Clark ' S Novel *The Anastasia Syndrome And Other Stories*," *Language Literacy: Journal of Linguistics, Literature and Language Teaching*, 5, no. 2, (2021). <https://doi.org/10.30743//l.v5i2.4439>.

quality of cultural words in translated TPT of Central Java and to explain how to use the translation for cultural words in TPT correctly. The data was obtained from various tourism promotional texts, from English and Indonesian cultural word contained in tourism promotional texts in Central Java. The result shows that many words with cultural content in the text of tourism information in Central Java have poor translation quality. This is evidenced by the large number of cultural words that are less accurate.<sup>14</sup>

With the description above, several differences distinguish this research from previous research. This research focused on one of the cultural words under the cultural word theory by Newmark, material culture words. And the translation procedures from the theory of Vinay and Darbelnet were used in translating material cultural words in the *Lelaki Harimau* English version novel by Eka Kurniawan.

## H. Research Method

In this research, the researcher chooses content analysis as the research design. The method used in this research is qualitative. This is intended to identify the procedure used in translating material culture words found in the novel *Lelaki Harimau* English version by Eka Kurniawan.

Content analysis, a method which can be used qualitatively or quantitatively for systematically analyzing written, verbal, or visual documentation, goes back to the 1950s and the study of mass communication.<sup>15</sup> Key themes emerge from the documents after they are classified and coded. The content can come from a wide variety of sources: books, manuscripts, drawings,

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<sup>14</sup> Aditiya Aziz Pratama et al., "Translation Quality Analysis of Cultural Words in Translated Tourism Promotional Text of Central Java," *Journal of English Language Teaching and Linguistics*, 6, no. 1, (2021).

<sup>15</sup> Marilyn Domas White & Emily Marsh, "Content analysis: A flexible methodology," *Library Trends*, 55 (1), (2006), doi: 10.1353/lib.2006.0053, 22

photographs, recorded conversations, videotaped events, messages on electronic mailings lists and online forums, blog posts, etc.

There are two types of content analysis, conceptual analysis is research where the content is coded for certain words, concepts, or themes, and the researcher makes conclusions based on the patterns that emerge. And relational analysis builds on conceptual analysis by exploring the relationship between concepts and themes that emerge from the text being analyzed. And Relational analysis is popular because of its flexibility, but this flexibility can also be a weakness when reliability and trustworthiness are required in research.<sup>16</sup> This research is content analysis because its analyzed phenomenon or a content of a book or document.

Qualitative research refers to process-oriented methods to understand, interpret, describe, and develop theories about phenomena or settings. As in the quantitative method, descriptive qualitative research is more associated with words and language than measurements, statistics, and numerical figures.<sup>17</sup> Qualitative research is descriptive in nature. The data collected is in words or pictures, not numbers and its do not reduce page after page of narrative and other data to numerical symbols to impart understanding. They try to analyze the data in all its richness as closely as possible to its recorded or transcript form. Some have described qualitative articles and reports as "anecdotes". This is because they often contain quotes and try to describe what a particular situation or worldview is like in a narrative form. The written word is essential in a qualitative approach to recording data and disseminating findings.<sup>18</sup> And then, in this research the researcher used data analysis techniques from Miles and Huberman, including data reduction, data display, and concluding/verification.

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<sup>16</sup> Ibid.

<sup>17</sup> Andi Riswandi Putra, "Interjection Used by The Students In English Skill: A Descriptive Research at Eleventh Grade Students of SMA Muhammadiyah 9 Makassar," (Thesis, U.M. Makassar, 2020).

<sup>18</sup> Robert C. Bogdan, and Sari Knopp Biklen, *Qualitative Research for Education: An Introduction to Theory and Methods*, 3<sup>rd</sup> ed, (Boston: Allyn and Bacon, 1998). 05

## 1. Data Reduction

The first step in analyzing qualitative data involves data reduction. Data reduction is selecting, focusing, simplifying, abstracting, and transforming the data that appear in written-up field notes or transcription.<sup>19</sup> Which means summarizing, choosing basic things, focusing on important things, and looking for themes/ characteristics and patterns. First, the data is obtained by reading the novel several times until the data found has been collected using the relevant theory (Newmark). Then the researcher collects the reduced data in a table.

## 2. Data Display

The second step is displaying the data. Data display is an organized, compressed assembly of information that permits conclusion drawing and action. Looking at the display helps us to understand what is happening and to do something.<sup>20</sup> In the process of reducing and displaying data on the word of the formulation of research problems. The research problem formulations are 1) What material culture words are found in *Lelaki Harimau* English Version Novel by Eka Kurniawan? 2) How to describe and analyze the type of translation procedures used in translating the material cultural words in the *Lelaki Harimau* English Version Novel by Eka Kurniawan? This step is carried out by presenting an organized set of information, and the data obtained during the qualitative research process have been presented in the form of a table. The researcher has sorted the data into a table to simplify it to reduce its content. After the data was presented, it was detailed individually, and conclusions were made.

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<sup>19</sup> Mathew B. Miles dan A. Michael Huberman., *Qualitative Data Analysis: An Expanded Sourcebook*, (Thousand Oaks, CA, Sage Publications, 1994). 10

<sup>20</sup> *Ibid*, 11

### 3. Drawing Conclusions/ Verification

The third step of qualitative data analysis is drawing and verifying conclusions. From the beginning of data collection, qualitative analysis defines what is meant by regularities, patterns, possible explanations and configurations, causal flows, and suggestions.<sup>21</sup> Conclusions are also verified while the analysis is still in progress. Concluding begins after data collection by drawing tentative conclusions. In other words, this conclusion continued to have been analyzed and validated to make a complete conclusion about the translation procedure used in translating the word culture material in the English version of Eka Kurniawan's novel *Lelaki Harimau*.

Data Sources for qualitative research can be obtained from several sources, including documentation, interviews, observations, audiovisual recordings, and physical artifacts.<sup>22</sup> The source of data in this research was obtained from the novel. This research data is a word containing a material culture meaning. The novel has been read several times to find the material culture word and then analyzed the translation procedure used.

In this research, the data are collected through a table. The table is used in scientific research to collect data using tables. In the data collection process, first, the researcher identified every word that refers to the material cultural word. Here, the table has been made as information about the material cultural word found in the English version of *Lelaki Harimau*, a novel by Eka Kurniawan. After the first problem formulation is resolved. Furthermore, the researcher discussed the findings produced by describing the analysis of the translation procedures used using the Vinay and Darbelnet theory.

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<sup>21</sup> *Ibid.*

<sup>22</sup> John W Creswell, *Educational research: planning, conducting, evaluating, quantitative and qualitative research*, Fourth Ed. (United States of America: Pearson Education Inc., 2012).

## I. Trustworthiness of The Data

In this research, the researcher must obtain valid data. This part of the research points out how data can gain trustworthiness. To check the trustworthiness of the data, the researcher used theoretical triangulation, credibility, and dependability in this research.

### 1. Theoretical Triangulation

Moleong states that Triangulation is a technique that utilizes data validity that exploits something else. Outside the data for checking purposes or as a comparison against the data. Triangulation was a method to enhance the researcher's understanding of what was being investigated. There are four kinds of triangulation: source triangulation, method triangulation, theories triangulation, and investigator triangulation. This research used theory triangulation because the researcher used several theories to gather data.<sup>23</sup>

### 2. Credibility

According to Ary, credibility in qualitative research concerns the truth of investigation findings. Credibility or truth value involves how well the researcher has built confidence in the findings based on the research design, participants, and context. In this case, the researcher used theoretical triangulation because this research used several theories to analyze the data to find some material cultural words in the English version of the novel '*Lelaki Harimau*' by Eka Kurniawan and the translation procedures. After that, the researcher got the results of the data analysis.<sup>24</sup>

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<sup>23</sup> Lexy J. Moleong, *Metodologi Penelitian Kualitatif*, 38 ed, (Bandung: PT. Remaja Rosdakarya, 2018). 330

<sup>24</sup> Chris Shortt eds., *Introduction to Research in Education*, 8<sup>th</sup> ed, (Wadsworth: Cengage Learning, 2010. 2006), 498

### 3. Dependability

Dependability is a way to make and get the consistency of data the researcher finds so that the data can be dependable. Qualitative researchers speak of dependability rather than reliability. Recall that reliability in quantitative research concerns the consistency of behavior or the extent to which data and findings would be similar if the study were replicated. However, unlike quantitative research, in which tight controls enhance reliability, qualitative studies expect variability because the context of studies changes. Thus, consistency is how variation can be tracked or explained. This is referred to as dependability or trustworthiness.

One way to make dependable data was by applying triangulation. Thus, to get the dependability of data analysis, the researcher used the theories of triangulation. In this research, the researcher looked at and readen the English version of the novel '*Lelaki Harimau*' by Eka Kurniawan many times and then classified the data based on the theory of culture words and translation procedure to get consistency.

## J. Systematic of The Research

This research proposal consists of three chapters as follows:

1. Chapter 1 is the introduction that consists of title confirmation, the background of the problem, focus and sub-focus of the research, problem formulation, objectives of the research, significances of the research, relevant previous research, research method, and systematic of the research.
2. Chapter 2 is a theoretical framework that consists of the definition of translation, translation method, translation procedures, the definition of culture, culture categories, the definition of novel, the element of a novel, the type of novel, and the translation of a novel.



3. Chapter 3 describes the research object, consisting of a general description of the object and the fact and data display.
4. Chapter 4 presented the data finding and discussion.
5. Chapter 5 is the conclusion and the suggestion.

## CHAPTER II LITERATURE REVIEW

### A. Linguistics

Language, as a system, consists of contrastive relations between its various constituent elements such that element derives its meaning and value within the system from the simultaneous presence of all other elements.<sup>1</sup> the language system possesses an implicit grammar that makes communication possible among its users. The language system thus consists of a highly structured lexis and syntax. It is a social product endowed with an objective existence independent of its human users, who cannot arbitrarily modify or change it at will. In the opinion of saussure, speech is the human being's use or actualization of the resources of the language system for communication or aesthetic purposes. Compared to the language system, speech is relatively accessible as the individual language user can innovate to the best of his ability, subject to the fundamental constraints of the grammar of a language.<sup>2</sup>

Language is the primary tool used by humans for daily activities. When shopping, studying, and working, language is always used. The scope of language is so broad that there is knowledge that speaks of language, how it is spoken, how it is formed, and so on. And therefore, language must be systematic to be learned. To understand language, we must clarify two definitions: theoretical and operational. This is important because we live in a world of languages. Theoretically, language should relate as far as possible to generally agreed characteristics rather than rigid and static ones. Language, proposed by sapir, "is a purely human and non-instinctive method of communicating ideas, emotions, and desires through a system that is voluntarily produced by symbols". In this regard, it is important to recognize

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<sup>1</sup> Martin Atkinson, David Kilby, and Iggy Roca, *Foundations of General Linguistics*, (London: George Allen and Unwin, 1982).

<sup>2</sup> Ferdinand de Saussure, *Course in General Linguistics* (London: Fontana/Collins, 1959).

from the outset that there is a significant emphasis on the impact of the related and systematic presentation of ideas, emotions, and desires.

On the other hand, an operational definition of language, as opposed to its theoretical explanation, must also be made. More importantly, constructing a practical account of language must depend on the comprehensive use of “multi-scale coordination” of the systematic expression of feelings and thoughts distributed within the collective, individual, and constitutive human characteristics. Therefore, a proper explanation of the technical definition of language in its operational scope is often understood as only a philosophical or part of a conceptual attribute. In its basic practical definition, language can also include gestures, symbols, signs, or motions to communicate with others.<sup>3</sup> and the study of the intricacies of language is called linguistics.

Linguistics is the scientific and systematic study of human language. It analyzes as a system for connecting form, meaning, and context at the same time. Whatever we do daily, we will realize that linguistics is involved in almost every part of human communication. Studying linguistics means broadening our horizons to one of the most critical parts of being human: to be able to communicate through language. By studying linguistics, one will know how language operates, how language is used, and how language is changed and preserved. Linguistics uses the scientific method of studying language, which includes more than form, meaning, and context. When we study linguistics, we are at the crossroads of every discipline. Therefore, as robin has outlined, it may be helpful to consider that the scientific study of language must be carefully distinguished from the study of specific languages.<sup>4</sup>

Linguistics is principally concerned with the description of any language. It has generally been explained as the scientific study of language. Traditionally, it involves writing grammar and dictionaries for natural language and describing phonetics.

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<sup>3</sup> Saiful Akmal, Rahmat Yusny, and Risdaneva, *Course Book for: Introduction to Linguistics for English Language teaching*, (Padebooks, 2017), 04

<sup>4</sup> *Ibid*, 09

Chapman presents a more succinct definition of linguistics when he writes that “the study of linguistics is concerned with language as an observable phenomenon of human activity, both in general principles and in the particular realization which we call language such as french, english, arabic languages”.<sup>5</sup> as an observable phenomenon, linguistics is concerned with the science and the theory of how languages work and provide categories and generalization on observations of language effect. Since linguistics involves observation, generalization, and verification, its method is purely scientific. In the same way, linguistics can be described as a science, so also translation. The dominant characteristic of language is that it looks at its raw materials objectively and scientifically in the manner of disciplines such as psychology, sociology, and social anthropology. The two main linguistics components are language and phonetics, gently referred to as the linguistic sciences. Linguistics is descriptive and not prescriptive, i.e., rather than seeking to set up standard habits of speech or writing, it only shows how people in a particular situation speak or write the language.<sup>6</sup>

Theoretical linguistics is often called generative linguistics. It stems from chomsky's competence and performance ideas about language. This perspective tries to explain the nature of human linguistic knowledge. Functional linguistics is a thesis of theoretical linguistics; it believes that language is a fundamental tool. Therefore, evaluating languages well concerning their functions at all language levels (phonological, semantic, syntactic, and pragmatic) makes sense.<sup>7</sup> language is known to influence other scientific fields, and with that problem, many scientists argue to accept a new field of knowledge known as applied linguistics.

Applied linguistics is a concluding term for a sizable group of semi-autonomous disciplines, dividing its ancestry and allegiances between the formal study of language and other

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<sup>5</sup> Raymond Chapman, *Linguistics and Literature: An Introduction to Literary Stylistics*, (Wheeling: Whitehall Company, 1984), 04

<sup>6</sup> David Crystal, *What is Linguistics*, (London: Edward Arnold, 1974).

<sup>7</sup> *Ibid*, 12

relevant fields, each working to develop its methodologies and principles. The task of applied linguistics is to 'mediate' between linguistics and language use. Guy Cook defines applied linguistics as 'an academic discipline concerned with the relation of knowledge of language to real-world decision-making'. Although somewhat obscure, the scope of applied linguistics attempts to limit its main areas of concern to language and education; language, work, and law; and information and language effects. These kinds of constraints are helpful, though still up for debate.

Suppose the interpretation of applied linguistics is so narrow that only linguistics is applied. In that case, because linguistics, like other theoretical disciplines, deals with idealization, it has very little to say about problems related to language in what we call the real world. If applied linguistics is interpreted very broadly, it must pay attention to everything related to language. No position can be defended. Linguistics must play an essential role in applied linguistics, but it is not the only one. Applied linguistics must also refer to psychology, sociology, education, and measurement theory; the target obviously can't be anything related to language. Corder's solution was to focus on teaching language, interpreted broadly and therefore including, for example, speech therapy, translation, and language planning. Such a narrowing of the target still makes sense today, which is why most of the entries in the glossary of applied linguistics have some relation to language teaching. The reasoning is that it remains true that many of those who study applied linguistics have been and will continue to be involved to some degree in language teaching, which is the largest profession involved in language studies.<sup>8</sup>

Language and linguistics are closely related to translation because the translator's job is to change word forms and grammar and maintain their meaning. In the process of learning language and literature, the role of applied linguistics is significant. Applied linguistics can provide guidelines so all parties participating in the

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<sup>8</sup> Alan Davies, *An Introduction to Applied Linguistics from Practice to Theory*, 2<sup>nd</sup> ed, (Edinburgh University Press, 2007), 01

lesson can apply linguistic theories appropriately. Pure linguistics includes phonetics, phonology, morphology, syntax, and semantics. In comparison, applied linguistics includes language teaching, translation, and lexicography. That is because a background in linguistics is essential for language teachers, translators, speech-language pathologists, audiologists, and many other language professionals. Translation and interpretation are linguistic mediation forms that involve translating written or spoken text from one language to another. As language-based activities that have practical implications, they are often considered to fall within the scope of applied linguistics.<sup>9</sup>

The term 'applied linguistics' appears to be of relatively recent currency (the second half of the twentieth century). It was needed in the late 1940s and 1950s in both Britain and the USA to refer to the new academic discipline of the study of the teaching and learning of second or foreign languages. For reasons of the historical accident, the considerable growth in the last five decades of English as a world language and the consequent growth in worldwide demand for academically qualified professionals 'applied linguistics' has been principally identified with teaching English as a foreign or second language.<sup>10</sup>

So it can be seen that the field of linguistics is very broad, and from it applied linguistics was formed because of its connection with the systematic study of language structure, first and subsequent language acquisition, the role of language in communication, and the status of language as a product of certain cultures and other social groups. Then, because each language has a different system, this is one of the factors causing translation shifts that must be known and studied. Therefore, linguistics is tasked with mediating changes in the language system, and this is the reason why translation is included in applied linguistics

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<sup>9</sup> Mona Baker, Luis Pérez-González. 08 Mar 2011, "Translation and interpreting from: The Routledge Handbook of Applied Linguistics" *Routledge*, Accessed: 27 Jan 2023, <https://www.routledgehandbooks.com/doi/10.4324/9780203835654>. 39

<sup>10</sup> Zahra Shoghi, "The use of applied linguistic in evaluation of translation", Accessed: 27 Jan 2023. [https://www.academia.edu/7424309/the\\_use\\_of\\_applied\\_linguistic\\_in\\_evaluation\\_of\\_translation](https://www.academia.edu/7424309/the_use_of_applied_linguistic_in_evaluation_of_translation)

because the aim of applied linguistics is to solve problems related to language in society. And the task of a translator regarding literary works is to maintain the meaning and style of the language used in a work.

## **B. Definition of Translation**

Many experts describe what translation is in different ways. They have their own explanation about translation. Newmark stated that translation is rendering the meaning of a text into another language in the way that the author intended the text.<sup>11</sup> the statement just now said that the translation must be able to produce information similar to the source. Therefore, it is crucial to provide a detailed explanation so the target language can more easily understand it. In translating, the translator must consider the author's goals to find equivalent words in the target language. For this reason, translators must understand both languages well.

And then, Nida proposed that translation consists of reproducing in the language of receptors closest to the natural equivalent of the source language message, first in meaning and second in style. But this relatively simple statement requires careful evaluation of some elements that seem to contradict.<sup>12</sup> that means translation is an activity that requires more than one language, which is the process of recreating the meaning of the original text into the target language text. To do this, the translator must make suitable adjustments to the structure of the language, equivalence of meaning is the main thing. A good translation should feel as close as possible between the source and the target language, and for that, it shouldn't show rigidity in style and grammar with reasonable equivalence.

At the same time, Muchtar stated that translation is the changing of texts from other texts in other languages, and the translation must have quality while maintaining the equivalence

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<sup>11</sup> Peter Newmark, *A textbook of Translation*, (Prentice Hall International, 1988), 05.

<sup>12</sup> Eugene Albert Nida And Charles Russel Taber, *The Theory And Practice Of Translation*, VIII, (Gastronomía Ecuatoriana y Turismo Local, 1982). 12

of the source text so that the derivative or translated text can be taken as a substitute for the original text. Translation (or practice of translation, translating) is a series of actions translators perform when translating text or source language into another language (target language).<sup>13</sup> additionally, the translation is a set of changing relations between the relative autonomy of the translated text and the other two concepts of equivalence and function. Equality has been understood as "accuracy," "adequacy," "truth," "correspondence," "fidelity," or "identity"; it is a variable picture of how the translation connects to foreign text. Then, the intent of function is understood as the expectation that the translated text will still have the same effect, as the information and responses received or generated by foreign readers can be comparable to those produced by readers of the original text. A function is a variable notion of how the translated text is connected to the receiving language and culture.<sup>14</sup> so translation is changing the source language text to the target language text with the interpreter's power of interpretation. The translation has seen considerable changes in interpreting cultural differences from foreign texts.

From the understanding that has been described, it can be explained that translation must have the accuracy, accuracy in the meaning in the source text, and still in the style, form, and culture of the original text to the target text. Translation is an essential process in literary works because we must also convey the ideas, messages, and culture contained in the story to foreign readers. So translators must maintain these crucial points. To maintain the style, form, and culture in the story or novel, translation scientists propose various technic, methods, procedures, and strategies that are different but with the same goal.

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<sup>13</sup> Muhizar Mughtar and Farida Repelita Waty Kembaren, *A Theory of Translation*, (Visions in a Seer Stone, 2016). 03

<sup>14</sup> Lawrence Venuti and Mona Baker, eds., *The Translation Studies Reader*, (London: Routledge, 2000). 05



### C. Types of Translation

Translation is an action that not just changing the source language to the target language. As explained in the previous subchapter, the translation must be able to produce information similar to the source, recreating the meaning into the target language and essential process in literary works because it must convey the ideas, messages, and culture contained in the story for foreign readers. Therefore, to support the translation process, experts put forward many ways to simplify and perfect the results of translation. There are procedures, techniques, methods, strategies, and others. But before processing the translation, the translator must first choose the type of translation to be carried out to determine which process to choose.

As a translator, they must know and master what type of translation should be used. Different types of translations require different ways of handling them. Further, there are several types of translation proposed by Margono<sup>15</sup>. First, morpheme-by-morpheme translation. A morpheme is a small part that has a grammatical meaning and function, a word root. Morphemes are meaningful units that form words. Words have a relationship between one word and another, so we need to understand morphemes to learn how words are formed, their meaning, and their relationships. This means that a morpheme is a unit of word form that has many meanings. An example is the word 'playing', which consists of two morphemes, the word 'play' and the ending 'ing'. If the word 'playing' translated into Indonesian will be '*sedang bermain*', this shows if the bound morpheme 'ing' has a meaning even though it is not a word.

The second is a word-by-word translation. Word is the smallest language unit that stands alone or of which can be separated from other such units in an utterance. Words can fit into grammatical constructions, such as phrases and sentences. The word can also be used in different positions in a sentence following its grammatical role. In translating words into the target

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<sup>15</sup> Margono, *essential of theory and practice of translation*, (Denpasar, Universitas Udayana, 1999).

language, if one of the words does not have the appropriate form, the word can be left untranslated or changed to another unit. For example, 'now he no longer gave haircuts on the terrace', which translates to '*kini ia tak lagi mencukur di teras rumah*'. From this example, the word 'gave' looks untranslated, while the word 'terrace' is changed to the phrase '*teras rumah*'.

Next is sentence-by-sentence translation. A clause or sentence is a series of groups or phrases that function as exponential elements/sentence structures. Sentences are a combination of words that express thoughts as a whole, one of the linguistic elements whose hierarchy is higher than words and phrases but below paragraphs. For example, 'no one has ever heard of anything like that', which translates to '*tidak ada yang pernah mendengar hal seperti itu*'. The translation of the sentence is correct but cannot be accepted because it lacks context.

And the last is contextual translation. Contextual is the meaning of words concerning the situation in which are used, context carries tremendous importance in the disambiguation of meanings as well as in understanding the actual meaning of words. By adding context to the translation, it will help the translation to be more easily understood and accepted in the target language. For example, borrowing from the previous sentence, 'no one has ever heard of anything like that', it would be better if it was translated into '*tak seorang pun pernah mendengar seseorang membunuh dengan cara seprimitif itu*'. To make the sentence better and also under the context, it is necessary to add '*seseorang membunuh dengan cara seprimitif*', which will give the meaning of the word 'anything' refers to what situation. This addition translates results better and more acceptable in the target language.

#### **D. Translation Methods**

Translators must pay attention to things that can affect the translation results in translating a source language or text. Consequently, the resulting translation products are straightforward and can be understood by others. In addition,

translators also need in-depth language mastery of the source language and target language. Therefore, each type of translation requires a different translation method to translate the text.

In connection with the statement above, several methods can be used to assist translators in translating literary texts. Regarding newmark's theory, he stated that translation has several methods, including the following:

a. Word-by-word Translation

These are often presented as intertranslations, with the tl directly below the source language words. Word order in the source language is maintained, and words are translated singly on the authority of their most common meaning, out of context. The word culture is translated literally. The primary use of literal translation is to understand the mechanics of the source language or to interpret complex texts as a pre-translation process.

b. Literal Translation

The grammatical structure of the source language is changed to its closest equivalent in the target language, but the lexical words are again translated singly, out of context. As a pre-compile operation, it indicates a problem to be solved.

c. Faithful Translation

Proper translation attempts to reproduce the exact contextual meaning of the original within the constraints of the grammatical structure of the target language. It "transports" cultural words and maintains a degree of grammatical and lexical "anomalous" (deviation from the norm of the source language) in translation. It tries to be utterly faithful to the intent and realization of the text by the author of sl.

d. Semantic Translation

Semantic translation differs from 'faithful translation' only as it has to take more aesthetic value into account (i.e., the beautiful natural sound of the source language text, sacrificing 'meaning' where appropriate so that there are no objections, puns or jarring. A less culturally important word may be translated into a culturally neutral tertiary or functional term. Still, not its cultural equivalent and others

may make a slight concession to the difference between "sincere" and "semantic" translations is that the former is hardline and dogmatic. At the same time, the second is more flexible, accepts 100% creative exceptions, and allows translators to empathize with the original intuitively.

e. Adaptation

This is the translation form of "freest". It was used primarily for skits and poetry; themes, characters, and plots are usually retained, the culture of the source language shifts to that of the target language, and the text is rewritten. The unfortunate practice of literally translating a play or poem and then rewriting it by a playwright or poet led to many poor adaptations. Still, other adaptations "saved" the plays of the period.

f. Free Translation

Free translation is the reproduction of material without media or content without the original form. These are usually more extended paraphrases of the original, called "translations in", often complex and extreme, and are not translations at all.

g. Idiomatic Translation

Idiomatic translation reproduces the 'message' of the original text but tends to distort nuances of meaning by favoring slang terms and idioms that are not in the original.

h. Communication Translation

Communicative translation tries to translate the original's exact contextual meaning to make the content and language acceptable and understandable to the reader.<sup>16</sup>

## E. Translation Procedure

Translation procedures are steps used by translators in solving translation problems. In other words, the translation procedure is vital in realizing equivalence between sl and tl because translation problems are always related to mismatches.

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<sup>16</sup> Newmark, *A textbook of Translation*, 45

Especially when facing difficulties translating cultural words usually found in literary works. As stated by Vinay and Darbelnet, there are two general translation procedures: direct and oblique. In certain circumstances, the translator can change the form and style of the text to the target language elements but still maintain the message that the author wants to convey. The translator does this probably because they see the gaps the elements must fill so that the overall impression remains the same. Therefore a slightly complicated method is needed. This procedure is what is meant by the oblique procedure.

a. Direct Translation

There are three procedures in direct translation:

1. Borrowing

Borrowing is the most uncomplicated translation procedure. This procedure is used to maintain the effect of style, such as *batik* in Indonesian, also *kimono* in Japanese. Rather than trying to find a name that is not quite right, it is better to borrow terms from the source language. Some borrowed terms are used similarly so that they are no longer considered foreign and become part of the target language dictionary.

2. Calque

Calque is almost the same as borrowing, and it is also often referred to as naturalized borrowing in which expressions from the source language or its structure are translated literally, such as satay (sate), sarong (sarung), and tempeh (tempe).

3. Literal translation

The literal translation is a word-for-word translation, and this procedure is used to translating words that do not have particular meanings so that translating them word to word will be faster. The literal procedure can make meaning ambiguous if not used correctly because a few words need to be translated by thinking about the aesthetics of words, especially in novels. Literal can also be a solution if the translation target needs to have the correct definition so that translating literally will reduce

reader confusion, such as *kerudung* is veil and *aku bisa mendengarmu* is i can hear you.

b. Oblique Translation

There are four procedures in oblique translation:

1. Transposition

Transposition or shift is a translation procedure that involves changing the language structure from the source language to the target language, either in clauses, phrases, or sentences, without changing the meaning. Transposition is used to produce equivalence of meaning in translation, with which the translation work must meet the requirements of accuracy, acceptability, and legibility.

Vinay and darbelnet said there are two types of transposition: obligatory and optional. Optional transposition is a situation where the translation has two options, translated literally or change the word class. And unlike optional, obligatory transposition has no choice, so it must be translated with obligatory transposition.

2. Modulation

Modulation is a translation procedure that is done by changing the point of view. This procedure is used if a literal or transposition translation has been done and the results are grammatically correct but still need to be more suitable and comfortable for the target language. The word '*patah*' in the Indonesian language will be translated into broken, which means '*rusak*' in the Indonesian language.

And just like transposition procedures, modulation consists of two types obligatory and optional. The difference is that if the obligatory modulation changes are guaranteed and the accuracy has been recognized, it can even enter the target language. The optional modulation has not been recognized, so the resulting translation must be under the situation indicated by the source language.

### 3. Equivalence

Equivalence is a translation procedure that 'transfers' languages with very different stylistics and structures but have the same situation or equivalent. Usually, this procedure is used to translating onomatopoeia, interjections, proverbs, idioms, and others. Equivalence procedures usually already have a form in their respective languages, such as the cry of pain 'uh' in indonesia, 'ouch' in english, and 'aie' in french.

### 4. Adaptation

Adaptation is a translation procedure used in conditions where there is no suitable translation, so it requires the translator to convey meaning with the existing culture in the target language. Usually, the two cultures are different but have the same meaning, such as '*sekarang tinggiku 160cm*' in indonesian and 'today i am 6,3 inches tall' in english.<sup>17</sup>

## F. Definition of Culture

Humans live as social human beings, and it is impossible without cooperation with other people. Outwardly and inwardly, humans are god's most perfect creatures compared to other creatures because humans, besides life, also can think and work. Society is a group of people, among whose members there is communication, affinity, and ultimately mutual influence between one another. Members of society do this in a group because humans cannot live alone. For simplicity, culture is a transmissible marker that distinguishes ways of discussing human activity for various purposes. The concept of culture is a tool that is more or less useful to humans as a form of life, and its meaning continues to change.

Culture is a socially inherited system or behavior pattern that works to connect human communities with their ecological

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<sup>17</sup> Jean-Paul Vinay and Jean Darbelnet, trans. Juan C. Sager, and M. J. Hamel, eds, *Comparative Stylistics Of French And English A Methodology For Translation*, (Amsterdam: John Benjamins Publishing Company, 1995). 31

environment. Culture is formed from several complex elements. Among them are customs, language, works of art, religious and political systems. Language is the same as culture, an inseparable part of humans. Someone will have difficulty communicating with other people who have different cultures, this is because culture is something complicated that contains values that have cultural views or privileges that tend to be sensitive.

Sapir or whorf states that no language can exist unless immersed in a cultural context, and no culture does not have its central natural language structure.<sup>18</sup> this is said because language and culture are two components that cannot be separated. Language is one of the elements of culture. Through language, a society can continue and preserve culture.

Cited from bassnet, source language words can express a completely unknown concept in the target culture. The concept in question may be abstract or concrete. It may relate to religious beliefs, social customs, or even the type of food and clothing. This concept is often referred to as culture-specific.<sup>19</sup> newmark defines culture as a way of life and its manifestations that are peculiar to a community that uses a particular language as a means of expression.<sup>20</sup> the statement said that from two different languages, there will be terms that cannot be replaced due to cultural differences that affect them, be it in terms of knowledge, habits, geographical location, customs, etc. This proves that there is a close relationship between culture and language.

Danila seleskovitch, a brilliant interpreter and writer, said: ‘everything that is said (and written) in one language can be expressed in another on the condition that both languages belong to a culture that has reached a comparable level of development so that there will be no misunderstood and misleading.’ cultural differences lead to other differences in understanding, ways of

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<sup>18</sup> Susan Bassnett, *Translation Studies*, 3rd ed. (London: Routledge, 2013), 23.

<sup>19</sup> Mona Baker, *In Other Words a Coursebook on Translation*, 3<sup>rd</sup> ed, (London: Routledge, 2018), 19..

<sup>20</sup> Newmark, *A Textbook Of Translation*. 94



expressing themselves, and language structures, but this is not impossible. All can be explained with a suitable translation.<sup>21</sup>

In conclusion, culture indicates a group's way of thinking, the lifestyle, practices, behavioral patterns, or a region's outlook on life that develops and is passed down from generation to generation. Then, from two different languages, there will be terms that cannot be replaced due to cultural differences that affect them, be it in terms of knowledge, habits, geographical location, customs, etc. Culture is a social phenomenon that manifests itself quite clearly, although its manifestation is not always easy to explain. culture is a very complex system, so this system must be analyzed based on its components and relations.

### **G. Categories of Cultural Word**

Cultures differ due to the origin of production and cultivation of culture or its map of meaning. Cultural studies can also consider discursive form, a group of ideas, images, and practices that provide avenues for discussing specific topics, social activities, or places of learning. And then Newmark proposed five categories of culture, they are:

a. Ecology Culture

This category refers to geographical and ecological features generally distinguishable from other cultural terms because they are usually value-free, politically, and commercially. This category generally includes terms related to flora, fauna, wind, plains, and hills. Ecological variations from one area (culture) to another often become a severe difficulty in finding equivalent terms that designate the same ecological features

b. Material Culture

Material culture is the objects produced, utilized, or used by humans. Newmark divides material culture into several categories: food, clothing, homes and cities, and transportation. Because it is difficult to translating food

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<sup>21</sup> Ibid. 06

terms, they are usually transferred or adapted into the target language. Foods like satay, for example, originating in indonesia, may be similar to grilled meat, but the cooking process, technique, and ingredients are different. Usually, there are also food words adapted into other languages without spelling changes, but these are usually italicized because they are considered foreign terms.

Clothing is also a part of the culture, but not all types of clothing are cultural. Clothes that are difficult to translating are traditional clothes that reflect culture, such as “*batik*”, “*kimono*”, and “*hanbok*” from indonesia, japan, and korea. These terms can be defended and adapted, explained in general terms, and added classifications that can be understood by people from other cultures, such as *songket*.

Similarly, houses (buildings), cities, and transportation are also essential parts of a culture. In indonesian, there are several terms for house, city, and the name of transportation, such as “*krakatau*”, “*candi*”, and “*rumah panggung*”. The name or type of term is usually left untranslated. In fiction, the names of various terms are often used to give local color and connote prestige.

c. Social Culture

The category of social culture refers to words that indicate work or work activities, such as 'salaryman' from japan, a term used for people who work in offices, even though this word is often directed at office workers who are permanently fused with the meaning of company slaves. And leisure or certain activities carried out by a community so that it becomes a cultural product. Leisure activities can be in the form of entertainment (*dangdut* music), games or sports (such as '*sepak takraw*'), dance (such as *jaipong* dance), and so on.

d. Organization, Customs, Activities, Procedures, Concepts

This category consists of names or terms of organization of political and administrative, religious, and artistic that exist in a country. When translating this category, translators usually cannot translate it literally, but they usually use a

literal translation, provided that the translation must be descriptively correct and precise. They can also use or borrow terms from the culture in question. Examples are the puppet show/play, *ondel-ondel*, *ludruk*, the name of the art movement originating from indonesia.

e. Gestures and Habits

This category refers to certain gestures of human body movements when showing expressions and habits or activities often encountered in a community. Like someone signals when they are scared or intimidated, he will back off or stay where he is and tremble. It is the custom of japanese and koreans to bow when greeting and showing respect and gratitude. Translators usually add descriptions and functions if needed when translating this category.<sup>22</sup>

The term "cultural translation" is used in various contexts and meanings. In some cases, this metaphor radically calls into question the parameters of traditional translation. Still, the narrower use of the term refers to literary translation practices that mediate cultural differences, seek to convey a broad cultural background, or are made to represent other cultures through translation. In this sense, "cultural translation" is opposed to "linguistic" or "grammatical" translation, which is limited in scope to sentences on one page. This raises complex technical issues: how to deal with features such as dialect and language heterogeneity, literary symbols, specific cultural elements such as food or architecture, or access further variations in the assumptions of contextual knowledge that surround texts and give them meaning. Questions like these give rise to long-standing debates about the most effective -and most ethical- way to culturally diversify texts, toward naturalization or more toward exoticism, with the accompanying risks of ideological appropriation of the source culture or its creation of meaning, belonging, and absolute distance. In this context, "cultural translation" usually does not refer to a particular type of

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<sup>22</sup> Ibid. 96

translation strategy but a translation perspective that focuses on its emergence and influence as a component of ideological movements between language groups.<sup>23</sup> of the several literary arts that contain dense culture, novels are one of them. This is because many novels are on the word of true stories, so many cultural elements are inherent in novels.

## H. Literature

Before science and engineering, art existed as a medium for expressing human aesthetic experiences dealing with nature as an embodiment of beauty. Literature is also included in the field of science, and as a science, literature has scientific characteristics, which consist of objects, theories, and methods. And with it, literary works can act as objects and subjects of research. It can be used as a theoretical device taken as a research tool, consisting of literary theory, literary history, and literary criticism.<sup>24</sup>

Literature represents and pictures various aspects of life. As claimed by Wellek and Warren, the literature mirrors and expresses life that is even more ambiguous means that the literature comes from the events happening in society.<sup>25</sup> therefore, literature is part of our cultural heritage, freely available to everyone, and can enrich our lives in various ways. Literary works are entertaining, beautiful, funny, or tragic. They can convey profundity of thought, the richness of emotion, and insight into character. They take us beyond our limited life experience to show us other people's lives at other times. Literature stirs us intellectually and emotionally and deepens our understanding of our history, society, and individual lives. The author presents a work to deliver their ideas to the reader in literature. Here, we can understand that every work has its characteristic, and the authors'

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<sup>23</sup> Mona Baker and Gabriela Saldanha, *Routledge Encyclopedia of Translation Studies*, 2<sup>nd</sup> ed, (Routledge, 2009). 67

<sup>24</sup> Rene Wellek, and Austin Warren., *Theory of Literature*, (New York: Harcourt Brace and World, 1989), 39.

<sup>25</sup> Rene Wellek, and Austin Warren., *Theory of Literature*, (New York: Harcourt, Brace and World, Inc, 1956), 03.

objectives are apparent that the author's ideas can influence the readers' mindset.

And in addition, Jones states that literature, in its broad sense, includes all written materials. The general grouping of materials will be in various numbers: story books, philosophical works, novels, poems, plays, scientific articles, dictionaries, magazines, school textbooks, etc. Thus, he divides those general groups into two. The first group is writings that mainly present information. This writing aims to inform the reader about what is happening worldwide. It tells the reader how are the continents in this world look like, how is the culture of another country is, how is the history of our country, how the civil war ii happened, and what is eiffel and fuji mountains look like, even though we have never been there. That all is possible to know by reading literature. This is what informative literature deals with facts, explanations, real people's lives, and history. The second is imaginative literature, which aims to arouse thoughts and feelings. When someone reads a poem, sings a poem, sings a song, watches a play, or maybe reads a folktale, they will not always think about whether they are informative. As long as they enjoy the poem, song, play, and folktale, it will no longer be vital if they are accurate since only they can feel this imaginative literature's beauty and message.<sup>26</sup> Literature in the word initially meant all written language. More formally, literature is defined, concerning one dictionary, as writing in which expression and form, in connection with ideas of permanent and universal interest, are characteristic or essential features, such as poetry, romance, history, biography, essay, etc. Not all good books are literature, but all literature is good, interesting, significant, well-written, etc.

Furthermore, proposed by Long literature in the broad sense, perhaps, literature means simply the written records of the race, including all its history and science, as well as its poems and novels; in the narrow sense, literature is the artistic record of life, and most of our writing is excluded from it, just as the mass of

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<sup>26</sup> Edward Harrell Jones, *Outlines of literature; short stories, novels, and poems*, (New York, Macmilian, 1968), 01.

our buildings, mere shelter from and from cold, are excluded from architecture.<sup>27</sup> literature broadly means compositions that tell stories, dramatize situations, express emotions, and analyze and advocate ideas.

Literature is classified into four categories or genres: prose fiction, poetry, drama, and nonfiction prose. Prose fiction is imaginative literature called narrative fiction that includes myths, parables, romances, novels, and short stories. Poetry is a kind of literature that evokes a concentrated imaginative awareness of experience or a specific emotional response through language chosen and arranged for its meaning, sound, and rhythm. Drama is a literature category designed to be performed by actors, it is written to be performed on a stage before an audience, and nonfiction prose is a literary genre that consists of news, reports, etc. That describes or interprets facts and presents judgment and opinions. And all of that introduces us to new worlds of experience that can make us feel the writer's feelings, enjoy the comedies and the tragedies of poems and stories, and sometimes laugh and cry when we read literary works.<sup>28</sup>

Then the researcher summarizes that the literature is an expression of humans in the form of written or oral works regarding thoughts, opinions, experiences, and feelings in imaginative forms, reflections of reality, or original data wrapped in aesthetic packaging through the medium of language. And the reason why the shape can be imaginary or even actual data simultaneously is that there are types of non-imaginative or non-fictional literature. This category takes actual data in the form of news or history, then packages it in aesthetic writing so that it touches the reader more. Meanwhile, even though a literary work is fiction, it can still reflect reality.

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<sup>27</sup> Ronald Carter, Michael N. Long, *Teaching Literature*, (Longman, 1991), 03.

<sup>28</sup> Edgar V. Roberts and Henry E. Jacobs, *Literature: An Introduction to Reading and Writing*, 4th Edition, (Prentice Hall, 1995). 02

## **I. The Element of Literature**

There are two main concerns in analyzing literary works, first, by using extrinsic elements and second using intrinsic elements. The extrinsic element analyzes literary works using the appropriate theory and connecting the work's contents to better understand the theory and material used. In addition, the intrinsic element is a way of analyzing text using structural points included in the intrinsic element. Which consists of plot, character / characterization, setting, point of view, and theme. And a further explanation of these elements is as follows:

### **a. Extrinsic elements**

Extrinsic elements are elements outside the literary work but indirectly affect the building or organismal system of the literary work but do not become part of it. The extrinsic element consists of the subjectivity of the individual author who has attitudes, beliefs, and views on life, biography, and environmental conditions of the author, such as economic, political, and social, all of which influence the work they write. They are usually divided into three parts. First, the author's background, the author's background influences the story, and this is a significant factor because the writer knows very well how the condition of the story is taken by taking the culture in his environment. Next is a socio-cultural condition. Regional cultural conditions certainly have things that are unique to other people, which can make a story unique. By reading a novel, the reader will know the culture in the author's area of origin, which is rarely found in novels by other authors. And last, the place where the novel was written, place or natural conditions, means that the story in a novel written by someone who lives in water areas will be more or less different from novels written by writers who are used to living in mountainous areas.

### **b. Intrinsic elements**

Intrinsic elements are the elements that build the literary work itself. These elements cause literary works to exist

as literary works, elements that will factually be found if someone reads literary works. The intrinsic elements of a novel are the elements that directly participate in building the story. The elements in question are the plot, characteristics, point of view and setting. Several main elements have been categorized by Mario Klarer<sup>29</sup> that combine to form a novel are:

1. Plot

A plot is an event and action needed by the novel to attract empathy from the reader so that they can feel and explore the storyline. The ideal plot flow often used is four sequential levels: exposition - compaction - climax, or turning point - resolution. Exposition or presentation of the initial situation or introduction, usually this stage will explain the background of the story store. Then complications or conflicts become the origin of the problem in the story, which will produce tension and eventually lead to the climax, crisis, or turning point. The climax is when the story or story problem is at its peak. After that, the completion of complications here follows. The problem has been resolved, and the story's text usually ends with it.

2. Characteristic

Characteristics are the types or personalities of the individuals the characters in the story, and there are flat characters, round characters, main characters or protagonists, second leads, antagonists, and others. The term 'character' is usually used to refer to the story's actors. Characters refer to the individuals who appear in the story. Story characters are people who appear in a narrative work or drama, which the reader interprets as having certain moral qualities

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<sup>29</sup> Mario Klarer, *An Introduction to Literary Studies*, 2nd ed, (London: Routledge, 2004). 15



and tendencies as expressed in speech and what is done in action.

The term "character" in various English literature suggests two different meanings, as the story characters are shown and the characters' attitudes, interests, desires, emotions, and moral principles. The term "characterization" has a broader meaning than "character" and "character" because it simultaneously includes its placement and description in a story so that it can give a clear picture to the reader. The story characters occupy a strategic position as carriers and messengers, messages, morals, or something that is deliberately conveyed to the reader.

### 3. Point of View

The perspective or narrative perspective is how the author describes the characters, events, and backgrounds. This point of view has three types, and the first is the Omniscient Point of View. Usually, the author tells stories using a side character or third character. With this, the author can provide various information beyond the reach and knowledge of acting characters. Furthermore, there is first-person narration. Here, the protagonist narrates, so the writing usually uses the word 'I'. But to avoid representations that can be considered too subjective so that the point of view becomes more expansive, the writer will choose the Minor Character as the First-Person Narration while still displaying the protagonist as the center story center. Finally, Figural Narrative Situation. This point of view is new, where direct greetings and mental reflections from the protagonist's perspective are used to express actions in the story. When a text is shifted from the exterior aspect of the plot to the inner world of a character, this narrative technique is usually referred to as a technique of flow of consciousness. Related narrative

phenomena are interior monologues and indirect discourse. The narrator disappeared, leaving the mind and psychic reaction of the character who participated as the only action mediator.

#### 4. Setting

The setting is the ‘background’ of a story that shows the location, historical period or time, and the social environment in which the action of a text develops. The author chooses a setting to embed the story in a specific time and place context to support the action, characters, and narrative perspective on an additional level. Usually, the setting is one of the essential elements of a novel genre. Like the novel used in this research, Eka Kurniawan provides an overview of how the atmosphere in the village was in ancient times, an era where technology was still scarce, and culture was still very strong.

### J. Definition of Novel

The novel is one of the most famous literary works. This is a written book that tells a story of fiction. The word “novel” derives from the Italian name “novella”, which means new small stuff and is later known as a short story in prose. Albloby states that a novel is a narrative that tells prose as a long story, including some fictional characters and events.<sup>30</sup> A novel is often considered a form of literature since it contains many elements that make it unique and interesting.

A novel is a product of someone's imagination, poured through writing into a literary work whose medium is language. The thoughts and ideas of an author, expressed with all his feelings, are then arranged into a story that contains the author's meaning. The novel itself tells about various problems in human life, what the author experienced, and what the author saw.

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<sup>30</sup> Amir Mohammed Albloby and Mahmud Ali Ahmed, “Developing the Students Literary Appreciation of Novels via Facebook,” *International Journal of Recent Scientific Research*, 6, no. 9, (2015), 612.

A novel is a work of literary fiction that almost resembles a drama, a novel tells a story where the story is lifted from human life with aesthetics added to the writing, a good depiction of the character's expression, and an exciting storyline, but the novel has more freedom than drama because it is not bound by elements of the stage background so that the writer can freely write his imagination into the novel. Many young, old men and women love novels, and this interest created them. This interest is also the impetus to bring novels with humans all the time so that novels constantly change on the authority of the social conditions of the writer in his era.<sup>31</sup>

John Peck & Martin Coyle said that novels are stories that deal with ordinary people and the problems around them that are similar to real-life events. Because of these problems, they or the characters in the story will find their own identity.<sup>32</sup> Although the novel's problems have developed into many kinds, and even though the characters are not humans but animals, the storyline and thoughts still contain human elements. Although the novel's problems have developed into many kinds, and even though the characters are not humans but animals, the storyline and thoughts still contain human elements.

To conclude, a novel is writing that tells a fictional story. It is one literary work that delivers a story in a series of events, usually presenting the author's experience and idea concerning reality. Almost all events or ideas are a reflection of the reality in a novel. The author creates characters, plots, and settings which are familiar to readers to make the reader quickly understand and enjoy the story. A Novel is full of life values that can be used as a way of life and add insight to the reader.

## **K. Types of a Novel**

Novels and other works of fiction literature have different genres or types that aim to attract readers. Everyone must tend

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<sup>31</sup> William Henry Hudson, *An Introduction to The Study of Literature*, (London, New Impression Reset n.d.), 128.

<sup>32</sup> John Peck, and Martin Coyle, *Literary Terms and Criticism: A Students' Guide*, (London. 1984). 102

favoritism towards something and the type of novel. Such as most women like romantic stories that can indulge their imagination of their adored lover, men are likelier to like action stories, children like fantasy stories, and so on. Apart from the statement that not all women like romance, some like horror and action, and men also children don't all like action and fantasy. And this is where the various types of novels exist, making it easier for readers to choose the reading following their wishes. The types of novels include:

a. Picaresque Novel

This novel usually tells the story of a vagrant rogue and his conflict with societal norms, this novel has a continuation of the story or series (episodic narrative), and picaresque novels are sometimes also used to express social injustice through satire.

b. The Bildungsroman

The Bildungsroman is a novel that describes the development of a protagonist from childhood to maturity, and the story describes the process of human development and education that readers can take lessons from.

c. Epistolary Novel

The epistolary novel is a story usually written in the form of a letter in which the form acts as a means of first-person narrative.

d. Historical Novel

Historical novel are novels whose storyline takes place in an actual historical context, sometimes tells the original story of historical figures, and can also combine fiction and history

e. Satirical Novel

Satirical novels are stories that highlight society's weaknesses through exaggerated social conventions. Satire novels usually contain humorous stories that use crime, stupidity, flaws, and abuse as material for ridicule, with the main aim of criticizing socially constructively using the author's intelligence and creativity.

f. Utopian Novel

Utopian, dystopian, or science fiction novels create alternative worlds to criticize actual socio-political conditions. Usually, the story's content describes the future of a community, where the choices made or lived can affect its future.

g. Gothic Novel

Gothic novels are prevalent because of their mystery, terror, and horror. Usually, the storyline takes a medieval background with a castle setting, dark underground passages, and others.

h. Detective Novel

Another genre that is no less popular is the detective novel, which tells the story of someone who investigates a crime, usually murder. It can also be kidnapping or other crimes.<sup>33</sup>

## L. Translating a Novel

Translating is an activity that needs to pay attention to the emphasis on the form and content of the message, the cultural gap between SL and TL, the semantic and pragmatic relationship between the writer and the translator, and the reader.<sup>34</sup> Translating literary work, especially novels, requires a high level of understanding and the correct translation steps to convey the content or meaning regarding readers' understanding of the original culture. Although translating poetry is more complicated than translating novels, the problem of novels is almost as complex as poetry, such as determining which lexical unit is in the middle (most central) between TL and SL, which has more meaningful and less essential functions, so translation becomes more practical. And better. Translating novels also includes the author's dialect, the difference between personal style, literary conventions, and SL norms, which must be handled properly to be conveyed to the reader. One of the most important of the

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<sup>33</sup> Ibid. 11

<sup>34</sup> Newmark, *A Textbook of Translation*. 162

translation of some novels is introducing a new vision or injecting a different literary style into the culture of another language.<sup>35</sup>

Translation of literary works is a learned skill. Theoretically, anyone with a sufficient linguistic background can become a translator. In translating literary works, a translator must be dedicated and have an innate talent to catch symptoms when hearing a language. Literary translation is not only a pleasurable activity that can be both intellectual and emotional; it can also be hard work. If, in our language, we can skip words, phrases, and even whole paragraphs that we need help understanding, translators are different. The novel is one of the literary works always bound by cultural matters. The existence of cultural words in the novel is one of the main challenges for translators.

Regarding the obstacles in translating a text, Nida states that there are four obstacles in translating a text. The first is the language barrier. Language is the main obstacle because translation involves two or more languages. The differences in language systems and structures involved in the process require translators to understand both the source and target languages. The second, third, and fourth obstacles are obstacles to social, religious, and material cultures, which can be classified as cultural constraints. So that the obstacles translators face are language and culture. Apart from being bilingual (or multilingual), a translator must also be bicultural (or multicultural).

This cultural barrier has a significant effect on translation because not all terms have equivalents in other cultures. Therefore Nida and Taber suggest the closest and most natural. In the source language and sound natural in the target language. They implicitly argue that no meaning is genuinely the same between two cultures and languages. The meaning may be almost the same, but there are still different components. This kind of match is called the closest and natural equivalent.<sup>36</sup>

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<sup>35</sup> Ibid. 170

<sup>36</sup> Eugene Albert Nida, *Toward a Science of Translating: With Special Reference to Principles Involved in Bible Translating*, (Leiden, E. J. Brill, 1964).

## **B. Suggestion**

The researcher hopes that the results of this study can contribute knowledge, especially regarding cultural words and procedures for translation, so that it can be used as material in learning. Suggestions for this research are stated as follows:

1. For foreign language learners, especially English language education, researchers hope that students will continue to hone their translation skills by practicing them in enjoyable daily activities, from reading or writing captions on social media, reading comics, short stories, or novels, to watching videos, whether short or long and it can also have English subtitle. All these activities can be done anytime and anywhere. With that, the researcher hopes that the results of this study can help the translation process and increase understanding of translation so that the translation results are no longer ambiguous because the message from the source language is not conveyed correctly in the target language. In order to get equivalent words that are related to the source language in the translation process, it is best to understand the context contained and recognize the related culture.
2. For future researchers who want to research a similar theme, the researcher suggests understanding the concepts to be studied correctly. You can take different objects that are not yet widely used, it could be a popular film script or a speech from an important figure. Remember to fill research gaps so that future research can contribute more to the scientific world. Hopefully, this research can inspire or become a reference for further research.

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