

CHAPTER 1

INTRODUCTION

1.1 Background of the Study

Translation is how someone translates a text from a source language to target language, but the real meaning of the source language does not change. In several studies, Newmark (1998:5) suggests that translation makes a new text in another language in special way and uses the same context with the original one without changing the meaning and the purpose in original text. Translation is like transferring the meaning with another language but in the same context.

There are several things that may make the translator difficult to produce a translation which sounds natural and easy to be understood by the target language readers such as the use of language, figurative senses, idiomatic expression, vocabulary, cultural words, etc.

Every language has its own cultural words and every country has its own culture. Cultural word is defined as word referring to object, processes, institutions, custom, ideas to one group of people (Newmark,1988:283). In translating cultural words, the translator deals with different culture. It may become difficult for the translator in translating those words. In this case, the example of cultural words is *serabi* become *pancake*. In translating this word, the translator finds the equivalent of cultural word *serabi* into the target language. The translator uses *pancake* in the target language as the translation because *serabi* and *pancake* are quite similar. Whereas, *serabi* and *pancake* contain cultural value in both language and also

both of them show their different sense components such as ingredients, cooking tools, etc. So, the different culture becomes the main reason why this word cannot be translated literally.

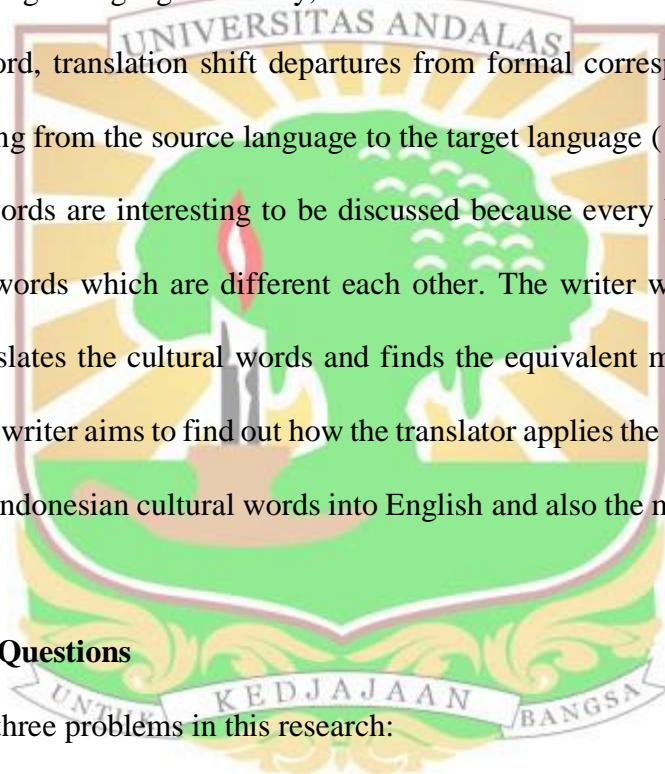
The different social organization, art, geography, belief, worldview, and the other factors become the reason why every country has its own cultural words. Looking at this problem, if a translator cannot explain the meaning in source language to target language correctly, there will be a translation shift. According to John Catford, translation shift departs from formal correspondence in the process of going from the source language to the target language (1965:73).

Cultural words are interesting to be discussed because every language has its own cultural words which are different each other. The writer wonders how the translator translates the cultural words and finds the equivalent meaning of those words. So, the writer aims to find out how the translator applies the right procedures in translating Indonesian cultural words into English and also the meaning shifts as well.

1.2 Research Questions

There are three problems in this research:

1. What are the categories of cultural words found in novel *Lelaki Harimau* by Eka Kurniawan ?
2. What are the procedures applied by the translator in translating the cultural words into English?
3. What are the meaning shifts found in the translated cultural words?



1.3 Objectives of the Study

The first aim of this research is to find out the categories of cultural words in novel entitled *Lelaki Harimau* by Eka Kurniawan. The second, this research aims to know the translation procedures applied by the translator in translating the Indonesian cultural words into English and the last is to analyze the meaning shifts of cultural words found in the novel.

1.4 Scope of the Study

According to Newmark, there are three categories of languages; cultural, universal, and personal language. The first is cultural language that contains cultural elements peculiar to certain cultures. Second is universal function consists of general concepts used by most cultures. The examples are *shoes, shirt, and pant* in English which are equivalence to the Indonesian language i.e. *sepatu, kemeja and celana*. Then, the last personal language is the person that uses language to express her/himself in personal way (1988:94). From the three categories of language, cultural words are the main focus in this research and also the translation procedures applied by translator in translating cultural words based on Newmark's the theory (1988:103), translation shift according to Nida and Taber (1969) and componential analysis by Leech's (1981) theory to see the meaning shifts of the cultural words. These will be the main concern of this research.

1.5 Methods of the Research

There are several steps applied in conducting this research as explained in the following points:

1.5.1 Population and Sample

The population of this research is all the cultural words found in the novel. There are many cultural words found in the novel. However, in this research the writer takes 17 samples of the cultural words to be analyzed in chapter II.

1.5.2 Source of Data

The source of data are taken from two novels. The first, the Indonesian (original) novel as the source text entitled *Lelaki Harimau* by Eka Kurniawan. This novel was published in 2004 by Gramedia Pustaka Utama, Jakarta. The second, the English (translated) version entitled *Man Tiger* by Labodalih Sembiring. This English novel was published in 2015 by Verso, London. Labodalih Sembiring is the pen name of Muhammad Dalih Akbar Sembiring. He was born in North Sumatra. He is a freelance features reporter for English language publications, a writer, an amateur photographer, and also a landscape designer.

1.5.3 Collecting Data

The writer applies “non-participant observational method” (Sudaryanto,1993:134). In collecting the data, there are several steps are applied by the writer. First, *Lelaki Harimau* as the source language is read several times. After that, the writer identifies each sentence which contains Indonesian cultural words based on the category of cultural words as proposed by Newmark (1988) in the source language. Every Indonesian cultural word is underlined using light color marking pen in the source language text and the translation is also underlined using light color marking pen in the target language text. Next, the writer collects all of

cultural words in Indonesian novel. After that, the writer uses note-taking technique, as the advanced technique of Sudaryanto (1988:4) to arrange the Indonesian cultural words and their English versions in pair.

1.5.4 Analyzing Data

The writer identifies the cultural words and determines their categories of cultural words based on Newmark's theory (1988). The writer pairs them between Indonesian and English version. Furthermore, after collecting the data, the writer analyzes the data using translation identity method by Sudaryanto (1993:13). Translation identity method is a method used to analyze the translation of one language into another language. First, the writer marks the sentences that contain cultural words in the source language text and compares them with the target language text as follow:

Source Language	Target Language
Minum di <i>warung</i> Agus Syofyan , dan melempari kelapa di perkebunan terbengkalai. (p.60)	Drinking at Agus Sofyan's <i>stall</i> , or hurling coconuts in the abandoned plantation. (p.56).

Second, the writer identifies the translation procedures applied by the translator in translating cultural words by using Newmark's theory. The last, the writer identifies the occurrence of meaning shift in the translation of cultural words by applying componential analysis theory by Newmark.

1.5.5 Presenting the Result of Analysis

There are two ways of presenting the result of analysis. The writer uses formal method and informal method as proposed by Sudaryanto (1993:145). Formal method applied to present the result of data analysis in the form of symbol, sign, table, column, and diagram. While, informal method is the way of presenting the data analysis by using verbal language.

