

## CHAPTER IV

### CONCLUSION

Language and culture are mainly related in translation process because translation does not only concern with two languages but also culture which are different from source language into the target language. Culture is the way of life that are peculiar to one group of people that uses a particular language. Different community may have different culture. Different beliefs, social organizations, worldview, art, geography and other various factors become the reason of the difference. These differences make each culture unique. Language has special characteristic that is bound by culture, therefore in the case of translating cultural word that the concept are unknown for target readers, the translator often faces the problem of untranslatability. It occurs because the cultural word is peculiar thing to a community that uses particular language.

After analyzing the translation of cultural words presented in the previous chapter, it can be concluded that there are five categories of cultural words found in Pasung Jiwa novel. They are 1) material culture, 2) ecology, 3) social culture, 4) organization, customs, activities, procedure, and concept, 5) gesture. From five categories, the most frequent occurrence is material culture.

Furthermore, the writer found eight procedures in translating which consists of cultural equivalent, borrowing, notes, functional equivalent, descriptive equivalent,

transposition, and calque. In translating the cultural words, the dominant procedure that found are literal translation and cultural equivalent.

Afterwards, the translator uses procedure of borrowing some cultural words. It makes the meaning of these cultural words is lost to the target reader. However, the reader will be curious about the meaning of this word. So, they will find out from reliable sources for helping them to know the meaning of these cultural words. As the result, the reader will know these cultural words. And it can be concluded that the translator wants to introduce the original of Indonesian culture to the target reader.

Then, in translating cultural words, there is cultural gap between the source language and the target language. It caused the meaning of the cultural words are shifted while translates unto the target language. Based on the table in previous chapter, it can be concluded that there are ten cultural words undergo some meaning shift when the translator translates them into the target language. They are 1) *kampung*, translated into village and being narrowed 2) *Tujuh belasan*, translated into independence day and being broadened 3) *nongkrong*, translated into stayed and being narrowed 4) *warung kopi*, translated into coffee stall and being narrowed 5) *ludruk*, translated into and being narrowed 6) *mengacungkan jempol tangannya dan mengedipkan mata*, translated into held up a thumb up and winked and being narrowed 7) *makar*, translated into subversive and being broadened 8) *kakang*, translated into brother and being narrowed 9) *angkot*, translated into public minivan and being narrowed. This occurs while the translator applies the translation procedure of cultural equivalent.

That is all of the explanation of category, procedure and meaning shift of the cultural word that is in the novel Pasung Jiwa which is uses the componential analysis as a tool to analyze. Componential analysis is effective when it comes to representing similarities and differences among words with related meanings. Componential analysis also shows that no word has the exactly same feature and same meaning, it is depends on the culture of the community.

