

CHAPTER I

INTRODUCTION

1.1 Background of the Research

Translation is an activity to transfer one language to other language. The transfer aims to make the message in that 'one language' can be understood easily by other language. The translation can be seen in the film, textbook, document, or novel. In this case, the discussion of translation is involves a novel. A novel has the charm to make people want to read the story. The way the author builds their story makes people curious to read their novels. Nevertheless, certain people cannot enjoy reading a book or novel because of the language barrier. The language will make people difficult to understand the storyline. Those people who do not understand the source language because of the language barrier need a translation of the novel to make them understood the story. Here, the translator needs broad knowledge regarding the source language because they will be converting the source language (SL) into the target language (TL).

In the process of translating SL into TL, Newmark (1988) states that in translating any type of text the translator should have 'naturalness'. Naturalness in translation will make the language easier to understand and comfortable to read. On the other hand, doing a translation without knowing the context of the text will make the target language dull and sound weird. Especially if the translator will translates culture-reference. The context in the sentence is the other key to make the language accurate and can avoid misunderstanding. Moreover, to translate the word or sentence related to culture is not easy since culture is different from one country to another country.

Culture belongs to the group of people or community. As Newmark (1988) explain, culture is the way of life and its manifestation that are peculiar to a community. Every community has different habit and way of life. That is why some of the cultures will be unfamiliar for another community. Furthermore, culture almost covers every aspect of life such as language, cuisine, social habits, art, material objects, etc. Those aspects are the representation of a community. On the other hand, the translator will be dealing with cultural-bound terms when

translating the sentence in the novel.

Cited from Merriam-Webster (n.d) culture-bound is limited by or valid only within a particular culture. Therefore, culturally-bound sentence is a sentence which limited by or valid only within a particular culture. In translating the sentence, translator should pay attention to the context of culture because translation deals with two different languages, along with two different cultures. The translator should be able to find the correct term to translate cultural term from the source language into the target language. If the translator does not have enough knowledge about the source language's culture, they will not reach the accuracy.

The reason the writer chooses this topic is that culturally-bound sentences often appear in novel. Novel usually comes from a particular culture and it would have the terms that related to it especially if the novel tells a story about the culture from certain era such as Victorian era, the translation will be quite challenging and it appealing to discuss as how the translator did their job. The other reason is that this topic has not been discussing yet—at least the strategy to translate cultural term in sentence format. Thus, in analyzing the data, this research applies theory of cultural categories provided by Newmark (1988) to analyze the type of cultural term in the sentence. The next theory is provided by Baker (1992), a translation strategy to analyze translator's strategies.

Furthermore, there will be some cultural terms that cannot be translated into the target language because not all of the target languages have the equivalent term to replace the source language. It is impossible to find the exact equivalent for each culture as every culture has a different way to express something. It means the cultural term considered untranslatable in the target language. The translator should be aware of the untranslatability problem to avoid confusion for the target reader.

Example:

Source Language	Target Language
When Laurie came running down with a glass of wine, she took it with a smile, and said bravely, “I drink -	Saat Laurie datang kembali membawa segelas anggur, Jo menerimanya sambil tersenyum, lalu

health to my Beth!” (p. 288: l. 29)	berkata dengan tegar, “Aku minum demi kesehatan Beth!” (p. 296: l. 13)
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The sentence above refers to Jo or Josephine when she drinks a glass of wine from Laurie. Laurie wants to entertain Jo from the sadness because Beth is sick. As the sentence above mention wine, it makes the sentence contains cultural element of material culture because it refers to beverage or drink. Wine is a type of beverage made by fermented grapes juice with a dark reddish-purple color. Wine is also known to have several benefits for health, such as antioxidants. Antioxidant is good for the body and will reduce several diseases. Wine is part of material culture because it is a popular beverage in the western or at least America.

Furthermore, the translators applied the translation by paraphrase using a related word as the strategy. The translators applied that strategy because they find the equivalent word to replace the source language. Even though wine is not a usual beverage in Indonesia, yet grape is popular. Thus, the translation is understandable, and the researcher finds their translation is acceptable for the target language.

1.2 Identification of Problems

In translating a novel, there is term known as culturally-bound. This research aims to find the culturally-bound sentence in *Little Women* novel by Louisa May Alcott. Therefore, the writer will be doing the research based on the following questions:

1. What are the types of cultural terms that found in *Little Women* by Louisa May Alcott?
2. What are the translation strategies used by the translator in translating the sentences?

1.3 Objective of the Research

This research is discusses culturally-bound sentences in the novel from English to Indonesia. Translating the culturally-bound sentence has many

strategies because of the types of cultural term. By doing this research, the writer will limit the questions by identifying the types of cultural term and the strategies that the translator uses to translate the sentences found in *Little Women* by Louisa May Alcott from English into Indonesia.

1.4 Scope of the Research

The writer limits the research by focusing on the types of cultural term found in the novel. Next, the translation strategy that translator applied in translating the sentence. The novel that used for this research entitled *Little Women* by Louisa May Alcott. The writer will apply two theories to analyze the novel. First, from Peter Newmark (1988) regarding the types of cultural terms in a text. Second, from Mona Baker (1992) the strategies how to translate the culturally-bound sentence. In her books, she proposed eight translation strategies that professional translator uses when there are problems in translating cultural term.

1.5 Method of the Research

In conducting the research, there are three steps the writer should do. The steps are collecting the data, analyzing the data and presenting the result of analysis. The method of each steps proposed by Sudaryanto (1993). For the source of the data, the researcher choose a novel from American author entitled *Little Women* by Louisa May Alcott and published for the first time in 1868 by Robert Brothers. The released is a success that leads the author to continue with the second volume of the novel published in 1869. The second volume also made a hit and released again in 1880 along with the first volume as single novel. *Little Women* has been made into many kinds of adaptations throughout the years, starting from stage performance, television musicals, musicals and opera, and films. The Indonesia translation has been done at least two times. The recent version was translated by Annisa Cinantya Putri and Widya Kirana in 2020 by PT Gramedia Pustaka Utama. The story is based on the author and her three sisters' life during the Civil War. The story tells how they overcome their condition in their childhood, when from a poor family into a grateful and happy as a woman and family.

1.5.1 Collecting the Data

In collecting the data, the writer uses the non-participant observational method by Sudaryanto (1993). The writer collecting the data by reading both of the chosen novels and there are several steps in the method applied. Firstly, the writer chose the novel both English and Indonesia version. In this case, the novel is *Little Women* by Louisa May Alcott. Secondly, read both of the novels several times. Thirdly, mark and note taking the sentences which contain culturally-bound. Lastly, identify the types of cultural term and strategies that the translators use in translating the sentence.

1.5.2 Analyzing the Data

In analyzing the data, the writer uses the translational identity method by Sudaryanto (1993). Translational identity method is a method that comparing one language with another language. As the research will focuses on culturally-bound sentences the writer will applying the theory from Newmark (1988) and Baker (1992). There are several steps in analyzing the data. Firstly, the writer will applies note-taking to note the cultural sentences both in English version and Indonesia version. Secondly, categorize the types of cultural terms found in the novel with the theory by Newmark (1988). Thirdly, analyzing the strategy that the translator used in translating the sentences with the theory by Baker (1992) entitled translation strategies. The theory applies to find the strategy that the translator uses to translate the source language. If there is an untranslatable term found while analyzing the data, the writer will apply the theory of untranslatability by Baker (1992) to explain the problem.

1.5.3 Presenting the Result of Analysis

In presenting the result of analysis, the writer uses the method by Sudaryanto (1993) they are informal and formal method. Informal method is a method of presenting the result using words or descriptions. Meanwhile, formal method is a method of presenting the data using tables. The purpose of the table is to presents the data comparison between the source language (SL) and the target language (TL).