

CHAPTER I

INTRODUCTION

1.1 Background of the Study

Translation is an activity that occurs in language, namely the process of changing text from one language to another (Catford in Hasyim, 2015). Translation according to Hoed (2006) is an activity to transfer in writing messages from the text of a source into the text of the target language. Nosa (2013) states that not only the outer structure (morphemes, words, phrases and sentences) should be considered when transferring the converting the source text to the desired text, but the inner structure (meaning) is also very crucial. Cultural differences are of course marked by language differences, so that in translation studies an understanding of cross-culturalism is needed both in the source and target texts. The interpreter must also be aware of the cultural contexts of both the source and destination languages. It is acceptable to suppose that translators must understand linguistic and cultural characteristics, particularly when translating cultural terminology, as well as the capacity to accurately communicate a message from the source text to the target text to guarantee that readers comprehend the messages or meaning contained in the target text, cultural words must be translated successfully into the target language.

Throughout the translation process, translators may find it challenging to translate cultural terms from one language to another. The translator works to understand cultural terminology on a regular basis to ensure that the message is accurate, appropriate, understandable, and equivalent in the target language (TL) without distorting the meaning of the source language (SL). A change is also made to match the source language's culture to the target language's culture. Literary works such as novels, poetry, and films frequently use cultural words in their text. The authors should research and learn about local cultural aspects as well as the novel's primary themes. Authors usually use cultural terms in their writing by using a specific language that denotes the expression of a notion or concepts. The reader, on the other hand, may not always be conversant with the cultural terms. Because of the author's ability to convey expressions in several languages to the readers. The role of culture has elements that are universal, that is what causes translation to be carried out from one language to another. Differences in cultural elements in a community group have their own characteristics that can be distinguished from one another. Examples of these cultural differences are that the Japanese will bow when meeting or when they meet someone, while the Balinese will cover their hands when meeting their relatives. Another example is the term cremation, when a term is translated into English, there is an issue because the term has no equivalent in the target language.

Literary works are creations that can create a beautiful feeling for people who read or feel it, both in terms of language and content (Suprpto, 1993). One of the most popular forms of literature is the novel. According to Teeuw (in Rahayu, 2014) the novel is a prose genre that displays the most complete story elements, has a wide media, besides that the novel also presents the most extensive social problems. In general, a novel tells about the characters and their behavior in everyday life. Therefore, the novel is said to be the most sociological and responsive genre, because it is very sensitive to sociohistorical fluctuations (Ratna, 2004).

Literary works such as novels are strongly influenced by language, culture and translators who influence each other. Because of the readers' diverse cultural backgrounds, they may not understand what the authors are genuinely saying. This is especially true when they are reading *A Thousand Splendid Suns* novel. The problem of the equivalence of cultural terms is also found in *A Thousand Splendid Suns*. This novel is a literary work written by Khaled Hosseini and translated by Berliani M. Nugrahani. This novel was published in 2007. This novel is divided into four parts with 51 chapters. Afghanistan is the setting for this tale during the war period (1960s to 2000s). At the beginning of this story, the main character is a woman named Mariam but later in the middle of the story, there is another character named Laila who is also part of the main character. Mariam is a little girl in this novel for which the word *harami* cannot be translated. Cultural diversity in the target text displayed by Khaled Hosseini in the novel *A Thousand Splendid Suns* became the focus of researchers to see cultural identity.

The researcher was drawn to *A Thousand Splendid Suns* novel for a variety of reasons. First is Columbia Pictures intends to adapt this novel into a film. This novel highlights the story's culture, especially the Muslim image, and describes the Islamic faith and society in Afghanistan. Second, this book contains a number of phrases that are culturally incomprehensible. These are difficult words to translate since there are usually no equivalent words in the source and destination languages due to cultural differences. Because the authors' cultural background differs so greatly from that of the readers, readers may misunderstand what the authors are seeking to communicate or tell in the story if terms with no similar meaning are employed.

A culturally untranslatable words is discovered by the researcher in *A Thousand Splendid Suns* novel by Khaled Hosseini:

The word *kolba*

SL: In the clearing, Jalil and two of his sons, Farhad and Muhsin, built the small *kolba* where Mariam would live the first fifteen years of her life. (page 10)

TL: Di tanah lapang itu, Jalil dan kedua anak laki-lakinya, Farhad dan Muhsin, mendirikan *kolba* kecil tempat Mariam menjalani lima belas tahun pertama hidupnya. (page 24)

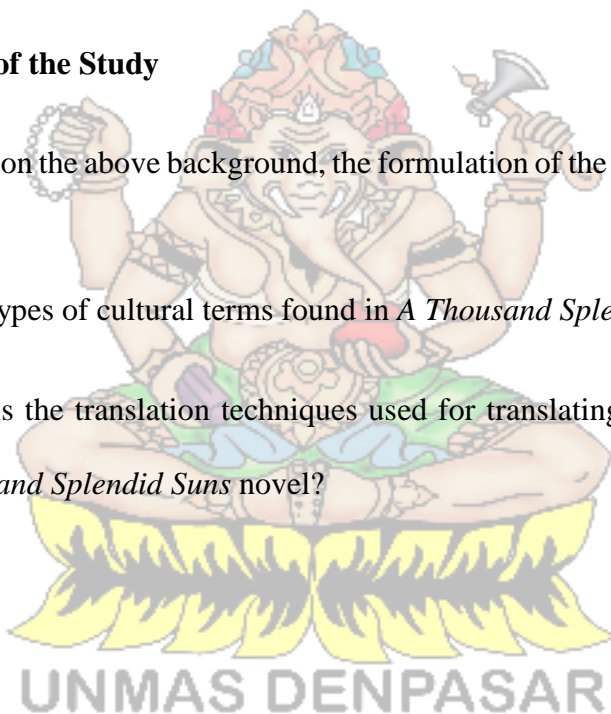
The word *kolba* in Afghan means 'small house,' as shown in the illustration above. In that statement, the word *kolba* is untranslatable. The language of the target, the translator utilized a cultural term. To classify the cultural words, the researcher employs Newmark theory. The translator applies one of the translation

procedures, loan or borrowing, because the interpreter quickly borrows the original word from the source language without revealing more about it. In this case, it's critical to examine culturally untranslatable words because they can influence the translation's quality. As a result of a successful translation, the text becomes understandable.

1.2 Problem of the Study

Based on the above background, the formulation of the problem in this study is as follows.

1. What types of cultural terms found in *A Thousand Splendid Suns* novel?
2. What is the translation techniques used for translating cultural terms in *A Thousand Splendid Suns* novel?



1.3 Objectives of the Study

In view of the detailing of the issue over, the destinations of this review are as follows.

1. To find out the types of cultural terms that can be found in *A Thousand Splendid Suns* novel.

2. To explain the translation technique that is suitable for translating cultural terms in *A Thousand Splendid Suns* novel.

1.4 Limitation of the Study

To limit this study, this study is divided into two parts in a novel. Using Newmark theory to describe types of cultural terms found in *A Thousand Splendid Suns* novel and Molina and Albir theory to explain translation techniques suitable for translating cultural terms in *A Thousand Splendid Suns* novel.

1.5 Significance of the Study

The present study is expected to contribute to the translation studies. In addition, this study demonstrates the types of cultural words used in translation, as well as the cultural concepts that cannot be translated, which can lead to translation incompatibility. It will be any help to those who conduct research about translating procedures and issues, as well as cultural aspects of translation techniques. The significance obtained from this research are as follows:

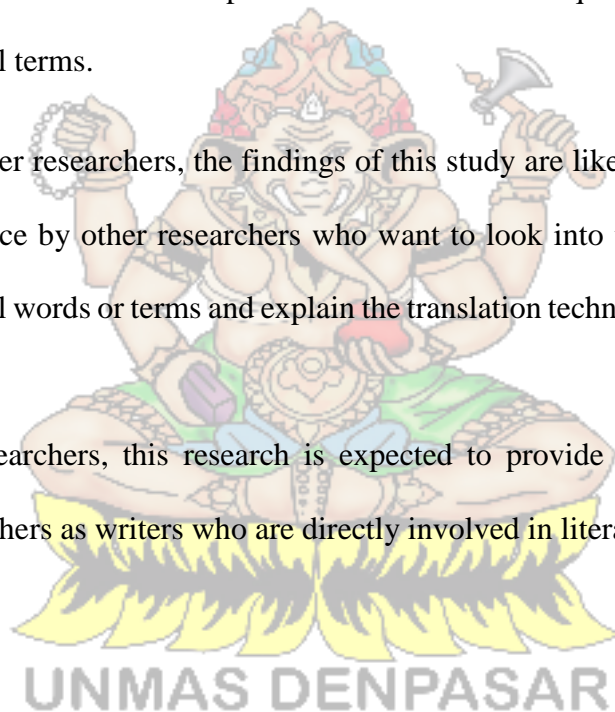
1.5.1 Theoretical Significance

In general, The findings of this study are expected to provide an overview and benefits and can be used as study material on what are the types of translating

cultural terms and explaining translation techniques that are suitable for translating cultural terms found in *A Thousand Splendid Suns* novel.

1.5.2 Practical Significance

- a. For universities, this study's findings can be utilized as a starting point for further research. for institutions to increase knowledge about what types of culture terms are and explain the translation techniques used for translating cultural terms.
- b. For other researchers, the findings of this study are likely to be utilized as a reference by other researchers who want to look into the different sorts of cultural words or terms and explain the translation technique used to translate them.
- c. For researchers, this research is expected to provide direct experience to researchers as writers who are directly involved in literary works.



CHAPTER II

REVIEW OF RELATED LITERATURE, CONCEPTS, AND THEORIES

The literature reviews in this study are taken from a journal and two previous researchers done by undergraduate students. They will be the guidance and support trackers to the following study. Concepts and theoretical framework as followed.

2.1 Review of Related Literature

The first Journal article written by Agung (2016) entitled *Translation Procedures in Translating Religious Terms*, the purpose of this study is to look into the translation techniques used while translating religious phrases. The information was obtained from Prabhupda's book "The Perfection of Yoga" and its translated version "Kesempurnaan Yoga." This study's data is made up of religious keywords in the form of words, phrases, and expressions. The data was gathered utilizing the observation approach, which was combined with the note-taking methodology. Because the analysis was conducted in descriptive words, the relevant data was evaluated using a qualitative method. The data was presented in an informal manner. An informal manner was used to convey the examined data. Vinay and Darbelnet (2000) established a theory of translation procedures that was used to investigate the translation procedures used in translating religious

words. According to the findings, nine translation techniques were used to translate religious phrases. Borrowing, literal translation, transposition, modulation, equivalence, adaptation, amplification, reduction, and explicitation are the several types of translation techniques. The similarity of her study and this study use qualitative method, and the data of her study and this study was gathered utilizing the observation approach, which was combined with the use of a note-taking methodology. Differences her study and this study is the theory, proposed by Vinay and Darbelnet Theory of translation procedures and this study use Newmark theory for categorize types of cultural terms and Molina and Albir theory for translation technique.

The second is thesis written by Wahyudi (2016) entitled *Cultural Untranslatability Words in the Novel and the Mountains Echoed by Khaled Hosseini*. The objectives of this study is to find out what types of translation methods were utilized to translate the novel's culturally untranslatable vocabulary. The study employs a qualitative approach. The translator's procedure for translating the selected cultural untranslatability words is described by the researcher. After analyzing them using Benny Hoed's translation technique theory, they were grouped into cultural terms categories. According to the research, the work contains 19 words that are culturally in translatable. The following conclusions can be drawn: first, a list of ten cultural terms were translated using the exotic method (which allows elements of the source language, such as culture, to enter the Second, the borrowing cultural approach was used to translate four cultural untranslatability words (which allows elements of the source language, such as culture, to enter the

target language), (cultural loan) if a word does not exist in Indonesian culture, a loan may be made with extra information about the word). The loan cultural term refers to the borrowing of a complete concept and culture from a source language. The exotic way, according to the findings, is the most important common in the translation of the term "cultural untranslatability." In terms of culture word categories, it can be described as follows: nine material cultures, six social cultures, two social organizations, and two ecology. The similarity of his study and this study use qualitative method, and the data of his study and this study was gathered through the use of the observation approach, which was combined with the use of a note-taking technique. These two studies both analyze untranslatable cultural words. The differences his study and this study is the theory, he use based on Benny Hoed's translation technique hypothesis and this study use Newmark theory for categorize types of cultural terms and Molina and Albir theory for translation technique.

The third is thesis written by Lestari (2017) The title of the paper is *An Analysis of Translation Techniques Used in the Novel The Fault in Our Stars*. This study examines the translation processes used in Green's novel *The Fault in Our Stars* (2012) and Nimpeno's translation of it (2015). The goal of this study is to see how Molina and Albir (2002)'s methodologies were used in the novel. According to the findings of this study, ten of the eighteen strategies are used. According to the findings of this study, 10 of the eighteen strategies are used. The similarity of his study and this study use qualitative method, and the data of his study and this study was gathered utilizing the observation approach, which was combined with

the use of a note-taking methodology. These two studies both analyzing translation techniques. Her theory of the study and this study uses, She bases her translation process on Benny Hoed's theory and this study use Molina and Albir theory for translation technique.

Based on the previous research, it is clear that this study differs from others. Although it uses a different item than Khaled Hosseini's past work, this study adopts the same theory as previous investigations. The researcher tries to discover out what kinds of cultural terms are in the text, then Newmark adapts to Nida and categorizes them into cultural word categories, as well as analyzing each cultural word identified in the text. Khaled Hosseini's novel *A Thousand Splendid Suns* and its translation version using Molina and Albir translation technique.

2.2 Concepts

The concepts of this study refer to general idea related to the topic being discussed in order to give better understanding toward subject matter.

2.2.1 Cultural Words

According Horby (2000) Oxford Learner's Pocket Dictionary, Culture is custom, belief, art, way of life, etc of a particular country or group. Because of the disparity between the source and destination languages, this problem frequently causes problems for translators. Furthermore, many source languages lack equivalents in target languages.

The term "cultural terms" refers to words that have cultural overlap in both the source and target languages. It is difficult for readers to comprehend. Newmark divides cultural from universal and personal language (Wahyudi, 2016). Die, live, star, swim, and even almost universal artefacts like mirrors and tables are universal - there is typically no problem with translation. Cultural terms include monsoon, steppe, dacha, and tagliatelle. Cultural is anything that humans create and do at regular intervals. As part of their identity, culture creates new terms. The distinction of culture resulted in a linguistic divide. The problem for translators is to connect the message in the source language with the message in the language to be used.

2.2.2 Translation Novel

A novel is a piece of fiction prose that is written in the form of a tale. A novel conveys the story of a specific location and culture, and it is written in a variety of languages from all over the world. To understand, you must have knowledge. May translators frequently discover a problem from this perspective. In his book, Frans Sayogie stated that "there are several things that a translator must have in order to translate a work of fiction," such as *rasa bahasa* (literary sense), *penguasaan bahasa sumber* (mastery of the source language), *penguasaan bahasa sasaran* (mastery of the target language), and *keakraban dengan budaya yang melingkupi bahasa sumber* (familiar with the culture of source language) *keakraban dengan budaya yang melingkupi bahasa sasaran* (familiarity with receptor language culture), *pengetahuan umum yang luas* (excellent knowledge), and *sumber referensi yang mendukung* (supportive reference) (Sayogie, 2009). These

skills are crucial in translation since a translator cannot convey without a storyline and meaning first mastering both the source and target languages

Five general guidelines in the case of a novelist's translator works were established by Hilaire Belloc (in Bassnett, 2002):

1. Instead of 'plotting on' word for word' or phrase by sentence, the translator should "always "plan out" his job.
2. The translator should translate each idiom one by one, and idioms by their very nature necessitate translation into a different form than the first version. The translator must translate 'intention by intention,' keeping in mind that 'a phrase's intention, Alternatively, it may be more forceful.'
3. Belloc advises about les fake amis, or phrases or structures that look to be the same in both SL and TL but aren't
4. The translator is encouraged to 'transmute courageously,' and Belloc suggests that translating is "the resurrection of an extraterrestrial creature in a native body."
5. The translator must never exaggerate. The translator is unable to transfer word for word because the meaning of a prose work can be covered by a phrase or an idiom, according to the materials. The translator must determine how to alter the text in the target language.

2.2.3 Translation

Translation is an activity that occurs in language, namely the procedure for changing text from one language to the next one (Catford in Hasyim, 2015).

Translation according to Hoed (2006) is an activity to transfer in writing messages from the text of a resource into the the target language's text. According to Nida, translation is to produce the closest natural equivalent of the source language message into the recipient language, first in terms of meaning and second in terms of style (Nida and Taber, 1982).

Moentaha (2008) divides the meaning of translation into two, namely interpretation as an interaction of human activity in the field of language (analysis) which results in a translated text (synthesis) and translation only as a result of the process of human activity. The result is called the translated text.

2.3 Theories

To accomplish the study's objectives, there are the types of cultural terms based on Newmark theory and explaining the technique based on Molina and Albir.

2.3.1 Types of Cultural Term

Newmark (in Nosa, 2013) has also classified cultural elements into five categories. Cultures around the world are very diverse, as are the elements that make up culture. This is caused by various factors, both regional factors, habits of previous ancestors between one culture and another. But there are elements in common that are owned by every culture, this is known as universal culture. Newmark divides the types of cultural words into five, namely:

- 1) Ecology

- Flora
- Fauna
- Winds
- Plains
- Hills

2) Material Culture (artefacts)

- Food
- Clothes
- Houses And Towns
- Transport

3) Social Culture – Work and Leisure

4) Organizations, Customs, Activities, Procedures, Concepts

- Political and Administration
- Religious
- Artistic

5) Gestures and Habits

Based on these categories, it can be seen that a certain cultural term can be grouped based on a category called Newmark. For example, typical foods such as rending are included in the material culture category.

2.3.2 Translation Technique

Meanwhile, according to Molina and Albir (2002) characterizes the interpretation strategy as "a technique to investigate and order how deciphering identicalness work". Coming up next are interpretation methods as per Molina and Albir.

1) Adaptation

The cultural adaption technique is the name of this method. This method entails replacing the old one with a new one cultural elements in the source language with similar cultural elements that exist in the source language target language. This can be done because the cultural elements in the SL are not found in the target language, or the cultural elements in the target language are more familiar to the target readers. This technique the same as the cultural equivalent technique.

Example:

SL	TL
As white as snow	Seputih kapas

2. Amplification

A strategy for translating information that is implicit in the source language by making it explicit or paraphrasing it. Explicit, addition, exclave paraphrasing is the same as this approach. Amplification includes footnotes. The opposite of this strategy is reduction.

Example:

SL	TL
Ramadhan	Bulan puasa kaum muslim

3) Borrowing

Borrowing words or expressions from the source language is used in the translation approach. Borrowing can be pure (pure loans) with no alterations or naturalized (fair loans) with spelling and pronunciation adjustments. The official lexicon in the SL serves as a reference point for determining if a word or sentence is a credit or not.

Example:

SL	TL
Mixer	Mixer pure
Mixer	Mikser naturally

4) Calque

The translation approach is achieved via way of means of translating the goal language terms or phrases literally. This approach is much like the recognition approach (recognition).

Example:

SL	TL
Directorate General	Direktorat Jendral

5) Compensation

The translation approach is carried out through conveying messages to different components of the translated text. This is carried out due to the fact the stylistic influence (style) on SL can't be implemented to the goal language. This approach is similar to the concept approach.

Example:

SL	TL
A pair of scissors	Sebuah gunting

6) Description

A translation approach this is carried out with the aid of using changing a time period or expression with an outline of its shape and function.

Example:

SL	TL
Panettone	Kue tradisional Italia yang dimakan pada saat Tahun Baru

7) Discursive Creations

A translation approach with the usage of out-of-context equivalents. This is completed to draw the eye of ability readers. This approach is much like the notion approach.

Example:

SL	TL
The Godfather	Sang Godfather

8) Establish Equivalent

Techniques with the usage of acquainted phrases or expressions (primarily based totally on dictionaries or ordinary usage). This method is just like literal translation.

Example:

SL	TL
Ambiguity	Ambigu

9.) Generalization

This approach makes use of the greater popular phrases with inside the SL for a greater complete supply language Specific. This is accomplished due to the fact the goal language does now no longer have a selected equivalent. This approach is much like the attractiveness approach (attractiveness).

Example:

SL	TL
Penthouse	Mansion tempat tinggal

10) Linguistic Amplification

The translation approach is achieved with the aid of using including linguistic factors withinside the goal language. This approach is implemented to consecutive translation and voiceover.

Example:

SL	TL
No way	De ninguna de las maneras (Spain)

11) Linguistic Compression

This technique is performed by synthesizing language elements in the target language. This technique is the opposite of the language enhancement technique. This technique is often used for simultaneous translation and subtitle translation.

Example:

SL	TL
Yes so what?	y? (Spain)

12) Literal Translation

The technique is done by translating word for word and the translator does not use context.

Example:

SL	TL
Killing two birds with one stone	Membunuh dua burung dengan satu batu

13) Modulation

A translation approach this is carried out with the aid of using converting the factor of view, consciousness or cognitive class on the subject of the supply language. The alternate in factor of view may be lexical or structural.

Example:

SL	TL
Nobody doesn't like it	Semua orang menyukainya

14) Particularization

A translation method wherein the translator makes use of greater concrete, particular or precise terms, from superordinate to subordinate. This method is the other of the generalization method.

Example:

SL	TL
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Air Transportation	Pesawat
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15) Reduction

This technique applies to partial deletions, as deletions are not expected to cause a bias in meaning. In other words, the implicit information is explicit. This method is the opposite of the amplification method.

Example:

SL	TL
SBY President of the Republic of Indonesia	SBY

16) Substitution

This approach is finished through converting the linguistic and para-linguistic elements (intonation or gesture). Example: Sign language in Arabic, specifically through setting hand on chest interprets to thank you.

17) Transposition

The translator's translation technique changes the grammatical category. This technique is similar to the technique of changing categories, structures and units. Like words.

Example:

SL	TL
Adept	Sangat terampil

18) Variation

Techniques by substituting linguistic or transliterational elements (intonation, gestures) that influence linguistic variations.

2.3.3 Equivalence in Translation

Cultural elements are one of the factors that cause translator problems, because of the cultural differences between SL and TL. Usually the closer the area or still in the same clump will reduce the level of difficulty in translating this cultural term, because it is still in the same cultural scope. On the other hand, the farther away the cultural ties are, the more difficult it will be to find the right equivalent for a cultural term (Nosa, 2013). For example, the term cremation, when translated into English there is a problem that there is no equivalent term in the target language. Nosa (2013) also said that if there is a change in the form of the source text, there should be no change in the purpose of the source text, causing changes in intent and ambiguity. Likewise for an equivalent word chosen by the translator in representing the form of the source text. We recommend that the chosen equivalent can be understood so as not to cause confusion to the reader.

Simatupang (1999) states that equivalence in translation is always associated with the capacity both in terms of the text and the technique for interpretation. The particular situation of the word is very important in discussing equivalence so that a translator must always look at the context of the word to translate a word correctly and look for its equivalent in TL. According to Nida and Taber (1982), equivalence is classified into 2 types:

- 1) Formal equivalence, is equivalence oriented to the source language to display as much form and content as possible from the original text.
- 2) Dynamic equivalence, is equivalence that prioritizes the equivalence of effects on the recipient and the equivalence of the response of the TL user.

Performing an analysis of the translation results, it is necessary to note that a word, phrase or sentence is equivalent or not. According to Baker (in Nosa, 2013) inequalities arise due to several factors, including:

- 1) Culture-specific concepts.
- 2) The source language concept is not available in the target language.
- 3) The concept of source language is semantically very complex.
- 4) Differences in perception of a concept.
- 5) The target language does not have a superior element (superordinate).
- 6) The target language does not have subordinate elements or special words.
- 7) Differences in interpersonal and physical perspectives.
- 8) Differences in terms of expressive meaning.
- 9) Different forms of words.

10) Differences in purpose and level of use in certain forms.

