DOMESTICATION AND FOREIGNIZATION OF JAVANESE TERMS IN THE YEARS OF THE VOICELESS NOVEL

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Abstract: This research analyses domestication and foreignization strategies in translating the Javanese cultural words in Years of the Voiceless novel. The objective of this research was to obtain the most frequent strategies used in altering Javanese cultural words that influence the ideology used in the translation of the Years of the Voiceless novel. This research was a qualitative descriptive method. The data collection was by reading source and target texts with note taking techniques. The method of data analysis used content analysis with a comparison strategy of translated text in the novel and source text. The theory used to analyze the translation ideology was Venuti (2008) while the theory used to analyze Javanese cultural words was Newmark’s theory of cultural categories. The result of the research showed that there was an influence of domestication ideology in the translation of the novel the years of the voiceless at the Javanese cultural words. The domestication was the dominant strategy used in translating Javanese cultural words in the Years of Voiceless novel. Therefore, It indicates the translator tend to maintain Javanese cultural words in ST into English culture words in TT.

Keywords: Domestication, foreignization, Javanese terms, the years of the voiceless novel

I. INTRODUCTION

Translation activity is a process of translating source text into target text involving elements of language and culture. This process plays an important role in various fields including science and technology, education, and even entertainment. (Bassnett, 2012)
argued that translation plays an important role in helping the world understand different language and cultural backgrounds. Without translation, people from various cultural and linguistic backgrounds cannot establish communication well. (Juliana, 2014)

The work of translation is said to be good, if the work of the translation is able to communicate information carried in original language into target language. In accordance with (Verity & Larson, 1986) the best translation must (a) use reasonable forms in the target language, (b) communicate as much as possible information of original language as intended by speakers of original to speakers of target language, and (c) retain impression of original language document obtained by native speakers of original language and target language when reading translated document. There are 4 factors that cause differences in translating translated texts which cause problems in translation. These four factors lie in the use of the structural system for each language, different from the original language and target language, social factors, religion, material culture. (Juliana, 2014)

In addition, when translating a text both intrinsic and extrinsic factors of each language need to be considered. Intrinsic factors are language factors that are related to factors that exist in the text itself such as grammar. Every language has its own system and structure. This is in also related to culture. There are no similar cultures. Intrinsic and extrinsic factors are influenced by the culture and ideology adopted by translators in translating texts. Intrinsically, the value and quality possessed by the text naturally will emerge from within the text, whereas extrinsically the value or quality comes from outside the text. The translator expresses information through document in translation process which is marked by cultural diversities in original and target languages. This directly becomes an intrinsic and extrinsic factor that represents an essential function in altering a passage from
origin language into target language. Extrinsic factors are factors related to the text, but come from outside the text which may be interstitial, situational, cultural and ideological.

Furthermore, (Prasetyo, 2019) explains that the significant problem in altering cultural passages was commonly associated with the variations regarding each culture of the two styles. His ideology determines the translator’s strategy to solve the issues. The translator must choose between domestication or foreignization ideology in the work of his translation. Translator also must choose to adapt with the reader of target text or with individuals to preserve a social thought of the original document that reflects culture and beliefs of original writer. Every choice of ideology in translation has consequences and risk. In making decisions, translators must be able to read the situation and choose the smallest risk.

Various translation procedures have been used in explaining the cultural terms. Based on (Klitgård, 2009) there are fifteen methods for translating cultural terms. There are generally two opposing strategies. Synonyms, cultural equality, functional equality, descriptive equality, shifting, modulation, naturalization, paraphrasing, and component analysis are part of the ideology of domestication. Meanwhile, the transfer, through translations, recognized translations, compensation and records are part of the ideology of foreignization. The foreignized version is origin language-oriented, while the domesticated version is target language-oriented (Yang, 2014). (Nasution and Silalahi, 2019) also states that most distinguished section of literal version as one of domesticating rendering procedures indicate the translator tries to keep the knowledge of original language. and (Tarigan & Juliana, 2019) argues that the translator dominantly used domestication strategy with compensation analysis as the most frequent strategy used and the other were synonymy,
cultural equivalent, functional equivalent, descriptive equivalent. It indicates the translators tend to introduce Indonesian culture specific items into TL culture. By knowing the dominant strategy, it is known that the translator expects the reader to be oriented to the source or target text. Therefore, this study analyzes the use of the translation strategy in cultural terms in the translation of years of the voiceless novel. (Tarigan, 2018)

II. METHOD

Data source of this research is Entrok fiction and its translation by Norhayat Indriyatno Mohammed. It is in the first edition written by Okky Mandasari in 2010. It is translated by Norhayat Indriyatno Mohammed and published by PT Gramedia Pustaka Utama in 2013. This fiction consists of 8 chapters and 282 pages. While its translation version, the years of the voiceless consists of 8 chapters and 264 pages. The data of this research are words that possess cultural information and applied in Mandasari’s fiction Entrok and its translation the years of the voiceless by Norhayat Indriyatno Mohammed.

The method of getting the data is reading and analyzing the printed documents. The data is obtained by using purposive sampling. It implies that data are involved with the goal of this research. The data to be examined will be selected purposively. It means that the cultural words in the origin and target texts.

Data analysis technique of this research used interactive model. (Huberman, 1998) state that there are three steps used to describe data, they are data compression, data representation and conclusion representation or confirmation. Firstly, data compression is process of selecting terms in translation of novel years of the voiceless to gain criteria of
cultural terms suitable in research. Secondly: after compression, terms in translation of novel, data are represented in table to ease the readers understand data based on criteria of cultural terms in translation of novel. Thirdly, data are verified by drawing a result based on theory. In this study, a result is drawn based on table in the data display.

III. RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

In the translation of *the years if the voiceless novel*, the translator used eight translation strategies based on foreignization and domestication ideology such as transference, literal, transliteration, functional equivalent, cultural equivalent, descriptive equivalent, synonymy, shift. All these translation strategies are based on foreignization and domestication ideology criteria. There are three translation strategies based on foreignization ideology applied, they are literal, transliteration, transference, there are also five translation strategies based on domestication ideology involved, they are functional equivalent, descriptive equivalent, cultural equivalent, synonymy, shift. The domestication was mostly dominant used in translating phrases or word of Javanese cultural terms. (Venuti, 2009)

Results

The result of data examination in the version of *Years of the Voiceless* novel were discovered that the translator used eight translation strategies based on foreignized and domesticated ideology such as transference, literal, transliteration, functional equivalent, cultural equivalent, descriptive equivalent, synonymy, shift as displayed in table 1.

| Table 1 Rate of the Translation Strategies in Years of the Voiceless |
|------------------|--------|--------|
| Foreignization    | Num    | Percent |
| Transference      | 15     | 42.86% |
| Literary Translation | 13     | 37.14% |
| Cultural Equivalent | 5      | 9.62%  |
| Domestication     | Num    | Percent |
| Functional Equivalent | 17     | 32.69% |
The result of data interpretation represented in table 1 points that both domestication and foreignization were adopted in Years of the Voiceless novel and the most significant portion of functional equivalent with another translation procedures adopted symbolises that domestication is frequently employed in Years of the Voiceless novel, as discussed in table 2.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Translation Ideology</th>
<th>Num</th>
<th>Percentage</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Domestication</td>
<td>52</td>
<td>59.77%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Foreignization</td>
<td>35</td>
<td>40.23%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Translator is mostly dominant used the domestication ideology in translating the target text. This ideology can be noticed from translation of Javanese cultural terms in frame of a word, phrase, a clause or a sentence. Thus, the prevailing dominant percentage of translation ideology used in the translation of the Years of the Voiceless novel is domestication ideology.

Discussion

Result of data examination illustrated in findings shows that all translation strategies based on foreignized and domesticated ideology criteria are adopted in Years of the Voiceless novel. There are three translation strategies base on foreignization ideology espoused, they are literal, transference, transliteration, and five translation strategies base on domestication ideology involved, they are functional equivalent, descriptive equivalent,
cultural equivalent, synonymy, and shift. The domestication is mostly dominant used in translating clauses or phrases or word of Javanese cultural terms. (Venuti, 2009)

**Translation Strategies of Foreignization**

**Literal Translation**

The literal translation means the translator using the Original Language grammatical systems into their most approaching TL equivalents (Binantari et al., 2019). The examples of literal translation applied are in kind of phrase level. Phrase *di pinggir blumbang* (ST) is translated into *by the bank of a river* or *blumbang* is translated into *riverbank* (TT). The phrase *punya tuyul* is translated into *having a tuyul* (TT). *Wong semua orang penguin bisa kerja di pabrik gula* (ST) is translated into *Eveyone wants to work at the sugar factory*. The phrase *ora sudi* (ST) is translated into *No way* in TT.

The literal adopted by the translator in rendering Javanese cultural phrase symbolises that the translator attempts to preserve the grammatical of terms of the original language. The application of this translation procedure is recognised efficient in the provided examples because original information is delivered well with appropriate target equivalence.

**Transliteration**

Transliteration means the translator reproducing words from origin language with relative phonetic or spelling equivalents of target (Tiedemann & Nabende, 2009). The models of transliteration procedure can be seen in the words *komunis* and *operasi* derives of English words *communist* and *operation*. Since the OL is Javanese language, during rendering these terms, the translator tried to realise the similar spelling of these terms in the TL such as in term *tempe* (ST) into *tempeh* (TT). This procedure is relevant since there are no similar information available for those different terms.
Transference

Transference means translator immediately shifting a original language term to a target language terms constant to produce some appropriate stylistic impression effect (Rahimkhani & Salmani, 2013). Term telo is conveyed immediately from ST into TT without any alterations. There were 4 transference strategies found in translation of years of the voiceless novel. In this strategy, translator did not change the name of Javanese cultural terms into English terms. The examples of transference can be seen in the form of word level. First example, Simbok ayo ke pasar, Mbok. Kita cari telo. (ST) is translated into Mbok, Simbok lets go to the market. Mbok, We have to get telo (TT). Second example, Oalah Nduk, seumur umur tidak pernah aku punyak Entrok (ST) is translated into Oh, Nduk, I’ve never had a bra in my whole life (TT). Third example, Tapi sekarang anak kandungku malah mendapat cap PKI. Duh Gusti! Mah Ibu Bumi Bapak Kuasa, Karma atas apakah ini?(ST) is translated into But now my own daughter had been stamped as PKI Oh Gusti what is the Karma for? (TT). Fourth example, Sama halnya saat mereka mengatakan aku punya tuyul dan pesugihan atau saat mereka menyebutku lintah darat. (ST) is translated into It was no different that their talk about my having a tuyul or practicing pesugihan or being a loan shark.

Translation Strategies of Domestication

Cultural Equivalent

Cultural means substituting a culture-specific part with a target language part which does not possess the identical propositional sense (Higashino, 1988). The traslator using the cultural terms which be delivered well by looking at their own culture, the readers of TL can understand and get the message. One of the example is Sudah nggak usah neko-neko (ST) become You dont need it. (TT).
Functional Equivalent

Functional equivalent means translator was generalizing the SL word into TL generalization word. Functional equality highlights the influence of information has on the target language and source language reader as shown in following examples (Müllerová-Shiflett, 2012).

"Tumpeng dan panggang itu kubuat untuk sesajen dewamu." (ST) is translated into "I make the food as an offering to your God." (TT). "Simbok bilang aku sudah mringkili" (ST) is translated into "Simbok told me I was growing up." (TT). "Dia hanya memakai kain yang dilitikan diperutnya, bagian atas perut dibiarankan terbuka." (ST) is translated into "She would wear a wrap around her torso that would leave her upper body opposed." (TT). "Ini entrok, kata Tinah." (ST) is translated into "This is a bra, Tinah said." (TT). "Samar-samar aku hanya ingat Bapak meninggalkan kami waktu aku pertama kali bisa mengangkat panci yang airnya mendidih dari pawon." (ST) is translated into "All I can remember vaguely, is that it was around the time when I could carry a pot of boiling water from the stove." (TT). "Tak ada orang berbelanja atau wara wiri" (ST) is translated into "No one was shopping or browsing around." (TT). "Perempuan-perempuan menggendong Tenggok menuju pasar Nranget" (ST) is translated into "Women were carrying their baskets of goods to Ngranget." (TT). "Nyi masih ada kerjaan? Tanya simbok" (ST) is translated into "Ma’am do you need any work done?" Simbok asked. "Sedulur-Sedulur si Iyem ini Sundal" (ST) is translated into "Everybody, Iyem here is a whore." (TT). "Orang kayak kita bagianya ngoncek telo" (ST) is translated into "People like us are meant to peel cassavas." (TT).

Descriptive Equivalent

Descriptive Equivalent means translator explaining the term in OL passage into TL passage in several words. Examples of descriptive equivalent can be seen in the form of word level (Rahimkhani & Salmani, 2013). "Tape? Aku mau buat tape, Mbok. Simbok ayo ke pasar,"
Mbok. Kita cari telo. (ST) is translated into Tape (snack made of fermented cassava or rice)? I want to make some tape. (TT).

Setiap hari kelahiranmu, aku memasak tumpeng dari panggang (ST) is translated into Every year on your name day, I cook a tumpeng (a cone shaped rice dish) and grilled meats. Aku heran bagaimana Tinah Anak Paklik, bisa begitu bebas. (ST) is translated into I wondered how Tinah, Pakliks (uncle) daughter, managed to be so carefree (TT).

Aku tidak punya bapak, Buklik. (ST) is translated into I dont have a father, buklik (aunt) (TT). Ngak nunggu siapa siapa Kang (ST) is translated into I am not waiting for anyone Kang (honorific for a young man) (TT). Anak perempuanya berjualan ditengah pasar bersebelahan dengan penjual dawet dan ampyang (ST) is translated into Her daughter’s stall was in the centre of the market next to a stall selling dawet (rice flour jelly in palm sugar and coconut milk syrup) and ampyang (palm sugar cookies) (TT). Akhirnya aku tahu yang berteriak adalah Yu Parti, penjual pecel Pincuk. (ST) is translated into I finally figured out that it was Yu Parti, the Pincuk (rice snack wrapped in a banana leaf) vendor who was yelling. (TT)

**Synonymy**

Synonymy means translator translating into a more general or specific TL expression (Putranti, 2015). This strategy is applied when a translation remains in the original literal adaptation of the original passage. This strategy is usually chosen when translators could not find the one-to-one substitute in the TL as shown in the example below. The phrase KTP in ST translated into ID Card in TT.

**Shift**

Transposition is well known as a shift. Shift comprises a difference in the structure from Original to Target, (a) shift from singular to plural; (b) when a particular Original
construction does not exist in the TL, a replacement is needed; (c) replacement of an SL verb to a TL word, adoption of an Origin language noun group to a Target noun, and so forth. (Rahimkhani & Salmani, 2013). The translator substituted in the grammar from OL text into TL text. Phrases gubuk reyot (Noun-Adjective), tikar pandan (Noun-Adjective), selamatan seribu hari in ST are translated into a ramshackle hut, the thousandth-day anniversary, palm frond mat (Adjective-Noun) in TT. Tebang tebu (Verb-Noun) is rendered sugarcane harvest (Adjective-Noun) in TT.

IV. CONCLUSIONS

Translator dominantly used domestication strategy with functional equivalent as the most frequent strategy used and the other were descriptive equivalent, cultural equivalent, synonymy, shift,. It indicates the translators tend to maintain Indonesian culture specific items into TL culture. In addition, the similar reasearch is needed to see the acceptability level of translation of cultural words in the translation of the novel.

REFERENCES


