

## **CHAPTER I**

### **INTRODUCTION**

This chapter presents the background of research, the research questions, the research objectives, the research significances, and the definition of key terms of this reasearch.

#### **1.1 Background of Research**

Reading novel has become habitual activity for some readers, with their own grounds such as hobby, academic needs, entertainment, and others the readers gain some benefits as getting knowledges, insights, values, and recreations on reading novel. In gaining a broad knowledgethe readers may not only read novel where they live, the readers need to read foreign novelsto get a new atmosphere, fresh point of view, varied values, and another interesting benefits to enrich their insights.Unfortunately reading foreign novel is not an easy task, language differences make it difficult for readers to enjoy foreign novel causeit requires more proficiency in language, highereducation, and other knowledges. In order to be enjoyed, the translation process presents to assist the readers to understand the foreign language, as Catford defines that translation as the replacement of textual material in one language (SL), by equivalent textual material in another language (TL) (1965, p. 20). Thus the translated novels keep readers able to enjoy the foreign novel andnot lose the opportunity to find out foreign insights.

Realizing the translated novel becomes a focal point here, as it is known that translating a language is not a simple activity. Svalberg in Khalaf (2014) suggests that language is not simply as a body of knowledge that anybody may know about, but it is needed for social and cultural practice to know the correct use of the expressions in that culture. It is clear that besides replacing language in source to target language, translation also replacing materials like social and

cultural items. It requires more efforts wherein social culture is a way of life which owned by a group, therefore the culture between one group to another may be different. The cultural differences will be a gap in translation, as Nida in Glodjovic (2010) says that the differences between culture may cause more severe complications for the translator than do differences in language structure. What and how ways that are did by translator in realizing the text in SL into TL become an extra attention in solving the gaps in translating process.

Domestication and Foreignization are two basic translation strategies which conduct cultural items. This way is also supported by Umberto Eco quotes ‘An opposite case occurred with the translation of Foucault’s *Pendulum*, at a point where domestication was really indispensable, while foreignization made the text incomprehensible’ (Eco, 2001, p. 23). There are only two wherein the cultural terms can be translated by adjusting into target culture (domesticated) or can be translated by maintaining the culture of the source (foreignized). Moreover in relation to the procedures, there are some classifications of procedure which are used in translation process. The translation procedures which proposed by Newmark (1988) are literal, transference, naturalization, cultural equivalent, functional equivalent, descriptive equivalent, through translation, shifts or transposition, compensation, couplet, synonymy, notes, reduction, modulation, recognized translation, and paraphrase. These strategies and procedures can be effective and efficient ways in translating process.

Based on the background mention above, the researcher takes up a novel translation to be researched, the novel is *Twilight In Djakarta* which translated by Claire Holt with the original titled *Sendja di Djakarta* by Mochtar Lubis. The researcher tries to find out what are the Indonesian cultural expressions found in the novel, and what way those expressions are translated in novel. This kind of the research has been investigated by some researchers, They are (Rina, 2011), (Faizah, 2012), and (Fuadi, 2016). The first, Rina investigated the cultural words translation in Stephanie Meyer’s novel *New Moon* Translated by Monica Dwi Chresnayani. On her research the material culture category is the most frequent found and

translating cultural word procedure followed by the literal procedure is the most. The second, Faizah investigated the cultural words translation in the *Atheis* book translated by R.J Magiure. On her research the material culture category is the most and descriptive equivalent procedure is the most frequent. The last, Fuadi investigated the foreignization and domestication strategies in cultural term translation of tourism brochures from Province of Special Region of Yogyakarta and Central Java in 2015, on his research the material culture category is the most and foreignization strategy is the most frequent.

Although the present research is similar to those previous ones, this research is interesting and unique. The source data of this research is the first Indonesian novel which translated to English, written in 1957 and translated to English in 1963. The original titled of this novel is *Sendja di Djakarta* which written in Indonesian Republik orthography that this orthography used in 1947-1977 in Indonesia. This novel also is a great work of Mochtar Lubis with providing very profound picture of chaotic and inhuman in Djakarta. This study does have same topic with Fuadi's, but this research is also different. Besides different in the types of source data, the researcher finds a gap in Fuadi's research, He only focused on investigating the foreignization and domestication strategy in cultural term without investigated the procedures. By investigating further about domesticaiton and foreignzation strategy itself, the researcher is interested to investigate more about what are the procedures used in those strategies in translating cultural terms. Therefore the researcher tries to find out what are the Indonesian cultural expressions found in novel *Twilight in Djakarta*, what are strategy and classifications of procedure in Indonesian cultural expressions translation in this novel. Thus the title for this research is "Foreignization and Domestication Translation of Cultural Expressions of Mochtar Lubis's *Senja Di Djakarta* In Claire Holt's *Twilight In Djakarta*".

## 1.2 Research Questions

In confirming the research, the researcher has compiled a set of research questions which are been being the focus of this research, they are:

1. What are the Indonesian cultural words of Mochtar Lubis's *Senja Di Jakarta* translated in Claire Holt's *Twilight In Jakarta* ?
2. What are the procedure classifications of foreignization strategy used in translating the Indonesian cultural words of Mochtar Lubis's *Sendja Di Dakarta* in Claire Holt's *Twilight In Djakarta* ?
3. What are procedure classifications of domestication strategy used in translating the Indonesian cultural words of Mochtar Lubis's *Sendja Di Djakarta* in Claire Holt's *Twilight In Djakarta* ?

## 1.3 Research Objectives

According to research questions above, there are some objectives of the research, they are:

1. To findout the Indonesian cultural words of Mochtar Lubis's *Senja Di Jakarta* In Claire Holt's *Twilight In Jakarta*.
2. To analyze the procedure classifications of foregnization strategy used in translating the Indonesian cultural words of Mochtar Lubis's *Sendja Di Djakarta* in Claire Holt's *Twilight In Djakarta*.
3. To analyzethe procedure classifications of domestication strategy used in translating the Indonesian cultural words of Mochtar Lubis's *Sendja Di Djakarta* in Claire Holt's *Twilight In Djakarta*.

## 1.4 Research Significances

In this research, the researcher takes two significances, those are:

1. Theoretical Benefits

The research provides knowledge of translation theories especially about foreignization and domestication as translation strategy. It also improves the knowledge of the researcher about the classification of translation procedures. The research can support the development of the subject concerning with foreignized and domesticated as the translation strategies and procedures in translation field.

## 2. Practical Benefits

The research becomes beneficial for the readers to provide and improve their understanding about foreignized and domesticated translation techniques to solve same problem that exists in translation especially in cultural gaps. The research can encourage other researchers to conduct the similar study and can be used as a reference for other researchers who have the same interest in translation field.

### 1.5 Definition of Key Terms

There are some key terms which are used in this research. The key terms involving in this research are translation, foreignization, domestication, and Indonesian cultural expressions. The definitions are below:

1. Translation: The term translation in this study is the transferring materials of the source text to target text. Hatim and Munday in Munday state that translation more than replacement one language to other language, it replaces the content of source language like linguistic, ideological phenomena, and cultural context equivalently (2009, p.7). The source text of this translation is novel entitled *Sendja di Djakarta* and the target text is *Twilight* in Djakarta.
2. Foreignization: The term foreignization in this research refers to the strategy of translation which is used to translate with defending the source culture or language culture. The translator adopt the source culture as the language in translation process.
3. Domestication: The use of the term domestication in this research indicates the strategy of translation which the strategy is used to defending the target culture or language culture.

4. Indonesian cultural expressions: The expressions or terms of Indonesian cultural expressions which are used in this study refers to the expressions which are owned, identified, and characterized by Indonesian. Those cultural words are differentiated into cultural categories.

