V. CONCLUSIONS

In translating a literary work, a translator does not only render the meaning or only convey the message contained in the ST to TT, but also transfers the cultural aspects of the ST in the translation. There may be possibilities that the target reader will not be familiar with the culture-specific concept. This study proposes to find out what culture-specific concepts found in Hanna Rambe’s *Aimuna dan Sobori* and what strategies the English translator used in translating those culture-specific concepts based on Newmark’s (1988) proposed theories on cultural classifications. After analysing the data gathered from the ST and the TT, this study identifies in total 69 culture-specific concepts (CSCs). Based on Newmark’s (1988) cultural classification theory, the CSCs are classified, and all five classifications are found in the novel, namely ecology, material culture, social culture, organization and customs, gestures and habits. Each classification has its own subclassification to help identified the culture-specific concept into the classification. It is found that some subclassification only have a few CSCs under it, for example clothes and houses under material culture classification only have one CSC each under them.

The CSCs found in the novel (ST) are translated by using strategies proposed by Newmark (1988) and Baker (1992). It is found that from 9 strategies from the theories, 6 strategies have been used by the translator. The analysis shows that transference strategy is used in translating all five classification. In four classification; material culture, social culture, and organization and customs, transference strategy is seen as the most frequently used strategy throughout the
novel. Although, in ecology classification, globalisation strategy is seen as the most frequently used strategy throughout the novel in 10 out of 14 CSCs found in the ST. In addition to that, the translator also uses cultural equivalence, descriptive qualitative, couplets, and omissions to translate the CSCs as well. However, Amal does not use componential analysis, modulation and paraphrase to translate the CSCs. The most frequently used strategy does not mean that it is the best strategy to translate CSC, in this case transference as the most frequently used strategy by Amal is not concluded as the best and only strategy to translate CSC. Transference or loan words is used here because the CSCs found in *Aimuna dan Sobori* do not have equivalence in the target language and the general term, cultural equivalence or even description may not give the equal terms for the CSCs in the translation according to the translator. In conclusion, each strategy may be used depending on what type of CSC found in the ST and the availability of equivalence, general terms or description to help the target reader familiarized themselves with the CSCs.