CHAPTER II
THEORETICAL FRAMEWORK AND METHODOLOGY

This chapter is about the translation theories that are used in this thesis to solve the problems that are found when translating the text.

2.1 Cultural Words

In translation project there are many problems that a translator face and in this annotation I find the difficulty in translating cultural words, because of the cultural differences between the ST and TT. The cultural words sometimes need extra attention so that the translator will not distort the meaning while at the same time the reader of the target text can understand about it. Most cultural words are easy to detect, since they are associated with a particular language and cannot be literally translated, a translator may give a short description (descriptive-functional equivalent) about the cultural words. (Newmark 95). In regional novels and essay cultural words usually are not translated but use the word as it is (transferred) to maintain the local color of the cultural words so it will give intimacy between the text and the reader.

According to Newmark, cultural words are categorized into:

2.1.1 Ecology

The cultural words that in the category of ecology is about geographical features specific to a particular culture’s homeland (Amininadji). From the definition above ecology is about living things and their environments. Therefore Newmark uttered the kind of plants or flora, animals or fauna, winds, plains, and hills (honeysuckle, sirocco, tabuleiros) are categorized into ecology. According to Newmark ecology or geographical features can be normally distinguished from other cultural terms because they are value-free, politically and commercially.
2.1.2 Material Culture

Material culture is a cultural categories that discuss about the objects do people handle every day in their country of origin. And the object can have significant impact on communication in their culture (Eby). Foods (pecel, sake), clothes (kebaya, hanbok), part of houses and towns (tatami room), also transport (becak) are categorized into material culture or artifacts.

2.1.3 Social Culture

Newmark uttered that although the cultural words in social culture category can be transferred, translator still should pay attention to the important of their connotations in the target culture. Social culture is one of cultural categories that encompasses the kind of work such and leisure such as kinds of music (rock, reggae etc.) and many kinds of leisure activities.

2.1.4 Social Organization

Social organization as a cultural categories is about how something or someone is addressed and the level of formality is appropriate in the target culture (Eby). The kind of political, administrative, religious, also artistic terms are categorized in social organizations. The hierarchy rank in some country like the hierarchy ranks of nobility (empress or emperor, count or countess etc) is categorized in social organizations.

2.1.5 Gestures and Habits.

Newmark uttered that for gesture and habits is categorized into cultural words if there is a distinction between description and function which can be made where necessary in ambiguous cases in the target culture: if someone smile a little when people dies, spit as blessing, etc. For example in Indonesian culture smile is an expression of showing happiness and it is inappropriate to smile at a funeral. However in the example that Newmark gave above, it shows that someone smile in a funeral is included in the gestures and habits as a cultural category in that particular place. As with category above, the familiarity of the audience with the culture will determine how much information the translator must provide with uninformed readers requiring the highest level of guidance (Amininadjji).

2.2 Translation Procedures.

There are many procedures a translator could use for translating cultural words. In this annotation the procedures that I used are:
2.3.1 Transference

According to Newmark (1988) transference, loan word, transcription or borrowing (Vinay and Darbelnet) is a process of transferring a SL word to a TL text (81). Guerra (2012) uttered borrowing is taking a word or expression straight from another language, without translation. The procedure is normally used when a term does not exist in the target culture, or when the translator tries to get some stylistic or exotic effect (7). For example, I use the word bilberry from the ST and then adapt the word and I use it in the TT.

ST: bilberry bushes stood in thick bloom
TT: semak-semak buah bilberry tumbuh dan berbunga lebat,

2.3.2 Additions, Notes, Glosses.

Addition is a translation procedure that is giving some additional information for the translation text, and usually a translator may add this procedure in cultural words, technics, or linguistics (Newmark 91). There are various forms of additional information as a translation procedures: (1) additional information within the text, (2) notes at bottom of page or footnote, and (3) notes at end of book or glossary.

2.3.3 Generalization

According to Vinay and Darbelnet generalization is a procedures to use general or neutral term in translation. On the opposite, when translating a term for a more specific one is called particularization (59). Baker referred general words as superordinate and specific words as hyponym. For example, in the topic of vehicle bus, car, truck, etc. are the hyponyms of vehicles. Baker uttered that general words are parts of the meaning of each of its hyponyms, but not vice versa. As an example, bus is always the part of a vehicle but the kinds of vehicle not always bus, there are other things, like car, truck, or others.

I use a generalization when I translate the word ‘footstool’.

ST: on their little footstools,
TT: di tempat duduk mereka,

In the text, ‘footstool’ are used by children to sit when they are gathered. However ‘footstool’ is translated literally in Indonesian into ganjal or penunjang kaki (Kamus Inggris Indonesia), and in Indonesian culture ganjal or penunjang kaki is only used to support someone’s feet when they are sitting. In terms of translation it is right because the definition of a ‘footstool’
is also a little stool to support feet (Merriam Webster). However, in terms of culture, ‘footstool’ can be used as a chair in Western culture, but not ganjal or penunjang kaki in Indonesian culture. It is uncomfortable for Indonesian to call ganjal kaki as a seat. So in this text, I generalize the word ‘footstool’ which is a part of seats and use the translation of seats which is tempat duduk (Kamus Inggris Indonesia) on the translation text.

2.3.4 Couplet

According to Newmark, couplets means combine two procedures when dealing with one problem, translator could use two or more procedures in one problem, triplets is combining three procedures while quadruplets is combining four procedures in one problem.

ST: the room looked like a delightful arbour.
TT: ruangan itu terlihat seperti arbour, bangunan kecil dari anyaman ranting dan tumbuhan hias menjalar.

I use couplet by using two procedures that is transference and descriptive equivalent. I transferred the word arbour and after that I add a little description about arbour so that the reader can understand about it.

2.3 Methodology of Annotated Translation

To do the annotation, I divide the methodology into two points, first, the steps in translation, and the methodology.

2.4.1 The Steps in Translation

The steps of the translation is adopting from Larson’s procedures as follows:
1. Read the source text multiple times to understand the meaning of the story.
2. Put numbers on each paragraph to make it easier when translate the text.
3. Translate the source text, and then read or review the first draft.
4. Consult with the supervisor and then revise the text.
5. Review the translated text by asking readers to read and underline the words or phrases they do not understand, then revise the text.
6. Review the draft with the Supervisor then revise it and the final draft is done.

2.4.2 The Methodology

Translation with commentary or Annotated translation is a form of introspective and retrospective research where someone translates a text and write a commentary on their own translation process at the same time (William and Chesterman 7). Annotated translation include some discussion of the translation assignment, an analysis of aspects of the source text, and a reasoned justification of the kinds of solutions the translator got at for particular kinds of translation problems (William and Chesterman 7).
These are the steps that I do for the annotated translation:
1. Mark every words or sentences that need to be annotated.
2. Group the words or sentences that need to be annotated based on its type of cultural category and put it based on the theories by Newmark (95) I used when doing the annotation.
3. Search the cultural words from books, dictionaries or also with internet, and then give the explanations also the category of the cultural words.
4. Search in the internet, or related books whether the cultural words have the equivalent in the TT.
5. Apply the procedures to translate the cultural words, and give the reason why choosing the procedures