An Analysis of Culturally Specific Items and Translation Techniques Applied in *Edensor*

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Abstract

This research aims to identify and classify Culturally Specific Items (CSIs) of a bilingual novel titled Edensor by using Newmark's taxonomy and to analyze CSIs classification by using translation techniques of Mollina and Albir. Further, this research purposes to know the accurateness of the translation. This research design is conducted with a qualitative-descriptive approach. The data of the research are taken from a novel namely Edensor which is written by Andrea Hirata, and the novel is translated from Indonesian to English by John Colombo. The researchers collect the data by using techniques of library research. The data is collected by identifying and classifying of CSIs in the novel. Then, the data is analyzed based on the translation techniques. The results show that amplification technique is used for 16 data (48.49%), borrowing technique is used for 6 data (18.18%), calque technique is used for 2 data (6.06%), description technique is used for 1 data (3.03%), generalization technique is used for 7 data (21.21%), and reduction technique is used for 1 data (3.03%). The mostly used in translation technique of CSIs is amplification technique by giving additional information, because it can make a clear for the English readers. Further, the accurateness of the CSIs translation shows 19 data (57.58%) for accurate translation, 10 data (30.30%) for less-accurate translation, and 4 data (12.12%) for inaccurate translation. Keywords: Culturally Specific Items (CSIs); translation techniques; Accurateness; Edensor

1. INTRODUCTION

The quite different culture between Indonesian and English can impact great different language of both countries which influences in translation. Toury (1995) states that translation as a kind of activity which inevitably involves at least two languages and two cultural traditions. It means that translation avoids culture item in translation is impossible. Indonesian as the source language (SL) and English as the target language (TL) can result in cultural gap in translation. Cultural gap can be found in Culturally Specific Items (CSIs). According to Aixela (1996), "CSIs are elements of the text that are connected to certain concepts in the foreign culture (history, art, literature) which might be unknown to the readers of the target text." It means that not all SL culture can be found in TL culture, or the TL has word for that item. This case can be found on bilingual novel titled *Edensor* which is written by Andrea Hirata, and it is translated from Indonesian to English by John Colombo.

Therefore, a translator as the brige between two countries must be aware of both cultures and have strategies to overcome it. Translation not only transfers word to the word without paying attention to the culture. Both literal translation and cultural translation are very needed to get effective communication and to minimize miss-communication. Nida (1975) states that translators are permanently faced with the problems of how to treat the cultural aspects implicit in a course text of SL and finding the most appropriate technique or strategies of successfully conveying these aspects in the TL. Based on Hatim & Mason (1997:1), a translator is both a receiver and a producer. It means that a translator has double roles and must be active as a producer not passive as a receiver. A translator must be able to convey the meaning of the source language and keep the constant. Larson (1984:3) states that translation is a complex process. It means that translation is not an instant process by transfering word to the word with a simple step.

Process is a series of things which are done in order to achieve a particular result in natural changes. In context of translation, it is a series of steps to achieve a good translation or equivalence or naturalness in translation. According to Nida (1964), there is a process of translation as follows:

Figure: 1 Model Translation presented by Nida (1964)
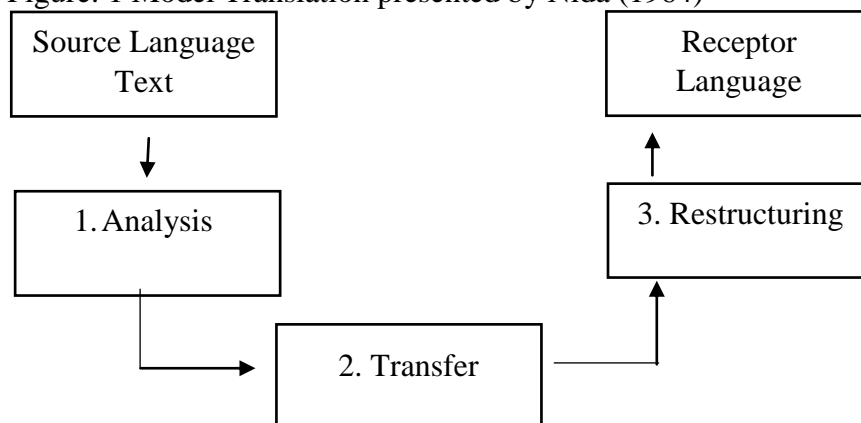
In searching for the most appropriate accurateness in translation, a translator should always be able to look at the context of the words that the translator can interpret it properly and find the equivalent in the target language, Simatupang (2000:5). The translation from source language to target language must look as natural as possible. It can be concluded that the massage of SL and TL is same or natural in order that the respond between the TL reader is similar to the respond of SL reader, Tinambunan (2013:322).

Problems from the above description are about how the Culturally Specific Items in the Novel *Edensor* written by Andrea Hirata can be classified according to Newmark's Taxonomy. Further, the translation techniques of Molina and Albir are used in the novel to reach equivalence in translation. Based on the problems, this research purposes to classify the types of CSIs in the novel and to analyze them. Beside, expert judgement is used by the researchers to analyz the accurateness of Culturally Specifiq Items (CSIs) tranlslation in the novel. The criterion of the measurement of the accurateness which is used by the writer is Nababan's criterion. The advantages of the research are theoritically to contribute to study of translation techniques in novel translation and to know the classification of CSIs.

2. LITERATURE REVIEW
2.1 Cultural Specific Items
In order to make easy in translating Culture-Specific Items, Newmark (1988) classified foreign cultural words into five domains. These domains are: 1. Ecology (flora, fauna, winds, plains, hills), 2. Material culture (food, clothes, houses and towns, transport), 3. Social culture (work and leisure), 4. Organizations, customs, activities, procedures, concepts, (political and administrative, religious, artistic), 5. Gesture and habits.

2.2 Translation Techniques
Then, translation techniques are used for analyzing the cultural words classification by using translation technique. Translation technique is a tool to analyze and clarify how the equivalence translation works in relation to the original text and can be applied to various units of language. Translation technique can be explained as a way to transfer the meaning from the SL to TL based on micro unit (word, phrase, clause, and sentence) which influences the equivalence of the translation.

Molina et al., (2002: 509:511) introduce 18 translation techniques, they are: 1. Adaptation is known as cultural adaptations of source language to target language in order to seek cultural equivalent of two situations or two different cultures. This happens because there are messages to be delivered, but their counterparts in the source language are hard to find and not known what its equivalence. For the examples in English to Indonesian translation are likebaseball → *kasti*, Romeo Juliet → *Rama Sinta*, A dollar → *sepuluh ribu*.; 2. Amplification (Addition) is a translation technique by adding information or explanation from source language to target language like addition technique. For the example in Indonesian to English translation is like *Ramadhan* → Ramadhan – the muslim month of fasting.; 3. Borrowing a translantion technique to borrow the words or phrases from the source language. There are two techniques in borrowing. Firstly, pure borrowing that refers to the technique of lending or borrowing of the source language as a whole without regarding its suitability in pronunciation. For the example is taskmaster → *taskmaster*.

Secondly is natural borrowing that lend source language word or phrase followed by adjusting the remain pronunciation. For the example is capsule → *kapsul*.

; 4. Calque is a translation technique which a translator translates words or phrases literally or structurally of source language. For the example is normal school → *sekolah normal*. ; 5. Compensation is a translation technique by conveying a message from the source language into the target language by means of another language. For the example is on the santences 'He couldn't even lift an axe without hurting himself → *Memegang kampak saja bisa-bisa tanganya terluka*', 'Vengeance is mine! → *Saatnya balas dendam*'. ; 6. Description is a translation technique by changing a term or expression of source language on description, because there is no an appropriate synonim. For the example in Italian to Indonesian translation is like a word *panettone* → *kue tradisional itali yang dimakan pada malam tahun baru.*

; 7. Discursive Creation is a translation technique which is often used· in language switching simultaneous translators in the world of cinema. The translator seeks and uses equivalence out of the context. For the example is 'Just for Kicks → *pelajaran berharga*', 'Oh, peachy! It's hung up on my bristly buddy! → *Aduh, dia tersangkut di duri kaktus!*'. ; 8. Established Equivalence is a translation technique by using either a term or expression refers to a dictionary or daily language. It is used for finding equivalence on target language. For the examples are 'April Fools → *April Mop*, get rid of → *menyingkirkan*, cost a fortune → *mahal.* ; 9. Generalization is a translation technique by using general or netral terms. It is used for giving easiness for readers on target language. For the examples are 'the law → *polisi*, neighborlinnes → *persaudaraan*, out-extreme → *lebih hebat*, boulder → *batu.*

; 10. Linguistic Amplification is a translation technique by providing explicit information or paraphrasing the source language implicity. It is often used for consecutive interpreting and dubbing. For the examples are 'I told you! They are Ilamas! → *Kubilang juga apa! Itu Ilama!*; 11. Linguistic Compression is the opposite of amplification linguistics of translation. In this technique, the translator synthesizes linguistic elements in the target language and in simultaneous translation in films. For the example are 'Sleep your lives awa! → *tidur terus!*; 12. Literal Translation is a translation technique by translating sentence by sentence or word by word. It is the real translation without variation. For the examples are 'I'll send the Cost Guard to 'save' you! Ha ha! → *Aku akan kirim penjaga pantai untuk menyelamatkanmu! Ha ha!*'; 13. Modulation is a translation technique which the translator changes the point of view, focus, or cognitive category of the meaning, but it is related to the same massage and intention. For the examples are 'Are you going to have a child? → *Anda akan jadi ayah, ya?*'; 14. Particularization is a translation technique by using specific terms (general to specific) and concrete. For the examples are 'It's me again, Donald! I forgot to tell you to pick up two more **plants** at Missy Pritchard's place! → *Ini aku, Donal! Aku lupa memintamu mengambil dua **kaktus** lagi di rumah Rita!* ;

15. Reduction is a translation technique by reducing information from source language. For the example is '*Ramadhan*, the month of fasting. → *Ramadhan* ; 16. Substitution is a translation technique by changing linguistic elements into paralinguistic elements (intonation, gesture) and otherwise. It is usually used for interpreting. For the example is Japanese culture, respect and gratitude translated with bow. ; 17. Transposition is a

translation technique by changing of gramatical category like word to the phrase, clause to the phrase, or verb to the noun , adjective to the noun, etc. For the example are 'I guess **intelligence** is okey, so long as it develops the natural way! → *Kurasa **jadi pintar** itu sah-sah saja, asal kepintaran berkembang secara alami!*' and 18. Variation is a translation tecnique by changing the elements of linguistic and paralinguistic variation which affects the textual changes, stylistic, social dialects, and geographical dialects. For the example are 'That is **the idea**, nephew! → *Itu **asyiknya**, Ponakan*!'.

2.3 Accurateness
Table: 1 Nababan's Criterion of the Accurateness (2012:50)

Category of Translation	Score	Qualitative Parameter
Accurate	3	The meaning word, the phrase, clause, and sentence is accurate to the target language. There is no distortion between SL and TL.
Less-Accurate	2	The meaning word, the phrase, clause, and sentence is accurate to the target language, but there is distortion between SL and TL.
Inaccurate	1	The meaning word, the phrase, clause, and sentence is inaccurate from SL to SL, even deleted.

3. RESEARCH METHODS

The writers use a qualitative-descriptive approach as the design in this research. According to Bodgan and Biklen (1982:68)), qualitative research is characterized by desqription in forms of words or sentences. Qualitative research can be done through library and field research. The source of the main data in this research is an Indonesian novel written by Andrea Hirata entitled *Edensor*, and its English version is also namely *Edensor* translated by John Colombo. The writers choose the novel, because it is a popular bilingual novel which has many cultural words and has been translated into English version with the title Edensor. In collecting data, the writers use library research. Library research is applied by reading and studying some books concerned with the topic of the problems. Nawawi (2005: 31) states that library research is a research activity done by collecting the data from some sources either from library or other places. The data in words and phrases which are taken from the Novel *Edensor*. The data are collected, classified by using theory of Newmark about foreign cultural words, and analyzed by using theory of Molina and Albir about translation techniques. Beside, Expert judgement is used for analysing the naturalness of Culturally Specifiq Items (CSIs) tranlslation in the novel. The criterion of the measurement of the naturalness which is used by the writers is Nababan's criterion.

4. FINDINGS

This research classifies Cultural Specific Items in the Novel *Edensor* into five classification based on Newmark's Taxonomy. Those are:

4.1 The Quantitative Findings

Table: 2 Classification of Cultural Specific Items of the novel

No	Classification	Words
1	Ecology (flora, fauna, winds, plains, hills)	*Elang Gugok, Pipit, Kemang, Ikan Teri, Biji-Biji Pinang*
2	Material culture (food, clothes, houses and towns, transport)	*Sitar, Surdang, Beduk, Mukena, Kopiah, Resaman Kopiah, Kendi, Angkot, Sarung, Stagen, Sumbu Kompor, Brem, Balai Desa*
3	Social culture (work and leisure)	*Orkes Dangdut*
4	Organizations, customs, activities, procedures, concepts, (political and administrative, religious, artistic)	*Santri, Wassalam, Tarawih, Ulama, Pencak Silat, Sahur, Khalifah, Azan, Pesantren, Wudhu, Nur, Tantiana, Hafiz*
5	Gesture and habits	*Nyalo, Tambul*

From the table above that contains some cultural words which are chosen by consideration whether it is Culturaly Specifiq Items or not, the writers try to classify and analyze the selected cultural words by using the relevant theory and translation strategy by Molina and Albir.

Table: 3 Frequencies and percentages of translation techniques by the translator

No	Translation Techniques	Number of Items	Percentage
1	Amplification	16	48.49 %
2	Borrowing	6	18.18 %
3	Calque	2	6.06 %
4	Description	1	3.03 %
5	Generalization	7	21.21 %
6	Reduction	1	3.03 %
	Total	33	100%

Table: 4 The Frecuency of the Scores in Accurateness

No.	Category	Scores	F	F %
1.	Accurate	3	19	57.58%
2.	Less-Accurate	2	10	30.30%
3.	Inaccurate	1	4	12.12%

4.2 The Qualitative Findings

The data above can be analyzed as follows:

4.2.1 Amplification

Amplification is a translation technique by adding information or explanation from source language to target language like addition technique. For the example in Indonesian to

English translation is like *Ramadhan* → Ramadhan – the muslim month of fasting. Amplification also allows to change a part/ all of utterance to make clear. For the example is on the sentence, 'It's life → *Mesinya hidup!*'. Beside, amplification has a function to add. For the example is like 'Cute? Little? → *Hah? Ini yang lucu dan kecil?*'.

In this research, the writers find some cultural words which are translated by using amplification techniques. Those are *Nyalo, Santri, Kemang, Mukena, Tarawih, Tambul, Kendi, Angkot, Brem, Khalifah, Wudhu, Nur, Tantiana, Wassalam, Hafiz, Azan*. The amplification technique analysis can be seen by a quote in following text.

(1) Source Language
*Dengan nama ini, kau pasti jadi **santri** teladan, Ikal.* (Page 21)
Target Language
"With this name, you'll definidly be a model ***santri**,* those who identify themselves as students of and adherents to orthodox Islam. More specifically, can refer to students of a *pesantren,* a kind of Islamic boarding school with cultural roots in Java, Ikal." (Page 24)

Based on the data above, *santri* is classified into organizations, customs, ideas: religious concept. In source language (SL), the word is only written *santri* without any additional information, because most of the Indonesian readers know the meaning. In target language (TL), the word is translated by using amplification technique which the translator gives additional information after the word *santri.* Additional information is aimed to make a clear the English readers, because the word *santri* is only in Indonesia.

4.2.2 Borrowing

Borrowing is a translantion technique to borrow the words or phrases from the source language. There are two techniques in borrowing. Firstly, pure borrowing that refers to the technique of lending or borrowing of the source language as a whole without regarding its suitability in pronunciation. For the example is taskmaster → *taskmaster*. Secondly is natural borrowing that lend source language word or phrase followed by adjusting the remain pronunciation. For the example is capsule → *kapsul*.

In this research, the writers find some cultural words which are translated by using borrowing technique. Borrowing technique is divided into two kinds. Those are pure borrowing that includes *Sitar* → *Sitar, Pencak Silat* → *Pencak Silat, Sumbu Kompor*→ *Sumbu Kompor*, and natural borrowing that includes *Ulama* → *Ulema, Sarung* → *Sarong, Sahur*→ *Sahoor*. The analysis of pure borrowing and natural borrowing can be seen by quotes in following text.

(2) Source Language
*Tak lupa beliau membeli lima lembar prangko seri **Pencak Silat**.* (Page 141)
Target Language
"And he didn't forget to buy five **Pencak Silat** series stamps." (Page 122)

In the quotes above, *Pencak Silat* is translated by using pure borrowing technique which the translator borrows the word without any change. It means that the translator assumes that

Pencak Silat is known by English reader. *Pencak Silat* is an Indonesian fighting sport which collectively encompasses martial arts of various styles.

(3) Source Language
  *Bungkusan itu berisi kain **sarung** yang biasa beliau pakai jika ke masjid.* (Page 142)
  Target Language
  The package contained the **sarong** he usually wore to the mosque. (Page 124)

   In the text above, *sarung* is translated by using natural borrowing technique which the translator adjusts the remain pronunciation. The text shows that the word *sarung* to be sarong when it is translated to English. *Sarung* is a garment consisting of a length of cloth that is wrapped around the body and tied at the waist or below the armpits, worn by men and women in Indonesia.

4.2.3 Calque
   Calque is a translation technique which a translator translates words or phrases literally or structurally of source language. For the examples are normal school → *sekolah normal,* the Bongolian box → *Kotak Bongolia*. In this research, the writers find two cultural words which are translated by using calque technique. That is *Orkes Dangdut* → *Dangdut Band, Kopiah Resaman* → *Resaman Cap*. The analysis of calque technique can be seen by a quote in following text.

(4) Source Language
  *Aku mirip pemimpin **orkes dangdut**.* (Page 213)
  Target Language
  I looked like the leader of a ***dangdut** band*. (Page 167)

   Based on the data above, *orkes dangdut* is classified into social culture: leisure. The phrase is translated by using calque technique. The translator translate the phrase literally. *Dangdut* is a genre of Indonesian popular music that is partly derived from Hindustani or Hindi music, Malay, Arabic.

4.2.4 Description
   Description is a translation technique by changing a term or expression of source language on description, because there is no an appropriate synonim. For the example in Italian to Indonesian translation is like a word *panettone* → *kue tradisional Itali yang dimakan pada malam tahun baru.* In this research, the writers find a cultural word which is translated by using description technique. That is *pesantren.* The analysis of description technique can be seen by a quote in following text.

(5) Source Language
  *Aku miris membayangkan dibuang Ayah ke **pesantren** Pulau Penyengat.* (Page 23)
  Target Language

I was anxious, imagining being thrown by father into the **Islamic Boarding School** at Penyengat Island. (Page 26)

In the source text above, *pesantren* is classified into organizations, customs, ideas: religious concept of Islam. The word is translated by using description technique which the translator describes it to be Islamic Boarding School. In source language, *pesantren* has specific meaning. The meaning is a type of Islamic traditional institution of education in Indonesia which studies Islamic knowledge deeply and practice it in daily. The translator translates the word by using description technique, because there is no synonymy of the word.

4.2.5 Generalization

Generalization is a translation technique by using general or netral terms. It is used for giving easiness for readers on target language. For the examples are 'the law → *polisi,* neighborlinnes → *persaudaraan,* out-extreme → *lebih hebat,* boulder → *batu.* In this research, the writers find some cultural words which are translated by using generalitation techniques. Those are *Beras* → *Rice, Elang Gugok* → *Eagle, Pipit* → *Small Bird, Ikan Teri* → *Small Fish, Biji-Biji Pinang* → *Nuts, Sundang* → *Knife, Kopiah* → *Cap.* The analysis of generalization technique can be seen by a quote in following text.

(6) Source Language
   *Arai menyalakan lilin dan membuka bungkus plastik **ikan teri** sangon ibuku.* (Page 65)
   Target Language
   Arai lit a candle and opened up a plastic package of **small fish** that my mother had sent along with us.

In the source text above, *ikan teri* is classified into ecology (fauna: fish). There are many kinds of fish. *Ikan teri* is one of the kinds of the small fish in the sea. It is translated into target language by using generalization technique which it is translated to be small fish. Actually there are many kinds of small fishes not only *ikan teri.* Here, the translator tries to make easy on understanding the word, because not all people or English reader know about it, so the translator translates it in general base on the size of the fish, small.

4.2.6 Reduction

Reduction is a translation technique by reducing information from source language. For the example is '*Ramadhan*, the month of fasting. → *Ramadhan*, 'Let's celebrate our partnership with a toast! → *Ayo, kita rayakan kerja sama kita!*

In this research, the writers find an example of reduction technique. That is *balai desa.* The analysis of reduction technique can be seen by a quote in following text.

(7) Source Language
   *Dialah yang kulihat di TVRI **balai desa** dulu dari reportase Ibu Toeti Adhitama.* (Page 241-242)

Target Language
He was the one we had seen on the local TVRI station through the reports of Miss Toeti Adhitama. (Page 196)

In the source text above, the word *balai desa* is classified into material culture (building/house). The source language explains the owner and position of the television. The television is located at *balai desa. Balai desa* is a government building in the central villages. It is used for certain activities by the villagers. In the target language, the word *balai desa* is reduced.

5. DISCUSSION

From 33 data analyzed, the translator uses amplification technique as many as 16 data, borrowing technique 6 data (pure borrowing 3 data and natural borrowing 3 data), calque technique 2 data, description technique 1 data, generalization 7 data, and reduction technique 1 data. The researchers find that the mostly used in translation techniques is amplification technique. Amplification technique is a technique in translation by giving additional information after the original word. The technique is dealing with the problems in Cultural Specific Items translation. Further, the technique can help the target language reader to get appropriate meaning like the source language reader.

Then, the accurateness of the CSIs translation shows 19 data (57.58%) for accurate translation. For the example, the word *angkot* is translated to be *Angkot*-a small van used for public transportation in Indonesia cities. The translation is accurate, because the meaning is accurate between SL and TL. There is no distortion. 10 data (30.30%) is less-accurate translation. For the example, the word *pesantren* is translated to be Islamic Boarding School. Actually, the meaning of *pesantren* is more than Islamic Boarding School. Pesantren is a type of Islamic traditional institutions of education in Indonesia which studies Islamic knowledge deeply and practice it in daily life. 4 data (12.12%) is inaccurate translation. For the example, the word *pipit* is translated to be small bird. The word *pipit* should be translated to be sparrow. Sparrow is English name of *pipit.*

6. CONCLUSION

Novel 'Edensor' which is written by Andrea Hirata has many Cultural Specific Items. It can be seen after it is identified and classified by using taxonomy of Newmark. Further, the translator 'John Colombo' uses some techniques of translation like amplification, borrowing, calque, description, generalization, and reduction. The mostly used in translation techniques is amplification. Then, based on the expert judgement, the accurateness of the CSIs translation is mostly accurate. In short, the novel is a good novel with good CSIs translation.

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