



TRANSLATION IDEOLOGY OF CULTURE WORDS IN JOHN GREEN'S NOVEL *THE FAULT IN OUR STARS*

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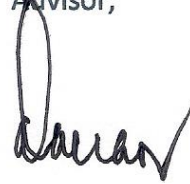
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A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read 'Achmad Basari', written in a cursive style.

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TRANSLATION IDEOLOGY OF CULTURE WORDS IN JOHN GREEN'S NOVEL THE FAULT IN OUR STARS

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ABSTRACT

*This thesis is entitled Translation Ideology of Culture Words in John Green's novel **The Fault in Our Stars**. The objectives of this study are to categorize the Culture words, to identify the translation ideology and to identify translation strategies applied in translating the culture words. This research describes about the use of translation ideology in translating culture words and the use of translation strategies in translating the culture words. This thesis was a qualitative data research. The method of collecting data in this study was observing through taking note the data. The collected data were classifying the culture words, classifying the translation ideology, and translation strategy. The next step was counting and presenting the culture words, ideology and the strategies. The last step was explaining and analyzing the data, then presented into tables. From all the findings, there are five categories of culture words identified in the novel. The categories are ecology, material culture, social culture, organization, customs, activities, procedures and concepts, and gesture and habit. There are 209 culture words with different translation found in the novels. There are two translation ideology categories found in this study, such as: foreignization found 159 data and domestication found 50 data. There are 7 strategies found in this study, they are borrowing, calque, literal translation, transposition, modulation equivalence and adaptation. Translation strategies for foreignization ideology are borrowing, calque, literal translation. Therefore, translation strategies for domestication ideology are transposition, modulation equivalence and adaptation.*

Keywords: *Culture Words, Translation, Translation Ideology, Translation Strategies*

INTRODUCTION

The way to communicate with people is using a language. Language can be shown from the written language and spoken language. It provides the words, message, information, and also knowledge in interaction of communicating. Moreover, by using the right structure of language, the receptor can also accept the message of language without misunderstanding. In human life, people really need to interact with each other because humans are social beings. Therefore, humans need to make an interaction with others and make some relationships by communicating. To communicate, humans use language. Language itself is the meaning of communication. In other words, language is also used to communicate and deliver ideas, thoughts and feelings, too.

Every country has its own language, and it makes people interested in learning another language. In this world, there is a language that becomes an international language that is English. Many Indonesian people learn English in schools, courses, and colleges. They learn English in many skills such as listening, reading, speaking, and writing. They can learn through some printed media or on-line ones, practicing the language with the native speakers, listening to native English conversations, music,

watching movies, and even reading novels. Some printed media like novel are usually hard to understand by several people.

Nowadays, there are a lot of novels that give interesting story such as romance, sad story, horror, education novel and etc to attract consumers, especially for youths. The best seller novels from around the world can be the most consumed for people, such as John Green's novel *The Fault in Our Stars* that becomes the data of the research. The novel tells about youth life, romance, education, culture and medical knowledge. Actually, the bestseller novel consumed by readers is mostly written in English. Therefore, the readers should have a good comprehension of English. Unfortunately, the readers of English novels around the world like Indonesian may find a problem to read the novels. Such a problem makes a translator do his obligation by producing an acceptable translation in any foreign novels. The translator is expected so much to the novels accurately translate, and then the readers can enjoy and understand the meaning of the story in the novel.

According to Pinchuck (1977:38), "Translation is a process of finding a target language (TL) equivalent, to a source language (SL) utterance." The process of translation is great if analyzing the SL and transferring the idea or the message, and then restructuring with accuracy. A translator must notice and comprehend the meaning words from SL that will be translated into TL. The translator must understand the SL first and make some evaluation for the translation works and process. Therefore, there are some cases in the translating process. It may need deep learning in some specific subjects, such as sciences, art, economic, astronomy, and medical knowledge. For example, in the John Green's *The Fault in Our Star*, there are medical knowledge and art subject. Because of that, so the translators have to be really skillful, especially how to use translation strategies in translation work.

Translators need translation strategies to find the appropriate and equivalence meaning or idea of culture worlds from SL into TL. The researcher used translation strategies to complete the analysis of culture words. In this study, the researcher used the translation strategies theory by Vinay and Darbelnet. The reason for choosing this translation theory is because the translator's skills in translating the culture words have a relation to translation strategies. Vinay and Darbelnet's theories are divided into 7 strategies, they are: borrowing, calque, literal translation, transposition, modulation, equivalence, and adaptation. Those strategies help the translators; do their translation works especially to translate culture words.

A translator may also have to understand another subject that defines culture words. In languages, there are culture words that sometimes make the translator confused and feel difficult to translate. Culture includes knowledge, belief, art, morals, law, customs and habits. Because of those, translators must work hard to find correlation meaning from one culture word of SL to TL. Based on that statement, culture words are representing and helping translation works. Culture words have correlation with Ideology. Ideology can be analyzed from culture words. It leads to the ideology of translation: Domestication and Foreignization. Domestication and Foreignization are translation ideologies which provide linguistic and cultural learning. Based on Venuti (1995), "Domestication and Foreignization are concerned with the two cultures, the former meaning replacing the SL culture with the TL culture then preserving the differences of the SL culture." Domestication is an ideology which a transparent or fluent style adopts in order to minimize the lack of understanding of the SL for TL readers. Foreignization designates the type of translation in which a target text deliberately breaks target conventions by retaining something of foreignness of the original.

Van Dijk (2003: 7) states that, Ideology gives the characteristic properties of a group, such as their identity, position in society, interests, aims and relations to other groups too. From that statement, ideology is related to people's life. Moreover, it became the reason why the researcher was interested in conducting an ideology analysis. It is the primary goal of this research. The tendencies of translation ideology can be very noticeable in the translation products containing strong cultural aspects. One form of the translation product loaded with cultural aspects is novel. A novel is experiences and observations of the author about life with a particular cultural background. In writing a novel is based on the reality of social life, emotions, ideas, attitudes, habits, beliefs, lifestyle and other cultural aspects that are owned by the human.

On this thesis, the researcher chose to use John Green's novel *The Fault in Our Stars* novel, because it is the bestselling novel in 2012. This novel was published in 2014, and translated by Ingrid Dwijani N in Indonesia. It is a great novel for teenagers. The story of the novel tells about teenagers who have dangerous sickness. This novel also tells the way how they survive from their sickness and how the way they can reach their dream to meet their idol. Moreover, this novel is furnished with humor, manner, medical, religion and cultural term. The researcher used *The Fault in Our Stars* novel, because there are a lot of culture words that can be found from the novel. The novel was written by John Green and published in 2012 by Dutton Books in US. The novel gets a lot of rewards such as Indigo Book & Music Inc, this novel is **#1 New York Times Bestseller, #1 Wall Street Journal Bestseller, #1 USA Today Bestseller, #1 International Bestseller** and **#1 Indie Bestseller**. The novel became a popular movie in 2014.

RESEARCH METHOD

Data And Subject

The data of this research were collected from John Green's novel *The Fault in Our Stars* and the translated novel with the same title *The Fault in Our Stars* by Ingrid Dwijani N.

Unit of Analysis

This research focused on the translation ideology analysis in John Green's novel *The Fault in Our Stars* and the translated novel by Ingrid Dwijani N. The unit of analysis was culture words and phrases of the source text into English and target text into Indonesian Language as the data to be analyzed.

Technique of Data Collection and Analysis

Select John Green's novel *The Fault in Our Stars*. Reading the John Green's novel *The Fault in Our Stars* and its translation novel and observing the culture words in the source text and the translation of culture words in target text related to source text's culture words. Taking note the words and phrases related to the culture words of source text and target text.

Classify the culture words found in the both of novel classified into five categories by Newmark, two categories of ideology by Venuti, seven translation strategies by Vinay and Darbelnet theories. Counting the ideology used in translating culture words and strategies used in translating culture words. Present the culture words, ideology and the strategies into several tables. Explaining and analyzing the data. Afterward, concluding based on the data analysis.

FINDINGS AND DISCUSSION

Findings

According to the Venuti (1995: 20-21), he states that there are two tendencies in translation. These two tendencies indicate a strong difference; one side believes that a good translation is close to SL culture, while others believe that a good translation should be close to TL culture. Those refer to the meaning of foreignization and domestication ideology.

Table 4.1 the translation Ideology Used in Translating Culture words of John Green's *The Fault in Our Stars* into its translation.

No.	Translation Ideology	Translation Strategies	Culture words	Data	Percentage
1.	Foreignization	a) Borrowing b) Calque c) Literal translation	a. Ecology	16	8 %
			b. Material culture	73	35 %
			c. Social culture	36	17 %
			d. Organization, customs, activities, procedures and concepts	23	11 %
			e. Gesture and habits	11	5 %
Total Culture Words of Foreignization				159	76 %
2.	Domestication	a) Transposition b) Modulation c) Equivalence d) Adaptation	a. Ecology	6	3 %
			b. Material culture	28	13 %
			c. Social culture	8	4 %
			d. Organization, customs, activities, procedures and concepts	6	3 %
			e. Gesture and habits	2	1 %
Total Culture Words of Domestication				50	24 %
TOTAL DATA CULTURE WORDS				209	100 %

From table 4.1, it can be seen that translation ideologies used in translating the culture words are divided into 2 categories: 1) Foreignization and 2) Domestication. Afterward, translation strategies used in translating culture words of foreignization ideology divided into: 1) literal translation 2) borrowing and 2) calque. And then, translation strategies used in translating culture words of domestication ideology divided into: 1) transposition, 2) modulation, 3) equivalence and 4) adaptation. Furthermore, the culture words are divided into 5 classes: 1) ecology, 2) material culture, 3) social culture, 4) organization, customs, activities, procedures and concepts, and 5) gestures and habits.

From the table above, the foreignization ideology is dominantly used in translating culture words of John Green's novel *The Fault in Our Stars*. Therefore, the dominant culture word of foreignization ideology is material culture. The second place is social culture. Meanwhile, from the domestication ideology; the material culture is

dominantly used. Translation strategies are dominantly used in the novel is literal translation, borrowing and calque from foreignization ideology.

Both of ideologies; foreignization and domestication show a lot of different percentage. Foreignization has more percentage than domestication. It means; Ingrid Dwijani N as the translator found the solution in translating the culture words between foreignization and domestication in the novel. The translator translating the culture words focus on the target readers' culture. Then, it makes her translation looks as natural as possible just like an original novel from the TL. Furthermore, this research gives some explanations from the culture words are found in the novel and how the translation ideologies are being applied in translating the culture words into an analysis.

Discussion

Foreignization

Meanwhile, to solve the culture differences in translation, we can choose between foreignization and domestication (Hoed, 2006:82). Foreignization is a source social culture oriented translation which strives to preserve the foreign flavor as much as possible in order to transfer the SL and culture into the target one (Venuti, 2004:49).

Ecology

Ecology consists of animals, plants, local winds, mountains, plains, seasons, geographical and ice (Newmark, 1998: 95). This category consists of 16 culture words found in the novel. This research gives several discussions of the ecology culture words, as follows:

SL	"I want this dragon carrot risotto" (page 165)
TL	"Aku ingin risottowortel-nagain" (page 222)

From the data above, the word *dragon-carrot* in the SL culture is closely related to flora, especially a kind of vegetable. It categorized into ecology culture. According to Seedsavers.org, *dragon carrot* is a kind of carrot was bred by noted organic seed specialist John Navazio. He brought traditional methods of plant breeding to the forefront of the seed saving movement. It is modern carrot in Afghanistan around 10th century and cultivated in China in the 14th century. It was cultivated in U.S by the times of the American Revolution. *Dragon carrot* has violet red skin. Inside of it has yellow-orange color interior. The flavor is sweet-spicy. Therefore, the word *dragon carrot* is unfamiliar to the target readers and they cannot understand what *dragon carrot* is. The translator translates the word *dragon carrot* directly into the word *wortel-naga*. That is a translation process categorized into foreignization ideology. There are several reasons if this translation process categorized into foreignization ideology. The first, the culture words of TL are directly translation words from the culture words of SL. The translator translates the culture words using literal translation strategy that categorized in foreignization ideology. The second, the translation of the TL culture word focused on the foreign culture sense. Furthermore, this strategy makes possible the target readers to enrich their knowledge about a type of vegetable.

Material culture

Material culture is the product of human creativity such as food, clothes, houses and towns, and transportation. For several countries, foods are the most sensitive and important expression of national culture. This category consists of 73 culture words

found in the novel. This research gives several discussions of the material culture words, as follows:

SL	Sunday night, we had pizza with green peppers and broccoli (page64)
TL	Minggumalam, kami menyantapp izza dengan paprika hijaudanbrokoli, (page 91)

The word *Pizza* is a kind of food. It is a material culture word. It is originally a food from Italy. Nevertheless, it becomes a popular food around the world now. Italian eats a *pizza* for dinner or lunch. According to Oxford dictionary, the word *Pizza* is flat round piece of dough covered with tomatoes, cheese, etc. And then it baked in an oven. *Pizza* is commonly topped with a selection of meats, vegetables and condiments. This food can be found in Indonesia too as a foreign food. Therefore, the target readers are familiar with the food *pizza* because it is a famous food, and then they also can understand what *pizza* is. The translator translates the word *pizza* into the word *piza*. That is a translation process categorized into foreignization ideology. There are several reasons if this translation process categorized into foreignization ideology. The first, the culture word of TL is a special borrowing word from English. The translator translates the culture words using calque translation strategy. The second, the translation of the TL culture word focused on the foreign culture sense. Furthermore, this strategy makes possible the target readers to enrich their knowledge about a type of food.

Social Culture

In this category, there is 2 terms that are *work and leisure* (Newmark1988 : 98). Besides them, there are another terms that are included in this category. In addition, Putrawan (2011:55-61), he mentioned in his thesis that personal names, terms of address, and kinship are counted as socio cultures. Social culture is a cultural concept created by individuals of a social system. It tells about their interactions to other individuals. There are 36 social culture words found in the novel. This research gives several discussions of social culture words, as follows:

SL	"..... he is of the Van Houtens ," (page 197)
TL	"..... dia dari keluarga Va Houtens ," (page 266)

From the data above, the word *the Van Houten* is a kinship. It categorized into social culture. The *Van Houten* is Dutch surname. The name literally means *from Houten* which refers to the town of *Houten* in Netherlands. *Houten* is a municipality in the Netherlands, in province of Utrecht. Historically, it was from a chocolate factory in Netherlands. The chocolate maker is Coenraad Johannes in Houten. The he is known as Coenraad Johannes van Houten. *Van Houten* families are a famous family name in Netherlands. They are famous as painters, politicians, astronomers, chocolate makers, artists. The translator prefers to translate the word the *Van Houten* into the word *Van Houten*. It because the culture word originally from Netherlands and there is no equivalence word of *Van Houten* in target readers' culture. That is a translation process categorized into foreignization ideology. There are several reasons if this translation process categorized into foreignization ideology. The first, the culture word of TL is a borrowing word from English. The translator translates the culture words using borrowing translation strategy. The second, the translation of the TL culture word focused on the foreign culture sense.

Organizations, Customs, Activities, Procedures and Concepts

In this culture word category, the translation process divided into two kinds such as: formal and informal informative texts. For formal informative text, the name should

be transferred and given the equivalent culture word. On the opposite, informal informative text is not necessary for the translators to translate the culture word. The political and social life of a country is reflected in its institutional terms. This category consists of political, social, legal, religious and artistic culture words. There are 23 data of Organizations, Customs, Activities, Procedures and Concepts culture words found in the novel. This research gives several discussions of those, as follows:

SL putting our blanket down by The Ruins , (page 307)
TL meletakkan selimut di di samping The Ruins , (page 411)

From the data above, the word *The Ruins* is concept of artistic. According to the novel, *The Ruins* is a statue monument located in Indianapolis' Holliday Park. The monument is made by stonework. Based on Wikipedia, *The Ruins* is not actually some ancient collection of statuary. It has 3 pillars to sustain 3 of figures stonework. However, *The Ruins* is a monument to remains of a demolished New York skyscraper preserved as though they were works of classical art. Therefore, *The Ruins* is translated into the word *The Ruins* in TL culture word. Not all the target readers are familiar with *The Ruins* and not all of them understand about what *The Ruins* is. However, for the target readers who have visited Holliday Park and for they who are know about Indianapolis. They cannot find the difficulties in understand the word *The Ruins*. The translator prefers to translate the word *The Ruins* still into the word *The Ruins*, because it is originally a monument from U.S. That is a translation process categorized into foreignization ideology. There are several reasons if this translation process categorized into foreignization ideology. The first, the culture word of TL is a pure borrowing word from English. The translation translates the culture words using borrowing translation strategy. The second, the translation of the TL culture word focused on the foreign culture sense.

Gestures and Habits

This category is about human actions. Gestures and habits are symbol of action that may have different meaning and function from one country to others. This category consists of 11 gestures and habits culture words found in the novel. This research gives several discussions of material culture words, as follows:

SL we'll have breakfast for dinner . (page 138)
TL kitaakanmenyantapsarapanuntuk makanmalam . (page 186)

The word *dinner* is a habit. According to Wikipedia, *dinner* usually refers to the most significant and important meal of the day. However, the word *dinner* means a meal of any size eaten at any time of the day. Historically, it referred to the first meal of the day, eaten around noon or sometimes used for a noon-time meal. It is particularly a large or main meal. Even in systems in which dinner is the meal usually eaten at the end of the day. Dinners are often divided into three sections. The first section is appetizers, after that is the main course and followed by the dessert. The translator translated the word *dinner* into the word *makan malam*. The word *dinner* is translated into the word *makan malam*. *Makan malam* menus in target readers' culture are simple. It consisting of meat, fish, poultry or main meals high in protein and served with 1 or 2 vegetables and rice. The special *makan malam* menus are bread, potatoes, pasta and noodles. The word *dinner* is directly translated into the word *makan malam*. That becomes a translation process categorized into foreignization ideology. There is other reason to make that translation process includes into foreignization ideology. Therefore, the translation process is using literally translation strategy. And then, the translation in the TL still focused on the foreign culture sense.

Domestication

Ecology

Ecology consists of animals, plants, local winds, mountains, plains, seasons, geographical and ice (Newmark, 1998: 95). This category consists of 16 culture words found in the novel. This research gives several discussions of the ecology culture words, as follows:

SL	The blackbird whristling. (page 204)
TL	Burungmuraihitam yang bersiul. (page 277)

The word *blackbird* is a kind of bird. Therefore, it is an ecology culture word. *Blackbird* is called Eurasian blackbird. It breeds in Europe, Asia and North Africa. The habitat is commonly over most of its range in woodland, the common blackbird has a preference for deciduous trees with dense undergrowth. *Blackbird's* body is all black except the eyes has yellow eye-ring and bill. It is a bird famous with his whistling. *Blackbirds* can whistle beautifully into a melody. The translator translates the word *blackbird* into the word *hitam*. According to the target readers' culture, *burungmurai* is a famous bird with his beautiful whistling too. It is one of birds that are often contested. And there are a *burungmurai* with all *black colors* in Indonesia. The translator is adapting the word *the blackbird* into a culture word *burungmuraihitam*. According to the translation process in translating the culture words of the both languages, that process categorized into domestication ideology. It is because the translator translates the TL culture word focus into the target readers' culture sense. Meanwhile, she does not use the direct translation, but she used a different strategy to translate the culture words. The translator translates the culture words using adaptation translation strategy. Afterward, the target readers can understand the meaning and the message of SL culture word.

Material culture

Material culture is the product of human creativity such as food, clothes, houses and towns, and transportation. For several countries, foods are the most sensitive and important expression of national culture. This category consists of 73 culture words found in the novel. This research gives several discussions of the material culture words, as follows:

SL	"Sandwich?" he asked. (page 86)
TL	"Roti-Lapis?" tanyanya (page 120)

The word *Sandwich* is a material culture word, especially for a kind of food. *Sandwich* is two slices of bread with meat, salad, cheese etc and wrapped it together. It has several layers. *Sandwich* is a popular western food. *Sandwich* is a type of lunch foods and taken to work, school or picnics. It is must be eaten as part of packed lunch. There are 2 savory *sandwiches*, such as *deli meat sandwich* and *sweet sandwich*. The *sweet sandwich* is like a *peanut buttersandwich* and *jellysandwich*. In target readers' culture, a similar food like a *sandwich* is called *roti-lapis*. The translator translates the word *sandwich* with adapting it into the word *roti lapis*. According to the translation process in translating the culture words of the both languages, that process categorized into domestication ideology. It is because the translator translates the TL culture word focus into the target readers' culture sense. Meanwhile, she does not use the direct translation, but she used a different strategy to translate the culture words. The translator translates the culture words using adaptation translation strategy. Afterward, the target readers can understand the meaning and the message of SL culture word.

Social culture

In this category, there is 2 terms that are *work and leisure* (Newmark 1988 : 98). Besides them, there are another terms that are included in this category. In addition, Putrawan (2011:55-61), he mentioned in his thesis that personal names, terms of address, and kinship are counted as socio cultures. Social culture is a cultural concept created by individuals of a social system. It tells about their interactions to other individuals. There are 36 social culture words found in the novel. This research gives several discussions of social culture words, as follows:

SL	The TSA guy at the front of the line (page 141)
TL	Petugas pengaman bandara di depan barisan (page 190)

The culture word *the TSA guy* is a social culture word. It is a name of job. *TSA* is abbreviation of Transportation Security Administration. *TSA* is an agency of the U.S Department of Homeland Security. It has authority over the security of the travelling public in the U.S. *TSA* is concerned into air travel. *TSA* employs the screening agents in airports, armed Federal Air Marshal on planes and mobile terms of dog handlers. In target readers' culture, *AVEC* is a same job with *TSA*. The abbreviation of *Aviation Security* is *AVEC*. The duty of *AVEC* and *TSA* are the same that is maintaining the security of airport. The translator translates the culture word *button-down* with adapting it into the culture word *kemeja*. According to the translation process in translating the culture words of the both languages, that process categorized into domestication ideology. It is because the translator translates the TL culture word focus into the target readers' culture sense. Meanwhile, she does not use the direct translation, but she used a different strategy to translate the culture words. The translator translates the culture words using adaptation translation strategy. Afterward, the target readers can understand the meaning and the message of SL culture word.

Organizations, Customs, Activities, Procedures and Concepts culture words

In this culture word category, the translation process divided into two kinds such as: formal and informal informative texts. For formal informative text, the name should be transferred and given the equivalent culture word. On the opposite, informal informative text is not necessary for the translators to translate the culture word. The political and social life of a country is reflected in its institutional terms. This category consists of political, social, legal, religious and artistic culture words. There are 23 data of Organizations, Customs, Activities, Procedures and Concepts culture words found in the novel. This research gives several discussions of those, as follows:

SL	... - Its's wasn't puppy love (page 269)
TL	... itu bukan – cinta monyet(page 360)

The idiom *puppy love* is a concept of social. The word for word meaning of *Puppy love* is *cinta anak anjing* into Indonesian Language. *Puppy love* is resemblance to the adoring that felt by a puppy. The translator translates the idiom *Puppy love* into the idiom *cinta monyet*. The word for word meaning of *cinta monyet* is *monkey love* into English. However, the specific meaning of the both idioms is the same. The meaning of the idioms is an idiom to express about childhood love. It is an informal term for feelings of love, romance and infatuation. It often felt by young people during childhood. The translator finds an equivalent idiom of TL to translate the idiom *puppy love*. According to the translation process in translating the culture words of the both languages, that process categorized into domestication ideology. It is because the translator translates the TL culture word focuses into the target readers' culture sense. Meanwhile, she does not use the direct translation, but she used a different strategy to translate the culture

words. The translator translates the culture words using equivalence translation strategy. Afterward, the target readers can understand the meaning and the message of SL culture word.

Gestures and Habits

This category is about human actions. Gestures and habits are symbol of action that may have different meaning and function from one country to others. This category consists of 11 gestures and habits culture words found in the novel. This research gives several discussions of material culture words, as follows:

SL	Me: “ Hump the moist cave wall.” (page 280)
TL	Aku: “ Umpat dindinggualembapnya.” (page 376)

According to the novel, the word *hump* refers to swearing. It is a habit of Isaac. The novel tells if Isaac is playing a game. He was in anger, sorrow and in deep condolence condition. His best friend died. Actually, the meaning of the word hump is a round lump on camel’s back. The informal meaning of the word hump is a metaphor for someone carrying something heavy. The translator translates the hump according to the metaphor meaning. The word hump is translated into the word umpat. The meaning of the word umpat is swearing. She According to the story in the novel, at that time, Isaac was in a very hard condition. He was looked carrying something heavy in his life. The something heavy in his life is a deep condolence after he lost his best friend. Therefore, the translator changes the point of view of the meaning of the word hump. According to the translation process in translating the culture words of the both languages, that process categorized into domestication ideology. It is because the translator translates the TL culture word focus into the target readers’ culture sense. Meanwhile, she does not use the direct translation, but she used a different strategy to translate the culture words. The translator translates it into the equivalence translation strategy. She translates the TL culture word with the sense of target readers culture refers to the context of the novel. It makes the culture words more acceptable for them. Afterward, the target readers can understand the meaning and the message of SL culture word.

CONCLUSION

The purposes of the analysis are to know the culture words found from the novel, the translation ideology used in the novel and the translation strategies used by the translator to translate the SL novel. The researcher found 209 culture words in the novel. Those words were classified into 5 classes. This was made to know about the culture word varieties in the novel. The results of culture word classifications are: 22 data for ecology words, 101 data for material culture, 44 data for social culture, 29 data for Organization, customs, activities, procedures and concepts words, and 13 data for gesture and habit words.

The researcher applied the ideology of translation to translate the culture words. Translation ideology consists of domestication and foreignization. From the novel, there are 159 data (76%) for foreignization and 50 data (24%) for domestication. The foreignization ideology is classified into 4 categories, such as: Ecology 16 data (8%), Material culture 73 data (35%), Social culture 36 data (17 %), Organization, customs, activities, procedures and concepts 23 data (11%), then Gesture and habit 11 data (5%). Moreover, the domestication ideology is classified into 5 data categories, such as: Ecology 6 data (3%), Material culture 28 data (13%), Social culture 8 data (4%), Organization, customs, activities, procedures and concepts 6 data (3%), then Gesture and Habit 2 data (1%). Therefore, the foreignization ideology is dominantly used.

The next analysis is that the researcher divided the culture words based on the translation strategy. The results of translation strategy classifications are: foreignization and domestication. Translation strategies used to translate the culture words in foreignization are Borrowing, Calque and Literal translation. Then, the translation strategies used to translate the culture words in domestication are Transposition, Modulation, Equivalence and Adaptation.

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