

Translation Analysis of Cultural Terms Found in the Novel *Ronggeng Dukuh Paruk* by Ahmad Tohari and *The Dancer* by Rene T.A Lysloff and its Contribution to Cross Cultural Understanding Teaching

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Abstract

The objectives of the study are (1) To categorize the cultural terms found in the novel *Ronggeng Dukuh Paruk* into *The Dancer* (2) To describe the techniques implemented in the translation of cultural terms in the novel *Ronggeng Dukuh Paruk* into *The Dancer* (3) To find out the contribution of novel *Ronggeng Dukuh Paruk* and *The Dancer* to Cross Cultural Understanding teaching. This is a descriptive research with qualitative analysis. The writer used following steps: (a) the writer read the novel *Ronggeng Dukuh Paruk* by Ahmad Tohari and its translation *The Dancer* by Rene T.A. Lysloff, (b) the writer search the cultural terms in the novel, (c) the writer analyzed the cultural terms found in the novel *Ronggeng Dukuh Paruk* and its translation *The Dancer*, (d) the writer analyzed the technique of translation, (e) the writer analyzed both of the novel to find out the possible contribution to Cross Cultural Understanding teaching. The result of this research are (1) Categories cultural terms found in the novel *Ronggeng Dukuh Paruk* and *The Dancer*. There are four categories of cultural terms related to *Ronggeng Dukuh Paruk* and *The Dancer*. Those are material culture, social culture, activities and procedures, and then gestures and habits. (2) technique implemented in the translation of cultural terms in the novel *Ronggeng Dukuh Paruk* into *The Dancer*. In translation the novel, the translator applied borrowing technique i.e without any change the word of culture. (3) contribution of the novel *Ronggeng Dukuh Paruk* and *The Dancer* to Cross Cultural Understanding teaching. The contribution of translation analysis of cultural terms in the novel is giving information and developing the student's knowledge. It also can be the new media of Cross Cultural Understanding teaching.

Key words: *Cultural, Translation, Cross Cultural Understanding*

INTRODUCTION

Literary work is the result of thoughts, fantasies, the imagination of the person who poured into a container by using a language as a medium. Jabrohim (2001; 72), stated that the literature is a work of art that use language as a medium. By utilizing a language usually author

pours all sensed emotion that tells about the life of the author who has seen, experienced, and feel into a literary work. Not only the stories of the fact that the author wrote, but the literature is also the result of someone's imaginations of that the nature of the literary works of fiction.

Literary work is offered to public as a description of social fact. It is created together with the authors view, aim, way of life experiences, and even his emotion. Literature is a part of our life. It is divided into three parts: poetry, prose and drama, and these parts are product of society. They are developed according to the development of their respective society and they even become a part of society. As the opinion of Wellek and Warren in *Theory of Literature* states that:

Literature is an expression of society, if it assumes that literature, at any given time, mirrors the current social situation 'correctly' it is false: it is common place, trite and vague if it means only that literature depicts some aspect of social reality. To say that literature mirrors or express life is even more ambiguous. A writer inevitably expresses his experience and total conception of life but it would be manifestly untrue to say that he expresses the whole life or even life of given time completely and exhaustively (1978:20).

A study of literature is very important to know the relevance of literature with the reality that exists in the community, as well as to determine the values contained in the literature that basically reflects the social and cultural conditions that give great influence on society. Therefore, literature can be used

as a medium to know the state of the social and cultural creatively by the author.

The novelist one of literature that is often used as a learning tool in daily life, as in the novel are the values contained in it. In addition, from http://badanbahasa.kemdikbud.go.id/laman/bahasa/petunjuk_praktis/623 Literary works always contains the value. Value was packaged in the form of a literary work structure, which is implicit in the plot, setting, characters, theme, and the mandate or in the array, couplet, rhyme, and rhythm. Value embodied in the literary works, among others, are as follows; hedonic value, artistik value, cultural value, ethical value, moral value, religious value, and practical value. Of the values contained in the novel, the reader can learn to understand the meaning of life in society.

The cultural value is one of the values that are often encountered in a work of literature, especially novels. Ratna (2012:329), stated that the literature contains cultural aspects, not the individual. Of a novel we can know the cultural values that existing in a particular society, both culturally they are positive or negative culture. From this the authors

utilize the novel as a means to preserve the culture and maintain the culture.

In writing literary works, especially the novel, novelist often pours a wide variety of cultures that exist in the surrounding areas to the writings. Cultures can include language, customs, habits and many other cultures to explain and describe the various cultures to readers. For example is the novel *Ronggeng Dukuh Paruk* by Ahmad Tohari. The novel is containing many cultures of Java.

Ronggeng Dukuh Paruk is very interesting novel and has many award. This novel also has been translated into various language some of which is English is translated by Rene T.A. Lysloff.

Reasons for Choosing the Topic are as follows:

1. *Ronggeng Dukuh Paruk* is very popular interesting novel and has been translated in various language.
2. The story of the novel is set in the Java, Indonesia. It is expected that by reading novel, students can learn the culture of Javanese.
3. The writer wants to study more about the translation of cultural terms which are found in this novel and contribution as one of the alternative

materials in Cross Cultural Understanding.

The statements of the Problem are as follows:

1. To categorize the cultural terms found in the novel *Ronggeng Dukuh Paruk* into *The Dancer*
2. To describe the techniques implemented in the translation of cultural terms related *Ronggeng Dukuh Paruk* into *The Dancer*
3. To find out the contribution of novel *Ronggeng Dukuh Paruk* and *The Dancer* to Cross Cultural Understanding teaching.

REVIEW OF RELATED THEORIES

Previous Studies

The researcher uses some previous studies that have relation with the title. The first studies is by Arief Mulyanto (2007) wrote about "Cultural element found in *Titanic* movie script and its contribution to teach CCU at English Department of IKIP PGRI Semarang. His study is about how to teach CCU by using *Titanic* movie script. He present teaching CCU class with show *Titanic* movie and the student analyze cultural elements found in *Titanic* movie. While in this part the writer tries to present how the novel can be applied in this

teaching CCU class with home reading activity.

The second of the studies related of the culture terms is written by Pratama (2009) in his research analyzed the Balinese culture terms with Indonesian and English translation found in the book *Tiga Satu Bali*. Moreover, it focused on what terms related to Balinese culture terms found in the book. He aimed at seeing how those terms were translated into Indonesian and English language and to what extent the loss or gain of meaning found in the translation.

Definition of Literature

Literature is something that reflects society, makes us think about ourselves and our society, allows us to enjoy language and beauty, it can be didactic, and it reflects on "the human condition". It both reflect ideology and changes ideology, just like it follows generic conventions as well as changing them. According to Roberts (2002: 2) defines "literature is abroad sense, to mean composition that tell stories, dramatizes situation, express emoticons, and analyze and advocate ideas. Literature classified into into four categories of genres, there are prose fictions, poetry, drama, nonfiction prose, fiction.

Novel

Kennedy (2005:288) said that novel is the story that describes real life, manners, even in the periodic time in which it was written. Novel is a book length story in prose, whose author tries to create the sense that while we read, we experience actual life (Kennedy, 2005:180). He also claim that novel is extended work of functional prose narrative.

There are several elements, which build the edifice of a novel. All of these elements are integral parts of any novel. Without these elements, no writing work might be incorporated in the realm of a novel. Following are some of the elements of a novel characterization, plot of the novel, dialogue, point of view, setting, and theme.

Translation

Definition of the Translation

One of the most prominent definitions of translation is stated by Newmark (1988: 5) who defines translation as "*rendering the meaning of a text into another language in the way that the author intended the text*". This definition stresses on rendering meaning of the source language text into the target

language text as what is intended by the author.

Meaning

Rene Descartes as cited in Goddard (1997: 6), meaning is a natural or innate property of the human mind, which are activated by experience but not wholly and solely derived from it. It is true since meaning of a word depends on the experience of a person.

Translation Equivalence

Vinay and Darbelnet as cited in Munday, stated that “equivalence refers to cases where languages describe the same situation by different stylistic or structural means”. Equivalence consists of the concept of sameness and similarity; it has the same or a similar effect or meaning in translation.

Translation Naturalness

In addition, from <http://www.proz.com/translation-articles/articles/2825/1/Naturalness-in-translation> (in Lambert and Vangorp, 1985) naturalness is a reader-oriented approach and can be checked at both macro and micro structural level. In order to judge about naturalness of translation, the norms of target language are

considered as the scales of evaluation. These norms are specified by native speakers of that language.

Translation Redebility

From

<http://www.ccjk.com/readability-of-translation/>, readability means easy to read and understand for readers. In order to realize the readability, first, we should understand the structure of the source text and transfer to the structure that complies with the custom of the target language. For long sentences, we need to split the main clause and the subordinate clauses and reorganize the structure according to the logic of the target language.

Technique of Translation

Molina and Albir (2002:509) state that translation techniques are used to describe how the result of translation functions related to the corresponding units in the source text. In this case, Molina and Albir use the translation techniques as a tool to analyze the result of translation. Molina and Albir (2002) suggest that the procedures refer to the final results of translation that should be called techniques rather than procedures. The technique in this study refers to the way of a translator translating particular

terms in the source language into the target language. The following techniques are include Adaptation, Amplification, Borrowing, Calque, Compensation, Description, Discurve creation, Establish equivalent, Generalization, Linguistic amplification, Linguistic compression, Literal translation, Modulation, Particulatization, Reduction, Subtitution, Transposition, and Variation.

Technique of adjustment

Nida (1964) propose three types; additions, subtractions and alterations. They are use:

- a. To adjust the form of the message to the characteristics of the structure of the target language
- b. To produce semantically equivalent structures
- c. To generate appropriate equivalences
- d. To produce equivalence communicative effect

Theory of Translation and Culture

Larson defines culture as “a complex of beliefs, attitudes, values, and rules which a group of people share” (Larson 1984: 431). According to Newmark (1988:7), translation has been instrumental in transmitting culture. Newmark places "foreign cultural words" in several categories (Newmark 1988:95-

102), namely Ecology, Material Culture, Social Culture, Organizations, customs, activities, procedures, and concepts, and Gestures and habits.

Cross Cultural Understanding

Sugirin's (in Grant dan Lei, 2001: 10-11) claim that —*Cultural differences are the main issues in cross-cultural education.*” Without recognizing differences in traditions and habits among people of different ethnics, religions, localities, regions, and countries or nations, confusion and misunderstanding will continually recur in communication with other communities

In addition, from <http://www.kwintessential.co.uk/cultural-services/articles/cross-cultural-understanding.html> Cross Cultural Understanding simply refers to the basic ability of people within business to recognise, interpret and correctly react to people, incidences or situations that are open to misunderstanding due to cultural differences. The fundamental intention of cross cultural training is to equip the learner(s) with the appropriate skills to attain cross cultural understanding. Once the foundations of cross cultural understanding have been laid, the learner(s), either through continued

training or experiences within the workplace, gradually attains a more acute appreciation of cultural differences. The different types of appreciation are cross cultural knowledge, cross cultural awareness, cross cultural sensitivity and cross cultural competence. Although all the terms may appear similar in meaning, subtle differences exist between them.

1. Cross Cultural Knowledge
2. Cross Cultural Awareness
3. Cross Cultural Sensitivity
4. Cross Cultural Competence

RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

This study conducted a descriptive research with qualitative analysis. The researcher searching the information in the library. The data in the research is analysed in words or sentences only, there is no amount, number or scale the data.

In this research, the writer applied the descriptive qualitative approach in this study and to analyze the cultural found in the novel *Ronggeng Dukuh Paruk* into *The Dancer* and its contribution to teach cross cultural understanding.

The object of the research in this study is the cultural terms found in the novel *Ronggeng Dukuh Paruk* by Ahmad Tohari and its translation *The Dancer* by

Rene T.a Lysloff and the writer analyzed the contribution to teach Cross Cultural Understanding.

The subject of the study is the novel *Ronggeng Dukuh Paruk* by Ahmad Tohari and *The Dancer* by Rene T.A Lysloff.

In this study, researcher source the data by primary and secondary data. The primary data were the articles themselves. The secondary data were books, internet, articles, and so on.

The writer use qualitative research to collection data. So in this research the writer collected data, firstly by analyzing document through by reading the novels to identify the Indonesia cultural terms and the translation in English. The writer also obtains the data from some books that are related to the topic.

Content analysis is one of the very important methods for obtaining comprehensive data in qualitative research, the writer used following steps:

1. The writer read the novel *Ronggeng Dukuh Paruk* by Ahmad Tohari and its translation *The dancer* by Rene T.A. Lysloff.
2. The writer search the cultural terms in the novel.

3. The writer analyzed the cultural terms found in the novel *Ronggeng Dukuh Paruk* and its translation *The Dancer*.
4. The writer analyzed the technique of translation.
5. The writer analyzed both of the novel to find out writer found out the possible contribution to teach Cross Cultural Understanding

In qualitative research, the data is done by collecting it in the beginning of the research. This way of analyzing the data consists data reduction, data display, and conclusion drawing/verification.

1. Data reduction

In this research, the writer selection the data in the novel *Ronggeng Dukuh Paruk* in its translation *The Dancer* to analyze the translation of cultural terms.

2. Data display

In this process, the writer display the data has been found in the both of novel in the form of tables.

3. Conclusion drawing/verification

In this process, the writer verified the data has been found in the both novel

FINDINGS AND DISCUSSION

Findings

1. Categories Cultural Terms Found in the Novel *Ronggeng Dukuh Paruk* and *The Dancer*

There are four categories of cultural terms in the novel *Ronggeng Dukuh Paruk* and *The Dancer*. Those are material culture, social culture, activities and procedures, and then gestures and habits.

- a. Material Culture

- 1) Gendang into drum
- 2) Calung into calung xylophone, xylophones, the bamboo xylophone ensemble calung, and calung.
- 3) Gong tiup into blown gong, a large tube of bamboo which when blown sounded like a gong.
- 4) Badongan into badongan
- 5) Tempe bongkrek into bongkrek
- 6) Kain into a wrap around batik kain
- 7) Sampur into scarf, sash, and dance scarf
- 8) Konde into hair is tied up
- 9) Angkin into waistband
- 10) Setagen into sash
- 11) Roh indang into indang spirit

- 12) Susuk into body piercing with talismans, and talismans
 - 13) Ciu into a brandy made from fermented cassava
 - 14) Keris into keris
 - 15) Tembang into tembang or sung traditional poetry
- b. Social cultures
- 1) Ronggeng into ronggeng dancer
 - 2) Dukun ronggeng into dukun for ronggeng
 - 3) Siten weda into assistant district administrator
 - 4) Gowok into gowok
 - 5) Gendak into lovers
 - 6) Tobang into tobang
- c. Activities and procedure
- 1) Pangkur into teeth after they've been filed
 - 2) Tayub into social dancing
 - 3) Bukak klambu into opening of the mosquito net, bukak-klambu, and ritual deflowering
- d. Gestures
- Pecak gulu into he hand in dance, your heart melts, and turned her head.

2. Techniques Implemented in the Translation of Cultural Terms

Related *Ronggeng Dukuh Paruk* into *The Dancer*

a. Amplification

The translator translated *kain* into a wrap-around batik *kain*. The translator applied the amplification technique by giving more specific information.

b. Borrowing

The translation applied borrowing technique in the translation of cultural terms. The translator keeping the word in this translation such as *calung*, *badongan*, *indang*, *keris*, *ciu*, *tempe bongkreng*, *bukak-klambu*, *dukun ronggeng*, *gowok* and *tobang*.

c. Calque

The translation applied calque technique in translating the terms:

1) *Gong tiup*.

In this translation translator translated *gong tiup* into *blown gong*. There is different meaning between *gong tiup* and *blown gong*. The reader will think that the gong made from metal and blown to produce the sound. Even

though *gong tiup* made from bamboo.

2) *Bukak klambu*

The translator applied calque technique to translating *bukak klambu* into opening of mosquito net.

d. Compensation

The translator applied compensation technique in translating *calung*, *ronggeng* and *dukun ronggeng*. Translator translated *calung* into *calung xylophone* (Lysloff, 2012: 7). The differences are between the material *calung* and xylophone.

e. Description

The translation applied the description technique by giving description in translating *gong tiup* into a large tube of bamboo which, when blown sounded like gong, *susuk* into body piercing with talismans, *pangkurinto* teeth after they've been filed, *ciu* into a brandy made from fermented cassava, *tembang* into *tembang* or sung traditional poetry, and *pecakgulu* into she moves her head in dance.

f. Establish equivalent

The translator applied equivalence technique in translating:

1) *Calung* into xylophones

Calung and xylophone have similar characteristic but there is no musical instrument similar to *calung*.

2) *Sampur* into scarf and sash

Which is different function between *sampur* and scarf. In different paragraph the translator also translated *sampur* into sash.

3) *Angkin* into waisband

The translator translated *angkin* into waisband applied equivalence technique. The translator misinterpreted the word *angkin* as something like waisband. Even though the function *angkin* and waisband are different.

Setagen into sash

The translator translated *setagen* into sash applied equivalence technique. The function of *setagen* and sash as similar.

4) *Susuk* into talismans

Susuk aand talismans have similar functions.

5) Gendak into lovers

The translator used equivalence technique in translating gendak into lovers since the word lover is already known or recognized in the target culture.

6) Bukak-klambu into ritual deflowering

The meaning deflowering with bukak klambu is same meaning. deflowering ritual is already known related to Geisha in Japan.

g. Generalization

The translator applied generalization in translating gendang into drum, and pecak gulu into turned her head.

h. Particularization

The translator used particularization technique in translating sampur into dance scraf.

i. Transposition

The translator applied transposition in translating *konde* into *hair is tied*. The translator

change the grammatical category from noun into verb (tied up).

From the data, the translator only used nine technique from Molina and Albir. There are amplification, borrowing, calque, compensation, description, establish equivalent, generalization, particularization, and transposition. And this the result of the analysis:

**Table 1
Result of Analysis**

Translation technique	Material culture	Social culture	Activities and procedure	Gest ure	Total
Amplification	Kain : a wrap around batik kain				1
Borrowing	Calung Badongan Tempe bongkre k Keris Ciu Bukak klambu	Indang Dukun rongge ng Gowok Toban g	Buka k klam bu		11
Calque	Gong tiup : blown gong		Buka k klam bu : opening of mosq uito		2

			net		
Compe nsation	Calung : calung xylophon e Calung : bamboo xylophon e ensemble calung	Rongge ng : rongge ng dancer Dukun rongge ng : rongge ng trainer			4
Descri ption	Gong tiup : a large tube of bamboo which when blown sounded like a gong Ciu : a brandy made from fermente d cassava Susuk : body piercing with talismans Tembang : tembang or sung traditiona l poetry		Pang kur : teeth after they' ve been filed	Pecak gulu: move s head in dance	6
Establi sh equival ent	Calung : xylopone s Sampur : scraf Sampur : sash Angkin : waisband Setagen : sash Susuk : talismans	Gendak : lovers	Buka k klam bu : ritual deflo werin g		8
Genera lization	Gendang : drum			Pecak gulu : turns	2

				head	
Particu larizati on	Sampur : dance scraf				1
Transp osition	Konde : tied her hair up				1
Total	23	7	4	2	36

Borrowing technique is the dominant technique of translation technique used in the novel. The translation maintaining the translation of cultural terms in the novel *Ronggeng Dukuh Paruk* into *The Dancer*.

From the result about can be seen that the most dominant technique is borrowing technique. It means that the translator kept same word without any change in translating cultural terms.

3. Contribution of the Novel *Ronggeng Dukuh Paruk* and *The Dancer* to Cross Cultural Understanding Teaching

Learning Cross Cultural Understanding not only through book and through literatures but also could be from another media like novel, movie, comic, song, poetry, and so on. In this final project, the writer chosen novel *Ronggeng Dukuh Paruk* as media to Cross Cultural Understanding teaching. The writer use novel *Ronggeng Dukuh Paruk* and

the translation *The Dancer* that contain culture from Indonesia especially Javanese culture

Discussion

According to the analysis above, the writer would like explain the result of the research findings. The writer found the techniques implemented in the translation, and the contribution of research to Cross Cultural Understanding teaching

1. Technique Implemented in the Translation of Cultural Terms in the Novel *Ronggeng Dukuh Paruk* into *The Dancer*

Based on the data, the translator only used nine technique from eighteen technique. There are amplification, borrowing, calque, compensation, description, establish equivalent, generalization, particularization, and transposition.

In translation the novel, the translator applied borrowing technique i.e without any change the word of culture. Borrowing technique most dominant compared with other technique. It can be seen from many of cultural word that do not translate.

2. Contribution of the Novel *Ronggeng Dukuh Paruk* and *The Dancer* to

Cross Cultural Understanding Teaching

The contribution of translation analysis of cultural terms in the novel *Ronggeng Dukuh Paruk* into *The Dancer* is giving information and developing the student's knowledge. Translation of cultural term in the novel *Ronggeng Dukuh Paruk* into *The Dancer* can be the new media of Cross Cultural Understanding teaching. It can make the students enjoy and easy to understand about culture. Novel can support the students to explore their knowledge about cultures, the lecture explain the learn culture through reading novel more easy. Novel gives imagine about the real life of culture.

CONCLUSION

1. The cultural terms found in the translation of novel *Ronggeng Dukuh Paruk* into *The Dancer* such as:
 - a. Material cultures
 - 1) Gendang into drum
 - 2) Calung into calung xylophone, xylophones, the bamboo xylophone ensemble calung, and calung.

- 3) Gong tiup into blown gong, a large tube of bamboo which when blown sounded like a gong.
 - 4) Badongan into badongan
 - 5) Tempe bongkreng into bongkreng
 - 6) Kain into a wrap around batik kain
 - 7) Sampur into scraf, sash, and dance scraf
 - 8) Konde into hair is tied up
 - 9) Angkin into waistband
 - 10) Setagen into sash
 - 11) Roh indang into indang spirit
 - 12) Susuk into body piercing with talismans, and talismans
 - 13) Ciu into a brandy made from fermented cassava
 - 14) Keris into keris
 - 15) Tembang into tembang or sung traditional poetry
- b. Social cultures
- 1) Ronggeng into ronggeng dancer
 - 2) Dukun ronggeng into dukun for ronggeng
 - 3) Siten weda into assistant district administrator
 - 4) Gowok into gowok
 - 5) Gendak into lovers
 - 6) Tobang into tobang
- c. Activities and procedure
- 1) Pangkur into teeth after they've been filed
 - 2) Tayub into social dancing
 - 3) Bukak klambu into opening of the mosquito net, bukak-klambu, and ritual deflowering
- d. Gestures
- Pecak gulu into he hand in dance, your heart melts, and turned her head.
2. The dominant of translation technique is borrowing technique. It mean that translator kept same word without any change in translating cultural terms.
 3. This study is related to Cross Cultural Understanding subject in English Department, it had contribution to Cross Cultural Understanding teaching. This novel could be media in teaching and learning process of Cross Cultural Understanding. This study could be reference for the lecturer in Cross Cultural Understanding teaching to improve the student's knowledge about cultures.

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