

AN ANALYSIS ON ARTIFACTS AND ECOLOGY TRANSLATION IN *A THOUSAND SPLENDID SUNS* NOVEL

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Abstrak

Tujuan dari penelitian ini adalah untuk mengidentifikasi jenis-jenis penerjemahan yang ditemukan dalam novel "A Thousand of Splendid Suns" karya Khaleed Hosseini dan untuk mendeskripsikan teknik penerjemahan yang digunakan dalam novel "A Thousand of Splendid Suns" karya Khaleed Hosseini. Penelitian ini merupakan penelitian deskriptif kualitatif. Instrumen dalam penelitian ini adalah instrumen manusia. Penulis melakukan perencanaan, pelaksanaan, pengambilan data, analisis, interpretasi, dan penyajian hasil penelitian. Hasil penelitian menunjukkan bahwa ditemukan 89 data, terdapat 44 data atau 49,43% data Terjemahan Kata demi Kata (WFW), 43 data atau 48,31% data Terjemahan Literasi (LT), dan 2 data atau 2,24% data terjemahan Terjemahan Gratis (FT). Berdasarkan analisis data dan pembahasan diperoleh 89 data, terdapat 67 data atau 75,28 % data terjemahan akurat, 20 data atau 22,47 % data terjemahan kurang akurat, dan 2 data atau 2,24 % data terjemahan kurang akurat, dan 2 data atau 2,24 % data terjemahan kurang akurat. terjemahan yang akurat.

Kata Kunci: Artefak, Ekologi Terjemahan, Novel

Abstract

The objectives of the study are to identify the types of translation found in "A Thousand of Splendid Suns" novel by Khaleed Hosseini and to describe the technique of translation use in "A Thousand of Splendid Suns" novel by Khaleed Hosseini. It was is a descriptive qualitative study. The instrument in this study is human instrument. The writer performs planning, implementing, taking data, analyzing, interpreting, and presenting the result of the study. The results of the study showed that there found 89 data, there were 44 data or 49.43 % data of Word for Word Translation (WFW), 43 data or 48.31 % data of Literate Translation (LT), and 2 data or 2.24 % data of Free Translation (FT). Based on the data analysis and discussion, it showed that there were 89 data, there were 67 data or 75.28 % data of accurate translation, 20 data or 22.47 % data of less-accurate translation, and 2 data or 2.24 % data of in-accurate translation.

Keywords: Artifacts, Ecology Translation, Novel

1. INTRODUCTION

Literature can be defined as a spontaneous expression of feeling depth. Thought expression in form of language is also meant by literature. In this case, thought is classification of mental activity of human, those are giving idea, feeling, view and thought.

Translation plays a pivotal role in making literature accessible to a global audience. Literary works are often deeply embedded in the cultural and linguistic nuances of their original language. Therefore, the process of translating a literary masterpiece requires a keen understanding of both the source language (SL) and the target language (TL) while preserving the author's intended meaning, style, and the cultural context of the work.

In the context of Khaleed Hosseini's "A Thousand Splendid Suns," the complexity of the text and the cultural intricacies of Afghanistan present significant challenges for translators. This novel employs various literary devices, including allegorical figures of speech, to convey its themes and emotions effectively. The translation process must navigate the delicate balance between preserving these literary devices and ensuring that the translated text is coherent, engaging, and emotionally resonant for the TL readers.

The first research question seeks to shed light on the translation types used in the novel. These translation types encompass both linguistic and stylistic elements, such as figurative language, cultural references, and narrative techniques. Identifying these types is crucial for understanding the strategies employed by translators to bring this literary work into the target language. It also serves to highlight the nuances and challenges inherent in translating a culturally rich and emotionally charged novel like "A Thousand Splendid Suns."

In Indonesia, there have been many translations of literary works circulating, especially novels in English entitled "A Thousand of Splendid Suns by Khaleed Hosseini". This novel is one of the best-selling novels in the world (International Best Seller) and received much praise, one of which was from the Los Angeles Times, which stated, which stated, the novel was vivid and compelling cue to Hosseini's eye in case of daily life portrait and having representative of the human emotional condition (2007).

Thousand Splendid Suns tells the story of two women from different generations, Mariam and Laila. The first part of this novel focuses on telling the life of Mariam. He lives with his mother, Nana, in a hut far from the city. The father, Jalil, never married his mother because of his social status. Mariam and Nana live in a small hut in need, while Jalil lives with his three wives in Herat in his big house. Nana had told Mariam all of Jalil's crimes, but Mariam still adored her father who used to visit her every week.

This novel contains interesting information that I only found out after reading it. Woman in Kabul. Women in Kabul are not allowed to work and have a career like men. Prior to the leadership of the Taliban, women had occupied equal places with men. Many women became lecturers, teachers and even civil servants. Laila's father is one of the figures who continues to urge his son to get a proper education. Even after the streets

became more chaotic, Laila's father decided to become a teacher for his son, just so that Laila would not lack an education. Women should not leave the house alone. She must be accompanied by her husband and must wear the burqa. In addition, Khaled Hosseini described pregnancy as a hope for a better future. Mariam was pregnant and wished she had a better life. Laila's pregnancy makes her struggle to live. Women in Kabul are only considered as child-producing machines, especially boys, apart from child-producing machines, women are nothing. In the *novel A Thousand Splendid Suns* there is an allegory figure of speech used by the author to beautify the sentences in his writing.

The objectives of the present study are: 1) to identify types of translation found in "*A Thousand of Splendid Suns*" novel by Khaleed Hosseini novel and its translation and 2) To describe the technique of translation use in "*A Thousand of Splendid Suns*" novel by Khaleed Hosseini and its translation.

As process, translation is unidirectional, which is always performed in a given direction from original language or Source Language (SL) into Target Language (TL). There are several elements of translation, namely equivalent, SL text (message), replacement, meaning, style, craft and process (Sutopo, 2017: 1).

Translation is defined as replacement of text representation in such a language by representation of equivalent text in other language (Bell, 1991). The translation process between two different languages includes change from SL into TL (Munday, 2008: 5).

Nida and Taber (1969) defined translation as process of activity to search equivalence of SL into TL. It was stated in their book *The Theory and Practice of Translation*. Equivalence refers to closest meaning of SL in the context of language and artifacts.

Meanwhile, Brislin (1976, 3-4) divides translation into four types based on Casagrande's formulation, namely pragmatic, aesthetic-poetic, ethnographic, and linguistic. Pragmatic translation focuses on emphasis on the accuracy of the message or information, so the message from the source language must be explained correctly. This type of translation is usually used to translate technical documents such as machine repair information.

1. Aesthetic-poetic translation is a translation that prioritizes the aesthetic concept of the source language, including emotions, feelings, and feelings. This type of translation is usually used to translate literary works, such as poetry, plays, and novels.
2. Ethnographic translation is a translation that prioritizes the allegorical expressions context, so that the translator must understand the artifacts of the source and target languages.

3. Linguistic translation is a translation that prioritizes the equivalent meaning and grammar of the original language into the target language. An example of linguistic translation is language in computer programs.

There are 19 techniques of translation according to Newmark (1988: 81) which are literal translation, transference, naturalization, allegorical expressions equivalent, functional equivalent, descriptive equivalent, synonymy, through-translation, shifts or transpositions, modulation, recognized translation, translation label, compensation, componential analysis, reduction and expansion, paraphrase, other procedures, couplets, notes and additions and glosses.

- a. Literal Translation

Literal or word per word translation is performed by transferring the SL into TL text directly. It is conducted when the SL text is transparent and support semantically and in standard language.

- b. Transference

Transference is borrowing words or transcription, which is transferring word of the SL into the TL word as a translation procedure.

- c. Naturalization

It is a translation technique of transferring and adapting the SL text in normal sound and morphology of the TL.

- d. Allegorical expressions Equivalent

It is translating allegorical expressions term of the source language into allegorical expressions term of the target language.

- e. Functional Equivalent

This general technique is used in allegorical expressions term by using allegorical expressions free in a new specific term by generalizing the source language text and adding elaboration.

- f. Descriptive Equivalent

In translation, description is considered in function. They are important in explanation and translation.

- g. Synonymy

Synonym is closed in meaning word of the source and target languages. It is used for word having no equivalent meaning in target language.

h. Through-Translation

It is used to state claque translation or borrowing, which is literal translation of general colloquialism, organization name, combined components and phrases.

i. Shifts or Transpositions

It is focuses on grammatical aspect of the text.

j. Modulation

It is conducted by changing semantic and perspective of the source language.

k. Translation Label

It is a temporal translation for new institutional terms. This technique uses apostrophe (') / (“). It can be used in literal translation.

l. Compensation

It expresses the SL information or message, which has stylistic thing in target language.

m. Componential Analysis

It is separation procedure of a lexical unit into meaning components.

n. Reduction and Expansion

It focuses the text compact meaning.

o. Paraphrase

It is a meaning amplification or explanation of a text part.

p. Other procedures

It is focused on equivalence and adaptation.

q. Couplets

It is combining two, three of four techniques of translation to solve translation problems.

r. Notes and additions and glosses.

It is giving note or additional information needs to add by translator to the version.

Accuracy in translation comprises of studying the lexicon, grammatical structure, communication. situation, and cultural context of the source language text, analyzing it to get its meaning. and then reconstructing this same meaning using the lexicon and grammatical structure which are appropriate in the receptor language and its cultural context (Larson, 1998:3). Larson also elaborated that the accuracy can be tested by five methods, i.e.: a) comparing the translation result with the source text at several points in the total project during the process of translation, b) completing the comparison and doing one more careful. comparison, c) when checking the context information equivalence, convincing that information is included without any omission, adding, and difference, d) after checking to be certain that all information is existed, doing another comparison between source language and

target language text. Larson stated that maintaining the dynamics of the original source text can be defined as fact that the translation is presented in such a way that it will evoke the same response as the source. text attempted to evoke.

2. METHOD

The present study uses descriptive qualitative design. The writer relies on the verbal and non-numerical data as basic analysis to answer the problem statement in the study. The analysis in the present study is mostly presented in form of verbal data comprising of words, phrases, and clauses found in the novel entitled "*A Thousand of Splendid Suns*" by Khaleed Hosseini.

The instrument in this study is human instrument, who is the writer herself. The writer functions as main instrument to collect data qualitatively concerning translation technique and quality of translation of allegorical expressions in *a Thousand Splendid Suns* novel by reading and analyzing the novel based on the literature. The writer performs planning, implementing, taking data, analyzing data, interpreting the result of analysis, and presenting them in finding section.

The researcher examines by taking notes or giving speech marks that there is style language in novel *Warriors Rainbow* creation Andrea Hirata using a laptop as well as the novel itself. researcher first read carefully and thoroughly the "*A Thousand of Splendid Suns*" by Khaleed Hosseini novel.

The steps of data analysis conducted by the writer are several. The writer helps gaining the data and drawing conclusion from the findings. Then, she firstly bases the analysis of artifacts terms by using Newmark's theory of artifacts specific items. In this case, the writer categorizes the artifacts terms in the English novel into some groups: material artifacts, ecology, social artifacts, closure, concern, schemes, gesture and habit.

Second, the translator compares both English and Indonesian terms of the object translated. Then, they start to analyze the translation accuracy by referring to the accuracy assessment given by the expert raters. It refers to the categorization of artifacts terms that has already been performed preceding the analysis.

Next, the researcher analyzes by linking the accuracy level of each data and the translation strategies employed by the translation. To support the analysis, the researcher takes some samples of data from the appendices. From that, the researcher will conclude how the accuracy of the translation of artifacts terms in the novel and how the relation between the translation strategies used and the accuracy found.

3. RESULT AND DISCUSSION

Artifacts were sensitive part in translation since it needs special treatment in reproducing their meaning in target language. Newmark (1988) argues that artifacts word, which is not easy to understand, will have translation strategies. depend on the text-type, readership requirements as well as client and importance of the artifacts word in the text (p. 119). It is called that artifacts are specific-items, which can be either abstract or concrete. Artifacts may have relation to religious, belief, a social concern, or even food (Baker, 1992).

There found 89 data of artifacts and ecology terms in the novel of *A Thousand Splendid Suns*. They were classified into 2 categories; namely artifacts and ecology. The artifacts terms found in the novel were translated in different strategies. They also translated accurately, less-accurately, and in-accurate. There were 44 data of artifacts terms that were translated WFW, 43 were translated LT, and 2 data were translated FT. The detail description of type classification is presented below :

3.1 Word for Word Translation

The writer found 44 of 89 data or 49.43 % data of artifacts translated using word for word translation. The detailed description is as follow:

Datum number (36/TSS/SL/TL)

SL : Mansion

TL : Gedung Besar

The term was translated by keeping SL word order. The word was translated out of context in accordance with their most. common meaning. Certain type of translation can be applied in preliminary step in real task of translation. The word **Mansion** was translated into *Gedung Besar*. This type of translation takes the meaning between both English and Indonesian.

Datum number (23/TSS/SL/TL)

SL : Octagonal

TL : Segi delapan

This type of translation keeps the SL word order, words are translated out of context according to their most common meaning. Such kind of translation can be used as a preliminary translation step but it is not applied in real translation tasks. The following lines are from a *Thousand Splendid Suns*, Octagonal is translated segi delapan. This type of translation takes the meaning between both English and Indonesian.

Datum number (50/TSS/SL/TL)

SL : Dagger

TL : Belati

The term was translated by keeping SL word order. The word was translated out of context in accordance with their most. common meaning. Certain type of translation can be applied in preliminary step in real task of translation. The terms found in *A Thousand Splendid Suns*, **Dagger** was translated into *belati*. This type of translation took the meaning between both English and Indonesian.

Datum number (55/TSS/SL/TL)

SL : Riffle

TL : Senapan

The term was translated by keeping SL word order. The word was translated out of context in accordance with their most. common meaning. Certain type of translation can be applied in preliminary step in real task of translation. The terms found in *A Thousand Splendid Suns*, **Riffle** is translated into *senapan*. This type of translation takes the meaning between both English and Indonesian. The other data are follows :

08/TSS/SL/TL

12/TSS/SL/TL

13/TSS/SL/TL

14/TSS/SL/TL

19/TSS/SL/TL

24/TSS/SL/TL

25/TSS/SL/TL

26/TSS/SL/TL

30/TSS/SL/TL

32/TSS/SL/TL

33/TSS/SL/TL

36/TSS/SL/TL

37/TSS/SL/TL

43/TSS/SL/TL

44/TSS/SL/TL

45/TSS/SL/TL

46/TSS/SL/TL

47/TSS/SL/TL

50/TSS/SL/TL

57/TSS/SL/TL

58/TSS/SL/TL

55/TSS/SL/TL

60/TSS/SL/TL

61/TSS/SL/TL

62/TSS/SL/TL

63/TSS/SL/TL

64/TSS/SL/TL

65/TSS/SL/TL

66/TSS/SL/TL

67/TSS/SL/TL

68/TSS/SL/TL

69/TSS/SL/TL

70/TSS/SL/TL

71/TSS/SL/TL

72/TSS/SL/TL

73/TSS/SL/TL

74/TSS/SL/TL

75/TSS/SL/TL

76/TSS/SL/TL

77/TSS/SL/TL

78/TSS/SL/TL

79/TSS/SL/TL

80/TSS/SL/TL

81/TSS/SL/TL

82/TSS/SL/TL

83/TSS/SL/TL

84/TSS/SL/TL

85/TSS/SL/TL

86/TSS/SL/TL

87/TSS/SL/TL

88/TSS/SL/TL

3.1.1 Literal Translation

In this research, the writer has found 43 data or 48.31 % data of Literate Translation from 89 data.

Datum number (01/TSS/SL/TL)

SL : Chinese tea set

TL : set cangkir porselen China

The translator preserved grammatical structure of the source language in translating the terms into their nearest target language equivalence. It could be performed when both SL and TL had parallel structures. The terms were translated out of context without attending on their connotation. The based datum **Chinese tea set** was translated into *set cangkir porselen China*. The translation by replacing words from such a language into other without consulting the context of its culture was called literal translation. This type literal translation, refers to any translation that replaces words from one language to another without evaluating the cultural contexts. Datum number (03/TSS/SL/TL)

SL : Pot's spout

TL : Mulut teko

The translator preserved grammatical structure of the source language in translating the terms into their nearest target language equivalence. It could be performed when both SL and TL had parallel structures. The terms were translated out of context without attending on their connotation. The based datum **Pot's spout** was translated into *mulut teko*. The translation by replacing words from such a language into other without consulting the context of its culture was called literal translation.

Datum number (05/TSS/SL/TL)

SL : Terra-cotta tiles

TL : Tembikar cokelatnya

The translator preserved grammatical structure of the source language in translating the terms into their nearest target language equivalence. It could be performed when both SL and TL had parallel structures. The terms were translated out of context without attending on their connotation in meaning. The based datum **Terra-cotta tiles** was translated into *tembikar cokelatnya*. This phrase was translated without any attention on its cultural context. The translator just translated it by replacing word from SL into TL.

Datum number (09/TSS/SL/TL)

SL : A veiled green gown

TL : Gaun bercadar hijau

The translator preserved grammatical structure of the source language in translating the terms into their nearest target language equivalence. It could be performed when both SL and TL had parallel structures. The terms were translated out of context without attending on their

connotation in meaning. The based datum **A veiled green gown** was translated into *Gaun bercadar hijau*. This phrase was translated without any attention on its cultural context. The translator just translated it by replacing word from SL into TL.

Datum number (11/TSS/SL/TL)

SL : Chicken coop

TL : Kandang ayam

The translator preserved grammatical structure of the source language in translating the terms into their nearest target language equivalence. It could be performed when both SL and TL had parallel structures. The terms were translated out of context without attending on their connotation in meaning. The based datum **chicken coop** is translation *Kandang ayam*. This phrase was translated without any attention on its cultural context. The translator just translated it by replacing word from SL into TL.

The other data are as follows :

(02/TSS/SL/TL)

(06/TSS/SL/TL)

(07/TSS/SL/TL)

(09/TSS/SL/TL)

(10/TSS/SL/TL)

(13/TSS/SL/TL)

(14/TSS/SL/TL)

(15/TSS/SL/TL)

(16/TSS/SL/TL)

(17/TSS/SL/TL)

(18/TSS/SL/TL)

(20/TSS/SL/TL)

(21/TSS/SL/TL)

(22/TSS/SL/TL)

(27/TSS/SL/TL)

(28/TSS/SL/TL)

(29/TSS/SL/TL)

(31/TSS/SL/TL)

(34/TSS/SL/TL)

(35/TSS/SL/TL)

(38/TSS/SL/TL)

(39/TSS/SL/TL)

(40/TSS/SL/TL)

(41/TSS/SL/TL)

(42/TSS/SL/TL)

(48/TSS/SL/TL)

(49/TSS/SL/TL)

(51/TSS/SL/TL)

(52/TSS/SL/TL)

(53/TSS/SL/TL)

(54/TSS/SL/TL)

(59/TSS/SL/TL)

3.1.2 Free Translation

In this research, the writer has found 2 data or 2.24 % data of Free Translation from 89 data.

Datum number (04/TSS/SL/TL)

SL : Façade

TL : -

The translator translated the word freely. She did not limit her translation on the text or context or the denotative meaning of the word or phrase. She went beyond words and phrases and out of texts and outside contexts. In this case, the translator's comprehension of the word or phrase played important role in completing the translation duty.

Datum number (89/TSS/SL/TL)

SL : Tuberose

TL : Begonia

The word **Tuberose** was translated into *Begonia*. The translator translated the word freely. She did not limit her translation on the text or context or the denotative meaning of the word or phrase. She went beyond words and phrases and out of texts and outside contexts. In this case, the translator's comprehension of the word or phrase played important role in completing the translation duty.

3.2 Accuracy in the Translation of Material Artifacts and Ecology Found *A Thousand Splendid Suns*

The writer found that there were 89 material artifacts and ecology in the novel. The present study presented its finding of accuracy, which was classified into three categories based on the accuracy in translation. The accurate translation found in 67 data of artifact terms. The less-accurate translation was found in 20 data. Finally, inaccurate translation was found in 2 data.

The following is the elaboration of this finding. The detail description of accuracy classification is presented below:

3.2.1 Accurate Translation

Datum number (60/TSS/SL//TL)

SL : accordion

TL : akordeon

The datum number (60/TSS/SL//TL) showed that the term **accordion** was translated into *akardeon*. It was a material artifact due to the concrete substance containing material artifact itself. **Accordion** was a portable keyboard wind instrument. It was forced past free reeds through a hand-operated under. This music instrument was found in Afghanistan during American invasion. It was played by the American soldiers. It is concluded that datum above belong to accurate translation.

Datum number (26/TSS/SL//TL)

SL : suits

TL : setelan

The writer found artifact sub-category belong to clothes. It was a specific item. Concept of clothes was substance having relation to clothing like *suits, shawl, a veiled green gown and headpiece*. The clothes material artifacts sub-category were found in datum number (26/TSS/SL//TL). **Suit** was a set of clothes to wear simultaneously. Suit was worn by Afghanistan man in formal situation and usually using tie furnish. It is concluded that datum above belong to accurate translation.

Datum number (20/TSS/SL//TL)

SL : carpet-covered wooden platform

TL : lantai kayu berlapis permadani

Carpet-covered wooden platform was translated into *lantai kayu berlapis permadani*. It was part of house material artifact, which includes house and its building. It also includes *carpet covered wooden platform, façade, trellised ceiling, and balcony*. The parts of house were also found in the novel, such as datum number (20/TSS/SL//TL). The translator transferred the target language message literally from the source language. It is concluded that datum above belong to accurate translation.

Datum number (48/TSS/SL//TL)

SL : crushed pistachio

TL : pistachio cincang

The material artifact found in the novel was **crushed pistachio**, **rice noodle**, and **crushed cardamom**. Datum number (48/TSS/SL//TL) indicated that translator adopted the term **crushed pistachio** into *pistachio cincang*. **Pistachio** is a nut with a hardshell containing an eatable green seed. It belonged to food because it was usually served as garnish for dishes. It is concluded that datum above belong to accurate translation.

Datum number (13/TSS/SL//TL) and (14/TSS/SL//TL)

SL : cart/mules

TL : gerobak/bagal

Cart or **mules** were two items found in the novel belong to category of transportation means. Data number (13/TSS/SL//TL) and (14/TSS/SL//TL) had term of **cart** and **mules**. **Cart** was two or four wheels vehicles with horses to pull them to carry loads. **Mules** had male donkey and female horse to pull it. The writer, therefore, classified them into transportation means due to the fact that it was used by Afghanistan people to carry loads. They were traditional transportation tool here. **Cart** was translated into *gerobak* and *mules* was translated into *bagal*. Translator had effort to find the equivalence between the SL, which was English and TL in order that the message of the artifact term had been reproduced well to the target language readers. It was concluded that datum above belong to accurate translation.

Datum number (08/TSS/SL//TL)

SL : Carpet

TL : permadani

Carpet was floor covering in form of a piece of thick heavy fabric (usually with nap or pile). House material artifact found in the novel was datum number (20/TSS/SL//TL). **Carpet** was translated into *permadani*. The sense of **carpet** could be well understood as *permadani* in Bahasa Indonesia. Translator had effort to find the equivalence between the SL, which was English and TL in order that the message of the artifact term had been reproduced well to the target language readers. It was concluded that datum above belong to accurate translation.

Datum number (78/TSS/SL//TL)

SL : Chrysanthemums

TL : Bunga-bunga krisan

Chrysanthemum was a kind of flower having characteristics of large, brightly colored, lived in the garden. The shape of the flower was like a ball. It was made up of many long and narrow petals. **Chrysanthemum** was translated as *bunga-bunga krisan*. There was no equivalent term of this flower in Bahasa Indonesia, so that translator chose this strategy. *Bunga-bunga krisan* can be mentioned as *serunai* due to it was quite familiar for Indonesian. *Serunai* was kind of

edible flower, which was used for a medical purpose (an herbal drink). The three raters involved in this study agreed with this translation. It was concluded that datum above belong to accurate translation.

Datum number (81/TSS/SL//TL)

ST : quinces

TL : buah kesemek

Quinces in this novel was translated into *Bunga Kesemek*. This fruit came from Middle East. It was similar to apples and pears with smooth flesh. The translator could not find the equivalence of this term in Bahasa Indonesian. Indonesia had no kind of this fruit. The translator rendered the English term of **Quinces** into *Bunga Kesemek* in order to make the readers familiar with the fruit. It was done by changing the lexicon of the SL with its equivalence in the TL. The translator believed that *buah kesemek* has its closest meaning to **quinces**. In fact, the two fruits had different genus. It was concluded that datum above belong to accurate translation.

The other data are as follows :

(02/TSS/SL//TL)

(03/TSS/SL//TL)

(06/TSS/SL//TL)

(16/TSS/SL//TL)

(17/TSS/SL//TL)

(18/TSS/SL//TL)

(21/TSS/SL//TL)

(23/TSS/SL//TL)

(25/TSS/SL//TL)

(29/TSS/SL//TL)

(30/TSS/SL//TL)

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(40/TSS/SL//TL)

(41/TSS/SL//TL)

(42/TSS/SL//TL)

(43/TSS/SL//TL)

(44/TSS/SL//TL)

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(53/TSS/SL//TL)

(54/TSS/SL//TL)

(56/TSS/SL//TL)

(57/TSS/SL//TL)

(60/TSS/SL//TL)

(61/TSS/SL//TL)

(62/TSS/SL//TL)

(63/TSS/SL//TL)

(64/TSS/SL//TL)

(65/TSS/SL//TL)

(67/TSS/SL//TL)

(68/TSS/SL//TL)

(69/TSS/SL//TL)

(70/TSS/SL//TL)

(71/TSS/SL//TL)

(72/TSS/SL//TL)

(73/TSS/SL//TL)

(74/TSS/SL//TL)

(75/TSS/SL//TL)

(76/TSS/SL//TL)

(79/TSS/SL//TL)

(82/TSS/SL//TL)

(83/TSS/SL//TL)

(84/TSS/SL//TL)

(85/TSS/SL//TL)



TERAKREDITASI A-

(86/TSS/SL//TL)

(87/TSS/SL//TL)

(88/TSS/SL//TL)

3.2.2 Less Accurate Translation

In this research, the writer has found 20 data or 22.47 % data of *less-accurately* from 89 data.

Datum number (07/TSS/SL//TL)

SL : trellised ceiling

TL : langit-langinya yang terbuat dari jalinan kayu

The translator translated **Trellised ceiling** into *langit-langit yang terbuat dari jalinan kayu*. **Trellised ceiling** was house sub-category. It was part of house. The technique of translating this term used by translator was by paraphrasing the term to be more understandable. This technique of translation helped reader to draw a meaning concept in the TL due to the artifact in the SL had been lexicalized in TL. Otherwise, this translation was not accurate viewing from the TL. There was distortion of meaning in the TL text. **Trellised ceiling** was interwoven wood or metal framework. In Bahasa Indonesia, it was equivalent with *plafon teralis*. The translator expected that by paraphrasing the term, the readers of TL text imagined the material artifacts described by the translator. Therefore, it was concluded that the datum belongs to less-accurately translation.

Datum number (28/TSS/SL//TL)

ST : herb shops

TL : toko obat

The term **herb shops** was translated into *toko-toko obat*. The English term **herb shops** was replaced based on its equivalence with the TL. They considered that there were some re-writing needed for the translation. It was place to sell and purchase chemical medicine. Indonesian usually buy medicine in drug store and there was no specific name of place selling herbal medicine. Therefore, the translator used this type of translation due to this fact. In the source language, it was clearly mentioned *herb shops* having meaning as place for selling herbal medicine instead of chemical drug. The term *herb shops* should be translated into *toko herbal* instead of *toko obat*. Therefore, it was concluded that the datum belongs to less-accurately translation.

Datum number (19/TSS/SL//TL)

ST : shawls

TL : kerudung

Shawl was a simple item of clothing. It was loosely worn over the shoulders, upper body and arms, and sometimes also over the head. In Afghanistan, **shawl** was used by women in order to cover their heads. **Shawl** was translated into *kerudung* by changing it with target language item referring to this term, which was *kerudung*. *Kerudung* in Bahasa Indonesia was a cloth usually used by Muslim women to cover the upper part of body. It was usually from head to chest. The equivalent term of *kerudung* was *veil*, so it can be concluded that the message of the TL and SL was different. That the artifacts item of *kerudung* in Indonesia was different from the item of **shawls** in Afghanistan so it means that the artifacts substitution translation for this term was not appropriate. Therefore, it was concluded that the datum belongs to less-accurately translation.

Datum number (59/TSS/SL//TL)

ST : crushed cardamom

TL : serbuk kardamunggu

Crushed cardamon was translated into *serbuk kardamunggu*. It was categorized as less accurate translation due to **crushed** was adjective having meaning of a situation caused by the action of cracking or pressing something until it was broken into rough pieces. The translator translated the word **crushed** into **powder**, which was noun phrase. Powder was actually a dry substance consisting of extremely small pieces. *Cardamom* had various names in Bahasa Indonesia, those were *kapulaga*, *kardamon*, *kardamunggu*, *palaga*, etc. The translator must choose most famous term in TL, which was *kapulaga* so that it would be familiar to target readers. This translation was appropriate because the term *kardamunggu* was also previously adopted from *cardamom* by other local language in Indonesia for example in Jakarta *cardamom* is called *gardamunggu* or *kardamunggu*. Therefore, it was concluded that the datum belongs to less-accurately translation.

Datum number (77/TSS/SL//TL)

ST : finches

TL : burung-burung pipit

The translator translated **Finches** into *burung-burung pipit*. **Finches** were medium-sized passerine birds belonged to family of Fringillidae. Finches have stout conical bills adapted for eating seeds and often have colorful plumage. In Bahasa Indonesia *burung-burung pipit* referred to small birds eating seeds. The translator translated Finches by changing the lexicon with its equivalence. Actually, term of *burung-burung pipit* was equivalent with *sparrow*. *Burung-pipit* was classified into Estrildidae finches. Finches were from family Estrildidae spreading to Old World tropics and Australia. This translation was an accurate translation

because the two raters gave score 3 for this. Otherwise, there was one rater who gave score 1, for this translation that caused this to be a less accurate translation. He considered that the term *burung-burung pipit* did not have the same meaning as *finches*. Therefore, it was concluded that the datum belongs to less-accurately translation.

Datum number (89/TSS/SL//TL)

ST : tuberosa

TL : begonia

BT : begonia

It was less-accurate translation due to the average score of the datum was only 1.6. The first rater scored 3 for this translation; she thought that it was a proper translation. The second and third one scored 1 for this translation due to the translation was inaccurate. The translator rendered the term **tuberosa** into *begonia* since she considered both plants were perennial. Therefore, *begonia* had the closest meaning to **tuberosa** in SL. In fact, the equivalence of *begonia* must be *begonia*. **Tuberosa** belonged to family Asparagaceae, while *begonia* belonged to family Begoniaceae. Of the observation precisely, there was no problem of this translation due to no other species of *begonia* being cultivated namely tuberosa begonias. Thus, it became reason for translator to render **tuberosa** into *begonia*. Therefore, it was concluded that the datum belongs to less-accurately translation.

The other data are as follows :

(01/TSS/SL//TL)

(05/TSS/SL//TL)

(12/TSS/SL//TL)

(15/TSS/SL//TL)

(22/TSS/SL//TL)

(24/TSS/SL//TL)

(27/TSS/SL//TL)

(31/TSS/SL//TL)

(36/TSS/SL//TL)

(45/TSS/SL//TL)

(47/TSS/SL//TL)

(59/TSS/SL//TL)

(66/TSS/SL//TL)

(67/TSS/SL//TL)

(70/TSS/SL//TL)

3.2.3 Inaccurate Translation

In this research the researcher found 89 data, there are has found 67 data or 75.28 % data of accurate, 20 data or 22.47 % data of less-accurately, 2 data or 2.24 % data of in-accurate.

Datum number (04/TSS/SL//TL)

ST : façade

TL : -

Façade was the face of a building. It was material artifact relating to housing architecture. In English novel, it was was mentioned to describe the front view of a cinema but in the Indonesian version, it was deleted. This omission made ambiguity to the subject matter of the sentence. The translator perhaps considered that it was very important and would not take much change if it was omitted. However, this translation considered inaccurate translation because the term omitted was vital and could not be removed since it was embedded to the unit of a sentence. All three raters gave score 3 for this translation so that the translation was not accurate. Therefore, it is concluded that the datum belongs to inaccurate translation.

Datum number (49/TSS/SL//TL)

ST : rice noodle

TL : bola-bola tepung beras

BT : rice flour balls

The translator substituted term **rice noodle** into *bola-bola tepung beras*. The SL artifacts term was not successfully reproduced into TL, causing meaning distortion. **Rice noodle** was a kind of noodle. It belonged to food. The translation substituted the term into *bola-bola tepung beras*. The *bola-bola tepung beras* must be translated into rice flour balls. In the SL text, the concept of ball was not mentioned. However, the item *bola-bola tepung beras* in Indonesia was not popular. On the other hand, the term *rice noodle* in Indonesia was possibly known as *bihun*. Therefore, it was concluded that the datum belongs to inaccurate translation.

4. CLOSING

Of the data analysis presented on the previous chapter concerning the original version of *A Thousand Splendid Suns* by Khaled Hosseini and its translation Berliani Nugrahani, the researcher draws conclusion, which also answer the question of the present study. Of 89 data, there found 44 data or 49.43 % data of Word for Word Translation (WFW), 43 data or 48.31 % data of Literate Translation (LT), 2 data or 2.24 % data of Free Translation (FT). Of 89 data, there found 67 data or 75.28 % data of accurate, 20 data or 22.47 % data of less-accurate, 2 data or 2.24 % data of in-accurate.

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