

ABSTRACT

This paper was aimed at finding out categories of culture-specific items in the translation of selected quotations on LINE online dictionary translated by a novice translator and figuring out which strategy between domestication and foreignization is more dominating in translating meaning of the culture-specific items. A descriptive qualitative research method was used in this research. From 2609 quotations, there were 228 culture-specific items found. Categories of CSIs proposed by some scholars, Newmark (1988), Ke Ping (1999) and Espindola & Vasconcellos (2006) were used then 15 categories were found, those were anthroponym (9.2%); ecology (4.8%); fictional character (2.6%); forms of entertainment (2.6%); ideational system (10.1%); linguistic system (0.4%); material culture (3.5%); means of transportation (1.8%); measuring system (4.4%), organization, customs, activities, procedure and concept (15.4%); scholastic reference (0.4%); social system (21.1%); techno-economic system (10.1%) and toponym (11.4%). 11 procedures of translation proposed by Newmark (1998), Harvey (2000) and Vina & Darbelnet (Cited in Munday, 2001) found among the categories of CSIs which 7 of them belong to domestication namely accepted standard translation (4.4%); cultural equivalent (5.3%); descriptive translation (3.1%); functional equivalent (0.4%); modulation (0.4%); naturalization (20.2%); transposition (1.8%); and 4 of them to foreignization which include calque (0.4%); gloss (2.6%), literal translation (43%) and transference or borrowing (18.4%). Strategy of foreignization was preferred in rendering cultural specific items with 64% and domestication strategy was composed of 36%. From the research, it was found that despite the dominance of foreignization strategy, the meaning of cultural specific items was not significantly meaningless but still meaningful.

Keywords: quotations, culture-specific items, domestication, foreignization, procedures, strategies.

ABSTRACT

Penelitian ini bertujuan untuk mengetahui kategori *culture-specific items* yang terdapat di terjemahan dari kutipan yang ada di kamus online LINE yang diterjemahkan oleh penerjemah pemula, selain itu, tujuan kedua adalah mengetahui strategi penerjemahan mana yang lebih dominan antara *domestication* dan *foreignization* dalam mengartikan arti dari *culture-specific items*. Desain deskriptif-kualitatif digunakan di penelitian ini. Dari 2609 kutipan, terdapat 228 *culture-specific items* yang ditemukan, terdiri dari *anthroponym* (9.2%); *ecology* (4.8%); *fictional character* (2.6%); *forms of entertainment* (2.6%); *ideational system* (10.1%); *linguistic system* (0.4%); *material culture* (3.5%); *means of transportation* (1.8%); *measuring system* (4.4%), *organization, customs, activities, procedure and concept* (15.4%); *scholastic reference* (0.4%); *social system* (21.1%); *techno-economic system* (10.1%) dan *toponym* (11.4%). 11 prosedur penerjemahan ditemukan dalam menerjemahkan *culture-specific items*, 7 di antaranya termasuk ke dalam *domestication*, yaitu *accepted standard translation* (4.4%); *cultural equivalent* (5.3%); *descriptive translation* (3.1%); *functional equivalent* (0.4%); *modulation* (0.4%); *naturalization* (20.2%); *transposition* (1.8%); dan 4 diantaranya termasuk ke dalam strategi *foreignization* yang terdiri dari *calque* (0.4%); *gloss* (2.6%), *literal translation* (43%) and *transference or borrowing* (18.4%). Strategi *foreignization* mendominasi dengan persentase 64% dan *domestication* dengan 36%..

Keywords: *quotations, culture-specific items, domestication, foreignization, procedures, strategies.*