

# C18. Untung Waluyo

*by Untung Waluyo*

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## FOREIGNIZATION AND DOMESTICATION OF LEXICONS USED IN THE NOVEL “DID I MENTION I LOVE YOU” TRANSLATED BY DINA BEGUM

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**Abstract:** This research was aimed at finding Foreignization and Domestication in the novel *Did I Mention I Love You?* It also described the cultural-specific terms of the data found. The data collected from the novel *Did I Mention I Love You?* and its translation were presented by descriptive qualitative method. The findings reveal that there were several techniques belong to foreignization and so do domestication. Foreignization consisted of literal translation, transliteration, borrowing, and transference while domestication consisted of transposition, omission, addition, and adaptation. It was also found some categories of cultural-specific terms. The result of this research showed that there were 287 data of foreignization and 565 data of domestication. Furthermore, there were 137 data of foreignization and 219 data of domestication categorized in cultural-specific terms classification based on Newmark's.

**Keywords:** domestication; foreignization; cultural-specific terms; descriptive qualitative method

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### INTRODUCTION

Pinchuk (1977) stated that translation is a way for the speech of the source language to find an equivalent target language. Nida and Charles (1982) stated that translation is the process of reproducing the closest natural equivalent message of the source language into the receptor language. Based on the definitions, it can be concluded that translation is a process of obtaining an equivalent understanding and perception between the source and the target language.

In the case of translating the novel of western culture into the eastern culture, the translator has to do an extra effort to maintain the messages contained in the novels. Related to this, when two languages have to meet the same perception, the translator not only has to have a bilingual skill but also bicultural expertise to make the translation written text be not-translation like. The translator may translate the word or the phrase from the source language into the target language with absolutely different lexical meanings or prefer to not translate the word or the phrase depending on the readers' acceptance to the lexicons used. These techniques of translation are called foreignization and domestication which represent many aspects of culture. Newmark (1988) stated that there are five categories of cultural-specific terms, they are: a) ecology, b) material culture, c) social culture, d) organizations, customs, activities, procedures or concepts, and e) gestures and habits.

In this research, the researcher studied the foreignization and domestication of the lexicons used in the novel entitled *Did I Mention I Love You?* and its translation. The researcher chose this novel because this novel represents the social life story of a group of society in Los Angeles which is also own by a group of society in Indonesia. With the same story of life, those are marriage, divorce, having stepmother and step-sibling, and also love, would this have a natural translation and in what culture-specific term is it?

The chosen of novel analyzed in this research belongs to the fact that to do an analysis of Foreignization and domestication, the most important aspect is skimming any detail of each word. The researcher has to pay attention to any detail of every single lexicon from the source language that is translated into another lexicon in the target language, the missing word, and the addition word. Moreover, this research also requires the written text of each word to be analyzed. Since English and Indonesian may have different symbols for the same phonetic, novel is the best instrument to use.

Based on the background above, the researchers aimed at finding the types of foreignization and domestication in the novel *Did I Mention I Love You?* and at classifying the cultural-specific terms of the data found.

### RESEARCH METHOD

The type of research used in this research is descriptive qualitative. Descriptive research is concerned about describing a phenomenon and its characteristics. This research focused on *what* rather than *how* or *why* something has happened. Qualitative research involves an inductive exploration of the data to identify recurring themes, patterns, or concepts and then describing and interpreting those categories (Creswell, 2003). There are 2 main objectives of this research. The first is to find out the types of foreignization and domestication in the novel *Did I Mention I Love You?* and the most dominant strategy used. The second is to classify the cultural-specific terms of the data found. The data were collected through documentation technique. In analyzing the data, the researcher used comparative technique by comparing different sources of the data. The equivalence and validity in collecting the data are the main point in conducting comparative empirical research in order to avoid biases in sampling, measurement, and instrument (Esser, 2016).

### FINDINGS AND DISCUSSION

#### Translation strategies used in the novel *Did I Mention I Love You?*

Based on the result of the analysis of the novel *Did I Mention I Love You*, it was found that the translator used all eight translation strategies under foreignization and domestication by Venuti (2008) including literal translation, transliteration, borrowing, transference, transposition, omission, addition, and adaptation.

Table 1. The Numbers of Foreignization and Domestication Data

Foreignization	Calculation	Percentages	Domestication	Calculation	Percentages
Literal translation	9	3.13%	Transposition	301	53.27%
Transliteration	102	35.54	Omission	53	9.38%
Borrowing	146	50.87%	Addition	60	10.61%
Transference	30	10.45%	Adaptation	151	26.73%

Based on the data analysis above, in the term of foreignization, borrowing is the most dominant strategy occurred in the data while for domestication, transposition has the highest percentage in the occurrence. Both foreignization and domestication are highly used even domestication is twice as much as foreignization.

Table 2. Percentages of Foreignization and Domestication Data

No	Translation Strategies	Number	Percentage
1	Domestication	565	66.31%
2	Foreignization	287	33.69%

These data were classified into the cultural-specific terms by Newmark as can be seen in the table below.

Table 3. Cultural-specific terms of the data found

Foreignization	Calculation	Percentages	Domestication	Calculation	Percentages
Ecology	6	4.37%	Ecology	11	5.02%
Material culture	65	47.45%	Material culture	92	42.01%
Social culture	9	6.56%	Social culture	18	8.22%
Organizations, customs, activities, procedures, concepts	58	42.33%	Organizations, customs, activities, procedures, concepts	73	33.33%
Gesture and habits	1	0.73%	Gestures and habits	25	11.42%

Table 3 above displays the domination of material culture above the other cultural-specific terms, both in foreignization (47.45) and domestication (42.01%).

Table 4. Foreignization and Domestication Data

Translation Strategies	Source Text	Target Text
1 Literal Translation	- The people around me shove and chat loudly.	- <i>Orang-orang di sekelilingku mendorong dan mengobrol dengan berisik.</i>
	- I fight the urge to gag.	- <i>Aku melawan dorongan untuk tersedak.</i>
	- I glance around the cell.	- <i>Aku memandang berkeliling sel.</i>
	- I don't like adjustment.	- <i>Aku tidak suka penyesuaian</i>
2 Transliteration	- Cartoon	- <i>Kartun</i>
	- Alpha	- <i>Alfa</i>
	- Relax	- <i>Rileks</i>
	- Calligraphy	- <i>Kaligrafi</i>
3 Borrowing	- Panel	- <i>Panel</i>
	- Diagram	- <i>Diagram</i>
	- Orange	- <i>Oranye</i>
	- Concentration	- <i>Konsentrasi</i>
	- Basic	- <i>Standar</i>
4 Transference	- Bizarre	- <i>Absurd</i>
	- Earphone	- <i>Earphone</i>
5 Transposition	- Converse	- <i>Converse</i>
	- Sparkling blue eyes	- <i>Mata biru terang</i>
	- Dad quickly clears his throat	- <i>Dengan cepat ayah mendehem</i>
6 Addition	- His steps uneven	- <i>Langkahnya tidak stabil</i>
	- Philip offers me a half smile	- <i>Philip tersenyum kepadaku</i>
	- His sharp eyes	- <i>Sorot mataya yang tajam</i>
	- Pale brick house	- <i>Rumah bata berwarna pucat</i>
7 Omission	- "Here she comes now!"	- <i>"Ini dia!"</i>
	- Where the hell is Tyler?	- <i>Dimana Tyler?</i>
8 Adaptation	- I was three inches shorter	- <i>Aku tujuh setengah senti lebih pendek</i>
	- High school	- <i>SMA</i>

The data on Table 4 displays the significance differences between the foreignization and domestication. The foreignization data show that the focus of translation is mainly about the spelling, the phonetic aspects of the lexicons, or the dictionary-based translation. However, for the domestication, it includes wider aspects related to part of speech, sentence structures, and the most important of it is cultures. They derive the occurrence of omission, addition, and adaptation. Domestication deals with the process of maintaining the content including the societies and cultural acceptance of the target language readers.

### **Translation Strategies for Foreignization**

#### ***Literal Translation***

Literal translation refers to a method of rendering a text from one language into another by following closely the form of the source language. It doesn't compromise the accurate meaning and suitable tone of the translation (Linda, 2011).

SL: I don't like adjustments.

TL: *Aku tidak suka penyesuaian.*

On the example above, each lexical from the source language is translated into the target language exactly the same as the dictionary translation word-for-word. However, this strategy of translation is rarely used, or almost not used. This technique of translation causes the strangeness when the reader of the target language read this translation. This strangeness causes the awareness that the text read is a translation text. In this example, the sentence of the source language refers to the condition where a person has to do an adjustment with her new family. In Indonesian, the common sentences used are "*penyesuaian diri*" or "*adaptasi*".

#### ***Transliteration***

Transliteration is usually achieved through intermediate phonemic mapping (Jian & Haizhou, 2004). It is the process of writing a word or sentence in the script or characters from one language into the other language that can be understood easily by the people. Transliteration is a strategy of translation in which the translator rewrites the lexicon of the source language with the writing characteristics of the target language to represent the same or the similar phonetic of the source language.

The example is the translation of the lexicon "box" into "boks". The lexicon "box" is rewritten into "boks". This phenomenon belongs to the fact that the alphabet "x" is infrequently used in Indonesian. It also can be stated that it does not exist in Indonesian lexicons, but in borrowing word. Since "x" is spelled "ks" in Indonesian, this lexicon is then rewritten by replacing the alphabet "x" with "ks" to represent the phonetic from the source language into the target language.

#### ***Borrowing***

Borrowing is related to the process of adapting a word from one language to be used in another language (Nordquist, 2019). Borrowing is divided into three types, 1) loanword, 2) loanblend, and 3) loanshift.

First, loanword has the same writing with different phonetic. "Parade" in the source language is read [pə'rād], while "parade" in Indonesian is read [paradə]. Despite of this change, the meaning carried by both lexicons remains the same. Second, loanblend is the assimilation of both characteristics of the languages. The examples are "orange" that is translated into "*oranye*", "algebra" that is translated into "*aljabar*", and "coffee" that is translated into "kopi". Third, loanshift is a technique of borrowing by which a lexicon from the source text is translated by the other lexicon of the source text too. The examples are "car" that is translated into "*mobil*", "basic" that is translated into "*standar*", and "bizarre" that is translated into "absurd".



### **Transference**

The emphasis on the source language rather than the target language causes some theorists do not consider transference a translation strategy at all. The reason is related to the assumption that its extreme may cause the intended message to be not well communicated. The foreign flavor triggers the target language readers and right away helps keep track with the original text (Obeidat, 2017).

In transference, the lexicon “platform” is translated into “platform”, “earphone” is translated into “earphone”, and “converse” is translated into “converse”. Both source language and its translation have the same phonetic and writing. It can be stated that transference is a copy-paste of the lexicon of the source language into the target language.

### **Translation Strategies for Domestication**

#### **Transposition**

Transposition is the other name of shifting in translation. This theory is cited by Catford (1965). It includes structure shift, rank shift, intra-system shift, and class shift. First, structure shift belongs to the shifting of parts of a sentence of the source language into the target language. For example, if in English the common form of noun phrase is det+Noun, in Indonesian, it is Noun+det (*diterangkan+menerangkan*).

SL: Their voices helps drown out the orrendous pop music.

TL: *Suara mereka membantu mengalahkan musik pop mengerikan itu.*

The topic of the phrase in the source text above is “music” which is placed in the end of the phrase. Since Indonesian does not have this sentence structure, the lexicon “music” then has to move to the beginning of the phrase when this phrase is translated. This translation follows the Indonesian sentence structure called *DM (Diterangkan Menerangkan)*. The lexicon “*diterangkan*” is placed in the beginning of the phrase, while the lexicon “*menerangkan*” is placed right after the lexicon “*diterangkan*”.

Second, rank shift is about the shifting from clause into phrase or vice versa. The verb phrase “folds her arms” is translated into a verb “*bersedekap*”, or in the opposite, the noun “loser” is translated into noun phrase “*anak yang kurang pergaulan*”. Third, intra-system shift belongs to the change of plural into singular, vice versa. Fourth, class shift is related to the changes of the lexicons part of speeches. The noun “urgency” is translated into the verb “*desakan*”, the noun “negativity” is translated into the adjective “*negatif*”, and the verb “faze” is translated into the adjective “*heran*”.

#### **Addition**

The addition is the process of adding a word in a sentence to make it more understandable (Puspitasari, 2016). Based on Newmark (1988). The addition is normally about cultural (accounting for the differences between the source language and the target language), technical (related to the topic), or linguistic (explaining wayward use of words).

SL: I’m falling for him.

TL: *Aku jatuh cinta kepadanya.*

The data above shows the addition of lexicon “*cinta*” in the translation. This addition deals with the effort to maintain the content of the source language. Even there is no lexicon refers to “*cinta*” mentioned in the source language. The content of it refers to the activity of loving someone. It is understandable by the reader without mentioning the lexicon “love”. However, if the text of the source language is translated word-for word, it will cause a misleading understanding by the readers of the target language. The word-for-word translation “*aku jatuh kepadanya*” refers to the falling of someone physically into another. Based on this, to keep the content of the source language when it is translated, the addition can be used.

### **Omission**

Omission is a process of eliminating words, phrases, clauses or sentences on the source language into the target language (Setiawan, 2016). The translator omits the lexicons from the source language that do not have equivalents in the target language, or that may raise the hostility for the receptor (Iacovoni, 2011, cited in Sharma, 2015)

SL: Where the hell is Tyler?

TL: *Dimana Tyler?*

In this case, the phrase “the hell” from the source text is omitted and not translated into the target language. In the source language, it is functioned as an intensifier for the lexicon “where” and it represents a curse. However, Indonesian does not have the equivalent words for this concept. Literally, it can be translated into “*neraka*”, but this referent does not match the referent requirement of the lexicons from the source language. This omission belongs to domestication. This technique of translation creates an equivalent understanding for the reader of the source and the target language.

### **Adaptation**

Adaptation is a type of translation which involves a number of changes to be made so that the target text produced can be in a harmony with the spirit of the source text (Assaqaf, 2014). Adaptation is reworking of an existing text either in the same language (intra-lingual Adaptation) or in another language (interlingual adaptation) to produce a target text that cannot be considered as a translation but can be traced to a source text (Ngongeh & Awug, 2018)

The lexicons “three inches” are translated into “*tujuh setengah senti*”. In English, it is common to use “inch” as the customary unit of height. However, In Indonesia, “Inch” is rarely used. The customary unit of length in Indonesia is centimeter “*senti*”. One inch is equal to 2.4 cm. Therefore, three inches is equal to 7.2 cm. Since Indonesian people love using integers, 7.2 cm will be 7.5 cm or in Indonesian it is ‘*tujuh setengah senti*’.

### **Culture-Specific Terms**

#### **Ecology**

Ecology deals with any data including flora, fauna, winds, plains, and hills. It also includes anything related to this. In foreignization, the lexicon related to ecology remains similar with the lexicon of the source language. While the lexicon of Ecology in domestication is translated based on the concept of both readers have and it does not require dictionary translation.

The lexicon “oxygen” is translated into “*oksigen*” by foreignization while the lexicon “joints” is translated into “*ganja*” by domestication. The data of foreignization is translated by using transliteration in which the phonetic of the translation is remained the same as the source language. While the data of domestication is translated by using adaptation, in which the lexicon “joints” is translated into “*ganja*”. Both data of translation are the example of ecology, oxygen is a chemical element contained in the air. This is the chemical element that is needed the most in the process of breathing. The domestication data “*ganja*” is a flora. Its leaves, in a certain does, can be used while cooking and has the same function as MSG (Monosodium Glutamate). However, this plant may cause drunk in an overdose use.

#### **Material Culture**

The data of Material Culture includes food, clothes, houses and towns, and transport. Shortly, anything that can be captured by the sense of touched and sight.

Those lexicons, “ice cream”, “*es krim*”, “*pretzels*”, “*pretzels*”, “*salads*”, “*salad*”, belong to food. Even these all lexicons belongs to food, the three of them carried different techniques of translation. The lexicon “*pretzels*” is translated into “*pretzels*”. The technique of

translation used here is Transference in which the lexicon from the source language is translated as the same as the translation, a copy-paste technique. This case belongs to the fact that pretzels is a typical food of European and unfortunately this food is not well known by the people of Indonesian. The absence of this referent causes no *reference* and no *symbol* in the target language. That is why transference is the best technique to choose.

This case is in the opposite with the lexicons “ice cream” that is translated into “es krim”. Despite this food comes from foreigner, it is well known and has already been one of the most favorite food for children, teenagers, or even for the elders. This fact creates an existence of “ice cream” in Indonesian people’s reference. This familiarity causes borrowing of the lexicons “ice cream” into Indonesian. The process of this borrowing named transliteration, or rewriting the lexicons of the foreign text into the target language without changing the phoneme.

Both examples above belong to foreignization. However, for the lexicon “salads” which is translated into “salad”, there is an intra-system shift of the lexicon that is from a plural word into a singular word without changing the meaning. In English, it is common to use plural marker –s in every plural lexicon. However, Indonesian with plural lexicons, there is a process of repetition word. If it is plural, the translation will be “salad-salad”. Too much representing plural in such a way becomes a distraction to the readers.

### ***Social Culture***

Social culture relates to any activities, works, or even leisure times done by a group of people. For example, the lexicon “celebrity” translating into “selebritas” is a social status in society. It has a great influence to the society. The status of being celebrity causes an intense attention to everything they do. The negativity and the positivity will determine their reputation. Since these lexicons belong to society, so they are categorized into social culture.

### ***Organizations, Customs, Activities, Procedures, Concepts***

There data of organizations, customs, activities, procedures, and concepts are found dominant in the result of this research.

As examples, the lexicon “tattoo” translated into “tato”, “calligraphy” translated into “kaligrafi”, and “pop music” translated into “music pop” belong to Artistic. Tattoo is a body painting. Calligraphy is a visual art. Then, music is an art of sound including rhythm, melody, lyrics, and harmony. Therefore, according to the definitions, these lexicons belong to Artistic.

### ***Gesture and Habits***

Gestures belong to the body language of the characters described by the authors while habits belong the activities done in regular times.

The lexicons “routine” taken as the example is translated into “rutinitas” and the lexicons “the annual beach party” is translated into “pesta pantai tahunan”. They belong to habit. It belongs to activities that happened regularly. Based on the text, the lexicon “routine” takes place every day. While “the annual beach party” is held every year. While the gestures are described by “folds her arms across her chest”, “clears his throat”, and “hair on my arms begins to stand up”.

### **CONCLUSION**

Based on the results of the research, there are 852 total numbers of the whole data consisting of 287 data of foreignization and 565 data of domestication. In the terms of foreignization, borrowing is the most dominant technique used (50.87%). It is then followed by transliteration (35.54%). However, there are minimal uses of literal translation (3.13%) and transference (10.45%). These findings belong to the fact that even foreignization deals with keeping the lexicons of the source language characteristics linguistically, it is obvious that there



are still efforts to make the translation become transparence as the main focus of Venuti's theory, even just little.

Further, the most dominant technique of domestication used is transposition (53.27%) which includes structure-shift, rank-shift, intra-system shift, and class-shift. The second dominant technique used is adaptation (26.73%). Then, the less used techniques are addition (10.61%) and omission (9.38%). These findings show that domestication is totally applied in the term of sentences structures.

From the total numbers of the data, unfortunately, not all of the data found can be categorized into Newmark's cultural-specific terms. Only 356 out of 852 data can be included into one of the classifications made. Pronoun, adjective, preposition, and adverb does not belong to any Newmark's classification. Material culture is the most frequent classification, 47.35% of foreignization and 42.01% of domestication. The second most dominant classification of the data belongs to cultural-specific terms number 4, specifically activity, 24.09% of foreignization and 26.03% of domestication. The rest of the categories, ecology, social culture, organizations, customs, procedures, concepts, political, administrative, religious, artistic, gestures, and habits, are in the average of 10%.

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