Translation Method and Ideology of Sexist Attitudes in Novel Entitled Ronggeng Dukuh Paruk

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ABSTRACT

This research is qualitative research with descriptive nature. The purpose of the research is to identify the translation method and ideology conducted by the translator in translating the sayings that contain sexist attitudes from source language to target language. The data were compiled from an Indonesian novel entitled Ronggeng Dukuh Paruk whose translation novel is titled The Dancer. This was done by using document analysis method. The findings of the study show that translation method used by the translator is communicative method, whereas the ideology used is domestication. Those two aspects are influenced by the tendency of the translator to search for the equivalent words in translating the source language to target language.

1. INTRODUCTION

In patriarchal society construction, men have dominant right or superordinate in families, community or certain groups. The reversed condition happens in matriarchal society where women pose prime positions. This inequality triggers the occurrence of sexism.

Basically, Indonesian language or Bahasa is a neutral language. There is no difference between males and females. However in the development, some vocabularies, mainly words absorbed into Bahasa, have differentiated each gender. Those vocabularies then biased the genders disproportionately so that the relation happened between males and females become asymmetric. Sexism, or also known as gender inequality, is prejudice and justification in order to lower one of the genders. In this matter, females get more sexist attitudes than males do. In Indonesian culture, one of the examples of sexism in social community is the calling of wife’s names by or with addition of husband’s name.

In literature, the issue about women getting gender inequality is often included. The occurrence of sexism seemed to reflect the cultural custom in society that it is a norm to females submitting to males. It does not mean that sexism only happens to females. Sexist attitudes can be occured to both male and female, depends on who has the dominant position (Manggarrani, 2019). The implied sexist attitudes in the novel is not only in form of action or behaviour toward one of the genders. It is also implied in sayings from one character to another character. Those novels which carry the issue such as Ronggeng Dukuh Paruk have been translated into some foreign languages, e.g. Dutch, German, English, and Italian.

Translation process is surely influenced by cultural aspect behind both different languages. It is hard for the translator to translate languages which have different culture. They need to probe each culture deeply before create an accurate, acceptable, and readable translation. In this part, the translator holds an important role. They become a person who is responsible to deliver the author’s message toward readers in the target language. Most reader do not have an access to the source language. They only rely on the translation product done by the translators. Hence, translators are the primary link. Translators do not only translate the information in the source language accurately but also they must assure that the product has filled the rules and norms from the target language. Besides, translators are also responsible to make translation work easy to understand.

Translators have their own language style to deliver words from source language to target one; ideology in
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2. LITERATURE REVIEW

Previous Research

In the previous research, Manggarrani (2019) identified the types of sexist attitudes. The researcher found that there are three types of sexist attitudes, they are hostile sexism, benevolent sexism, and modern sexism. Those sexist attitudes occur to both male and female.

Connected to translation, Rahmawati (2016) investigated about sexist language in two novels with English as source language and Bahasa as target language. The researcher found that there are seven types of sexist language. Then, the researcher related the linguistic aspect with translation field, i.e. translation technique and translation quality. The researcher used sociolinguistic approach.

A bit different from that research, Nurochman (2017) did a research about sexist language associated with translation field; translation technique and translation quality. Then, the researcher differentiated the translation technique and translation quality which were used by two translators with different genders.

In line with that research, Nuraisiah (2018) inquired about sexist language and the actions toward sexism associated with translation field. The researcher used Social Functional Grammar (SFL) approach. The researcher found that both the author and the translator are sexists.

According to several researches that have been done previously, the researcher found research gaps that have not been done before. First, the researcher used Bahasa as source language. Indonesian language or Bahasa is seen as neutral language so it would be a curious thing if the researcher could find sexist element in Bahasa. Second, the researcher found that the previous researchers had not done research about sexist attitude. They only did research about sexist language and the act toward sexism. Third, the researcher connected the sexism linguistic elements with translation field. In this matter, the translator associated it in macro level, i.e. translation method and translation ideology of all utterances which contain sexist attitudes in translated novel Ronggeng Dukuh Paruk.

Translation

Translation is an activity of transferring message or meaning of the author from one language to other language. Several experts asserted theories of the definitions of translations. Catford (1965:20) stated that “translation is the replacement of textual material in one language (SL) by equivalent textual material in another language”. In other words, translation is to change the material text of source language into that of target language.

Secondly, as stated by Newmark (1988:5); “What is translation? Often, though not by any means always,
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it is rendering the meaning of a text into another language in the way that the author intended the text”. He argued that translation is a process to deliver the meaning from source language to target language in according to the original text.

Competence of Translator
A translator always faces two different languages. It will never be easy if both languages have different cultures. Therefore, the competence of the translator becomes much important in translation. Translators do not only have to possess the competence of language but also the cultural textual, science fields, strategies, and well transfer. According to Bell (1991), the competence of the translation is knowledge and skill that every translator must have in order to translate.

Translation Method
Translation Method is a certain way that is chosen and trusted by translator to carry on translation process in a task (Molina & Albir 2002). Method is a global option that influences translation text entirely. Newmark (1988) claimed that there are eight translation methods and divided them into two orientations; orientation toward source language and one toward target language. Furthermore, Newmark classified them by using diagram V.

The first group (word-for-word, literal, faithful, and semantic) is a group of methods focused on source language. Meanwhile the second group (adaptation, free, idiomatic, and communicative) is a group of methods focused on target language.

Translation Ideology
The difference principle among translators caused different ideology poles as well. Venuti (2004) divided ideologies into two poles, i.e. (1) foreignization ideology, which orientated on source language. Translators who follow this ideology attempt to keep anything foreign and unusual for readers in target language but normal, unique, and particular for those in source language (Leskovar, 2003). The application of this ideology is marked by the use of word-for word, literal, faithful, and semantic translation. (2) domestication ideology, of which orientation is in target language. The application of this ideology is indicated by the use of free, idiomatic, and/or communicative translation.

Sexism
Sexism is a prejudice and discrimination done by certain gender group who feel more superior than the other one. In this matter, most sexist behavior is done by men toward women, both in language and in attitudes. Traditionally, sexism has been defined as open antipathy toward women (Glick & Fiske, 1997). According to Glick and Fiske, sexism is considered as negativity toward women. However, along the progressive time, sexism saying sounds like becoming neutral even it is only subtle. Sarrasin (2011) categorized sexist attitudes into three; 1) modern sexism, in which negative view is expressed more subtly, 2) hostile sexism, in which negative view is led to lower one of two genders, more often females. In this part, males are considered more superior and females are inferior. It is also known as open antipathy. 3) Benevolent sexism (protective paternalistic, complementary gender difference, heterosexual intimacy) is prejudice toward females in more positive view. In this part, women are considered as figure that needs to be protected because women are men’s complement, both in sexuality or in daily lives.

3. METHODOLOGY
This research is a qualitative research with descriptive nature. This happened because qualitative research aims to understand and display the less-known or hidden cultural phenomenon (Blaxter et al., 2006; Moleong, 1989; Strauss & Corbin, 2003 in Santosa, 2017: 31). The form of this research is a fixed study because the researcher has determined the problem and focus of the research beforehand. Data in this research were obtained by comparing the translated-to-English novel with the original one in Indonesian language or Bahasa.

The location of the research could be known as the limit used to determine the focus of the research or focus determined boundary ( Lynchon and Guba dalam Santosa, 2017). In this research, the researcher investigated a media, namely a novel entitled
*Ronggeng Dukuh Paruk* and the translated *The Dancer*.

Data in this research are divided into two; 1) primary data, which are the translation data, 2) secondary data, which are the results of associated research that have been done before. The data source was obtained from two components; novel *Ronggeng Dukuh Paruk* and the translation, also the discussion result with informant in data validation process.

The data collection technique used to collect the data in this research is document analysis and FGD (Focus Group Discussion). Then, to validate the data, the researcher used data source triangulation and collection data triangulation. One of the techniques used to validate the data is triangulation technique, which consists of data source triangulation, collection data triangulation, researchers, and theories (Lyncoln dan Guba dalam Santosa, 2017). Like the researcher had mentioned before, the data source of this research is document (novel *Ronggeng Dukuh Paruk*) and informants (rater) who will act as evaluators.

4. RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

The evaluation of the translation method and ideology could be done in macro. In other words, the evaluation of those two translation aspects could not be done on the level of words, phrases, clauses, or sentences. It was done in text part. In macro level, the researcher found that the translation techniques that were often used in translating source language into target language are three techniques. The first technique, the most dominant is established equivalent. The examples of this technique are as followed:

Example 4.1:

**ST:** Biasanya kedatangan Srintil di pasar Dawuan menimbulkan gairah yang spontan. Orang-orang lelaki bersiu-ul-siu atau membuat seloroh erotik. (42.125.132)

**TT:** Srintil’s arrival at the market of Dawuan usually brought about a spontaneous enthusiastic response from the people there. The *men whistled or cracked dirty jokes*.

Example 4.2:

**ST:** Menjadi gowok ialah menjadi seniman pemangku naluri kelelakian. Dan menemukannya kembali bila kelelakian itu hilang. (82.223.241)

**TT:** A gowok was an artist in the management of the *masculine primal instinct*. If this was lost, she had to find it.

From both of the example 4.1 and 4.2, the researcher knew that the translator tended to seek the equivalent words on the target language, not erasing the message from source language. Readers of the target language could get the similar image of the sexist attitudes as readers of the source language could.

Second, the translator used explicitation technique. This technique is a branch of amplification technique. The following are the examples of the usage of this technique in translated novel *Ronggeng Dukuh Paruk*.

Example 4.3:

**ST:** Dulu ketika sampean menjalani malam bukak klambu, sampean terkena udapakso. Kini tiba saatnya bagi sampean membuat perhitungan terhadap kaum lelaki. (64.212.231)

**TT:** Once, when you undertook bukak klambu, you had to endure a *forced honeymoon*. Now is you chance to do the same thing to the male species!

Example 4.4:

**ST:** Kertareja duduk berhadapan dengan Sentika di mejututama yang berbentuk bundar. Istrinya ditemani Nyai Sentika duduk di atas balai-balai besar di pinggir ruangan.

**TT:** Kertareja sat across from Sentika at a large round table. His wife sat with Mrs. Sentika on a *raised platform at the side of the expansive living room*.

The author of the source language used specialized terms that are not found in the target language. Hence, on examples 4.3 and 4.4, the translator made them more explicit. This was done in order to make the translation more acceptable.

The difference of both cultures, of target language and source one, led the translator to use the third technique, namely modulation. The following are the example of modulation in the translation.

Example 4.5:

**ST:** Di mana saja, pada zaman apa saja, perempuan cantik tidak sama dengan perempuan yang buruk, bukan? (94.287.322)

**TT:** No matter where, no matter when, a *beautiful woman is always better off than an ugly woman*, isn’t that right?

Example 4.6:

**ST:** Gadis-gadis remaja yang biasa malu bersuara keras atau bertingkah seperti laki-laki, larut
dalam semangat massa yang melup. Mereka tidak ketinggalan mengepal tangan dan berteriak.

(48.180.195)

TT: Carried away by the euphoria of the crowd, young girls, usually shy, lost their inhibitions and behave more like the boys. They, too, raised their clenched fists and screamed.

From either examples 4.5 or 4.6, the researcher realized that translator changed the point of view and cognitive category of the target language. The structure of language is different in each country so the translator needs to make considerations.

The tendency to choose those three translation techniques could be influenced by several factors, both from internal or from external. The internal factors are the language competency, textual aspect, culture, and transfer of the translator. Besides, psychology and physiology aspects could influence the translator. Psychically, the translator never gave up in searching for the equivalent words in the target language. Physically, the translator should not tire easily and have prime health so that good translation in the target language could be produced. Moreover, there are two external factors that could influence the translator in using those techniques in translation. The first factor is the cultural differences between source language and target language. That factor becomes important in making a quality translation work. A translator must not only translate the language accurately but he must also take notice toward the cultural elements and norms or customs in the society of the target language. Secondly, readers become a crucial factor in the translation. The translator must adjust the translation product to the readers. The translation should be readily read by the readers.

The Translation Method of The Sexist Attitudes
According to the tendency of the translation techniques used in the novel, the researcher concluded that the translated novel Ronggeng Dukuh Paruk, done by Lysloff, is closer to target language. This was marked by the dominant uses of equivalent words from the target language. Hence, the translation method used by the translator is communicative method.

By using communicative translation method, the translator attempted to deliver the message the author wrote through his translation. Furthermore, by choosing that method it can be seen that the translator eminently concerned how effective the translation was. Utterances that contain sexist attitudes in this research tend to be translated as sexism forms. The translator did not change them into neutral ones. The translated language has forms, meanings, and functions in effective way. The translator delivered the contextual meaning in the source language accurately into target language. The translation product became acceptable and readily understandable for readers in target language.

By choosing correct translation method, the readers in target language understand the meaning and message of the author much easier. The translator could deliver the translation naturally. Hence, the readers do not have much difficulty in interpreting sexism behavior depicted in the novel in the form of utterances by the male and female characters. The developed patriarchal practices in countries of the target language also take part in leading the readers to capture the sexist attitudes from culture of the source language.

The Translation Ideology of The Sexist Attitudes
Ideology is a principle or belief a translator has in translating texts. In this research, the researcher found that the translator could represent the reason on why the sexist attitudes in the form of utterances had the notion from the source language and was not translated neutrally in the target language. The translator has a definite purpose, to show the sexist attitudes in the novel of which language is considered as a neutral or non-sexist language compared to the target language. These translation techniques used by the translator did not cause any significant translation shift. Both the author and the translator have the same level of sexism.

The translator was not exactly faithful toward the source language. He orientated on norms, customs, and culture in the target language. The communicative translation method used by the translator influences the determination of the ideology of the translator. Likewise the evaluation toward the translation methods, the evaluation toward the translation ideology was done in macro or in the entire utterances which contain sexist attitudes. Because the translation method done by Lysloff in translating the sexist utterances is the communicative method therefore it can be automatically concluded that the translation ideology followed by the translator is the domestication ideology or localization.

Domestication ideology orientates toward customs, norms, and culture of the target language. In addition, the domestication ideology uses words or terms translated into the target language. The search of equivalent words, the explicitation of special terms, and the modulation of clause or sentence become the indication of the partiality of the translator toward the target language. However it must be emphasized that
the translation method and the translation ideology which are evaluated in this research are limited to the translation of the utterances of sexist attitudes, not the evaluation of the translated text in entirety.

5. CONCLUSION
From this research results, it can be concluded that the translation method and ideology followed by the translator in translating the sexist attitudes in novel Ronggeng Dukuh Paruk is the communicative method and domestication ideology (or localization). It is based on the tendency of the translator to search for words of target language equivalent to those of source language. Besides, there was an attempt from the translator to make explicit the special terms and implicit information in the source language. Also the change of the view in the target language emphasizes more the partiality of the translator toward the target language. This decision made by the translator in translating the sexist attitudes from the source language to the target language is influenced by the internal and external factors of the translator.

This research gives the representation about the choice of the translator to take side toward the target language or to be still faithful toward the source language through the translation works. The readers are also able to have the image that micro aspects in the translation field affect the macro aspect, i.e. translation methods and ideology. For other researchers, this research can be a reference to do the next research in a similar topic, such as the relation between translation methods and ideology with gender or original culture of the translator.

6. ABOUT THE AUTHORS
Maria Dita Manggarrani is a postgraduate student in study program Linguistic-Translation in Universitas Sebelas Maret, Surakarta, Indonesia. She is interested in the research in Sociolinguistic and Translation field. However, she has not had a journal paper published internationally.

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Any suggestions and inputs from them are very precious to the research for the sake of the completion of this research.

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