
**TRANSLATION IDEOLOGY ON *MUALLAF* NOVEL: VIEWED FROM
PROCEDURE APPLIED**

Yuli Kuswardani^f, Nuri Ati Ningsih², Rosita Ambarwati³

¹Universitas PGRI Madiun

*Email : kuswardani@unipma.ac.id

²Universitas PGRI Madiun

Email : nuriatiningsih@unipma.ac.id

³Universitas PGRI Madiun

Email: rosita@unipma.ac.id

ABSTRACT

Muallaf novel contains many cultural terms and concepts that translator was faced with translation ideology, whether translator will maintain cultural concept of source text or adapt it to cultural concept of target text. This choice has implication for the application of translation procedures. This research was focused on two objectives, namely translation procedure used by translator and translation ideology chosen by translator. Researchers used qualitative research as the approach and descriptive qualitative as type of research. Primary data was Muallaf novel by John Michaelson and secondary data were some appropriate journals and related books. Data collecting technique used was documentation. Sample was gained from four subparts of novel. Data analysing technique used was data reduction, data display, and conclusion drawing and verification. First research result indicated that there were 11 procedures used in translating the novel that categorized into foreignization (SL-oriented) including literal, borrowing and calque and other procedures that categorized into domestication (TL-oriented) including free, adaptation, transposition, description, modulation, reduction, amplification and word for word. The finding about procedures was then used to generate second research result which showed that translator applied foreignization and domestication to be carried out in translating novel. The results of this research can provide input and new insights for translators to combine two ideologies rather than to adopt one of two ideologies in order to produce translation that can still reflect cultural aspects of SL while on the other hand readers do not feel if what he is reading is a work of translation. Due to previous researches that use this novel as an object of study this research can add findings from different point of view. This research also become input for next researchers to study translation ideology to improve translation quality.

Keyword: *Translation ideology, Foreignization, Domestication, Procedure*

INTRODUCTION

In general, translation is considered as an attempt to convey the message in a source language (SL) text and to transfer it in another language. Starting from this point, transferring message becomes a fundamental issue in translation. Translation, then becoming an effort to

find the right equivalence of SL and to produce appropriate and acceptable target language (TL) text. To achieve that goal, translation is carried out through a process.

As a process, translation involves the translator as a mediator of the SL text writer and the readers in TL. The position of the translator is 'between' SL and TL. The translator has a central role in the translation process since the translator is the determinant of the success of conveying and delivering the source text message. A translator must be able to choose and determine what procedure is appropriate to apply, what adjustments are possible to make, what word choices are appropriate to the context, what sentence structure is appropriate to use, how the translated sentence is structured, how the coherence of a text can be generated. All this is meant to get readability of the text that will determine the quality of the translation, furthermore it will determine whether or not the author's message is conveyed to the readers.

Regarding to his position, undoubtedly, translator will encounter various issues involved in translation including ideology of translation. Hoed quoted Basnett and Lefevere as saying that whatever the goal, every reproduction/translation is always overshadowed by a certain ideology (in Arfani & Juhana, 2019, p.62). Translator cannot be separated from ideological influence. Ideology is closely related to the principle of 'right' and 'wrong' in translation. The principle of 'right and wrong' will be determined by audience design (for whom translation result is intended) and need analysis (for what purpose the text is translated). Then, the principle leads translator to choose translation ideology namely domestication and foreignization. It has been understood that translation, cannot be denied, influenced by SL and TL culture so how to deal with it becomes one of the main concerns in translation. A translator must determine priority-whether oriented in SL by applying foreignization or in TL by domestication.

Domestication is TL-oriented. It determines that 'right, acceptable, and good' translation result is oriented to the acceptance in the language of its readers. Translation does not have to be felt like a translation. The procedure chosen is usually also TL-oriented, starting with adaptation then free translation, description, modulation, reduction, amplification. Foreign words like *Mr, Mrs, Uncle, Aunt* must be translated into TL in order the translation presents as part of the TL so that it is acceptable for TL readers. On the contrary, foreignization is SL-oriented which determines that 'right, acceptable, and good' translation must be perceived as an original work by presenting SL culture so that readers can fully feel the atmosphere and culture of SL. The procedures associated to it usually are literal, borrowing, calque. Because translation is a means of cultural exchange, it is the translator's duty to introduce foreign cultures to TL community. Therefore, the translator tries to defend

cultural and language differences of SL texts as well as a large number of cultural structures and SL words are borrowed and then introduced to TL culture. What stands out here is an aspect of foreign culture that expressed in the reader's language. For example, a translator does not translate the words like *Mr, Mrs, Mom, Dad* and other foreign words.

Translation of literary works such as novel that cultural-content loaded will definitely lead the translator to choose ideology in translating text. One of literary works as translation products is *Muallaf* novel. It is a novel that tells a true story about the spiritual and psychological journey of John Michaelson, the author of this novel. In this novel, there are many cultural concepts besides grammatical differences in SL and TL which confront the translator with the two ideologies and automatically lead the translator to choose translation procedure applied in translating text to execute the ideology chosen. Newmark (in Ordudari, 2007) states that translation ideology which is sometimes also called the method of translation refers to how to translate the whole text. Thus, ideology and translation procedure are the two components that are interrelated and will determine the quality of the translation. It was stated that quality of translation was determined by three criteria namely accuracy, clarity, and readability (Rosita, 2018, p. 111). Readability is interrelated with how is easy translation to be read by readers. It will be determined by some factors, one of them is the ideology on translation.

Muallaf novel is distributed throughout the region on a large scale and has been accepted by various groups of people. This can be seen from several studies that made the novel the object of research. In 2021, Moch. Malthuf Imam did a research entitled *The Main Character's Religious Identity in Mualaf By John Michaelson*. This research is included in the category of literary criticism. The researcher analyzed the main character's religious identity based on reason that one's identity is an important issue in the development of adolescents. Other research was conducted in 2015 by Moh. Aprianto Alfi N. entitled *Nilai-nilai Pendidikan Karakter Dalam Novel Mualaf*. This research aimed at describing the concept of character education, the values of character education, and the relevancy of character and religious education in *Mualaf* novel. From these two studies, it can be seen the importance of this novel as an object used to improve character education. Today, in Indonesia, character education becomes an effort that is being carried out in education. Relating to the importance of the discussion of this novel, this research makes the novel the object of research but from a different perspective and approach, through a translation approach, especially from the ideological aspect which is embodied in the application of the procedure. This is based on the consideration that cultural aspects in *Muallaf* novel must be translated by choosing the proper

ideology and applying the appropriate procedures. In this case, translation ideology, undoubtedly becomes an important thing to analyze in order that the results of the research can become the input for translators to improve translation quality. Besides that, there might be other studies that still make this novel as object of study that this research findings can contribute other researchers to read and capture the messages of this novel easier. Furthermore, this research can be reference for having data description moreover research analysis will also be easier to do. By considering all reasons proposed, this research is held to specifically discuss the procedure of translation and reveal the translation ideology on *Muallaf* novel.

METHOD

The type of this research was descriptive qualitative which emphasized the description of data in the form of words in sentences or descriptions. It was product-oriented research in which data sample was gained from target text novel (TL) entitled *Mualaf* as the product from the original novel (SL) entitled *Muallaf*. The researchers analyzed data sample taken from those English and Indonesian versions and compared the textual elements of SL to TL in terms of procedure and ideology. Suryawinata & Hariyanto (in Kusuma & Wardani, 2019, p. 24) explain that product-oriented research is translation research that concerns to source and result of translation. One of techniques used is to compare the source and the target texts, that is to compare textual elements (words, phrases, clauses, sentences, paragraphs, discourse) of the source text to target text.

The main source of data was documents. Document consists of primary data namely *Muallaf* novel and *Mualaf* novel as its translated product while secondary data was some appropriate and related journals and books which discussion were about translation research, especially ideology and procedure of translation in order to support this research. The sample was four subparts in source novel and its translation namely *Deviance (Pembangkangan)*, *On Parole (Bebas Bersyarat)*, *The Triangle (Segitiga)*, and *Sympathy (Simpati)*. Purposive sampling technique was applied to take data analyzed due to objectives of research. The criteria of purposive sampling of this research were sentences and phrases which contains TL cultural terms, expressions or concepts proper to be analyzed, the grammatical structure of SL which was same or different with TL, and the sentences, phrases, and words of TL that have different or similar meaning with SL. Furthermore, researchers used written data analysis to be examined in terms of translation procedure and assessed in terms of translation ideology.

The data collected was examined by using interactive analysis model, namely data reduction, data display, and conclusion drawing and verification (Miles & Huberman, in Apriliantina & Kuswardani, 2022, p. 780). Data reduction was done by selecting, focusing, simplifying, and transforming the data that appear in written-up field notes or transcriptions. The researchers read the whole content of novel, chose an appropriate sentences, phrases, and word from four subparts chosen then compiled, rewrote them as the data collection and coded the data that had been yielded for example Datum 44/TT-118/S-126 (the number of data/title of subpart in source novel-page/title of subpart in target novel-page). Reduction the data yielded as many as 80 units of sentences, including simple, compound or complex sentences.

Data was displayed on the table in form of comparison between source and target texts for each sentence and then categorized based on translation procedure used by translator. After the data was identified based on the type of translation procedure, then the data included in each type of translation procedure was counted. Based on translation procedure counting result, the data then grouped into its variation and analyzed in term of ideology of translation. The result of the analysis of translation procedure was then grouped into its variation, including single, couplet, triplet and quartet. The percentage for each group of variation was calculated using the following formula:

$$\frac{\text{Total data included in each type of variation} \times 100}{\text{Total amount of data}}$$

After all data were reduced, presented, and analyzed, the researchers drew conclusion in accordance with the formulation of the problem that has been determined. Imprecise conclusion was corrected by verifying, namely by tracing back the data analysis result.

FINDINGS AND DISCUSSION

Findings

Translation Procedure on Muallaf Novel

Four subparts of *Muallaf* novel which were analyzed namely *Deviance (Pembangkangan)*, *On Parole (Bebas Bersyarat)*, *The Triangle (Segitiga)*, and *Sympathy (Simpati)*. The analysis was based on translation procedure proposed by Catford & Newmark (in Kuswardani & Sari, 2022, p. 56-57) namely free, literal, and word for word translation. Researchers also used translation procedure derived from Vinay and Darbelnet (in Trisnawati & Bahri, 2017, p. 88) such as borrowing, calque, literal, transposition, modulation, equivalence, and adaptation translation. Moreover, translation procedure proposed by Molina & Albir (in Nissa, 2017, p. 167) was also used to complete analysis in order it was more

comprehensive, including adaptation, amplification, borrowing, calque, compensation, description, discursive creation, established equivalence, generalization, linguistics amplification, linguistics compression, literal, modulation, particularization, reduction, substitution, transposition, dan variation.

Tabel 1: Translation Procedure on *Muallaf* Novel

Translation Procedure	SL Unit				Total
	<i>Deviance</i>	<i>On Parole</i>	<i>The Triangle</i>	<i>Sympathy</i>	
Free	2-6-8-9-13-15-16	7-11-12-18-19	1-4-5-9-11-13-14-15-17-19	2-3-5-6-8-10-12-13-16-18-19	33
Literal	1-3-4-5-7-10-11-12-14-17-18-19-20	1-2-3-4-5-6-8-9-10-13-14-16-17-20	2-3-6-12-16-18-20	1-4-5-7-9-13-14-15-17-20	44
Word for word		15		-	1
Borrowing	12-18	5	3	9-11	6
Calque	-	4	7-10	-	4
Transposition	6-9	4-6-9-17	1-4-7-8-9-10-11-12	8-11-13-15-18	19
Modulation	-	1	4-14-15	-	4
Adaptation	6-9-13-15-16	7-11-12-18-19	9-18-13-14	3-5-6-7-8-10-13-18	22
Description	-	17	11-15	1-5	5
Reduction	-	-	1-4-9	-	3
Amplification	-	-	4-5	-	2

There were 80 data sample were taken and analyzed from *Muallaf* as original novel and *Mualaf* as its translation. Total procedures identified were about 11 including literal (33), free (44), adaptation (22), transposition (19), borrowing (6), description (5), calque (4), modulation (4), reduction (3), amplification (2) and word for word (1). The procedure widely used by translator was literal translation.

Translation Ideology on Muallaf Novel

From the identification of procedures used by the translator, the researchers analyzed the variation of procedures used and the result is presented in the table 2 below.

Tabel 2: Variation of Procedure on *Muallaf* Novel

Variation of Procedure	Subpart				Total	Percentage
	<i>Deviance</i>	<i>On Parole</i>	<i>The Triangle</i>	<i>Sympathy</i>		
Single	1(L)-2(F)-3(L)-4(L)-5(L)-7(L)-8(F)-10(L)-11(L)-	2(L)-3(L)-8(L)-10(L)-13(L)-14(L)-15(W)-16(L)-20(L)	2(L)-6(L)-8(T)-11(F)-16(L)-17(F)-19(F)-20(L)	1(L)-2(F)-4(L)-12(F)-14(L)-16(F)-17(L)-	39	48.75%

	14(L)-17(L)- 19(L)-20(L)			19(F)- 20(L)		
Couplet	12(L,B)- 13(F,A)- 15(F,A)- 16(F,A)- 18(L,B)	1(L,M)- 5(L,B)- 6(L,T)- 7(F,A)- 9(L,T)- 11(F,A)- 12(F,A)- 18(F,A)- 19(F,A)	3(L,B)- 5(F,A)- 7(C,T)- 10(C,T)- 12(L,T)- 13(F,A)- 18(L,A)	3(F,A)- 6(F,A)- 7(L,A)- 9(L,B)- 10(F,A)- 11(B,T)- 15(L,T)	28	35%
Triplet	6(F,T,A)- 9(F,T,A)	4(L,C,T)- 17(L,T,D)	1(F,T,R) -14(F,M,A)- 15(F,M,D)	8(F,T,A))-18(F,T,A)	9	11.25%
Quartet	-	-	4(F,T,M, A)- 9(F,T,A,R)	5(F,L,A ,D)- 13(F,L,T,A)	4	5%

L: literal, F: free, A: adaptation, T: transposition, B: borrowing, D: description, C: calque, M: modulation, R: reduction, A: amplification, W: word for word

From result analysis it can be known that the translator did not only apply one procedure in each datum. From 80 data that were taken to be analyzed, it was generated that 37 data applied one procedure (single variation), 30 data applied two procedures at once (couplet variation), 11 data applied three strategies at once (triplet variation), 2 datum applied four procedures at once (quartet variation).

Based on data obtained from those two tables, it can be identified the translation ideology on the novel. In this research, some procedures referred to domestication including free, transposition, modulation, adaptation, description, reduction and amplification whereas other procedures indicating foreignization were literal, borrowing, word-for-word and calque.

Discussion

In this discussion section, the researchers review the research findings that have been presented in the previous section. Review of the research findings are associated with translation theory and findings from studies that have been conducted by other researchers. A review of the findings of this research is an answer to the subject matter of the research as outlined in the problem formulation that has been previously determined.

Translation Procedure on Muallaf Novel

The procedure widely used by translator was literal translation. Several examples of data analyzed can be seen below.

Quartet Variation (four procedures were applied at once)

(a.) Datum 44/TT-118/S-126 (free, reduction, transposition, modulation)

SL: When I told them *what had happened with the officer*, they thought it was hilarious, and they said it was lucky I hadn't argued, or I might have *ended up* getting body researched.

TL: Ketika kuceritakan *kejadian di bandara*, mereka menganggapnya sangat lucu dan berkata aku beruntung aku tidak melawan atau seluruh tubuhku mungkin *bakal* digeledah.

(b.) Datum 49/TT-120/S-128 (free, adaptation, transposition, reduction)

SL: "*Miserable old sod you are*, Jeffrey. We were only *yanking your chain*."

TL: "*Kau memang pria tua yang menyedihkan*, Jeffrey. Kami cuma *bercanda*."

The data displayed above were translated using more than one procedure at once. In (a.) datum was translated by using free, reduction, transposition, and modulation whereas (b.) was translated by using free, adaptation, transposition, and reduction.

It seemed that SL connected to aspects of grammar, culture and translator interpretation, that the data above were translated by utilizing free translation procedure. By using free translation, translator was able to make some adjustments involved other procedures. In (a.), it was identified that translator applied reduction. SL clause *what had happened with the officer* transferred into *kejadian di bandara* in TL. Translator condensed the information into the shorter one but the result still represented SL message. The translation of that clause can also be classified as modulation. If it was analyzed by considering its context in the whole chapter, namely *The Triangle*, it can be summarized that it happened in *airport* and there were lots of words and phrases stated in almost all parts of the chapter that referred to *airport*. Consequently, the translator might consider to use TL equivalence *kejadian di bandara* rather than finding TL equivalence for each word in SL. It was a change of the focus of viewpoint or cognitive aspect in SL both lexically and structurally (Hadi & Suhendra, 2019, p. 32). It was occurred as a result of meaning shift due to change in translator's perspective and mindset.

Another SL phrase that also translated by using modulation was *ended up* that translated into TL phrase *bakal*. In SL, *ended up* meaning *finally be or do something* (*Vocabulary.com Dictionary*, Vocabulary.com, <https://www.vocabulary.com/dictionary/end-up>. Accessed 02 Jun. 2023.) but on the contrary, in TL translator used equivalence that seemed to have the opposite meaning to SL phrase. This happened because

translator viewed its meaning from different point of view but the result is equal with its original word meaning in SL.

To produce the result of translation that conformed with TL grammar, then translator applied transposition. It can be seen from the adjustment of SL into TL grammar as in “*Miserable old sod you are*,....into “*Kau memang pria tua yang menyedihkan*,.... and in SL phrasal verb *ended up* into word *bakal* in which in TL translator changed grammatical category of SL.

In data presented above, it can be identified the idiom used in SL. Regarding to translation of SL idiomatic expressions like *yanking your chain* into *bercanda* and *ended up* into *bakal*, translator took non-idiomatic expressions in TL as equivalence. This strategy chose since those idioms had not appropriate equivalences in TL and were look awkward when compared with certain idioms in TL due to differences in the use of style between SL and TL.

Triplet Variation (three procedures were applied at once)

(a.) Datum 6/D-16/P-16 (free, adaptation, transposition)

SL: There is no place for *getting high* in a school like this.

TL: Tak ada tempat untuk *teler* di sekolah seperti ini.

(b.) Datum 24/OP-23/BB-25 (literal, transposition, calque)

SL: And I could clearly see why, for the ground were filled with *temporary cabins* in a *terrible state* of repair.

TL: Aku dapat melihat jelas alasannya, lantaran area sekolah dipenuhi *kabin-kabin temporer* dalam *kondisi yang memprihatinkan*.

(c.) Datum 51/TT-128/S-128-129 (free, transposition, description)

SL: Last night, Richie, the third, had suffered a drunken fall while dancing naked on a table top, and he was still in a nearby hospital being monitored for *concussion*.

TL: Tadi malam, Ritchie, rekan kerja ketiga jatuh gara-gara mabuk saat menari telanjang di meja dan kini berada di rumah sakit terdekat untuk diperiksa apakah dia *menderita gegar otak*.

(d.) Datum 78/S-133/S-142 (free, adaptation, transposition)

SL: “Been *painting the town red*, have we?”

TL: “Habis *berpesta pora* rupanya?”

Translator did several ways to translate SL text, so that in TL text, in each datum there were several translation procedures used at once. In (a.), procedures applied by

translator were free, adaptation and transposition, in (b.) literal, transposition, and calque, in (c.) free, transposition, and description, whereas in (d.) there were free, adaptation, and transposition.

In data presented above, free translation was dominantly used by translator. It is identified by the occurrence of level shift and category shift (structural and intrasystem shifts). They can be identified from changes of phrases to words or vice versa such as *getting high* into *teler*, *concussion* into *menderita gegar otak*, and *painting the town red* into *berpesta pora*, likewise changes of structural shifts done by translator due to changes of grammar or word order in sentence such as *temporary cabins* into *kabin-kabin temporer*, *terrible state* into *kondisi yang memprihatinkan* and other parts of SL shifted caused by different grammar of the two languages. Catford (in Kuswardani, 2014, p. 82) mentioned that free translation is always unbounded, the equivalences shunt up and down the rank scale. This refers to transposition as revealed by Molina & Albir (in Hadi & Suhendra, 2019, p. 33) that is translation procedure that replaces the grammatical category of SL in TL. In translating *temporary cabins* into *kabin-kabin temporer*, *terrible state* into *kondisi yang memprihatinkan*, translator at the same time used calque. In this case borrowing words from SL was still used in TL but the structure was conformed with TL.

The application of free translation in data displayed above also can be known from translation of SL idiom. It said that free translation reproduces the contents without focus on the form of the original (Newmark in Kuswardani & Sari, 2022, p. 57). The cultural differences both of two languages involved in translating data above tend to lead to adaptation in TL. To translate SL phrase *painting the town red* translator had to make cultural adjustment unless the result would be unacceptable in TL. Based on the context analysis, it was recognized as idiomatic expression. Since there is no one-to-one relationship between idioms from one language to another due to the difference of the way a certain language chooses a particular expression to convey a given meaning, it should be translated into non-idiomatic *berpesta pora*. Translator might not find the idiom equivalent of SL into TL because the concept of SL idiom was different in TL. This is one of procedures for overcoming difficulties in translating idiomatic expressions proposed by Nida and Taber (1982: 106). They suggested that an idiom in the SL is sought for its equivalent in the form of a non-idioms in TL.

Another procedure that also applied by translator in data above was description. Description is a translation strategy that replaces terms in SL with description in TL. This procedure is used when a term in SL does not have an equivalent in TL. It was found in (c.) in which *concussion* was described into *menderita gegar otak*.

The use of more than one procedure in translating data above was in line with research result held by Rosita (2017, p. 113). One of findings was the use of more than one strategy in translating process when she assessed translation quality of novel Taj: A Story of Mughal India into Taj: Tragedi Di Balik Tanda Cinta Abadi.

Couplet Variation (two procedures were applied at once)

(a.) Datum 21/OP-22/BB-23 (literal, modulation)

SL: Years would pass *before* I heard my father again.

TL: Baru bertahun-tahun *kemudian* aku mendengar kabar ayahku lagi.

(b.) Datum 38/OP-29/BB-30 (free, adaptation)

SL: "Look at that *brown nose* with the headmaster there. *What a baby*, needs someone to hold his hand and help him find his way round."

TL: "Lihat *si penjilat* yang bersama kepala sekolah itu, *dasar cengeng*, harus ada yang memegang tangannya dan membantunya berkeliling."

(c.) Datum 45/TT-118/S-126 (free, amplification)

SL: They were pleasant enough, but they didn't seem overly interested, so I let them *alone* and drifted off to sleep.

TL: Mereka lumayan ramah tapi sepertinya tidak begitu tertarik jadi kubiarkan saja mereka *mengobrol sendiri* sementara *aku* tergelincir ke alam tidur.

(d.) Datum 88/TT-124/S-132 (literal, adaptation)

SL: "The law, the people, the culture, everything's different, *mate*. Especially somewhere like Central Amerika."

TL: "Hukumnya, warganya, budayanya, semua berbeda, *Sobat*, terutama di tempat seperti Amerika Tengah."

In (a.) literal and modulation procedures were utilized by translator. If it was analyzed in terms of interrelated connection between words, *before* can be linked together with *pass* meaning *to come to an end* (Merriam-Webster. (n.d.). Pass. In Merriam-Webster.com thesaurus. Retrieved June 4, 2023, from <https://www.merriam-webster.com/thesaurus/pass>). In TL, translator determined to use *kemudian* meaning *after that, finally (then)* as its equivalence (<https://kbbi.web.id/kemudian> Accessed 3

Jun. 2023). By using modulation translator interpreted the meaning of SL from his different perspective although the translation resulted in same meaning.

Datum (b.) was translated by applying free and adaptation procedures. In applying adaptation, translator emphasized to transfer the message or meaning of SL rather than the form. The cultural aspect became the reason that underlying choice of TL equivalence. It can be found in translation *brown nose* into *si penjilat* and *What a baby* into *dasar cengeng*. The SL expression *brown nose* was associated with *to curry favor, behave obsequiously* (Merriam-Webster. (n.d.). Brownnose. In Merriam-Webster.com dictionary. Retrieved June 4, 2023, from <https://www.merriam-webster.com/dictionary/brownnose>) while SL expression *What a baby* was considered as expression used to point *one whose behavior was like a baby*. Translator determined to translate it into non-idiomatic expression.

Datum (c.) was transferred into TL by applying free and amplification procedures. Amplification was done by translator by adding some words in TL as the equivalences of SL like *alone* into *mengobrol sendiri*. There was also the addition of word *aku* while in SL this word was not explicitly used due to the repetition of the use of *I*.

To translate (d.) literal and adaptation procedures were taken by translator. It can be found that SL word *mate* was altered by TL equivalence *sobat*. Translator replaced distinctive cultural element in SL with cultural elements that exist in TL. According to Molina & Albir (in Hadi & Suhendra, 2019, p. 29) this procedure was performed by replacement the cultural element in SL with similar cultural element in TL. This can be done because the cultural elements in SL was not found in TL, or the cultural element in TL is more familiar for TL readers.

Literal was another procedure taken by translator in above examples. Translator tended to transfer other parts of above example word by word but he still made grammatical adjustment due to TL grammatical sentence structure. It was mentioned by Newmark (1988, p. 69) that translation by literal translation commonly used when translator translated by word-for-word but the translator still preserved equivalency of sentences from SL into TL. It is also supported by Catford (in Kuswardani & Sari, 2022, p. 57) that literal translation may start from a word-for-word translation, but make changes in conformity with target language grammar.

Single Variation

There was one datum identified by the researchers that was translated by using word-for word procedure. The example of datum applied word-for-word strategy in this research was stated below.

Datum 35/OP-27/BB-29(word-for-word)

SL: "I'll call you Jeeves."

TL: "Aku akan memanggilmu Jeeves."

Translator did not make any changes when it was delivered into TL. It can be seen that translator maintained grammatical structure of SL. It could be applied in this translation since the sentence structures between SL and TL were same. As stated by Catford (in Kuswardani, 2014, p. 82) that word-for-word translation generally means what it says, it is essentially rank-bound at word rank. It is strengthened by Newmark (1988, p. 69) that word-for-word translation transfers SL grammar and word order, as well as the primary meanings of all the SL words, into the translation, and it is normally effective only for brief simple neutral sentences.

Translation Ideology on Muallaf Novel

After the procedure and variation of translation were analyzed, the researchers obtain findings indicating that the results showed different percentage of procedure and variation. This percentage level of procedure and variation are used as an indicator to assess translation ideology.

Based on the findings about procedure applied in translation of *Muallaf* novel, it can be seen that translator tended to apply foreignization and domestication. It can be proved from the finding which indicates that most of data examined were translated by applying more than one procedure at once while the procedures are categorized in the two different ideologies. On one side, translator prefers to pamp readers by not making it difficult for them to recognize things that do not exist in TL culture but on the other side translator tries to defend cultural and language differences of SL text as well as many SL words borrowed and then introduced to TL text.

This research resulted new finding that differentiates it from previous similar researches. The translator tends to choose both of foreignization and domestication. The finding of this research indicates that almost all sample data was translated using more than one procedure while the procedures chosen are categorized into different ideology. It is in line with Sun (2011, p. 163) statement who concludes that the two translation ideologies

complement each other. It is the best method (golden mean) to produce translations of cultural elements. The good way is ideally done by applying the two extreme methods in balance.

The tendency to apply the two ideologies is based on audience design (for whom translation is intended) and need analysis (for what purpose the text is translated). The readers are all groups of people and the novel aims at telling the spiritual journey of the writer. To transfer cultural aspect of the novel, the translator tends to keep cultural elements of SL so that he still preserves the elements using borrowing and calque procedures. The two procedures are SL-oriented. By using them, the translator wants to create an exotica effect in TL by retaining cultural terms and the readers seem to be in the place where the writer experienced it. To support the use of those two ideologies translator also applies literal and word-for-word procedures which referred to foreignization.

On the other hand, translator tries to fulfill the taste and expectation of TL readers who want translation that are culturally appropriate with TL community. It could be argued that translation should not be perceived as such translation and as far as possible should become part of the TL culture. To achieve this purpose the translator takes transposition, adaptation, description, modulation, reduction and amplification procedures. Adaptation is the second most used procedure because there are no cultural equivalence between two particular things written in *Muallaf* novel since the concept of SL is not the same with TL. Transposition is the third most used procedure because of differences in grammatical rules between SL and TL.

This research finding is also in line with findings of some researches. First is research held by Ryan (2020, p. 14) that stated that in practice, translators cannot be separated from both, but different biases are often based on the purpose of translation and who is the user of the translation. Then, research done by Silalahi (in Indarti & Wangi, 2021, p. 12) which shows that in reality, there is no translator who fully implements one ideology. What is happening is actually a tendency to adopting one of the two ideologies.

CONCLUSION AND SUGGESTION

Departing from the research analysis results it can be drawn some conclusions and suggestion. In translating *Muallaf* novel, translator applied several procedures namely literal, free, adaptation, transposition, borrowing, description, calque, modulation, reduction, amplification and word for word. From data that were taken to be analyzed, it was identified that data applied single, couplet, triplet, and quartet variations. By analyzing procedures used it is known that translator tends to apply foreignization and domestication. Both two ideologies chosen to be carried out in translating the novel. This finding is suggested to be

searched more by other researchers in the next researches since there might be any different and new research findings interrelated with this research finding. The results of this research, hopefully, can provide input and new insights for translators to combine the two ideologies in order to produce translation that can still reflect cultural aspects of SL while on the other hand readers do not feel if what he is reading is a work of translation.

REFERENCES

- Alfi, M.A. (2015). *Nilai-Nilai Pendidikan Karakter dalam Novel Mualaf Karya John Michaelson* (Unpublished Undergraduate Thesis). Universitas Islam Negeri Sunan Ampel Surabaya, Surabaya.
- Apriliantina, A.A. & Kuswardani, Y. (2022). An analysis code mixing among judges' commentary in Indonesia Next Top Model. The Proceeding of 'Seminar Nasional Sosial Sains, Pendidikan, Humaniora (SENASSDRA)', (1), 778-785. Retrieved from: <http://prosiding.unipma.ac.id/index.php/SENASSDRA>
- Arfani, S. & Juhana (2019). IDEOLOGI DALAM PENERJEMAHAN BAHASA. *Cakrawala Bahasa Jurnal Pendidikan Bahasa dan Sastra*, 12 (1), 59-96.
- Hadi, M.Z.P. & Suhendra, E. (2019). Analisis Ideologi dan Teknik Penerjemahan Pada Teks Terjemahan Mahasiswa STIBA Bumigora Tahun Akademik 2017/2018. *Humanitatis Journal on Language and Literature*, 6(1), 25-46. DOI: <https://doi.org/10.30812/humanitatis.v6i1.562>
- Imam, M.M. (2021). *THE MAIN CHARACTER'S RELIGIOUS IDENTITY IN MUALAF BY JOHN MICHAELSON* (Unpublished Thesis). Universitas Islam Negeri Maulana Malik Ibrahim Malang, Malang.
- Indiarti, W. & Wangi, W. (2021). *PERAN IDEOLOGI DAN STRATEGI PENERJEMAHAN TERHADAP KUALITAS TERJEMAHAN ISTILAH BUDAYA USING PADA PUBLIKASI PARIWISATA DWIBAHASA KABUPATEN BANYUWANGI* (Laporan PDP). Universitas PGRI Banyuwangi, Banyuwangi
- Kamus Besar Bahasa Indonesia (KBBI) *Kamus versi online* <https://kbbi.web.id/kemudian>. Accessed 3 Jun. 2023
- Kusuma, D.W. & Wardani, D.K. (2019). Ragam Penelitian dalam Studi Penerjemahan. *JLT – Jurnal Linguistik Terapan*, 9(1), 20-31. Retrieved from <https://jurnal.polinema.ac.id/index.php/jlt/article/view/165>
- Kuswardani, Y. & Sari, F.M. (2022). Translation quality on product label from English into Indonesian. *Amca Journal of Community Development*, 2(2), 55-60. DOI 10.51773/ajcd.v2i2.146
- Kuswardani, Y. (2014). The Analysis of Indonesian-English Translation on Product Label. The Proceeding of the International Seminar on "Integration and Innovation in English Education, Linguistics, and literature 2014"
- Merriam-Webster. (n.d.). Brownnose. In Merriam-Webster.com dictionary. Retrieved June 4, 2023, from <https://www.merriam-webster.com/dictionary/brownnose>
- Merriam-Webster. (n.d.). Pass. In Merriam-Webster.com thesaurus. Retrieved June 4, 2023, from <https://www.merriam-webster.com/thesaurus/pass>

- Newmark, P. (1988). *A Textbook of Translation*. London: Prentice Hall
- Nissa, I.M.C. (2017). Analisis Teknik Penerjemahan Pada *The Chronicles of Narnia: Sang Singa*, Penyjir, dan Lemari Karya Clive Staples Lewis. *Jalabahasa*, 13(2), 165—180. DOI: <https://doi.org/10.36567/jalabahasa.v13i2.88>
- Ordudari, M. (2007). Translation Procedures, Strategies and Methods. *Translation Journal and the Author*, 11(3), July 2007 (<http://translationjournal.net/journal/41culture.htm>)
- Rosita, N. (2018). Accuracy, Clarity, and Readability (ACR) in Historical Romance Novel Translation. *Humanus: Jurnal Ilmiah Ilmu-ilmu Humaniora*, 17(1), 109-125. DOI : <https://doi.org/10.24036/humanus.v17i1.9137>
- Ryan, A. (2020). The ideology of translation vs translation procedures. *Applied Translation*, 14(2), 14–20. <https://doi.org/10.51708/apprans.v14n2.1232>
- Sun, H. (2011). On Cultural Differences and Translation Methods. *Journal of Language Teaching and Research*, 2(1), 160-163. doi:10.4304/jltr.2.1.160-163
- Trisnawati, I.K. & Bahri, S. (2017). Strategi penerjemahan teks bahasa Inggris ke bahasa Indonesia calon mahasiswa magister dalam ujian masuk program pascasarjana UIN Ar-Raniry Banda Aceh. *Getsempena English Education Journal (GEEJ)*, 4(2), 84-100. DOI: <https://doi.org/10.46244/geej.v4i2.734>
- Vocabulary.com. (n.d.). End up. In *Vocabulary.com Dictionary*. Retrieved June 04, 2023, from [https://www.vocabulary.com/dictionary/end up](https://www.vocabulary.com/dictionary/end%20up)