1.1 Background of the Study

Literary translation is translation of literary works such as short stories, novels, poems, plays, etcetera. It has special characteristics as literary works different from non-literary works. According to Hodges (2011), it is a translation which is not only need changing words from a language to another. It needs particular manners to express the texts in target language as sense which is contained by source language text. Clifford Landers (in Hodges, 2011) stated that all facets of the work, ideally, are reproduced in such a manner as to create in the TL reader the same emotional and psychological effect experienced by the original SL reader.

Cultural aspects in literary translation are inseparable matters for medium of translation is language which the use of language is affected by culture since language is product of culture. Newmark (1988: 94) defined culture as the way of life and its manifestations that are peculiar to a community that uses a particular language as its means of expression. In addition, Nida (in Repository KSU, n.d) argued that words are fundamentally symbols for features of the culture.

Further, Nida distinguished five cultural categories: (1) ecological culture, (2) material culture, (3) social culture, (4) religious culture, (5) linguistic culture. And adapting Nida, Newmark (1988: 95) categorizes foreign cultural words as (1) ecology; (2) material culture; (3) social culture; (4) organizations, customs, activities, procedures, concepts; (5) gestures and habits.
In term of transferring meaning in translation, Nida and Taber (in Widyamartaya 1989, p.11) stated that translating consists in reproducing in the receptor language the closest natural equivalence of a source language message, firstly in terms of meaning and secondly in terms of style. The closest natural equivalence in terms of meaning involves equivalence in cultural aspects for cultural aspects will affect the meaning of text. The translation task is strive for the closest equivalence of source language culture in target language culture to meet the content of culture which is contained by source language words or phrase. For example, English “wardrobe” and “chiffarobe” will be translated into Indonesian as “lemari” since “lemari” means a place where clothes saved, whatever the form, Indonesian “lemari” is place to save the clothes. Another example is Indonesian “sepeda motor” (motor cycle). In Java island it is called “motor”, but in Sumatera Utara it is called “kereta”; on the other side “kereta” in Java island is word for “train” and “motor” in Sumatera Utara is word for car. If someone intends to say “sepeda motor” to Java folks, they should say “motor” rather than “kereta” for “kereta” in Java island is train, not motor cycle. And if someone intends to say “sepeda motor” to Sumatera Utara folks, it should say “kereta” rather than “motor” since “motor” is word for car in Sumatera Utara culture. Chusna (2012) stated that cultural awareness is needed to grasp cultural meaning in source language then transfers it to cultural meaning in target language. [Cultural awareness akan sangat membantu menangkap makna dalam bahasa sumber untuk diteruskan dalam makna budaya bahasa sasaran.]

As the difficulties in finding equivalent words/ phrases in target language to obtain the closest equivalence of source language’s cultural content, cultural untranslatability occurs. According to Catford (in Ke Ping, 1999), cultural untranslatability is due to the absence in the target language culture of a relevant situational feature for the source text.

Cultural untranslatability is peculiar aspect of source language culture which contains particular meaning in source language community. As the differences of cross-cultures, translator absolutely faces cultural untranslatability phenomenon. This study will analyze what translation techniques used by the translator for dealing with cultural untranslatability in which the translation technique that used will have implication for culture. Knowing its implication for culture, it can be found out whether the techniques are effective or not in transferring the meaning of cultural untranslatable words and phrases into target language.

The object of this study is an English novel entitled *To Kill A Mockingbird* by Harper Lee written in 1960 and its Indonesian translation version translated by Femmy Syahrani in 2010 with the same title. It absolutely contains untranslatable cultural words. For instance, “dewberry tart”. Dewberry tart which is derived from dewberry that is absent in Indonesia since it does not grow in Indonesia, will be translated into “dewberry tart” for there is no equivalent fruit for dewberry in Indonesia and no equivalence word for dewberry in Indonesian language.

This study will start from inventory all cultural untranslatable words/ phrases in the Indonesian translation version of *To Kill A Mockingbird* then strive for the meaning of the words/ phrases. Then, it will compare the meaning and their translation product. With this
step the translation techniques which are used by translator will be found and it will be known whether the techniques are effective or not in conveying the meaning. Actually, through the steps, this study will be useful to know the quality of cultural untranslatable translation. Finally, it will be useful to know the quality of Indonesian translation of literary works.

1.2 Problems of the Study

1. What are the untranslatable cultural words and phrases found in the Indonesian translation of *To Kill A Mockingbird*?

2. What translation techniques are used in translating the untranslatable cultural words and phrases in the Indonesian translation of *To Kill A Mockingbird*.

1.3 Objectives of the Study

The objectives of the study are:

1. To inventory the untranslatable cultural words and phrases in the Indonesian translation of *To Kill A Mockingbird*.

2. To find out the translation techniques which used in translating of the untranslatable cultural words and phrases in the Indonesian translation of *To Kill A Mockingbird*.

1.4 Scope of the Study

The scope of the study is the untranslatable cultural words and phrases found in Indonesian translation of Harper Lee’s novel *To Kill A Mockingbird* by Femmy Syahrani. It
will explain translation techniques which are used in translating the untranslatable cultural words and phrases into Indonesian.

1.5 Significances of the Study

This study is focused on the problem of cultural untranslatability found in the Indonesian translation *To Kill A Mockingbird* by Femmy Syahrani. The writer hopes this study can show the quality of English-to-Indonesian translation works particularly in literary works. It is primarily hoped that this study can be a guide in studying untranslatability problem especially the cultural untranslatability in which this can be useful for translators, translation researchers, and students. As the object is Indonesian translation of a novel, the writer hopes this study could be a reference for the next researchers in analyzing Indonesian translation of literary works especially which is derived from English works. At last, it is hoped that this study can encourage Indonesian translator to produce a better quality of Indonesian translation works.