Translation Analysis of Sexist Attitudes
in *Ronggeng Dukuh Paruk* Novel

(Analisis Terjemahan Sikap Seksis
dalam Novel *Ronggeng Dukuh Paruk*)

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Abstrak

Penelitian ini bertujuan untuk menentukan teknik terjemahan mana yang seharusnya digunakan untuk menyampaikan sikap seksis ke dalam bahasa target dan dampaknya terhadap kualitas terjemahan, terutama menyangkut hal akurasi, penerimaan, dan keterbacaan. Untuk mencapai tujuan ini, para peneliti menggunakan metode deskriptif-kualitatif. Data diambil dari 141 ucapan yang dikumpulkan melalui analisis konten dan Diskusi Kelompok Fokus. Selanjutnya, data dianalisis dengan menggunakan taksonomi dan analisis komponen untuk melihat nilai budaya dari ujaran. Hasil penelitian menunjukkan bahwa ada 14 teknik yang diterapkan dalam menerjemahkan, yaitu teknik padanan lazim, eksplisitasi, modulasi, peminjaman murni, implisitasi, parafrase, generalisasi, transposisi, reduksi, adisi, kreasi diskursif, partikularisasi, kompensasi, dan delesi. Selain itu, terungkap bahwa teknik terjemahan menentukan kualitas terjemahan. Sementara itu, penggunaan parafrase menghasilkan terjemahan berkualitas rendah dalam bahasa target. Selain itu, penerapan penciptaan diskursif menghasilkan terjemahan non-seksis untuk dua ucapan. Hasil penelitian ini diharapkan dapat bermanfaat bagi penerjemah dalam menerjemahkan sikap seksis dari teks sumber ke teks target, yang memiliki budaya yang berbeda.

Kata kunci: kualitas terjemahan, penerjemahan, seksisme, sikap seksis, teknik penerjemahan,

Abstract

This study aims to determine which translation techniques are supposed to be used to convey sexist attitudes to the target language and its impact for the translation quality in terms of accuracy, acceptability, and readability. To achieve this goal, the researchers use descriptive-qualitative method. Data are taken from 141 utterances collected through content analysis and Focus Group Discussion. Furthermore, the data are analyzed by using taxonomy and componential analysis to see the cultural value of the utterances. The result shows that there are 14 techniques applied in translating, namely established equivalence, explicitation, modulation, pure borrowing, implicitation, paraphrase, generalitation, transposition, reduction, addition, discursive creation, particularization, compensation, and deletion. Moreover, it reveals that the translation techniques determine the translation quality. Meanwhile, the use of paraphrase produces a low quality translation in the target language. In addition, the application of discursive creation results in non-sexist translation for two utterances. The results of this study are expected to be beneficial for translators in translating sexist attitudes from the source text into the target text, which have different cultures.

Keywords: sexism, sexist attitudes, translation, translation technique, translation quality

INTRODUCTION

Gender inequality triggers sexism. It is caused by the domination of each person in society. Sexism implies in utterances uttered by both man and woman. This phenomenon mostly occurs on the languge which has patriarchal culture. In this culture, the woman has second position after a man. That is why the woman often gets sexism, whether it is language or attitudes. However, it does not mean that people in matriarchal culture, especially the man is far away from this sexism. The man

feels that sexism too, but in the different frequency. Sexism can be happened to both of male and female, depends on the superordinate position.

This research is a development of previous research about sexist attitudes that had presented on a proceeding on the last April. The previous research (Manggarrani Nababan, & Santosa 2019), has explained that Indonesian is a neutral language in true sense. However, in this case, the neutrality does not mean that it does not contain sexism. Sexism phenomenon in Indonesian is often depicted in attitudes which are generally delivered through utterances. Indonesian novels, which used sexism issue such as *Ronggeng Dukuh Paruk*, have been translated into some other languages. It means that sexism phenomenon in a neutral language is an intriguing thing to read. The results of previous research show that there are three kinds of sexist attitudes; hostile sexism, benevolent sexism, and modern sexism. These attitudes are revealed through utterances uttered by male and female characters. The most dominant sexist attitude in the previous research is hostile sexism, benevolent sexism is the second, while modern sexism is the least common.

Research about sexism has been done by previous researchers. Specifically, those researchers probed into sexism in translations. Pratiwi (2012) identified about dictions which contain sexism, characteristics of sexist language, and the type of sexist language. In her research, the researcher do not connect the linguistics aspect with the translation as well. It is not appropriate with the title "Perbandingan Bahasa Seksis dalam Bahasa Sumber dan Bahasa Sasaran."

Second, Rahmawati (2016) has different research from the previous researcher. She had identified about the characters of sexist language, the type of sexist language, the translation technique used to translate the sexist attitude and its impact to the translation quality. The domains of the research are *The Mistress's Revenge* and *The 19th Wife.* To see the quality of the translation, the researcher only used two aspects; accuracy and acceptability.

Third, Nurochman (2017) is in line with the previous researchers. The researcher had identified types of sexist language, the translation techniques used to translate the source text into the target one, and its impact to the quality of the translation in terms of accuracy and accpetability. Moreover, the researcher also compared the translation from two different gender of translators.

After reviewing those researches, the researcher wanted to conduct a developing research about sexist attitude and relate it to the translation area with the different point of view. Almost all of previous researchers had used English novels or films as the data source. In this research, the researcher have chosen to use Indonesian novel as the source. The researcher felt intrigued about the translation of sexist attitudes in Indonesian as a neutral language. Furthermore, the researcher have identified the translation techniques that were used to translate sexist attitudes uttered by male and female characters in novel entitled *Ronggeng Dukuh Paruk* and its translation (*The Dancer*). Second, the researchers have also analyzed the impacts of the translation-technique use to the translation quality; accuracy, acceptability, and readability in the same novel.

METHOD

This research is a descriptive-qualitative research. A qualitative research tends to be descriptive because it aims to delve into and explain the hidden or unknown aspect of a culture in a society (Blaxter *et al.* 2006; Moleong 1989; Strauss & Corbin 2003 in Santosa 2017:31). The location of the research can be called as a research limitation. It is used to concentrate on the research. In other words, the focus determines the boundary (Lyncoln and Guba in Santosa 2017:123). The location of this research is an Indonesian novel entitled *Ronggeng Dukuh Paruk* and its English version *The Dancer.*

There are two kinds of data in this research. First, the primary data in the form of translation consist of translation techniques and translation quality. Second, the secondary data consist of in-line previous studies by some researchers. The data source in this research are taken from two components; the novels (*Ronggeng Dukuh Paruk* and *The Dancer)* and the discussion results with the informants. The researcher used the content analysis and Focus Group Discussion (FGD) to collect the data. Furthermore, the researcher used triangulation of the data source and the method of collected data. The informants acted as raters or evaluators in this research. All of the data are analyzed by using analysis theory presented by Spradley (in Riyadi 2017:132). Those are taxonomy analysis, componential analysis, and culture value analysis.

RESULT AND DISCUSSION
Translation Techniques that Used to Translate Sexist Attitudes in Indonesian Novel Entitled *Ronggeng Dukuh Paruk*

The table below shows the translation techniques that are used to translate sexist attitudes in form of utterances from the source text (*Ronggeng Dukuh Paruk)* into the target text, *The Dancer.*

Tabel. 1 Translation Technique

No.	Technique	Frequency	Percentage
1.	Established Equivalence	424	59,63%
2.	Explicitation	53	7,45%
3.	Modulation	53	7,45%
4.	Pure Borrowing	42	5,91%
5.	Implicitation	37	5,20%
6.	Paraphrase	27	3,80%
7.	Generalization	21	2,95%
8.	Transposition	15	2,11%
9.	Addition	13	1,83%
10	Reduction	10	1,41%
11	Discursive Creation	9	1,27%
12	Particularization	4	0,56%
13	Compensation	2	0,28%
14	Deletion	1	0,14%
Total		711	100%

Based on the data above, the researcher found that translator had applied 14 translation techniques in the translation. Those techniques are established equivalence (424), explicitation (53), modulation (53), pure borrowing (42), implicitation (37), paraphrase (27), generalitation (21), transposition (15), addition(13), reduction(10), discursive creation (9), particularization (4), compensation (2), and deletion (1). The most dominant technique used by translator is established equivalence (59,63%). On the other hand, the translation technique which has the lowest frequency is deletion. It is only used 0,14% from the total frequency. Below is the example of the translation techniques used in translating sexist attitudes in source text (ST) into target text (TT).

Data 01.13.8.1 (Established Equivalence)
ST: **Lenggok lehernya,** lirik matanya, bahkan cara Srintil menggoyangkan pundak akan memukau laki-laki dewasa mana pun yang melihatnya.
TT: **The swep of her neck,** the glance of her eyes, even the way she swayed her shoulders would have mesmerized any adult male that saw her.

The translator had used established equivalence technique in translating the source text into target text. Every word was translated into equivalence word to keep the context of the source text. It transfers the meaning in ST by using terms or expression recognized by dictionaries or language in

use as an equivalent in the TT (Molina & Albir 2002). In this research, the application of established equivalence reflects the accurate and acceptable translation.

Data 26.83.85.3 (Explicitation)
ST: Bila **para perempuan** kelihatan tulus ikhlas memanjakan Srintil, tidak demikian dengan para lelaki.
TT: While **the market women** appeared to be honest and straightforward with Srintil, the men obviously had other intentions.

The translator used explicitation technique in translating the source text into target text. In this case, translator made the words become more explicit by translating '*para perempuan*' into '*the market women*', instead of the literal '*the women*'. Translator paid attention to the context when the characters having a conversation. The context of this utterance is how the men and women treat Srintil when she went to the market. The information that can not get clearly before becomes clearer with the explicit utterance in target text.

Data 20.67.67 (Modulation)
ST: Rasanya, sebagai anak laki-laki tidak ada yang salah pada tubuhku. Melihat Srintil telanjang bulat di hadapanku, aku teringat kambing jantanku **bila sedang berahi.** Jantung memompa darahku ke segala penjuru.
TT: I believed that I was a normally functioning male. Seeing Srintil completely naked in front of me, I recalled how my male goat become excited **when it was about to mate.** My own heart pumped blood to my extremities.

The translator used modulation technique in translating the source text into target text. There is a changing point of view or focus on the target text. The change made the translation product easier to understand. Messages from the writer in ST can be delivered as well.

Data 14.52.52 (Pure Borrowing)
ST: Dalam tempat tidur ini kelak **Srintil** akan diwisuda oleh laki-laki yang memenangkan sayembara.
TT: In this bed, **Srintil** would be deflowered by the man who won the contest.

The translator used pure borrowing technique in translating the source text into target text. There is no changing for the word *Srintil*. In this research, the researchers found that pure borrowing technique used to translate names because names do not have equivalent words. Thus, it becomes the same whether it is in source text or target text.

Data 39.113.120 (Implicitation)
ST: Dalam perkiraan **ronggeng**, semua laki-laki adalah dari **jenis yang sama**, yang bisa demikian gila hanya karena ingin hidup bersamanya barang satu-dua malam, tidak peduli apapun yang menjadi nilai tukarnya.
TT: In **her** mind, all men are **the same**. They were crazy to be with her for one or two days, apparently unconcerned about the cost.

The translator used implicitation technique in translating the source text into target text. The word *ronggeng* is translated into *her,* while the phrase *jenis yang sama* translated into *the same.* The translator implied the information from the source text and chose to use pronouns or words that are more generally known. This technique is used to make target text become effective.

Data 49.186.201.1 (Paraphrase)
ST: Ibu Wedana tersenyum. Ikhlas senyumnya karena baginya sama saja; **ronggeng cantik atau ronggeng bopeng takkan membahayakan kehidupan rumah tangganya.** Karena suaminya sudah tua dan impoten.

TT: The wife of the district chief smiled. Her smile was a whole-hearted because, for her, Srintil's beauty didn't matter. **No one, not even a beautiful ronggeng, was going to break up her home.** Her husband was old and impotent.

The translator used paraphrase technique in translating the source text into target text. In the clause *ronggeng cantik ataupun ronggeng bopeng takkan membahayakan kehidupan rumah tangganya* the translator did not translate it into more literal *beautiful ronggeng or ugly ronggeng will not harm her marriage life*. The translator paraphrased the clause into a new sentence *No one, not even a beautiful ronggeng, was going to break up her home*. Through this sentence, translator tried to deliver ideas and messages inside the source text, without breaking the meaning.

Data 15.57.57 (Generalization)
ST: Dan yang paling penting; **seorang perawan kencur** yang terbaring di dalamnya.
TT: ...and paramount in his mind **a young girl** in the bed.

The translator used generalization technique in translating the source text into target text. The phrase '*seorang perawan kencur*' was translated into '*a young girl*'. The aim of the generalization usage is to help the readers in understanding the messages easily. The messages of the source text become more acceptable in cultural context of target text. This translation technique makes a special term to be more general.

Data 25.83.85.2 (Transposition)
ST: **Laki-laki membenci apa-apa yang kendur!**
TT: **and they hate flabbiness!**

The translator used transposition technique in translating sexist attitude from the source text into target text. There is a unit shift in the utterance. On the example above, the translator changed the structure of sentence '*Laki-laki membenci apa-apa yang kendur!*' in source text into a clause '*and they hate flabbiness!*' in the target text.

Data 46.155.165 (Addition)
ST：Bagi perempuan, melayani suami bukan hanya sekedar keharusan hidup. Dia adalah satu-satunya kegiatan lain di luar urusan dapur serta memelihara anak-anak.
TT: For the village women, servicing their husbands wasn't just something they had to do. It was the only other activity outside of the kitchen and child rearing.

The translator used the addition technique in translating sexist attitude from the source text into target text. The context of this utterance is about a fate and obligation in a woman life, especially she is in village. In translating *Bagi perempuan* the translator change it into *For the village women* instead of *For the women*. Through this technique, the translator added a word *village* in the target text based on the context. It is used to strengthen the understanding of readers in target text.

Data 88.231.253.2 (Discursive Creation)
ST：Ronggeng adalah keperempuanan yang menari, menyanyi, serta kerelaan melayani kelelakian.
TT: A ronggeng was femininity, a woman who danced, sang and willingly serviced masculinity.

The translator used dicursive creation technique in translating the source text into target text. Context of the example above is Srintil as a *ronggeng*, understood the differences between a woman as *ronggeng* and a wife. They have different responsibilities. The target text becomes totally different from the source text. The translation product is out of context and created inaccurate translation.

Data 32.86.89.1 (Particularization)
ST: Gadis-gadis warung **di sekeliling pasar Dawuan** kebanyakan senang bergurau dengan para lelaki.

TT: Most of the girls who worked in the various food stalls **near the market** liked to kid around with men.

The translator chose particularization technique to translate the source text into the target text. Particularization technique in the example above is used to translate '*di sekeliling pasar Dawuan*' into '*near the market*'. In this case, this technique was used to simplify the information in sentence. '*The market*' refers to '*pasar Dawuan*' however the name of market is not mentioned.

Data 21.78.79 (Compensation)

ST: Ronggeng tak akan menghentikan tangis karena **binatang jantan** lainnya segera datang menyingkap kelambu dan mendengus.

TT: The ronggeng couldn't stop crying, knowing that soon another **heavy-breathing male** would arrive and unveil the mosquito netting.

The translator used compensation technique in translating the source text into the target text. The use of words '*binatang jantan*' are uncommon in target text. So, the translator tried to introduced it by using words '*heavy-breathing male*' instead of more literal '*male animal*'.

Data 09.41.38 (Deletion)

ST: Yang kuserahi keris itu adalah perempuan sejati, perempuan yang hanya ada dalam angan-angan, yang terwujud dalam diri Srintil yang sedang tidur. **Tentu saja perempuan yang kumaksud adalah lembaga yang juga mewakili Emak**, walau aku tidak pernah tahu di mana dia berada.

TT: I was surrendering the keris to a true woman, one who lived only in the realm of my fantasy, but was embodied in the sleeping Srintil.

The translator used deletion technique in translating the source text into target text. There is a deletion of some words from the source text. This technique used to delete the unimportant words in target text. Unfortunately, the sentence that ommited is the sign of sexist attitude. The idea and message from the source text are not delivered well.

The Effect of Translation Technique Usage Towards Translation Quality in Terms of Accuracy, Acceptability, and Readability

According to Nababan (2012), a translation can be called as a good translation when it fulfill the accuracy, acceptability, and readability. The quality of translation is related to the translation techniques applied by the translator. In assessing the translation quality of sexist attitudes, the researcher requested three raters to assess the quality of translation by doing focused group discussion (FGD). The raters gave scores in every data. They also added some comments to explain the scores. The findings and the discussions of the assessment are as following.

Table. 2 Translation Quality

No.	Translation Quality	Total	Percentage
1.	Accuracy		
	Accurate	119	84,40%
	Less Accurate	18	12,77%
	Inaccurate	4	2,84%
2.	Acceptability		
	Acceptable	140	99,29%
	Less Acceptable	-	0%
	Unacceptable	1	0,71%
3.	Readability		
	Readable	139	98,58%
	Less Readable	1	0,71%
	Unreadable	1	0,71%

Based on the basic concept of translation, accuracy is the first thing that translator should pay attention the most. Each aspect of translation quality has its own score according to it priority. However, these aspects can not be separated to make a good translation. The accuracy of translation in this research is good, so do the other two aspects; acceptability and readability. Further analysis of translation quality explained below.

Analysis of Translation Quality in Terms of Accuracy

Accuracy is the most important aspect in translation assesment. It is related to the concept of translation activity. Translation is an activity of transferring. Not only words, translation also transfers the meaning, idea, and message from the writer or speaker in source language to target language. When a translation product has high accuracy, it must be a good translation. In this research, there are 119 (84,40%) data of accurate translation, 18 (12,77%) data of less accurate translation, and there are 4 (2,84%) data of inaccurate translation. Based on the result, most of the data are translated accurately. In scoring the translation quality, the researcher was helped by three raters. They also acted as the evaluator who give comments about the quality of each translation.

1. Accurate Translation

According to Nababan (2012), accurate translation is when the meaning of words, technical terms, phrases, clauses, or sentences of the source language is transferred accurately to the target language; there are absolutely no distortions in meaning. There are 119 (84,40%) data from 141 data which belong to accurate translations. It means that the most utterances containing sexist attitude in source text (*Ronggeng Dukuh Paruk*) are translated into target text (*The Dancer*) quite accurately, for example:

Data 01.13.8.1

ST: Lenggok lehernya, lirik matanya, bahkan cara Srintil menggoyangkan pundak akan memukau laki-laki dewasa mana pun yang melihatnya.

TT: The sweep of her neck, the glance of her eyes, even the way she swayed her shoukders would have mesmerized any adult male that saw her.

Most of the data above were translated with established equivalence technique. Another techniques that was used in that utterances are explicitation and implicitation. Those translation techniques implied make this translation has high accuracy level. The data is accurate, so the raters gave 3 in scoring the accuracy level of this data.

2. Less Accurate Translation

A translation is considered as less accurate when message of the source text is transferred into target text but there are some distortions in meaning. There are 18 data (12,77%) classified as less accurate translation. The researcher and the raters need to read again and again to really catch the meaning of the translation and the message implied, for example: **Data 07.39**

ST: Perempuan semacam itu puas karena diketahui umum bahwa suaminya seorang lelaki jantan, baik dalam arti uangnya maupun berahinya.

TT: Her husband would be viewed as powerful by the public in terms of both his financial status and his sexual prowess.

This data is translated using reduction and modulation techniques. The translator used reduction to reduce unimportant words. Unfortunately, the modulation technique made the target text contain a different point of view from the source text. This translation is considered as less accurate, so the raters gave 2 for scoring this data.

3. Inaccurate Translation

A translation is considered as inaccurate when the meaning of source text transffered inaccurately to the target text. There are 4 data or 2,84% of the total classified as inaccurate translation, for example:

Data 59.202.220

ST: **Srintil ingin memiliki hak memilih dan ikut menentukan dalam setiap urusan yang menyangkut dirinya.** Memiliki dirinya bila hal itu menjadi kepentingannya, bukan kepentingan orang lain semata.

TT: She was willing to give herself to a man, but only one she whom herself chose.

All of sentences in this data are translated using discursive creation. This technique makes the main idea of sexist attitude becomes totally different from the source text. The translation is inaccurate, so the raters gave 1 for scoring this data.

Analysis of Translation Quality in Terms of Acceptability

The second aspect for assessing the translation quality is acceptability. The researcher determines three levels of acceptability. They are acceptable, less acceptable, and unacceptable. According to Nababan (2012), acceptability means how a translation product is translated by considering the norm and culture of the source text. The researcher asked three raters to assess the acceptability level of translation in *Ronggeng Dukuh Paruk*. There are 140 data or 99,29% of the total data which are acceptable translation and 1 data (0,71%) is classified as unacceptable translation.

1. Acceptable Translation

A translation is considered acceptable when the source text can be translated into the equivalence words which are appropriate with the target text. This appropriateness not only about the changing of words from ST to TT, but also about the culture, norm, and language structures from both ST and TT. There are 140 data (99,29%) classified as acceptable translation, for example: **Data 06.39**

ST： Makin lama seorang suami bertayub dengan ronggeng, makin bangga pula istrinya.

TT： The more a husband dances with a ronggeng dancer, the prouder his wife feels.

This data is translated using established equivalence, generalization, pure borrowing, addition, and explicitation techniques. Those techniques influenced the translation to be more acceptable in target text, so the raters gave 3 for scoring this data. The target text has conformity with its norm and culture to be acceptable. Based on the classification above, an acceptable translation has the highest score. So it becomes dominant in the analysis.

2. Unacceptable Translation

A translation is considered as unacceptable when the translation is not natural. The target text is just kind of translation product, no more. The choice of words are uncommon in the target text. Moreover, the readers can not enjoy a writing as the writer product, they become unfamiliar with the information as stated in target text. There is 1 data or 0,71% of the total data which is classified as unacceptable translation: **Data 09.41.38**

ST: Yang kuserahi keris itu adalah perempuan sejati, perempuan yang hanya ada dalam angan-angan, yang terwujud dalam diri Srintil yang sedang tidur. Tentu saja perempuan yang kumaksud adalah lembaga yang juga mewakili Emak, walau aku tidak pernah tahu di mana dia berada.

TT: I was surrendering the keris to a true woman, one who lived only in the realm of my fantasy, but was embodied in the sleeping Srintil.

The translator used deletion technique to translate this data. There is a sentence missing from the target text. It aims to simplify the translation. Unfortunately, the deleted sentence is the main data of sexist attitude. In this case, the translator did not find equivalence words in target language. The deletion technique makes the translation becomes unacceptable, so the raters gave 1 for scoring this data.

Analysis of Translation Quality in Terms of Readability

The last aspect for assessing the translation quality is readability. According to Nababan (2012), readability becomes the last aspect of translation quality because it can not be related directly to the translation. Mostly, the reader does not have access to the source text. The reader only pick up the

translation and hoped that it is easy to understand. In this research, the researcher determines three levels of readability. Those are readable, less readable, and unreadable translation. The translation can be readable when the reader, especially researcher and the raters in this research can understand the translation of sexist attitudes which are implied in the utterances by reading one time. The researcher requested three raters to assess the readability level of translation in *Ronggeng Dukuh Paruk* and *The Dancer*. The raters gave their scores, comments, and alternative translations for the less readable data. There are 139 data (98,58%) which are classified as readable translation, 1 data (0,71%) as less readable, and 1 data (0,71%) is considered as unreadable translation.

1. Readable Translation

According to Nababan (2012), a translation is considered as readable when words, phrases, clauses, or sentences posed as the data of research are easy to understand by the readers. In this research, the raters who acted as evaluator also became the readers. There are 139 (98,58%) data considered as readable translation, for example: **Data 42.125.132**

ST: Biasanya kedatangan Srintil di pasar Dawuan menimbulkan gairah yang spontan. Orang-orang lelaki bersiul-siul atau membuat seloroh erotik.

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.

The translator used established equivalence technique in translating the utterances containing sexist attitude above. So, the target text has the equivalence words with the source text. The raters, as well as readers, understood the translation on their first reading quite easily. All of them found that the terms are readable. Thus, the raters gave 3 for scoring this data.

2. Less Readable Translation

A translation becomes less readable when the readers need to read several times on the parts of translation in order to understand the meaning. The readers can not catch the point on the first reading. So, they need more times to understand the translation. There is 1 data or 0,71% data which belonged to less readable translation: **Data 44.125.133.2**

ST: Lihatlah dalam musim orang berhajat atau masa lepas panen; ronggeng naik pentas setiap malam. Siang hari dia mesti melayani laki-laki yang menggendaknya.

TT: Think of all the times people hold rituals or during the harvest season: a ronggeng has to perform every night. During the day she has to service the men.

The translator used established equivalence and explicitation in translating the sexist attitude above. The word '*menggendaknya*' in source text did not translated explicitly. Translator did not change it into more equivalent word/s. The readers know about the meaning but they have to read again and again in order to fully understand about the idea. All of them found that the translation is less readable. Thus, the raters gave 2 for scoring this data.

3. Unreadable Translation

A translation becomes unreadable when the readers find it difficult to understand the meaning of translation product, even though they read it many times. There is 1 or 0,71% of the total considered as unreadable translation: **Data 09.41.38**

ST: Yang kuserahi keris itu adalah perempuan sejati, perempuan yang hanya ada dalam angan-angan, yang terwujud dalam diri Srintil yang sedang tidur. Tentu saja perempuan yang kumaksud adalah lembaga yang juga mewakili Emak, walau aku tidak pernah tahu di mana dia berada.

TT: I was surrendering the keris to a true woman, one who lived only in the realm of my fantasy, but was embodied in the sleeping Srintil.

The translator used deletion technique in translating the sexist attitude above. The main data of the utterances above are not translated into target text very well. The sign of sexist attitude is deleted in target text. The translator did not translate the sentence *Tentu saja perempuan yang kumaksud adalah*

lembaga yang juga mewakili Emak, walau aku tidak pernah tahu di mana dia berada. So the researcher and the raters can not imagine what the actual messages were sent by the writer. That is why, the translation is unreadable. The raters gave 1 for scoring this data.

The dominant translation techniques used by the translator are established equivalence, explicitation, and modulation. The translator tends to find the equivalence words in TT. Both Indonesian and English have patriarchy culture. So, it makes the translator does not find any difficulties in finding sexism equivalence words in TT. Second, the translator uses the explicitation technique to explicit the information that was previously implicitly conveyed by the author. The next, by using the modulation technique, the translator changed the ST' point of view in producing an acceptable translation. The use of translation techniques influences the quality of translations. Established equivalence, explicitation, implicitation, generalization, pure borrowing, and addition techniques produced accurate translations. On the other hand, the reduction and modulation technique used by the translator generated less accurate translation, while the discursive creation technique caused inaccurate translation. The use of deletion technique conduced unacceptable and unreadable translation. The researcher found that the use of explicitation technique caused less readable translation on some data. The reader needs to read twice or more to catch the idea of the translator.

CONCLUSION

Based on the analysis, the researcher recognizes that there are 14 translation techniques used by the translator, they are: established equivalence, explicitation, modulation, pure borrowing, implicitation, paraphrase, generalitation, transposition, addition, reduction, discursive creation, particularization, compensation, and deletion. Established equivalence is the most dominant technique used in translating the sexist attitude from source text into target text. On the other hand, deletion has the lowest frequency of use. From the choice of translation techniques, the researcher determined that the translator is as sexist as the writer. Those translation techniques do not make the sexism becomes more neutral.

Translation techniques determine the translation quality. Established equivalence results in the good quality of translation. Meanwhile, the use of paraphrase produced a low quality translation in the target text. Moreover, the application of discursive creation results in non-sexist translation for two utterances. When the translator applied wrong techniques in translating the source text, it creates non-sexist translation. Furthermore, the quality of translation becomes less desirable because even though the translation is acceptable and readable, the accuracy is low. However, the quality of translation in this research can be considered good.

Both of the source text and the target text have different culture, especially in sexism. This research provides an overview of how a translator translated sayings containing sexist attitudes from the source text into the target text. It also shows the translation micro aspects of relevance. The quality of translation can not be gained just by the reading processes. The reader needs to understand the translation techniques used by the translator before determining the translation quality. Furthermore, this research also tells the readers that there are three aspects of translation quality that can be measured, they are accuracy, acceptability, and readability. The next researcher who wants to conduct a similar research still has opportunity to see the translation method and translation ideology of sexist attitudes.

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