

## 論文の英文要旨

論文題目	Translation of cultural and linguistic elements and their influence on the literary elements in Kawabata Yasunari's Novel <i>Yukiguni</i> into Indonesian
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To translate a literary work is to transfer values from one society to another. Literature itself is inseparable from the community that it comes from, therefore it reflects the culture and norms that belong to a particular society. In other words, translating a literary work is an attempt to transfer culture from the source language into the target language, whose speakers have their own different cultures.

This study will focus on understanding the influence of the Japanese language and culture on the translation process of Kawabata Yasunari's *Yukiguni* into Indonesian. It will mainly concentrate on analysing the translation of both abstract and concrete cultures, as well as personal pronouns. The diverse methods of how Japanese and Indonesian count numbers and the cultural concepts which are solely relevant to Japanese people are the focuses of the abstract culture translation discussion. On the other hand, the discussion of concrete culture translation covers the translation of items that can only be found in Japanese society. Cultural words that are discussed in this research are accompanied by a definition taken from kotobank.jp and are written clearly when quoted. Lastly, the types of personal pronouns that are covered in this study are the first-person and second-person personal pronouns of the main characters. The analysis includes the effect of such translation on the interpersonal relationships of the main characters. This study examines the direct and indirect translations of the novel. The English translation script is also presented since it is the source for indirect translation.

As a result of this study, there are three findings. First is conclusions related to the translation of numbers. There are changes and conversions in translating numbers. Change occurs in the translation of the age number and conversion occurs because Japanese has a unique counting system, i.e. *shaku*, *take*, and *ri*. The second is conclusions related to the translation of Japanese concrete and abstract culture. There is a new method in translating Japanese concrete and abstract culture into Indonesian that I found in this whole analysis, I named it as internal borrowing method. The internal borrowing method is borrowing other words in the source language to translate the different words into the same language. Third, the difference of the first and second personal pronouns used by characters in a literary work conveys a different

interpersonal relationship in the source text. Consequently, the different translations of personal pronouns also would convey different levels of interpersonal relationships between the characters. Based on the analysis, the combination of *saya/aku-engkau*, *saya/aku-kamu*, *saya/aku-kau* which are more frequently used in the direct translation conveys a closer interpersonal relationship than the combination of *saya-Anda*, *saya-engkau*, *saya kamu* which are frequently used in the indirect translation.

Keywords: concrete culture, abstract culture, personal pronoun