

**AN ANALYSIS OF TRANSLATION PROCEDURES IN A
NOVEL ENTITLED *CANTIK ITU LUKA* BY EKA
KURNIAWAN**

UNDERGRADUATE THESIS

By :

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**STUDY PROGRAM OF ENGLISH
DEPARTMENT OF LANGUAGES AND LITERATURE
FACULTY OF CULTURAL STUDIES
UNIVERSITAS BRAWIJAYA
2018**

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**Presented to Brawijaya University
in partial fulfilment of the requirements for the degree of *Sarjana Sastra***

By :

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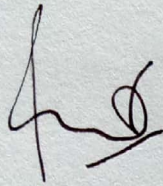


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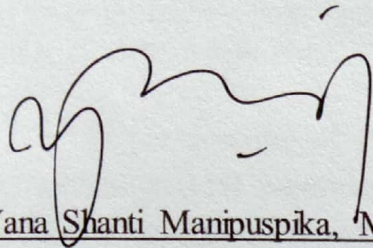
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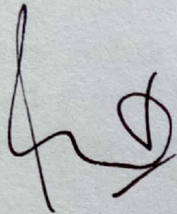


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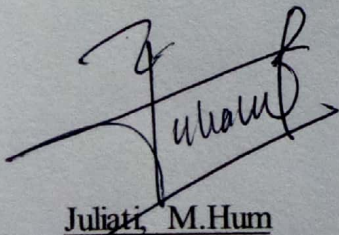


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ABSTRACT

Febrianti, Kristina, 2018. **An Analysis of Translation Procedures in a Novel Entitled *Cantik Itu Luka* By Eka Kurniawan.** Study Program of English Literature, Universitas Brawijaya. Supervisor: Sri Endah Tabiati;

Keywords: *translation, translation procedures, cultural terms, novel, Cantik Itu Luka, Beauty Is a Wound.*

In the process of transferring a message, a translator needs to determine the closest natural equivalent in the target language (TL). In this research, the researcher analyzes the cultural terms, the translation procedures, and the most dominant translation procedures in the novel *Cantik Itu Luka* (SL) and *Beauty Is a Wound* (TL).

Qualitative approach was employed in this research because the data were in the form of word or phrase taken from the novel. The data of this research were cultural terms written in the Indonesian translated into English taken from the novel entitled *Cantik Itu Luka* (SL) and *Beauty Is a Wound* (TL). The data are analyzed by using Peter Newmark classification of translation procedures theory (1988).

The result showed that there were 191 data of cultural terms related with ecology, material culture, work (social culture), leisure (social culture), political and administrative, religious, artistic, historical terms, social terms, and gesture and habits. Besides, the researcher also found eight procedures that appear, namely transference (21%), naturalization (3%), cultural equivalent (18%), functional equivalent (12%), descriptive equivalent (6%), synonymy (15%), reduction and expansion (3%), and couplets (21%).

From the result of the study, the writer suggests the next researcher who wants to conduct the same topic can broaden the scope not just the main character and may be used theories from other linguists.

ABSTRAK

Febrianti, Kristina, 2018. **An Analysis of Translation Procedures in a Novel Entitled *Cantik Itu Luka* By Eka Kurniawan**. Program Studi Sastra Inggris, Universitas Brawijaya. Pembimbing I: Sri Endah Tabiati.

Kata Kunci: *Penerjemahan, Prosedur Penerjemahan, Penerjemahan Istilah Budaya, Teknik Penerjemahan, Novel, Cantik Itu Luka, Beauty Is a Wound.*

Dalam proses menyampaikan pesan, seorang penerjemah perlu menentukan arti yang paling mirip dalam bahasa target. Dalam penelitian ini, peneliti menganalisis istilah budaya, prosedur penerjemahan, dan prosedur yang paling sering muncul dalam novel *Cantik Itu Luka* dan *Beauty Is a Wound*.

Pendekatan kualitatif digunakan dalam penelitian ini karena data yang diambil adalah bentuk kata atau frasa dari sebuah novel. Data penelitian ini adalah istilah budaya yang di tulis dalam bahasa Indonesia kedalam bahasa Inggris yang diambil dari novel berjudul *Cantik Itu Luka* dan *Beauty Is a Wound*. Data dianalisis menggunakan teori dari Peter Newmark (1988) tentang kategori prosedur penerjemahan.

Hasil dari penelitian ini adalah 192 istilah budaya yang berkaitan dengan *ecology, material culture, work (social culture), leisure (social culture), political and administrative, religious, artistic, historical terms, social terms, and gesture and habits*. Disamping itu, peneliti juga menemukan delapan prosedur penerjemahan yang muncul yaitu: *Transference (21%), Naturalization (5%), Cultural Equivalent (24%), Functional Equivalent (20%), Descriptive Equivalent (7%), Synonymy (17%), Reduction And Expansion (4%), dan Couplets (2%)*.

Dari hasil penelitian, penulis menyarankan agar peneliti selanjutnya yang ingin meneliti topik yang sama dapat memperluas ruang lingkup tidak hanya pada karakter utama dan dapat menggunakan teori dari ahli bahasa yang lain.

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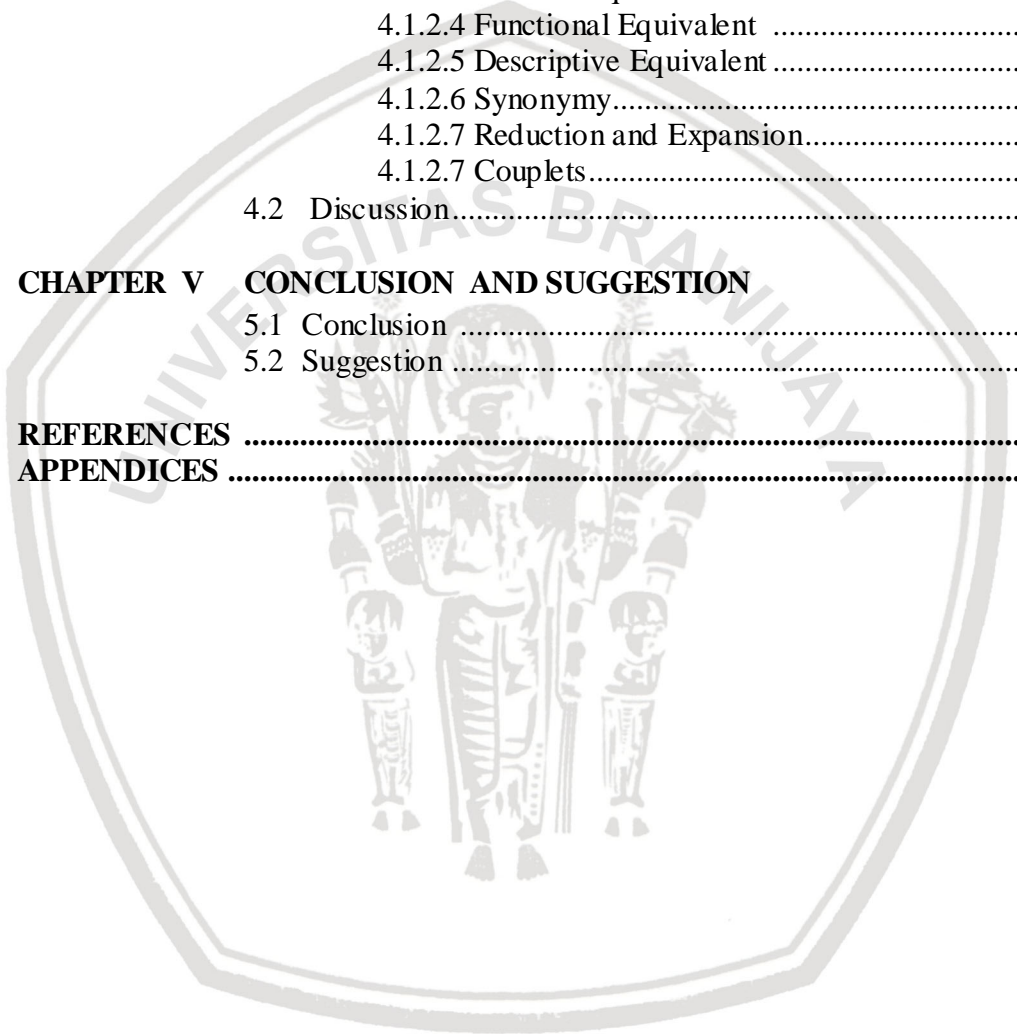
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TABLE OF CONTENTS

TITLE PAGE	i
DECLARATION OF AUTHORSHIP	ii
SUPERVISORS' APPROVAL	iii
BOARD OF EXAMINERS' CERTIFICATE APPROVAL	iv
ABSTRACT	v
ABSTRAK	vi
ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS	vii
TABLE OF CONTENTS	viii
LIST OF TABLE	x
LIST OF FIGURE	xi
LIST OF APPENDICES	xii
CHAPTER I INTRODUCTION	
1.1 Background of the Study	1
1.2 Problems of the Study.....	5
1.3 Objectives of the Study	6
1.4 The Definition of Key Terms	6
CHAPTER II REVIEW OF RELATED LITERATURE	
2.1 Translation	9
2.1.1 Definitons of Translation	9
2.1.2 The Process of Translation	10
2.2 Translation Procedures	10
2.3 Intercultural Translation	15
2.4 Previous Studies	18
CHAPTER III RESEARCH METHOD	
3.1 Research Design	21
3.2 Data Sources	21
3.3 Data Collection	22
3.4 Data Analysis	23
CHAPTER IV FINDING AND DISCUSSION	
4.1 Finding	24
4.1.1 Types of Cultural Terms	25
4.1.1.1 Cultural terms related with Ecology.....	25
4.1.1.2 Cultural terms related with Material Culture	26
4.1.1.3 Cultural terms related with Social Culture ...	27

4.1.1.4 Cultural terms related with Organizations Customs, Activities, Procedures, Concepts	29
4.1.1.5 Cultural terms related with Gestures and Habits	35
4.1.2 Types of Translation Procedures	36
4.1.2.1 Transference	36
4.1.2.2 Naturalization.....	37
4.1.2.3 Cultural Equivalent	39
4.1.2.4 Functional Equivalent	42
4.1.2.5 Descriptive Equivalent	45
4.1.2.6 Synonymy.....	44
4.1.2.7 Reduction and Expansion.....	45
4.1.2.7 Couplets.....	46
4.2 Discussion.....	48
CHAPTER V CONCLUSION AND SUGGESTION	
5.1 Conclusion	51
5.2 Suggestion	52
REFERENCES	54
APPENDICES	57



LIST OF TABLE

Table

- 3.1 Sample of the table of the cultural terms category and the translation procedures based on Newmark's (1988) theory 23



LIST OF FIGURE

Figure

1. Gendongan 40
2. Swaddling Cloth 40



LIST OF APPENDICES

Appendix

1.	The Cultural Terms in Novel <i>Cantik Itu Luka</i> translated into <i>Beauty Is a Wound</i>	57
2.	Table of Cultural Terms Types	65
3.	Table of Translation Procedures Types	66
4.	<i>Berita Acara Bimbingan Skripsi</i>	67



CHAPTER I

INTRODUCTION

This chapter provides the background of the study, problems of the study, and objectives of the study. This chapter is also supported by the definitions of key terms.

1.1 Background of Study

Communication is the act of transferring information from one place to another. Communication cannot be limited only in a certain area, but people around the world need to communicate each other. It is because the needs of life are more various and complex. Nowadays, there is a big amount of information around the world related to education, entertainment, technology, fashion and even about literature work, and that information uses various languages.

On the other hand, not every human can speak in all languages. These various languages caused obstacles in the process of receiving information. In this case, translation process is needed when two different languages involved. Translators play an important role in making information available in every language. Translating will be very helpful in conveying the information for communication to run properly.

In general, translation is a process of transferring one language to another. Newmark (1988, p.32) states, "Translation is the superordinate term for converting the meaning of any utterance of any source language to the target

language". According to Catford (1965, p.1), translation is a process of substituting a text in one language for a text in another.

In the process of translation, there are three aspects that should be maintained in the translated texts. They are semantic aspect, grammatical aspect and stylistic aspect. Meanwhile, Budianto (2010) said that there are different kinds of meaning in language, which is lexical meaning, grammatical or structural meaning, socio-culture meaning, textual meaning, and contextual or situational meaning. As a good translator we should be able to understand the concept of meaning and decide how to translate a specific word.

The general problems when people want to translate are the ability in choosing a word which has more than one meaning, and the ability to find the equivalent meaning of an expression from the source language (SL) into the target language (TL). In translating, a good translator should understand not only the language but also the culture of both languages, the source language (SL) and the target language (TL) especially in a book.

There are many kinds of books translated from a certain language, and also different kind of books are using different choice of word, one of them is novel. Novel becomes the most popular translation because popular novels are mostly come from foreign countries.

The researcher decided to analyze the translation procedures applied in the book entitled *Cantik Itu Luka* by Eka Kurniawan and how the translation procedures are used in *Beauty Is a Wound*. *Beauty Is a Wound* is an English version of *Cantik Itu Luka* translated by Annie Tucker.

Eka Kurniawan is an Indonesian writer. He was born in Tasikmalaya, Indonesia, in 1975, graduated from Faculty of Philosophy, Gadjah Mada University, Yogyakarta. He writes novels, short stories, as well as non-fiction pieces. His novels translated into more than 23 languages, such as Japanese, Malay, French, Italian, Dutch, German, Korean, and so on. Kurniawan has received recognition in Foreign Policy's Global Thinkers (2015), IKAPI's Book of the Year for Manusia Harimau (2015), World Readers Award 2016 for *Cantik Itu Luka* (2016), The Man Booker International Prize (Longlist) for *Manusia Harimau* (2016), and Financial Times/Oppenheimer Funds Emerging Voices (Winner for Fiction Category) for *Manusia Harimau* (2016).

Annie Tucker is a writer, editor, and translator who lives in Los Angeles. She has a Bachelor of Arts (B.A.) in English Literature (1998-2001) from Barnard College, Master of Arts (M.A.) in Culture and Performance (2004 – 2007), and Doctor of Philosophy (Ph.D.) in Culture and Performance, Disability Studies, Indonesian Area Studies (2008 – 2013) from UCLA. She is an interdisciplinary writer, researcher, and educator specializing in the various intersections of culture, disability, personal experience, and the arts with a focus on Indonesia. Tucker was awarded in the Asia Pacific Writers and Translators Association, the American Literary Translator's Association (ALTA), and the PEN / Heim Translation Fund.

In this study, the researcher choose *Cantik Itu Luka* because this novel gave a lot of influence on translation research since it gets a lot of awards and becomes a winner such as in World Readers' Award in 2016, Longlisted for the Best Translated Book Awards (BTBA) United States in 2016, Publishers

Weekly's Best Books of 2015, The New York Times' 100 Notable Books of 2015, The Financial Times' Best Books of 2015, Kirkus Review's Best Fiction Books of 2015, Flavorwire's The Best Fiction 2015, The Boston Globe's The Best Books of 2015, Harper's Bazaar's 15 Best Books of 2015, and Commonwealth Magazine's Best Books of 2015. This novel also provides a different view on the lives of Indonesian people in the colonial period.

In the process of translating the novel, translators need some methods and procedures to face with translation problems. According to Newmark (1988, p.81), there are seventeen procedures. The methods are Word-for-word Translation, Literal translation, Faithful Translation, Semantic Translation, Adaptation, Free translation, Idiomatic translation, Communicative translation. The procedures are Transference, Naturalisation, Cultural Equivalent, Functional Equivalent, Synonymy, Through-Translation, Shifts Or Transpositions, Modulation, Recognised Translation, Translation Label, Compensation, Componential Analysis, Reduction And Expansion, Paraphrase, Other Procedures (Equivalence, Adaptation), And Couplets.

There are two previous studies, the study conducted by Satriadi (2014) and the study conducted by Sari (2009). Those previous studies have the same field, but have different unique objects. In this present study with the title "*An Analysis of Translation Procedures In A Novel Entitled Cantik Itu Luka By Eka Kurniawan*", the researcher provides a review of related theory; how to collect, listing, analyze the data; giving some suggestions to analyze. The most important thing in this present study is to fill in a gap regarding the most dominant types of

procedures found in the novel entitled *Cantik Itu Luka* (SL), which has many cultural terms in it and provides a different view on the lives of Indonesian people in the colonial period. This present study is different from the two previous studies that focused on the electronic guidebook and computer terms. In this study, a researcher also wanted to prove whether “Transference or Borrowing and Calque” became the most often translation procedures used by a translator.

In this study, the researcher found that there are several translation procedures applied by the translator in the novel entitled *Cantik Itu Luka* (SL). The scope in this research is the cultural words found in the chapters discussing the main character namely, Dewi Ayu.

Furthermore, this study is expected to increase the understanding about definitions of translation, and especially about translation procedures. Besides, the researcher also hopes that this study can give information to others in developing their knowledge about translation procedures as the way of translating a text.

1.2 Problems of the Study

The problem of this study can be stated in several questions below:

1. What are the cultural words contained in the novel entitled *Cantik Itu Luka*?
2. What are translation procedures applied in translating the cultural words in the novel entitled *Cantik Itu Luka*?

1.3 Objectives of the Study

From the statement of the problem above, the researcher has one objective that stated below:

1. To know the cultural words contained in the novel entitled *Cantik Itu Luka*.
2. To know the translation procedures applied in translating the cultural words in the novel entitled *Cantik Itu Luka*.

1.4 Key terms

1. Translation : Translation is rendering the meaning of a text into another language in the way that the author intended the text. Translation is the superordinate term for converting the meaning of any utterance of any source language to the target language (Newmark, 1988, p.5). The source language (SL) in this study is Indonesian and the target language (TL) in this study is English.

2. Translation Procedures : The translation procedures are used for sentences and the smaller units of language (Newmark, 1988, p.81), and the dominant translation procedures used in

this study are the theories made by Peter Newmark.

3. Cultural Translation : Cultural translation is the practices of theory translation that mediate cultural difference, to convey extensive cultural background (Gamal, 2009, p.67), and the theory about cultural terms that used in this study are the theories made by Peter Newmark.

4. *Cantik Itu Luka* : *Cantik Itu Luka* as the source language (SL) is a book by Eka Kurniawan that combines history, satire, family tragedy, legend, humor, and romance in a sweeping polyphony. (<https://ekakurniawan.com/books/beauty-is-a-wound>)

5. *Beauty Is a Wound* : *Beauty Is a Wound* as the target language (TL) is an English version of the *Cantik Itu Luka* that has been superbly translated into English by Annie Tucker and written in an evocative and muscular, with particularly spicy descriptions and some good wry humor.

(<https://www.nytimes.com/2015/09/18/bo>

oks/review-beauty-is-a-wound-an-

Indonesian-ble nd-of-history-myth-and

magic.html)



CHAPTER II

REVIEW OF RELATED LITERATURE

In this chapter, there are some theories and some previous studies related to translation procedures. The review consists of the definition of translation, translation procedures, and previous studies.

2.1 Translation

2.1.1 The Definitions of Translation

Translation was not only translating the language but also the translator should transfer the meaning of the text, so the reader knew about the author intention. According to Newmark (1988, p.5) translation is rendering the meaning of a text into another language in the way that the author intended the text. From the definition of translation above, the researcher concluded that translation was a process of changing the source language to the target language by considering the accuracy of meaning so that the readers do not lose any information.

Translating a text is not only converting one language into another language, but also sending a meaningful message so that the readers can understand the meaning. According to Catford (1974, p.20) translation is the replacement of textual material from source language by equivalent textual material in another language or target language. So, the goal of translation is generally to establish an equivalence between the source language and the target language.

Based on the definitions of translation above, the researcher concludes that translation was not only translating the language but also converting one language into another language with a meaningful message so that the readers can understand.

2.1.2 The Process of Translation

When we are translating a text, there is a process of translation that must be noticed so that we can get a good translation and a meaningful message. According to Nida and Taber (1982, p.33), there are three stages in the process of translation namely analyzing, transfer, and restructuring. First, Analyzing the text the message as given in the source language (SL). Second, transferring the analyzed material in the mind of a translator from the source language (SL) to the target language (TL). Third, restructuring the transferred material in order to make the final message fully acceptable in the TL. These processes are a procedure to help the translator reviews the criteria for the various options before decided the procedure.

2.2 Translation Procedures

Translation procedures is a way to find the most appropriate meaning of the result. According to Newmark (1988, p.81), translation procedures are related to the smaller units of language and used for sentence.

Newmark classifies translation procedures into 17 different kinds. In discussing the example on the Newmark theory the author took some examples from another source because in this study the source language (SL) came from Indonesian, so it was different from the example given in the Newmark book.

Newmark specifically describes the translation procedures as follows:

1. Transference

Transference is usually used to translate names of all living (except the Pope and one or two royals) and most dead people; geographical and topographical names; names of periodicals and newspapers; titles of as yet untranslated literary works, plays, films; names of private companies and institutions; names of public or nationalized institutions, unless they have recognized translations; street names, addresses, etc. According to Newmark (1988, p.81), Transference (loanword, transcription) is the process of transferring a source language (SL) word to a target language (TL). For example, *Trident* in English (name of a river) is transferred into *Trident* in Indonesian without changing the spelling (Oey, 2016, p.12).

2. Naturalisation

Naturalization transference and adapts the SL word first to the normal pronunciation, then to the normal morphology (word-forms) of the target language (TL) (Newmark, 1988, p.82). For example, *active* in English is translated into *aktif* in Indonesian (Fadly, 2013, p.13).

3. Cultural Equivalent

Cultural Equivalent is an approximate translation where a source language (SL) cultural word is translated by a target language (TL) cultural word (Newmark, 1988, p.82). For example, *menteri keuangan* in Indonesian becomes *Minister of Finance* in English (Fadly, 2013, p.13).

4. Functional Equivalent

Functional Equivalent applied to cultural words, requires the use of a culture-free word, sometimes with a new specific term; it therefore neutralizes or generalizes the source language (SL) word (Newmark, 1988, p.83). For example, *Secondary School* in English is translated into *Sekolah Menengah Pertama* in Indonesian (Fadly, 2013, p.14).

5. Descriptive Equivalent

Descriptive Equivalent is the procedure with which a translator explains the meaning and/or function of a certain source language word by supplying a description of the word (Newmark, 1988, p.83). For example, *destrier* is translated into *kuda perang destrier, kuda perang* as the description of *destrier* (Oey, 2016, p.13).

6. Synonymy

Synonymy is a near target language (TL) equivalent to a source language (SL) word in a context (Newmark, 1988, p.84). For example, *kind person* in English becomes *orang yang baik* in Indonesian (Fadly, 2013, p.14).

7. Through-Translation

The literal translation of common collocations, names of organizations, the components of compounds and perhaps phrases, is known as calque or loan translation (Newmark, 1988, p.84). For example, *United Nation (UN)* in English becomes *Perserikatan Bangsa-Bangsa (PBB)* in Indonesian (Fadly, 2013, p.14).

8. Shifts Or Transpositions

Shift or transpositions is a translation procedure that involves a change in the grammar from a source language (SL) to a target language (TL) (Newmark, 1988, p.85). For example, *Welcome* to my house (English) becomes *Selamat datang* di rumahku (Indonesian). For example, the phrase *the books* is translated into *buku ini* (Marcellina, 2015, p.12).

9. Modulation

Modulation is the variation through a change of viewpoint, of perspective and very often of category of thought (Newmark, 1988, p.88). For example, *The dog bites the cat* is translated into *kucing itu digigit seekor anjing*. The English sentence is active but translated into Indonesian is passive, the translation is different in viewpoint (Oey, 2016, p.14).

10. Recognised Translation

Recognised Translation is the procedures which use the official or the generally accepted translation of any institutional term (Newmark, 1988, p.89). For example, *Dewan Perwakilan Rakyat* in Indonesian and *The House of Representative* in English (Fadly, 2013, p.16).

11. Translation Label

Translation Label is a provisional translation, usually of a new institutional term, which should be made in inverted commas, which can later be discreetly withdrawn (Newmark, 1988, p.90). It could be through literal translation, for example, *heritage language* and *langue d'heritage* (Fadly, 2013, p.17).

12. Compensation

Compensation occurs when loss of meaning, sound-effect, metaphor or pragmatic effect in one part of a sentence is compensated in another part (Newmark, 1988, p.90). For example, *a lot of* in English becomes *banyak* in Indonesian (Oey, 2016, p.15).

13. Componential Analysis

Componential Analysis is the splitting up of a lexical unit into its sense components, often one-to-two, -three or -four translations (Newmark, 1988, p.90). For example, *sweet talk* is translated into *kata-kata manis* (Marcellina, 2015, p.13).

14. Reduction And Expansion

Reduction is the deletion of the components of translation model in the TL. For example, *automobile* is translated into *mobil* (Marcellina, 2015, p.13).

Expansion is the opposite of reduction in which the target language (TL) uses more word to express an idea of a source language (SL). For example, *whale* is translated into *ikan paus* (Marcellina, 2015, p.13).

15. Paraphrase

Paraphrase is an amplification or explanation of the meaning of a segment of the text. It is used in an 'anonymous' text when it is poorly written or has important implications and omissions (Newmark, 1988, p.90). For example, *Golden Gate* (English) is translated into *Golden Gate adalah selat yang menghubungkan teluk San Fransisco dan Samudra Pasifik, terletak di pesisir barat Amerika Utara* (Oey, 2016, p.15).

16. Adaptation

Adaptation is use of a recognized equivalent between two situations. This is a matter of cultural equivalence (Newmark, 1988, p.91). For example, *Dear Sir* is translated into *Dengan hormat* (Fadly, 2013, p.18).

17. Couplets

Couplets occur when the translator combines two different procedures (Newmark, 1988, p.91). Couplet, triplet, and quadruplets combine two, three or four of the procedures above. For example, For example, *GAM* is translated into *GAM (Aceh Freedom Movement)*. There are two translation procedures: transference and descriptive equivalent (Silalahi and Lubis, 2013, p.5).

2.3 Intercultural Translation

According to Newmark (1988, p.94), "I define culture as the way of life and its manifestation that is peculiar to the community that uses a particular language as its means of expression". According to Silalahi and Lubis (2013, p.1), "In order to appreciate and recognize our cross cultural aspects to the outside world, a translator should be very careful in translating our cultural terms."

Newmark (1988, p.94) categorizes the cultural words into Ecology (Flora, fauna, hills, winds, plains, etc.); Material Culture/artifacts (Food, clothes, houses, towns, and transport); Social Culture: work and leisure; Organizations Customs, Activities, Procedures, Concepts: (political and administrative, Religious, Artistic); and Gestures and Habits.

1. Ecology

Ecology defines the study of relations of living things to their surrounding. It involves ecological features such as: flora, fauna, winds, plains, hills, forests, etc. (Newmark, 1988, p.96). For examples: *Cendrawasih, Kamboja, wedus gembel, Randu*, etc., (Jayanti, 2015, p.20).

2. Material Culture: Food, Clothes, House and Town, Transport

Material culture relates to the objects produces by humans own by certain cultures. Every culture has its own characteristics and it is expressed in its materials. The materials involved in this category are food, clothes, houses, and towns, transportation, etc. (Newmark, 1988, p.97). For examples:

- a. Food : *bajigur, rendang, sate*, etc. (Jayanti, 2015, p.20).
- b. Clothes : *anarok, kanga* (Africa), *kebaya* (Indonesian), *dhoti* (india), etc. (Jayanti, 2015, p.20).
- a. Houses and Towns : *kampong, chalet, tower*, etc. (Jayanti, 2015, p.20).
- b. Transport : *bike, delman, rickshaw, moulton, cabriolet*, etc. (Jayanti, 2015, p.20).
- c. Artefact : *kendi*, etc. (Fahrurromadhoni, 2017, p.15).

3. Social Culture: work and leisure

Social cultures relates to work and leisure. The activities done by people vary in one place to another. This happens because every place has its own culture (Newmark, 1988, p.98). Newmark divides social culture into two categories, they are: work and leisure. For examples:

- a. Work : *Satpam, abdidalem*, etc. (Fahrurromadhoni, 2017, p.15).

b. Leisure : *Petak Umpet*, etc. (Fahrurromadhoni, 2017, p.15).

4. Organizations Customs, Activities, Procedures, Concepts

Organizations, customs, activities, procedures, concepts relate to the things above which exist in certain culture. The concepts may include political and administrative, religious, artistic, historical, and social terms (Newmark, 1988, p.116). For examples (Fahrurromadhoni, 2017, p.16):

- a. Political: *Pemilu*
- b. Religious: *Hyang Mahadewa Syiwa, Brahmacharya*
- c. Artistic: *Gamelan, Wayang*
- d. Historical terms: *G-30-S/PKI, Supersemar*
- e. Social terms: *Program Keluarga Berencana*

5. Gestures and Habits

Gesture and habit are included as category since gesture and habit from one culture may differ from another, Newmark points out that gesture and habits are often described in 'non-cultural' language, (Newmark, 1988, p.102). According to Fahrurromadhoni (2017, p.16), Gesture and Habits, which can be made where necessary in-ambiguous cases: if people smile a little when someone dies, do a slow hand-clap to express warm appreciation, spit as a blessing, nod to dissent or shake their head to assent, kiss their fingertips to greet or to praise, give a thumbs-up to signal OK, all of which occur in some cultures and not in others. For example is the term *headshake*. *Headshake* is the action of shaking head right and left, this gesture shows disagreement (Newmark, 1988, p.95).

2.4 Previous Studies

There are several previous studies and articles related to the study that give some contribution to this study, they are: the study conducted by Satriadi (2014) entitled "*An Analysis of Translating Procedures On Sony Ericsson Live With Walkman Series Startup Guide*" and the study conducted by Sari (2009) entitled "*An Analysis of Translation Procedures of Translating Computer Term in Andrew S. Tanenbaum 3rd Computer Networks Into Bahasa Indonesia*".

The first study was conducted by Satriadi (2014), discussed the translation procedures and determined the translation quality of Sony Ericsson Live with Walkman Startup Guide. This research was conducted by using the qualitative descriptive method to analyze the data by referring to two theories of translating procedures proposed by Newmark (1988) and Vinay & Darbelnet (2000). The result of data analysis shows that there are only several translation procedures found in the text. The researcher found six translation procedures applied by the translator that are Borrowing or Transference (54 items or 27%), Calque or Through Translation (12 items or 6%), Literal or Word for Word Translation (31 items or 15.5%), Transposition (42 items or 21%), Adaptation or Naturalization (43 items or 21.5%), and Reduction (18 items or 9%). The result showed that the most common procedures are Borrowing or Transference and Calque or Through Translation.

The second study was conducted by Sari (2009). She analyzes Translation Procedures of Translating Computer Term in Andrew S. Tanenbaum 3rd Computer Networks Into Bahasa Indonesia and the most dominant translation

procedures. This research was conducted by using the qualitative descriptive method. The data are collected using Vinay and Dalbarnet's theory. She collected the data from the original book and its translation into Indonesian, listing translation procedures as the data findings, analyzing the procedures from the data and finding out the most dominant type of the translation procedures found in the target text. The researcher found four translation procedures applied by the translator that are Borrowing (39 cases 46%), Calque (24 cases 29%), Literal translation (15 cases 19%), Transposition (5 cases 6%). Based on the table, it concludes that not all procedures exist in this data analysis. Equivalence, modulation, and adaptation do not exist in this analysis. The researcher suggested to those who are interested in studying translation to make other translation from this thesis such as the translation shifts, translation equivalence, and others. The result showed that that the most dominant procedures that found from the data are borrowing in 39 cases (46 %) and Calque (24 cases 29%).

The main results of the two studies conducted by Satriadi and Sari show that the most common procedure used by translators is Transference and Calque. Even though the object used has a high level of difference, that is electronic guidebooks (Satriadi) and computer terms (Sari), these two procedures, Transference and Calque, show high percentage results in the main results of the study compared to other procedures.

These two previous studies were conducted by Satriadi (2014) and Sari (2009) give a substantial contribution to this present study by providing a review of related theory; how to collect, listing, analyze the data; giving some

suggestions to analyze; and the most important thing is to fill in a gap regarding the most dominant types of procedures found in the target text with different objects, which is a novel that has many cultural terms in it. In this study, a researcher wanted to prove whether “Transference or Borrowing and Calque” became the most often translation procedures used by a translator.



CHAPTER III

RESEARCH METHOD

In this chapter, the researcher presents the details of the research methods employed in the study. It consists of research design, data source, data collection, and data analysis.

3.1 Research Design

This research used a descriptive qualitative method because the data are words or phrases. According to Ary et al (2010, p.424) that qualitative approach is based on the characteristics: having a natural setting, using the human that is the researcher as the primary instrument, dealing with data that are in the form of words rather than numbers, and analyzing data in inductively.

Thus, the researcher believed that document or content analysis was an appropriate approach for this research since it was concerned with the analysis and interpretation of words in the form of a novel.

3.2 Data Source

The data of this research were taken from a novel entitled *Cantik Itu Luka* and *Beauty Is a Wound*. The novel was written by Eka Kurniawan, the author of novels, short stories, essays, movie scripts, and graphic novels. This 479-page novel has been translated into 34 languages, one of them is English translated by Annie Tucker and entitled *Beauty Is a Wound*. This novel was first

published in 2002 in collaboration with the Akademi Kebudayaan Yogyakarta and Penerbit Jendela. In the second edition and so on the novel had been published by Gramedia Pustaka Utama since 2004. *Beauty Is a Wound* combines history, satire, family tragedy, legend, humor, and romance in a sweeping polyphony. This novel sets in the fictional coastal town of Halimunda, spans more than half a century. It revolves around Dewi Ayu, a wily prostitute of mythical beauty who has risen from the dead, and her four daughters are beset by incest, murder, bestiality, rape, insanity, monstrosity. The book is playful and spirited, paying homage to the Indonesian form of wayang, or shadow puppetry.

Since this research is descriptive qualitative research, the data are in the form of words. The data source for this study was an Indonesian and English book of *Cantik Itu Luka* and *Beauty Is a Wound*.

3.3 Data Collection

The data were collected by using the documentation method in the form of *Cantik Itu Luka* (SL) and *Beauty Is a Wound* (TL) novel. The scope of this research is the cultural words found in the main character names, Dewi Ayu. The data collection was conducted in several steps:

1. The researcher read the novel, *Cantik Itu Luka* (SL) and *Beauty Is a Wound* (TL) several times to comprehend the whole stories to get the context of every chapter and find the cultural terms.
2. Identifying whether the terms are included in cultural terms or not.
3. Highlighting and classifying the cultural terms in the novel.

4. Classifying the translation procedures in the source and target languages of the novel as data of the study.
5. Transferring the words which contain the translation procedures into the table.

3.4 Data Analysis.

The process of analyzing the data in this study is presented as follows :

1. Classifying the words into the cultural terms category, that found in the main character, Dewi Ayu, based on Newmark's theory (1988) applied in the translation of *Cantik Itu Luka* and *Beauty Is a Wound* novel.
2. Classifying the words into the translation procedures based on Newmark's theory (1988) applied in the translation of *Cantik Itu Luka* and *Beauty Is a Wound* novel.
3. Categorizing the cultural terms category and the translation procedures into the table. The table illustrated as follows :

Table 3.1 Sample of the table of the cultural terms category and the translation procedures based on Newmark's theory

No	Cultural Words		Cultural Classes	Translation Procedures
	<i>Cantik Itu Luka</i>	<i>Beauty Is a Wound</i>		

4. Discussing the finding and concludes translation procedures that most often appears.
5. Drawing the conclusion based on the result of the analysis and discussion.

CHAPTER IV

FINDING AND DISCUSSION

This chapter presents the data analysis to answer the problem of the research. The problem is formulated in order to know the cultural terms, the translation procedures, and in order to know the most dominant translation procedures found in the novel entitled *Cantik Itu Luka* (SL) into *Beauty Is a Wound* (TL). The data analysis covers the findings and discussion.

4.1 Finding

The researcher analyzes words and phrases in the novel *Cantik Itu Luka* by Eka Kurniawan (SL) and then compares it with its translation *Beauty Is a Wound* translated by Annie Tucker (TL) to find out the types of cultural terms and translation procedures that are used.

The researcher found 191 data of cultural terms in the novel entitled *Cantik Itu Luka* as SL and the novel entitled *Beauty Is a Wound* as TL, the analyzed data are displayed on the appendix 1. However, the researcher analyzed all the cultural terms, but around 36 data are displayed as the representation in the finding. The rest of the analyzed data are displayed on the appendix 1. The analysis would be divided into cultural terms and translation procedures.

4.1.1 Types of Cultural Terms

4.1.1.1 Cultural terms related with Ecology

According to Oxford Advanced Learner's Dictionary, ecology is the relation of plants and living creature to each other and to their environment. The cultural terms related with ecology which is found in the novel are *kamboja*, *belukar*, *lutung*, *ajak-ajak*, *kuncup*, *krisan*, *tokek*, etc. Those data can be seen in the appendix 1. Yet, the researcher only took *kamboja* and *krisan* as data that represents cultural terms related to ecology.

Datum 24

ST : Seorang bocah gembala dibuat terbangun dari tidur siang di bawah pohon *kamboja*, (p.1).

TT : A shepherd boy, awakened from his nap under a *frangipani* tree, (p.6).

Kamboja has traditional value in Javanese belief. Javanese people usually plant frangipani trees at funerals, while Balinese people plant frangipani trees near the temple and attach their flowers to their ears as traditional rituals. From the data above, it can be stated that the term *kamboja* can be categorized into cultural term related with ecology because the word *kamboja* is a term which refers flowers. Flowers is one of the criteria of ecology. In this case, *kamboja* is translated into *frangipani*. *Kamboja* and *frangipani* are the same plant but have different functions.

Datum 55

ST : dengan *krisan* di bagian luarnya, tampak damai di balik tirai hujan (p.17).

TT : with *chrysanthemums* along the perimeter looking peaceful under the sheets of rain (p.15).

Krisan or seruni flowers are a type of flowering plant that is often planted as an ornamental plant or picking flowers. *Krisan* can be categorized into cultural term related with ecology, because the word *krisan* is a living creature especially the kind of plant.

4.1.1.2 Cultural terms related with Material Culture/artefact

According to Oxford Advanced Learner's Dictionary, an artefact is an object that is made by a person, especially something historical or cultural interest. The cultural terms related with material culture which is found in the novel are *sarung*, *gendongan*, *air cucian beras*, *arak*, etc. those data can be seen in appendix 1. However, the researcher only took *sarung* and *air cucian beras* as data that represents cultural terms related to material culture.

Datum 4

ST : sambil menggulung ujung *sarung*, (p.1).

TT : Rolling up the edges of their *sarongs*, (p.1).

The word *sarung* denotes a length of fabric (made of cotton, silk, or synthetic fibers such as rayon) that is worn by both men and women in various parts of the world, including: Southeast Asia, Southern Asia, parts of Africa and

Arabia, and also in many of the Pacific islands (www.1worldsarongs.com). *Sarung* is included into cultural term related with material culture because the word *sarung* is a term referring to the object made by human specifically a cloth.

Datum 26

ST : berakhir dengan memberi si bayi *air cucian beras* (p.6).

TT : she ended up giving the baby water that had been used to *rinse rice* (p.7).

Air cucian beras or commonly called as *air tajin* is water obtained from rice stew, which is white like milk and has many nutrients. *Air cucian beras* contains enzymes, minerals, antioxidants, and vitamins B and E, which are very beneficial for the body, especially babies (Almas, 2016). The phrase *air cucian beras* can be categorized into cultural term related with material culture because the word *air cucian beras* is a term referring to the object made by human specifically a food.

4.1.1.3 Cultural terms related with Social Culture

According to Newmark (1988), the cultural terms related with social culture divides into two categories, they are work and leisure.

4.1.1.3.1 Work

The cultural terms related with work which is found in the novel are *dukun*, *mantri*, *pelacur*, *pamong praja*, etc. those data can be seen in appendix 1. However, the researcher only took *dukun* and *pelacur* as data that represents cultural terms related with work in social culture.

Datum 11

ST : akhirnya si *dukun* bayi percaya ia memang bayi, (p.2).

TT : finally the *midwife* believed that it really was a human being and not shit, (p.2).

Datum 138

ST : Karena kau meminta seorang *pelacur* membuka pakaiannya, (p.8).

TT : You are asking a *prostitute*s to take off her clothes, (p.7).

Dukun is a woman who is recognized by the community in assisting pregnant women, childbirth assistance and newborn baby care spiritually that experienced without taking formal or self-taught education. Whereas, *midwife* is a health professional specializing in pregnancy, childbirth, postpartum, women's sexual and reproductive health and newborn care.

Pelacur is a person, most of the time a woman, who has sex with people for money.

The word *dukun* and *pelacur* can be categorized into cultural term related with work in social culture because *dukun* and *Pelacur* are related with work or doing something that involves physical or mental effort or part of a job.

4.1.1.3.2 Leisure

The cultural terms related with leisure which is found in the novel are *bioskop*, *komidi*, etc. those data can be seen in appendix 1. However, the researcher only took *bioskop* and *komidi* as data that represents cultural terms related with leisure in social culture.

Datum 122

ST : Jika kau telah remaja, kau akan bertemu di kamar dansa atau *bioskop* dan komidi, (p.59).

TT : If you were a teenager, you would meet at the dance hall or the *movie theatre* or the comedy shows, (p.54).

Datum 123

ST : Jika kau telah remaja, kau akan bertemu di kamar dansa atau bioskop dan *komidi*, (p.59).

TT : If you were a teenager, you would meet at the dance hall or the movie theatre or *the comedy shows*, (p.54).

Bioskop or *movie theatre* is a building or a place where movies are shown on a big screen for entertainment. Whereas, *komidi* or *the comedy shows* is a place for various kinds of attractions for entertainment.

The word *bioskop* and *komidi* can be categorized into cultural term related with leisure in social culture because *bioskop* and *komidi* is a culture that displays entertainment.

4.1.1.4 Cultural terms related with Organizations Customs, Activities, Procedures, Concepts

According to Newmark (1988), this category is divided into subcategory which are political and administrative, religious, artistic, historical, and social terms. The further analyses are as follows:

4.1.1.4.1 Political and Administrative

Political and administrative terms are related with institutions terms, such as the name of a parliament, local government, a head of state, etc. which are bounded by culture (Marcellina, 2015, p.38). The cultural terms related with political and administrative which is found in the novel are *mayor*, *walikota*, *bupati*, etc. those data can be seen in the appendix 1. However, the researcher only took *mayor* and *bupati* as data that represents cultural terms related with political and administrative.

Datum 168

ST : Bahkan pada setiap peringatan hari kemerdekaan, ia duduk bersama *Mayor* Sadrah, walikota, bupati, dan tentu saja Sang Shodancho ketika ia telah keluar dari hutan (p.105).

TT : Every Independence Day Mama Kalong and Dewi Ayu sat with *Mayor* Sadrah, the regents, and of course Shodancho when he finally emerged from the jungle (p.108).

Datum 169

ST : Ia anak haram jadah seorang *bupati* (p.106).

TT : He was the bastard son of a *Regent* (p.109).

Mayor is the highest-ranking official in a municipal government such as that of a city or a town. Whereas, *bupati* is the position of head of the region assigned to regulate or govern the Regency area. The word *mayor* and *bupati* can be categorized into cultural term related with political and administrative because *mayor* and *bupati* is a term that related with institutions.

4.1.1.4.2 Religious

Religious terms are related with rituals, activity, procedures, regulations of such religions (Marcellina, 2015, p.40). The cultural terms related with religious which is found in the novel are *selamatan*, *menyembahyangkan*, *salat*, *magrib*, etc. those data can be seen in the appendix 1. However, the researcher only took *selamatan* and *salat* as data that represents cultural terms related with religious.

Datum 21

ST : Menjalankan ritual *selamatan* pada umur tujuh bulan, (p.5).

TT : Held the *selamatan* ritual at seven months, (p.6).

Datum 38

ST : Sang imam masjid memandang gadis bisu itu dengan kebencian, dan berkata bahwa ia tak sudi *salat* bagi sebongkah mayat pelacur dan apalagi menguburkannya (p.11).

TT : The imam, looking at the mute girl with hatred, said that he himself was not inclined to *recite the prayers* for that lump of a prostitute's corpse or what's more, to even bury her (p.12).

Selamatan is a ritual tradition of Javanese people by inviting some relatives or neighbors to give thanks to God. Whereas, *salat* is an activity to say a prayer to God.

The word *selamatan* and *salat* can be categorized into into cultural term related with religious, because *selamatan* and *salat* is a term that related with rituals, activity, procedures, regulations of such religions.

4.1.1.4.3 Artistic

According to Newmark, the translation of artistic terms are referring to movement, processes, and organization in art and music. The cultural terms related with artistic which is found in the novel are *gendongan*, *wayang*, *kelambu*, *kidung-kidung*, *sanggul*, *kebaya*, *blangkon*, etc. those data can be seen in appendix 1. However, the researcher only took *wayang* and *blangkon* as data that represents cultural terms related with artistic.

Datum 50

ST : .. atau siapalah tokoh *wayang* yang cantik, (p.16).

TT : .. or whichever *wayang* character was the prettiest, (p.18).

Datum 112

ST : dan orang-orang melemparkan uang recehan ke dalam *blangkon* nya yang ditegakkan terbalik, (p.57).

TT : and people threw small change into the *blangkon* that Muin now set out upside down, (p.59).

Wayang is an original Indonesian performing art that tells about the things of life in the universe through a puppet. Whereas, *blangkon* is a headgear made from batik and used by men as part of traditional Javanese clothing.

The word *wayang* and *blangkon* can be categorized into cultural term related with artistic because *wayang* and *blangkon* is an artistic object contained in an art.

4.1.1.4.4 Historical Terms

Datum 159

ST : Brigade Sakaguchi hanya membutuhkan waktu dua hari pertempuran dengan tentara *KNIL* yang masih bertahan di luar kota, (p.48).

TT : The Sakaguchi Brigade had been battling with the Dutch *KNIL* army that was holding strong outside the city, (p.50).

Datum 157

ST : Lebih mengerikan dari Perang *Bubat* ketika Majapahit menyerang kami dengan licik, padahal kau tahu, kami tak suka berperang (p.114).

TT : Worse than the *Bubat* War when the Majapahit attacked us with such cunning, and after all, as you know, we don't like to make war (p.117).

KNIL is a Dutch soldier consisting of mercenaries and renters from other countries as well as indigenous people (Indonesia) who were assigned to the eastern Indian region (Indonesia) during the VOC era. Indonesians call it the company army or the military (Lidiawati,2015). Whereas, *Bubat* is a war between the Majapahit kingdom and the Sundanese kingdom that occurred in 1357 AD. The war occurred due to a misunderstanding between Prabu Maharaja Lingabuana from the Sundanese kingdom and Mahapatih Gajah Mada from the Majapahit kingdom (Rosyidi,2016).

The word *KNIL* and *bubat* can be categorized into cultural term related with historical because *KNIL* and *bubat* is a term that has its own historical value and story in Indonesia.

4.1.1.4.5 Social Terms

Datum 13

ST : yang paling muda berumur dua belas tahun, seminggu setelah *disunat* (p.3).

TT : the youngest one was twelve, one week after his *circumcision* (p.3).

Datum 61

ST : untuk sungguh-sungguh bertemu dan membuktikan bahwa *momok* menakutkan itu sungguh-sungguh ada (p.21).

TT : and yet at the same time heightened their desire to meet her and determine whether such a frightening *specter* truly did exist (p.23).

Disunat or *khitan* or *circumcision* is the act of cutting or removing part or of the skin of the front cover of the male genitals. Whereas, *momok* or *specter* means something that is scary because it is dangerous, malignant, or can also be called a ghost.

The word *disunat* dan *momok* can be categorized into cultural term related with social terms because *disunat* dan *momok* is a term created by the community with a specific purpose.

4.1.1.5 Cultural terms related with Gestures and Habits

According to Oxford Advanced Learner's Dictionary, gestures is (1) an movement that you make with your hand, your head or your face to show a particular meaning, and (2) something that you do or say to show a particular feeling or intention. Whereas, habits is a thing that someone do in often and almost without thinking.

The cultural terms related with gestures and habits which is found in the novel are *menggeliat*, *tercengang*, *semaput*, *memicing*, *menggeranyang*, etc. those data can be seen in appendix 1. However, the researcher only took *semaput* and *menggeliat* as data that represents cultural terms related with gestures and habits.

Datum 53

ST : tapi penghuni rumah lebih suka diam jika tak *semaput*. (p.17).

TT : but the inhabitants preferred to stay quiet, if they hadn't already *fainted dead away*. (p.1).

Datum 14

ST : "Yah, bayi yang malang," kata Dewi Ayu sambil *menggeliat* di atas tempat tidur, (p.3).

TT : "Yeah, poor baby," said Dewi Ayu, *tossing and turning* in her bed (p.3).

Semaput is suddenly become unconscious for a short time, usually falling down Whereas, *menggeliat* is a movement that occurs without sound.

The word *semapat* and *menggeliat* can be categorized into cultural term related with gestures and habits because *semapat* and *menggeliat* is an movement that you make with your hand, your head or your face to show a particular meaning and something that you do to show a particular feeling or intention.

4.1.2 Types of Translation Procedures

The researcher analyzes words and phrases in the novel *Cantik Itu Luka* by Eka Kurniawan (SL) and then compares it with its translation *Beauty Is a Wound* translated by Annie Tucker (TL) to find out how the translation procedures are used. The data analyses are as follows:

4.1.2.1 Transference

Transference means transferring the pure SL term into the translation text, without any modification (Newmark, 1988:81). Transference procedure is more accurate for material culture and it is less accurate for gesture and habit. The researcher found 40 data of transference in the novel entitled *Cantik Itu Luka* as SL and the novel entitled *Beauty Is a Wound* as TL. In this research, translation procedures related with transference which is found in the novel are *kyai*, *selamatan*, *wayang*, *nyai*, *KNIL*, *bandit*, *bubat*, *kurusetra*, etc. However, the researcher only took *KNIL* and *bubat* as the represents data.

Datum 159

ST : Brigade Sakaguci hanya membutuhkan waktu dua hari pertempuran dengan tentara *KNIL* yang masih bertahan di luar kota, (p.48).

TT : The Sakaguchi Brigade had been battling with the Dutch *KNIL* army that was holding strong outside the city, (p.50).

Datum 157

ST : Lebih mengerikan dari Perang *Bubat* ketika Majapahit menyerang kami dengan licik, padahal kau tahu, kami tak suka berperang (p.114).

TT : Worse than the *Bubat* War when the Majapahit attacked us with such cunning, and after all, as you know, we don't like to make war. (p.117).

The translation procedures which is used is transference because the translator translates the pure source text (*KNIL, Bubat*) into the target text (*KNIL, Bubat*) without any modification.

According to data 159 and 187, the word *KNIL* is translated into *KNIL* and the word *Bubat* is translated into *Bubat*. This word is preserved in the translation without any change, therefore it can be said that the translator just borrows the word in source language without any change or any note. The possible reason for the translator chosen this procedure was because those cultural words could not be found in the target language.

4.1.2.2 Naturalization

Naturalization transference and adapts the SL word first to the normal pronunciation, then to the normal morphology (word-forms) of the target language (TL) (Newmark, 1988, p.82). Naturalization procedure is accurate to translate

material culture. However, it is less accurate for organization, custom and ideas & gesture and habit (Naraswari, 2015, p.7). The researcher found 6 data of naturalization in the novel entitled *Cantik Itu Luka* as SL and the novel entitled *Beauty Is a Wound* as TL. In this research, translation procedures related with naturalization which is found in the novel are *sarung*, *parasetamol*, *sigaret*, *gurka*, *melayu*, *mantera*, etc. However, the researcher only took *sigaret* and *parasetamol* as the represents data.

Datum 44

ST : Duduk di ruang tamu dengan sebatang *sigaret* dan secangkir kopi menunggu lelaki itu terbangun dari tidurnya (p.252).

TT : Sitting in the front room with a *cigarette* and a cup of coffee, waiting for the man to wake up. (p.256).

Datum 19

ST : Maka ia menelan lima butir *parasetamol* yang ia peroleh dari seorang mantri, diminum dengan setengah liter soda, cukup untuk nyaris membuatnya mati tapi tidak bayi itu, ternyata (p.5).

TT : So she had taken five extra-strength *paracetamol* pills that she got from a village doctor and washed them down with half a liter of soda, which was almost enough to cause her own death but not quite, as it turned out, enough to kill that baby (p.6).

The translation procedures which is used is naturalization because the translator translates the word *sigaret* and *paracetamol* with adapts the SL word to the normal pronunciation of the target language (TL).

According to data 44 and 19, the word *sigaret* is translated into *cigarette* and the word *parasetamol* is translated into *paracetamol*. The possible reason for the translator chosen this procedure was because this procedure makes the translation more natural and makes the words are familiar to the readers' tongue.

4.1.2.3 Cultural Equivalent

Cultural Equivalent is an approximate translation where a source language (SL) cultural word is translated by a target language (TL) cultural word (Newmark, 1988, p.82). Culture Equivalent is accurate for material culture (Naraswari, 2015, p.7). In this procedure, the translator uses the cultural word in the target language to replace the cultural word in the source language. The researcher found 36 data of cultural equivalent in the novel entitled *Cantik Itu Luka* as SL and the novel entitled *Beauty Is a Wound* as TL. In this research, translation procedures related with cultural equivalent which is found in the novel are *gendongan*, *bak*, *mantri*, *kikuk*, *melati*, *becak*, etc. However, the researcher only took *gendongan* and *bak* as the represents data.

Datum 12

ST : Si bayi terbungkus rapat oleh belitan kain dalam *gendongan* si dukun bayi, kini mulai menangis dan meronta (p.3).

TT : The baby wrapped up tight in *swaddling cloth* began to squirm and cry in the midwife's arms (p.2).

Datum 16

ST : Rosinah, si gadis gunung bisu yang telah melayani Dewi Ayu selama bertahun-tahun menggiring perempuan itu ke kamar mandi. Ia telah menyediakan air hangat di *bak*, (p.4).

TT : Rosinah, the mute mountain girl who had been serving Dewi Ayu for years, led the woman into the bathroom, where she had prepared hot water in the *tub* (p.4).

The translation procedures which is used is cultural equivalent because the translator translates the word *gendongan* and *bak* in a target language cultural word which has closer meaning with the source language.



Figure 1. Gendongan



Figure 2. Swaddling Cloth

According to data 12 and 16, the word *gendongan* is translated into *swaddling cloth* and the word *bak* is translated into *tub*. The possible reason for the translator chosen this procedure was because the translator found the equivalent words in the target culture. In the word *gendongan*, the literal meaning is a long traditional cloth, used to hold a baby and wrap around an adult or someone who will carry it. Whereas, in the word *swaddling cloth*, the object refers to a modern tool for carrying a baby. So the use of both words is to carry a baby.

Bak and *tub* also have the same function, although sometimes they have different sizes. Occasionally, this procedure is usually less accurate, because a different language has the different systems of expressing certain cultural features.

4.1.2.4 Functional Equivalent

Functional Equivalent applied to cultural words, requires the use of a culture-free word, sometimes with a new specific term; therefore, neutralizes or generalizes the source language (SL) word (Newmark, 1988, p.83). The researcher found 23 data of functional equivalent in the novel entitled *Cantik Itu Luka* as SL and the novel entitled *Beauty Is a Wound* as TL. In this research, translation procedures related with functional equivalent which is found in the novel are *insyaf*, *belati*, *memicing*, *enteng*, *mengawini*, *pelacuran*, *palang merah*, etc. However, the researcher only took *belati* and *palang merah* as the represents data.

Datum 130

ST : Prajurit itu tak bersenjata, kecuali sebilah *belati* dan sebuah pentungan, dan ia tahu ia tak akan bisa melawannya, maka ia hanya menunjukkan arah dan pintu tempat Sang Shodancho bisa ditemui. (p.130).

TT : The soldier did not have a real weapon, just a *dagger* and a bludgeon, and he knew he could never fight the man, so he just saluted and pointed to a door and Maman Gendeng pushed past. (p.133).

Datum 135

ST : Semacam sukarelawan *palang merah* (p.75).

TT : Like *Red Cross* volunteers? (p.78).

The translation procedures which is used is functional equivalent because the translator translates the word *belati* and *palang merah* in a culture-free word and with a new specific term.

According to data 130 and 135, the word *belati* is translated into *dagger* and the word *palang merah* is translated into *Red Cross*. The possible reason for the translator chosen this procedure was because the translator found the most accurate in translating this word.

4.1.2.5 Descriptive Equivalent

Descriptive Equivalent is the procedure with which a translator explains the meaning and/or function of a certain source language word by supplying a description of the word (Newmark, 1988, p.83). Descriptive Equivalent is accurate also for material culture (Naraswari, 2015, p.7). The researcher found 11 data of descriptive equivalent in the novel entitled *Cantik Itu Luka* as SL and the novel entitled *Beauty Is a Wound* as TL. In this research, translation procedures related with descriptive equivalent which is found in the novel are *bidah*, *menyembahyangkan*, *salat*, *semaput*, *bekal akherat*, *kalang-kabut*, *terbahak-bahak*, *bergerombol*, *jurus*, etc. However, the researcher only took *bidah* and *menyembahyangkan* as the represents data.

Datum 27

ST : Namun dengan cepat kegaduhan itu harus segera berakhir, secepat polisi-polisi datang bersama seorang kyai yang melihat semua itu se bagai *bidah* (p.6).

TT : But the ruckus quickly came to an end as soon as the police came with a kyai who considered *the whole thing heresy*. (p.6).

Datum 37

ST : "Jika bisa," kata Rosinah dengan isyarat pada seorang imam masjid terdekat, "ia berencana *menyembahyangkan* dirinya sendiri." (p.11).

TT : "If she could have," Rosinah signed to the imam of the closest mosque, "she would have *recited the prayers* for herself." (p.12).

The translation procedures which is used is descriptive equivalent, because the translator is trying to describe the meaning or function from the word *bidah* and *menyembahyangkan* to the source language word.

According to data 27 and 37, the word *bidah* is translated into *the whole thing heresy* and the word *menyembahyangkan* is translated into *recited the prayers*. The possible reason of the translator chosen this procedure was because translator did not find the equivalent of source language in target language. So, the translator tries to give additional explanation in the target language.

4.1.2.6 Synonymy

Synonymy is a near target language (TL) equivalent to a source language (SL) word in a context (Newmark, 1988, p.84). Synonymy is more accurate for material culture and it is less accurate for gesture and habit (Naraswari, 2015, p.7). The researcher found 28 data of synonymy in the novel entitled *Cantik Itu Luka* as SL and the novel entitled *Beauty Is a Wound* as TL. In this research, translation procedures related with synonymy which is found in the novel are, *melati*, *mori*, *kayu cendana*, *kuncup*, *tokek*, *daun sirih*, etc. However, the researcher only took *lutung* and *melati* as the represents data.

Datum 23

ST : bayi tersebut seperti hasil persilangan ngawur antara *lutung* (p.6).

TT : he baby was like the result of randomly breeding a *monkey* (p.6).

Datum 42

ST : Dewi Ayu mempersiapkan kamar pengantin yang megah dengan aroma *melati*, (p.252).

TT : Dewi Ayu prepared a luxurious room for the newlyweds, with the scent of *jasmine*, (p.255).

The translation procedures which is used is synonymy because the translator translates the word *lutung* and *melati* in a near target language (TL) that is equivalent to a source language (SL).

According to data 23 and 42, the word *lutung* is translated into *monkey* and the word *melati* is translated into *jasmine*. The possible reason for the translator

chosen this procedure was because translator translate the word from SL which has no clear one-to-one equivalent in TL.

4.1.2.7 Reduction and Expansion

Reduction is the deletion of the components of translation model in the TL. While, Expansion is the opposite of reduction in which the target language (TL) uses more word to express an idea of a source language (SL). The researcher found 8 data of reduction and expansion in the novel entitled *Cantik Itu Luka* as SL and the novel entitled *Beauty Is a Wound* as TL. In this research, translation procedures related with reduction and expansion which is found in the novel are *setan dedemit, mas kawin, sayur jamur merang, telur ayam puyuh, komandan, setan dedemit, resep, mas kawin*, etc. However, the researcher only took *mas kawin* and *resep* as the represents data.

Datum 34 (Reduction)

ST : Sebagai *mas kawin* Kamerad Kliwon memberi Adinda sebuah cincin yang dulu dibelinya di Jakarta (p.342).

TT : For a *dowry* Comrade Kliwon gave Adinda a ring that he had bought when he was in Jakarta (p.344).

Datum 83 (Expansion)

ST : Ia mencoba *resep* pengobatan membuatnya bahagia. (p.167).

TT : Mina tried another *traditional remedy* to make him happy (p.169).

The translation procedures which is used is reduction and expansion because the translator translates the word *mas kawin* and *resep* by deleting and uses more word of the components in the TL.

According to data 34 and 83, the phrase *mas kawin* is translated into *straw dowry* and the word *resep* is translated into *traditional remedy*. The possible reason for the translator chosen this procedure was because translator thinks it is still appropriate enough and it does not make a significant difference to the SL.

The phrase *mas kawin* only translated into *dowry* without the need of “*mas*” word. Whereas, in the data 83, the words “*traditional*” were added so that the word *resep* referred to more specifically.

4.1.2.8 Couplets

Couplets occur when the translator combines two different procedures (Newmark, 1988, p.91). Couplet, triplet, and quadruplets combine two, three or four of the procedures. They are particularly common for cultural words, if transference is combined with a functional or a cultural equivalent. The researcher found 6 data of couplets in the novel entitled *Cantik Itu Luka* as SL and the novel entitled *Beauty Is a Wound* as TL. In this research, translation procedures related with couplets which is found in the novel are *ladang*, *sipit*, *bakul*, etc. However, the researcher only took *sipit*, *ladang* and *burung camar* as the represents data.

Datum 156

ST : “Seorang gadis bule dengan mata *sipit*,” kata Ola, “hanya ada di Hindia Belanda.” (p.93).

TT : “A white girl with *squinty eyes*,” said Ola. “Only in the Dutch East Indies.” (p.6).

Datum 191

ST : Sementara itu Kameran Kliwon membeli sepetak sawah dan *ladang*, dan ia mulai meng garap tanah itu seorang diri. (p.343).

TT : Meanwhile Comrade Kliwon bought *a plot of land* and began to till the earth all by himself (p.342).

Datum 142

ST : Warna kemerahan di langit mulai memudar dan *burung camar*, (p.416).

TT : The reddish color on the horizon began to fade; *seagulls*, (p.403).

The translation procedures which is used is couplets because the translator translates the word *sipit* and *ladang* by combining several existing procedures. They are the combination between Functional Equivalent and Reduction & Expansion. Whereas, in the word *burung camar*, the procedure used is Synonymy and Transpositions.

According to data 156 and 191, the phrase *ladang* is translated into *a plot of land* and the word *sipit* is translated into *squinty eyes*. The possible reason for the translator chosen this procedure was in order to handle some difficulties. According to data above, both data are couplet because there are two procedures, namely functional equivalent and reduction & expansion.

4.2 Discussion

In this subchapter, the researcher elaborates the discussion in regard to the result of the analysis based on the problems of the study stated in chapter one. There are three parts that were analyzed are the cultural term, translation procedures, and the most dominant translation procedures found in the novel entitled *Cantik Itu Luka* (SL) into *Beauty Is a Wound* (TL).

The researcher used category from Peter Newmark (1988) to analyze and categorize cultural words. As a result, the researcher found there are 30 data cultural terms related with ecology, 31 data cultural terms related with material culture, 17 data cultural terms related with work (social culture), 3 data cultural terms related with leisure (social culture), 4 data cultural terms related with political and administrative, 11 data cultural terms related with religious, 19 data cultural terms related with artistic, 24 data cultural terms related with historical terms, 40 data cultural terms related with social terms, and 12 data cultural terms related with gesture and habits.

The researcher also analysed the translation procedures used theory proposed by Peter Newmark (1988). The result shows that there are eight procedures that appear, namely transference (21%), naturalization (3%), cultural equivalent (19%), functional equivalent (12%), descriptive equivalent (6%), synonymy (15%), reduction and expansion (3%), and couplets (21%).

From these result, it can be seen that the most dominant procedure used is couplets (21%) with a total of 41 data from 191 and transference (21%) with a total of 40 data from 191.

The result of this study concern with the translation procedures used by the translator in translating cultural terms. This study is indeed different from the previous study conducted by Satriadi (2014) entitled “An Analysis of Translating Procedures On Sony Ericsson Live With Walkman Series Startup Guide”. The theory used by Satriadi is proposed by Newmark (1988) and Vinay & Darbelnet (2000), while in this study the researcher only uses Newmark (1988) as the main theory. Satriadi found six translation procedures applied by the translator that are Borrowing or Transference (54 items or 27%), Calque or Through Translation (12 items or 6%), Literal or Word for Word Translation (31 items or 15.5%), Transposition (42 items or 21%), Adaptation or Naturalization (43 items or 21.5%), and Reduction (18 items or 9%).

This study is different from Sari’s study (2009) entitled “An Analysis of Translation Procedures of Translating Computer Term in Andrew S. Tanenbaum 3rd Computer Networks Into Bahasa Indonesia”. The theory used by Sari is proposed by Vinay & Darbelnet (2000), while in this study the researcher only uses Newmark (1988) as the main theory. Sari’s research also used computer terms in books as objects, while in this study using cultural terms in the novel. Sari found four translation procedures applied by the translator that is Borrowing (39 cases 46%), Calque (24 cases 29%), Literal translation (15 cases 19%), Transposition (5 cases 6%).

The main results of the two studies conducted by Satriadi and Sari show that the most common procedure used by translators is Transference and Calque. Even though the object used has a high level of difference, that is electronic guidebooks

(Satriadi) and computer terms (Sari). Whereas, in this study, the most dominant procedure used is couplets (41 cases or 21%) and transference (40 cases or 21%). Based on the research conducted by Satriadi, Sari and this research conclude that not all procedures exist in this data analysis.



CHAPTER V

CONCLUSION AND SUGGESTION

This chapter presents conclusion dealing with the analysis discussed in the previous chapter. This chapter also recommends some suggestions for further research.

5.1 Conclusion

Communication is the act of transferring information from one place to another. On the other hand, not every human can speak in all languages. These various languages caused obstacles in the process of receiving information. In this case, the translation process is needed when two different languages involved. In this case, translators play an important role in making information available in every language. Translating will be very helpful in conveying the information for communication to run properly. In the process of translating the novel, translators need some methods and procedures to face with translation problems.

By concluding this research, the researcher concluded that the appropriate translation procedures used to translate the cultural terms in the novel entitled *Cantik Itu Luka* (SL) into *Beauty Is a Wound* (TL) could make the novel more readable and easier to understand. Furthermore, the analyses that have been done in this research, the researcher found 191 data of cultural terms, there are 30 data cultural terms related with ecology, 31 data cultural terms related with material culture, 17 data cultural terms related with work (social culture),

3 data cultural terms related with leisure (social culture), 4 data cultural terms related with political and administrative, 11 data cultural terms related with religious, 19 data cultural terms related with artistic, 24 data cultural terms related with historical terms, 40 data cultural terms related with social terms, and 12 data cultural terms related with gesture and habits.

The result also shows that there are eight procedures that appear, namely transference (21%), naturalization (3%), cultural equivalent (19%), functional equivalent (12%), descriptive equivalent (6%), synonymy (15%), reduction and expansion (3%), and couplets (21%).

From these result, the most dominant procedure used is couplets (21%) with a total of 41 data from 191 and transference (21%) with a total of 40 data from 191.

5.2 Suggestion

From the whole discussion, the writer suggests the student or those who are interest in translation to explore more deeper about another translation part such as idiomatic translation, translation shift, and many more since translation plays an important role in making information available in every language.

The writer recommends some sugesstions for the student or those who are interested in translation to conduct a research related to this study. Firstly, the translator should have a comprehensive knowledge of both source and target language. Secondly, translator should be careful in translating cultural words.

Furthermore, the writer also suggests for the next researcher who want to conduct the same topic can broaden the scope not just the main character, and study with a deeper analysis to find the unidentified in this paper and may be used theories from other linguists.



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