CHAPTER 4

PRESENTATION AND DATA ANALYSIS

4.1. Data Presentation and Cultural Word Types Analysis

The research investigated the kinds of cultural word and procedures of translation used in the translation of Meyer's *Twilight*. The data were 100 representative items of cultural words found in the novel. They were taken purposively in order to get comprehensive analysis and for the sake of translation efficiency and also to avoid repetition because most of the cultural words are almost similar from chapter to chapter. Those cultural words were classified based on Newmark's cultural categories as stated in Chapter 2. From the study, there were some cultural categories found in the novel; ecology, material, social, and organization.

4.1.1. Ecology

The first category of cultural word was ecology. According to theory in chapter 2, ecology is geographical features which are usually value-free, politically and commercially and can be normally distinguished from other cultural terms. There were 25 items found in the novel that referred to ecology. The 25 items were divided into three types of ecology; flora, fauna, and season. 12 items belonged to flora, 7 items belonged to fauna and 6 items belonged to ecology. Here are the complete lists of ecological cultural words.

Table 1: Ecology

No	Ecology		
	Flora	**Fauna**	**Seasons**
1	Oak	Pelicans	Mush balls
2	Peppermint	Gazelle	Summer
3	Strawberries	Wolf	Winter
4	Driftwood	Jays	Snow
5	Maples	Grizzly	Spring
6	Carnivorous flower	Mountain Lion	Twilight
7	Freesia	White Fish	
8	Mahogany		
9	Madrone		
10	Oregano		
11	Palm		
12	Lavender		
Tot	12	7	6

The following is the explanation of the translation procedure of the ecology categorization.

Table 2: The example of flora #1

SL	TL
He swung me up into his arms, and carried me across the dark grounds till he reached the bench beneath the shadow of **the madrone** trees. (p.273)	*Ia menggendong dan membawaku melintasi halaman yang gelap ke bangku di bawah bayangan pepohonan **madrone**.* *(p.514)*

In the data above, *Madrone tree* is an evergreen tree of the heath family, with smooth, red bark, leathery, oval leaves, and edible, red berries and it is usually found in North America (Online merriam-webster dictionary). *Madrone* was translated into *madrone* by using transference procedure. There was no grammatical change in translating the word into TL. In fact, the same form was used in the TL.

Table 3: The example of flora #2

SL	TL
I sat at the old square **oak** table in one of the three unmatching chairs and examined his small kitchen. (p.9)	*Aku duduk di meja **kayu ek** persegi tua itu, disalah satu dari tiga kursi yang tidak serasi, mengamati dapur kecilnya. (p.23)*

Data above mentions a cultural word *Oak. Oak* is a tree closely related to the beaches and chestnuts and producing acorns (merriam-webster online dictionary). The translator used couplet procedure because there were two kinds of procedures used in translating this word, they are naturalization and componential procedures. First, the cultural word was naturalized and adjusted to the normal pronunciation of the TL. The *Oak* was translated into *ek* it was a kind of naturalization procedure. It was changed into normal pronunciation based on target language and then to the normal morphology, while *oak* was translated into *kayu ek* it was a kind of componential procedure because information component was added. *Oak* was translated into (+ kayu) *Ek.*

Table 4: The example of flora #3

SL	TL
The tide line was strewn with huge **driftwood trees**. (p.66)	*Garis pantai penuh dengan **driftwood** raksasa. (p.127)*

In the data table above, *Driftwood* is a cultural word. Driftwood is a wood that has been washed onto a beach by the action of wind, waves, or human. In this translation process, couplet procedure is used to translate it. First, the reduction procedure is used. There was a word eliminated by the translator for the sake of efficiency, i.e. the *tress* is eliminated. *Driftwood trees* in SL was translated into *Driftwood* in TL. The translator also used transference procedure which does not

change the physical form of the translated word. In this case, the translator kept

the form of *Driftwood* in both SL and TL.

Table 5: The example of flora #4

SL	TL
You have a very floral smell, like lavender… or **Freesia**. (p.172)	*Aromamu seperti bunga, mirip lavender ..... atau **freesia**. (p.323)*

According to online dictionary, *Freesia* is a small southern African plant

of the iris family, with fragrant, colorful, tubular flowers, many varieties of which

are cultivated for use by florists. In the Indonesian version of the novel, the

cultural word *Freesia* had the same form. Apparently, there is no appropriate

cultural word that can represent the meaning of *Freesia* in the TL. In this case, the

transference procedure was used because there was no change in the form of

freesia in both SL and TL.

There are 8 more items of flora, as shown in the table:

Table 6: The example of flora #5 - #12

No.	SL	TL	Translation Procedures
5.	And then, like **a carnivorous flower**, we are physically attractive to our prey. (p.230)	*Kemudian bagai **kantong semar**, secara fisik kami menarik bagi mangsa kami. (p.433)*	Cultural equivalent
6.	The shadows of **the palm trees** slanted across the freeway. (p.226)	*Bayangan **pohon palem** menaungi jalan bebas hambatan. (p.425-426)*	Couplet

7.	Either Billy or Charlie had obviously cleaned it up, but the tan upholstered seats still smelled faintly of tobacco, gasoline, and **peppermint**. (p.10)	*Entah Billy atau Charlie pasti telah membersihkanya, tapi dari jok berlapis kulit coklat itu samara-samar masih tercium bau tembakau, bensin, dan* **peppermint**. *(p.24)*	Transference
8.	It smelled like **strawberries**, the scent of my favorite shampoo. (p.16)	*Aromanya seperti* **stroberi**, *aroma sampo kesukaanku. (p.36)*	Couplet
9.	Carlisle sat behind a huge **mahogany** desk in a leather chair. (p.187)	*Carlisleduduk di nbelakang meja* **mahoni** *besar, di sebuah kursi kulit. (p.352)*	Cultural Equivalence
10.	It snaked around the Sitka spruces and the hemlocks, the yews and **the maples**. (p.77)	*Jalan ini mengitari pepohonan cemara,* **maple**, *dan yew. (p.149)*	Transposition
11.	You have a very floral smell, like **lavender**… or Freesia. (p.172)	*Aromamu seperti bunga, mirip* **lavender** *..... atau freesia. (p.323)*	Transference
12.	It revolved, filling the kitchen with the smell of tomatoes and **oregano**. (p.164)	*Piringnya berputar, menyebarkan aroma tomat dan* **oregano** *ke seluruh dapur. (p.309)*	Transference

The following part is the analysis translation procedure of the fauna categorization from the cultural words found in the novel *Twilight*.

The data of fauna are describes as follows:

Table 7: The example of fauna #1

SL	TL
Pelicans floated on the swells while seagulls and a lone eagle wheeled above them. (p.66)	*Burung-burung Pelikan melayang di atas buih ombak sementara camar dan elang terbang di atas mereka. (p.127)*

In the data above, *Pelicans* is a cultural word. It is large, web-footed bird of the genus *Pelecanus* of tropical and warm regions, having a long straight bill from which hangs a distensible pouch of skin for catching and holding fish (Hornby, 1995: 855). In the Indonesian version of the novel, the cultural word *pelicans* was translated using two types of translation procedure. The first procedure was naturalization procedure and the second one was culture equivalent procedure. *Pelicans* was translated into *pelikan,* was a kind of naturalization procedure because during the translation, the form was altered. The letter 'c' in *pelicans* and replaced it with letter 'k' in *pelikan.* Componential analysis procedure was also applied in the translation because the form *Pelicans* in the SL was translated into *burung-burung Pelikan* in TL. There is an additional component added into the TL. Based on Newmark's theory, when a translator used two or more procedures in translating one word or phrase then it is called couplet procedure.

Table 8: The example of fauna #2

SL	TL
For the only sound to be the squish of the damp earth under my feet and the sudden cries of **the jays**.(p.77)	*Satu-satunya suara yang terdengar adalah bunyi cipratan air yang diciptakan langkah-langkah kakiku dan jeritan **burung jay** yang tiba-tiba. (p.149)*

The data from the table above shows that *Jay* is a cultural word. According to Meriam-Webster Online Dictionary, *Jay* is a bird of Europe and Asia with a pinkish-brown body and blue-and- black wings. The *Jays* in SL was translated into *burung jay* in TL. Translation procedure used in translating it was

couplet procedure because there were two different kinds of translation procedure that used in translating it. They were paraphrase procedure and transposition procedure. The paraphrase procedure (amplification or explanation of the meaning of a segment of the text) occurred when the translator added *burung* before jay to add explanation that *Jay* belonged to a kind of bird. Transposition procedure was found in translating 'the jays' into *burung Jay*. She changed the plural form in SL into singular form in TL.

Table 9: The example of fauna #3

SL	TL
Grizzly is Emmett's favorite. (p.121)	***Beruang Grizzly** adalah kesukaan Emmet. (p.228)*

The data in table above shows that *Grizzly* is a cultural word. Grizzly is a powerful brownish-yellow bear of the uplands of western North America (http://www.merriam-webster.com/dictionary/grizzly). Grizzly translated into *beruang Grizzy* is a kind of paraphrase procedure. The word *beruang* is added to the cultural word to paraphrase it so that the meaning would be much clearer for the TL readers. It gave information to the TL that *Grizzly* is a bear.

There is another 4 items of fauna, as shown in the table below:

Table 10: The example of fauna #4 - #7

No.	SL	TL	Translation Procedures
4.	His run was more aggressive, a cheetah rather than **a gazelle**, and he quickly overtook them. (p.205)	*Larinya sangat agresif, lebih mirip cheetah dari pada **rusa**, dan dengan cepat dia mendahului mereka. (p.385-386)*	Literal
5.	**Whitefish** blastula? (p.29)	***Whitefish** blastula? (p.59)*	Transference

| 6. | **The wolf** growled at my feet. (p.75) | *Serigala itu menggeram-geram di kakiku. (p.144)* | Literal |
| 7. | **Mountain lion**. (p.121) | *Singa gunung. (p.229)* | Transposition |

The next part discusses about the translation procedure of the season category. It includes six items of the cultural words. The complete data are as follows:

Table 11: The example of season #1

SL	TL
It was in this town that I'd been compelled to spend a month every **summer** until I was fourteen. (p.5)	*Di kota inilah aku telah dipaksa menghabiskan satu bulan setiap **musim panas** sampai aku berusia empat belas tahun. (p.15)*

According to Hornby (1995: 1196) *Summer* means the warmest season of the year, coming between Spring and Autumn. The translation of *Summer* into *musim panas* belongs to literal procedure of translation because the translator translated the word to the nearest TL equivalence. In Indonesia, there is not such *Musim Panas* because in Indonesia there are only two seasons, rainy season and dry season (drought).

Table 12: The example of season #2

SL	TL
It's **twilight**. (p.131)	*Sudah **twilight – menjelang malam**. (p.246)*

According to (Hornby, 1995: 1288) *twilight* means time of faint light just after sunset. In the translation of *Twilight* descriptive equivalent was used. The procedure added description about the meaning of cultural word in SL into the

TL. The *twilight* is described as *menjelang malam* in TL. However, for a certain kind of reason, transference procedure was also used. The original form of cultural word in SL was used in the TL without any change in its form. Because the translation of *Twilight* used two kinds of procedures, it is called couplet procedure.

There are 4 more items of ecology, as shown in the following table:

Table 13: The example of season #3 - #6

No.	SL	TL	Translation Procedures
3.	My mom and I had pooled our resources to supplement my **winter** wardrobe, but it was still scanty. (p.6)	*Ibuku dan aku telah mengumpulkan apa saja yang kami miliki untuk melengkapi pakaian musim dinginku, tapi tetap saja kelewat sedikit. (p.18)*	Literal
4.	**Mush balls** were flying everywhere. (p.25)	***Bola-bola salju** melesat di mana-mana. (p.52)*	Cultural Equivalent
5.	A fine layer of **snow** covered the yard, dusted the top of my truck and whitened the road. (p.32)	*Lapisan **salju** yang sempurna menutupi halaman, melapisi atap trukku, dan membuat jalanan jadi putih. (p.65)*	Literal
6.	Early **spring** is Emmett's favorite bear season. (p.121)	*Awal **musim semi** adalah musim berburu beruang kesukaan Emmet. (p.229)*	Literal

Based on the analysis above, it can be concluded that the ecological cultural words are translated using transference (6 words), transposition (2 words), Cultural equivalent (3 words), Literal (6 words), Couplet (7 words), and paraphrase (1 word)

4.1.2. Material

Second category of cultural word was material. There were 52 items of material. Those items were divided into 6 categories of material; artifact, clothes, communication, food, house, and transportation. 6 items belonged to artifact, 9 items belonged to clothes, none (0) belonged to communication, 18 items belonged to food, 1 item belonged to house, and 17 items belonged to transportation.

Table 14: Material

No	Material				
	Artifact	**Clothes**	**Food**	**House**	**Trans**
1	Diamonds	Sleeveless	Bagel	driveway	Chevy
2	Pepper Spray	Unisex raincoats	Marinade		Ford
3	Crib	Raincoat	Soda		Volvo
4	Cologne	Deep Blue V-neck blouse	Cereal		Highway
5	Q-Tips	Turtleneck sweater	Chicken enchiladas		Toyota Corolla
6	Porch Light	Tuxedo	Brandy		Van
7		Backless parka	Salad		Sentra
8		Waterproof	Sandwiches		Carpool
9			Coke		Mercedes
10			Breadstick		Suburban
11			Mushroom Ravioli		Minivan
12			Granola Bar		1986 Volswagen Rabbit
13			Pizza		Limousine
14			Bacon		Jeep
15			Steak		M3
16			Lasagna		Truck
17			Cognac		BMW
18			Beer		
Tot	**6**	**8**	**18**	**1**	**17**

Below are the analysis and the explanation of translation procedure of material categorization. Here are the examples of each category:

Table 15: The example of artifact #1

SL	TL
The only changes Charlie had ever made were switching **the crib** for a bed and adding a desk as I grew. (p.7)	*Satu-satunya perubahan yang dibuat Charlie adalah mengganti **tempat tidur bayi** menjadi tempat tidur sungguhan dan menambahkan meja seiring pertumbuhanku. (p.21)*

Crib is a small bed for a baby (Hornby, 1995: 275). *Crib* in SL was translated into *tempat tidur bayi* in TL by using descriptive equivalent procedure. The procedure described the meaning of *Crib* in the SL as *tempat tidur bayi* in TL because Indonesian does not have word-to-word equivalence of *Crib*

Table 16: The example of artifact #2

SL	TL
Like thousands of tiny **diamonds** were embedded in the surface. (p.146)	*Seolah-olah ribuan **berlian** mungil tertanam di bawah permukaan kulitnya. (p.275)*

Diamond is the transparent precious stone and usually used to make jewelry (Hornby, 1995: 320). In the novel, the cultural word *diamonds* was translated using cultural literal procedure into *Berlian*. Literal procedure is used when the SL and TL meaning correspond or correspond more closely than any alternative. *Diamonds* and *Berlian* refer to the same thing and have similar association. The same cultural word was also translated using transposition procedure in which the plural form of *diamond* was translated into the singular form *berlian*. Because the translation used two kinds of procedure, it is called couplet procedure.

There are 4 more items of artifact, as shown in the table:

Table 17: The example of artifact #3 - #6

No.	SL	TL	Translation Procedures
3.	I knew exactly where my **pepper spray** was. (p.90)	*Aku tahu persis di mana aku menaruh **semprotan lada**ku. (p.171)*	Transposition
4.	It didn't smell like **cologne**. (p.96)	*Tidak seperti aroma **kolonye**. (p.183)*	Naturalization
5.	These just look like the ends of **Q-tips**. (p.24)	*Ini sih kelihatan seperti ujung **cotton bud**. (p.51)*	Synonymy
6.	Jacob said while I unlocked the door and flicked on **the porch light**. (p.132)	*Kata Jacob, sementara aku membuka pintu dan menyalakan **lampu teras**. (p.250)*	Transposition

The next part discusses about the translation procedure of clothes category. The examples of clothes category analysis are as follows.

Table 18: The example of clothes #1

SL	TL
I was wearing my favorite shirt – **sleeveless**, white eyelet lace. (p. 4)	*Aku mengenakan kaus favoritku – **tanpa lengan**, berenda putih. (p. 15)*

According to (Hornby, 1995: 1113) sleeve means part of a garment that covers the arm and –*less* means not. From the definitions above sleeveless means does not have part of a garment that covers the arm. The translation of cultural word *sleeveless* used paraphrase procedure. The translation in the TL was made by paraphrasing the cultural word into *tanpa lengan*.

Table 19: The example of clothes #2

SL	TL
My carry-on item was a **parka**. (p.4)	*Benda yang ku bawa-bawa adalah sepotong **parka**. (p.15)*

Parka is a very warm coat or jacket with a hood (Hornby, 1995: 842). The

writer categorized *parka* into material; clothes. The word *parka* was translated into *parka*. It was a kind of transference procedure. Transference was used because there was no the cultural equivalent of the word in the TL. Therefore, cultural word form was not changed in both SL and TL.

Table 20: The example of clothes #3

SL	TL
I shrugged into my **raincoat** without checking the weather and stomped out the door. (p.77)	*Ku kenakan **mantel hujan**ku tanpa memeriksa cuaca lebih dulu dan menghambur ke luar. (p.148)*

Raincoat means a light coat that keeps the person wearing it dry in the rain (Hornby, 1995:959). *Raincoat* translated into *mantel hujan* by using transposition procedure because there was a change position of the adjective in the SL with in the TL. In the SL adjective placed before noun while in the TL adjective placed after noun.

There is another 6 items of clothes, as shown in the table below:

Table 21: The example of clothes #4 - #9

No.	SL	TL	Translation Procedures
4.	I tried holding my breath as I followed two **unisex raincoats** through the door. (p.11)	*Aku berusaha menahan napas ketika mengikuti dua orang yang mengenakan **jas hujan uniseks** melewati pintu. (p.27)*	Couplet
5.	That much I couldn't deny, even if the fact that he was wearing **a tuxedo** made me very nervous. (P.266)	*Itu tak dapat kusangkal, bahkan kalaupun kenyataan dirinya mengenakan **tuksedo** membuatku sangat gugup. (p.501)*	Naturalization
6.	Her vivid scarlet dress was **backless**. (P.269)	*Gaun merah menyalanya **berpunggung terbuka**. (p.506)*	Literal

7.	I dressed for the warmer weather in a deep blue **V-neck blouse** — something I'd worn in the dead of winter in Phoenix. (p.85)	*Aku mengenakan pakaian yang cocok untuk udara hangat seperti sekarang, **blus berpotongan V** biru tua – sesuatu yang ku kenakan pada musim dingin yang parah di Phoenix. (p.163)*	Transposition
8.	He was removing a light beige leather jacket now; underneath he wore an ivory **turtleneck sweater**. (p.96)	*Ia menanggalkan jaket kulit warna krem muda; di balik jaketnya ia mengenakan **sweter turtleneck** kuning gading. (p.183)*	Transposition
9.	The sloshing of my new **waterproof boots** was unnerving. (p.9)	Suara decitan **sepatu bot antiair**ku yang baru membuatku takut. (p.24)	Couplet

The following analysis is the translation procedure of communication category. The analysis of the cultural words found in the novel is as follows.

The analysis of the translation procedure of the food category will be presented in the following part.

Table 22: The example of food #1

SL	TL
Um… I'll have **the mushroom ravioli**. (p.96)	*Mmm… aku mau **mushroom ravioli**. (p.182)*

Ravioli is small squares of pasta containing a savoury mixture of meat, cheese, etc (Hornby, 1995: 965). It comes from Italia. Further mushroom ravioli is a kind of food that consists of mushroom mixes with ravioli. It was translated into Indonesian by using transference procedure because the translator did not find any equivalent in TL culture and she did not change the form in both SL and TL

Table 23: The example of food #2

SL	TL
Maybe it would be too easy to turn down	*Barangkali terlalu mudah untuk menolak **brendi**. (p.283)*

the brandy. (p.150)	

Brandy is strong alcoholic drink made from wine (Hornby, 1995: 132). Brandy was translated into *brendi* by using naturalization procedure. It was used to make the Indonesian reader as the TL reader easy to pronounce the word. For the Indonesian pronounced brandy was rather difficult. They preferred to use *brendi* because it was easier for them to pronounce.

Table 24: The example of food #3

SL	TL
Right on cue, the waitress appeared with our drinks and a basket of **breadsticks**. (p.95)	*Pucuk dicinta ulam tiba, si pelayan muncul membawa minuman kami dan sekeranjang* ***roti Prancis***. *(p.181)*

Breadstick is a thin, crisp stick of bread, often seasoned. The translator used cultural equivalent procedure in translating it. She found that the cultural equivalent of breadstick in Indonesia culture was *roti prancis* so the translator translated breadsticks into *roti prancis*.

Table 25: The example of food #4

SL	TL
Finest **cognac**. (p.150)	***Cognac*** *langka terbaik. (p.283)*

Cognac is a brandy made from white wine and it produced in France (Hornby, 1995: 217). Since it is a kind of beverage and it belongs to food category the translator used transference procedure to translate it. Besides she did not find the equivalent of cognac in the Indonesia culture. Then cognac in SL was translated into *cognac* in TL.

Table 26: The example of food #5

SL	TL
I swallowed **a granola** bar in three bites. (p.111)	*Aku menelan tiga gigitan* ***granola***. *(p.210)*

Granola is rolled oats mixed with various ingredients, such as dried fruit, brown sugar, and nuts, and used especially as a breakfast cereal (http://en. wikipedia.org/wiki/granola). To translate it the translator used transference procedure because she did not find the equivalent for granola in Indonesia culture. Here granola in SL was translated into *granola* in TL.

There are another 13 items of food, as shown in the following table:

Table 27: The example of food #6 - #18

No.	SL	TL	Translation Procedures
6.	Picking a **bagel** to pieces with long, pale fingers. (p.14)	*Mencubit-cubit **bagel**nya dengan jari-jari panjangnya yang pucat. (p.32)*	Transference
7.	Covered the steak in **marinade** and balanced it in top of a carton of eggs in the fridge. (p.21)	*Melapisi steik dengan **saus marinade**, dan meletakkannya di atas sekarton telur di kulkas. (p.45)*	Componential
8.	I'll just get a **soda** today. (p.25)	*Hari ini aku minum **soda** saja. (p.52)*	Transference
9.	I threw down a quick bowl of **cereal** and some orange juice from the carton. (p.32)	*Aku sarapan semangkuk **sereal** dan jus jeruk. (p.66)*	Naturalization
10.	When I got home, I decided to make **chicken enchiladas** for dinner. (p.46)	*Sesampainya di rumah ku putuskan untuk membuat **enchiladas ayam** untuk makan malam. (p.90)*	Transposition
11.	I had fish marinating for dinner, with **a salad** and bread left over from the night before, so there was nothing to do there. (p.83)	*Aku membumbui ikan untuk makan malam, dan menyiapkan **salad** dan roti sisa semalam, jadi tak ada apa-apa lagi yang bisa ku kerjakan. (p.160)*	Transference

12.	I'll leave some things for cold-cut **sandwiches** in the fridge, okay? (p.85)	*Aku akan menyiapkan bahan-bahan **sandwich** di kulkas, oke? (p.163)*	Couplet
13.	If you locked an alcoholic in a room full of stale **beer**, he'd gladly drink it. (p.150)	*Bila kau mengunci seorang peminum dalam ruangan penuh **bir** basi, dia akan dengan senang meminumnya. (p.283)*	Naturalization
14.	He glared at me, holding my eyes as he lifted the slice of **pizza** off the tray. (p.116)	*Ia memandangku geram, dan sambil terus menatap matakuia mengambil **pizza** dari nampan. (p.221)*	Transference
15.	Last night I'd discovered that Charlie couldn't cook much besides fried eggs and **bacon**. (p.20)	*Semalam aku mengetahui Charlie tak bias memasak kecuali membuat telur goreng dan **bacon**. (p.43)*	Transference
16.	I'd lost track of the time, and I hurried downstairs to take the potatoes out and put **the steak** in to broil. (p.22)	*Aku lupa waktu, dan bergegas turun mengeluarkan kentang dari oven serta memanggang **steik**nya. (p.46)*	Naturalization
17.	Or maybe he was just really enjoying **the lasagna**. (p.140)	*Atau mungkin ia hanya benar-benar menikmati **lasagna** yang ku buat. (p.264)*	Transference
18.	I'll have **a Coke**. (p.95)	*Aku mau **Coke**. (p.181)*	Transference

The next analysis is the analysis of cultural word related to house. The explanation is as follows.

Table 28: The example of house

SL	TL
Um, it doesn't help with the Charlie situation if an unexplained Volvo is left in **the driveway**. (p.125)	*Mmm, rasanya tidak akan terlalu membantu bila Charlie melihat Volvo asing di **halaman rumah**nya. (p.237)*

Driveway is a private road leading to a house (Hornby, 1995: 357). In the

novel driveway was translated into *halaman rumah* and it was a kind of cultural equivalent procedure. The translator tried to find out the closest meaning or the equivalent of *driveway* in Indonesia culture.

The examples of transportation

Table 29: The example of transportation #1

SL	TL
I did remember the sleek black car, the glass in the windows darker than that on **a limousine**. (p.225)	*Aku ingat mobil hitam yang mengilat, kaca jendelanya lebih gelap dari pada kaca* **limusin**. *(p.424)*

Limousine is a large expensive comfortable car and usually used by a rich people (Hornby, 1995: 684). There is a partition to separate between the diver's room with the passenger's room. Basically to translate kinds, types or brands of cars the translator used transference procedure but since most of Indonesian rather difficult to pronounce *Limousine* then the translator used naturalization procedure to make it easy to pronounce by the Indonesian. *Limousine* was translated into *limusin* by eliminating at least two letters. First she eliminated letter 'o' which placed between letter 'm' and 'u'. And second she eliminated letter 'e' which placed in the end of the word. By eliminating those letters the Indonesian can easier pronounce the word.

Table 30: The example of transportation #2

SL	TL
The nicest car here was a shiny **Volvo**, and it stood out. (p.11)	*Di sisni, mobil terbagus adalah* **Volvo** *yang bersih mengilap dan jelas mencolok. (p.26)*

Volvo is a car produced by Volvo Company in Sweden. Volvo also categorizes as a luxurious car because of its price, engine, materials, etc. In the novel the translator translated Volvo into *Volvo*. It was a kind of transference

into Volvo. It was a kind of transference procedure because there was no different

form of the word both in SL and TL.

Table 31: The example of transportation #3

SL	TL
But of more immediate importance was the dark blue **van** that was skidding. (p.33)	*Tapi yang lebih mengerikan adalah **van** biru gelap yang meluncur. (p.68)*

Van is an enclosed boxlike motor vehicle having rear or side doors and side

panels especially for transporting people and goods (Hornby, 1995:1320). To

translate van the translator used transference procedure as she translated van in SL

into van in TL.

Table 32: The example of transportation #4

SL	TL
The Thriftway was not far from the school, just a few streets south, off **the highway**. (p.20)	*The Thriftway tak jauh dari sekolah, hanya beberapa blok ke selatan, selepas **jalan raya**. (p.44)*

According to Hornby (1995: 562), *highway* means main road that connects

towns. In the novel highway was translated into *jalan raya* by using literal

procedure. Here the word *highway* was translated singly, out of the context.

Table 33: The example of transportation #5

SL	TL
You wouldn't happen to know where I could get my hands on a master cylinder for a **1986 Volkswagen Rabbit**. (p.69)	*Kau tidak tahu dari mana aku memperoleh kemampuan mengotak-atik silinder mesin **Volkswagen Rabit tahun 1986**. (p.132)*

1986 Volkswagen Rabbit is car produced by the Volkswagen Company in

1986. It was translated into *Volkswagen Rabbit tahun 1986* by using transposition

procedure. There was a change in placing the adverb of time between the SL and

TL. In SL the adverb of time placed before noun while in TL the adverb of time

placed after noun.

There are more 12 items of transportations, as shown in the table below:

Table 34: The example of transportation #6 - #17

No.	SL	TL	Translation Procedures
6.	Well, it's a truck actually, a **Chevy**. (p.6)	*Well, sebenarnya truk, sebuah **Chevy**. (p.18)*	Recognized
7.	And then I saw the black car, a weathered **Ford**, parked in Charlie's Driveway. (p.194)	*Kemudian aku melihat mobil hitam, **Ford** usang, diparkir di pelataran parkir Charlie. (p.366)*	Transference
8.	Alice, Jasper — Take **the Mercedes**. (p.224)	*Alice, Jasper – kalian bawa **Mercedes**-nya. (p.422)*	Transference
9.	I swiftly looked away and threw the truck into reverse, almost hitting a rusty **Toyota Corolla** in my haste. (p.31)	*Aku langsung mengalihkan pandangan dan memundurkan truk, begitu terburu-buru hingga nyaris menabrak sebuah **Toyota Corolla** berkarat, (p.64)*	Transference
10.	This is a… um… big **Jeep** you have. (p.201)	*Ini ... mmm ... **Jeep**-mu besar sekali. (p.378)*	Transference
11.	Directly behind me, Tyler Crowley was in his recently acquired used **Sentra**, waving. (p.45)	*Tepat di belakangku, Tyler Crowley dengan **Sentra** bekas yang baru dibelinya melambai padaku. (p.89)*	Transference
12.	I couldn't picture him loading up to **carpool** with the rest of the kids from school. (p.59)	*Aku tak bisa membayangkan ia berdesak-desakan di **mobil** bersama anak-anak lain. (p.115)*	Literal
13.	I could see the group standing around in front of **the Suburban**. (p.65)	*Aku bisa melihat anak-anak lain berkumpul di depan **Suburban**. (p.125)*	Transference
14.	It's that or Lee's mom's **minivan**. (p.65)	*Pilihannya itu atau **minivan** ibu Lee. (p.126)*	Transference
15.	**An M3**. (p.125)	***M3**. (p.237)*	Transference
16.	My **truck** seemed to have no problem with the black ice that covered the roads. (p.33)	***Truk**ku sepertinya tidak masalah dengan es yang melapisi jalanan. (p.67)*	Naturalization
17.	It's **a BMW**. (p.125)	*Itu keluaran **BMW**. (p.237)*	Transference

Based on the analysis above, it can be concluded that the material-related cultural words in the novel are translated using transference (24 words), transposition (7 words), Naturalization (8 words), Cultural equivalent (2 words), Componential (1 word), Literal (4 words), Couplet (3 words), paraphrase (1 word), descriptive equivalence (1 word), and Synonym (1 word).

4.1.3. Social Culture

The third category of cultural word was social. It consists 5 items of social culture.

Tabel 35: Social Culture

No	Social Culture
1	Bisbol
2	Lullaby
3	Spring Dance
4	High School Dances
5	Prom

The next part is the analysis and the explanation of each cultural word related to the social culture.

Table 36: The example of social culture #1

SL	TL
We will be playing **baseball**. (p.194)	*Kami yang akan bermain **bisbol**. (p.365)*

Baseball is American game played with a bat and ball by two teams of nine players (Hornby, 1995: 85). Baseball become *bisbol* was a kind or naturalization procedure. The translator assumed Indonesian was rather difficult to pronounce baseball then she translated baseball into *bisbol*. Here she eliminated some letters and replaced them with another letters in order to make it easy to pronounce. First

she eliminated letter 'a' which placed between letter 'b' and 's' then replaced it with letter 'i'. Second she eliminated letter 'e' which placed between letter 's' and 'b'. Third she eliminated letter 'a' which placed between letter 'b' and 'l' then replaced in with letter 'o'. And last she eliminated one of the two letter 'l' in the end of the word.

Table 37: The example of social culture #2

SL	TL
It sounded like **a lullaby**. (p.171)	*Kedengarannya seperti* **lagu nina bobo**. *(p.322)*

Lullaby is a song to make a young child go to sleep (Hornby, 1995: 701). The translator found cultural equivalent for *lullab*y in SL is *lagu nina bobo* in TL. Then she translated it into *lagu nina bobo*. The procedure she used in translating *lullab*y was cultural equivalent procedure. Here before translated such words firstly the translator tried to find out the equivalent for that word in the target culture in order to get the closest meaning of the word.

There are another 3 items of social; work and leisure, as shown in the table:

Table 38: The example of social culture #3 - #5

No.	SL	TL	Translation Procedures
3.	She called the first Tuesday of March to ask my permission to invite Mike to the girls' choice **spring dance** in two weeks. (p.41)	*Ia menelepon hari Selasa bulan Maret untuk meminta izin mengajak Mike ke* **pesta dansa musim semi** *dua minggu lagi. (p.83)*	Couplet
4.	Only in a town this small would a father know when **the high school dances** were. (p.47)	*Hanya di kota sekecil ini seorang ayah mengetahui kapan* **pesta dansa sekolah** *diadakan. (p.93)*	Couplet

5.	Tyler told everyone he's taking you to **prom**. (p.87)	*Tyler bilang ke semua orang dia akan mengajakmu ke **pesta prom**. (p.166)*	Componential

Based on the analysis above, it can be concluded that the Social cultural words in the novel are translated using Naturalization (1 word), Cultural equivalent (1 word), Componential (1 word), and Couplet (2 words)

4.1.4. Organization

Fourth category of cultural word was organization. There were 18 items found in the novel that referred to organization. The 18 items were divided into three types of organization; administrative, artistic, and religion. 12 items belonged to administrative, 2 items belonged to religion, and 4 items belonged to artistic. They are as follows.

Tabel 39: Organization

No	Organization		
	Administrative	**Religion**	**Artistic**
1	Junior in High School	Cathedrals	Hotel Ballrooms
2	Police Chief	Cross	Cafeteria
3	Front office		Ballet Studio
4	Schedule		Lunchroom
5	Paperwork		
6	Pop Quiz		
7	EMTs		
8	IV		
9	ER		
10	FBI		
11	The Red Cross		
12	Nurse's Office		
Tot	**12**	**2**	**4**

The following section is the analysis of each categorization in the Organization classification, they are administrative, Religion, Artistic.

The first part is the analysis of the translation procedure of administrative classification.

Table 40: The example of Administrative #1

SL	TL
I glanced down to see **the IV** pulling at my hand. (p. 255)	*Aku memandang ke bawah, melihat **kantong transfusi** menahan tanganku.* (p. 480)

IV is one of the hospital tools. It is used to transfuse medicine, food or blood to the patients (Hornby, 1995: 636). The *IV* was translated into *kantong transfusi* by using cultural equivalent procedure. Here the translator found out that the equivalent for *IV* in SL was *kantong transfusi* in TL.

Table 41: The example of administrative #2

SL	TL
So I was trapped in **the ER**. (p.36)	*Mereka membawaku ke **UGD**. (p.72)*

ER stands for *Emergency Room*. It's a room in a hospital that used to check new patients condition before they placed to the other room for further checking. *ER* was translated into *UGD* by using through-translation procedure. Through-translation procedure is used only when both of translator and the reader are already recognized terms. Here the translator assumed the readers have known the term then she translated *ER* into *UGD*.

Table 42: The example of administrative #3

SL	TL
Charlie is **Police Chief** Swan to the good people of Forks. (p.6)	*Charlie adalah **Kepala Polisi** Swan bagi orang-orang baik di Forks. (p.17)*

Chief means a leader (Hornby, 1995: 192) therefore, *Police Chief* is a leader or a head of police officers and it was translated into *Kepala Polisi* by using transposition procedure. There was a change in positioning adverb between SL

and TL. In SL adverb placed before noun while in TL adverb placed after noun.

Table 43: The example of administrative #4

SL	TL
I told him it was nothing, but I was wondering if I should play it up and escape to **the nurse's office** for the next hour. (p.25)	*Kukatakana aku baik-baik saja, tapi dalam hati berpikir apakah sebaiknya aku bersandiwara saja dan menyembunyikan diri di **UKS** selama satu jam ke depan. (p.52-53)*

Nurse is a person trained to help sick people (Hornby, 1995: 794) and *a nurse's office* is a room in school that used to nurse sick students. In the Indonesian version, the *nurse's office* was translated into *UKS* by using cultural equivalent procedure. She found that there was a similarity between nurse's office in SL culture and *UKS* in TL culture.

There are 8 more items of administration, as shown in the table:

Table 44: The example of administrative #5 - #12

No.	Cultural Words	Meaning	Translation Procedures
5.	I walked slowly to the office to return my **paperwork** . (p.18)	*Aku berjalan pelan ke kantor Tata Usaha untuk mengembalikan **kertas-kertas yang sudah ditandatangani**. (p.39)*	Descriptive
6.	I parked in front of the first building, which had a small sign over the door reading **front office**. (p.10)	*Aku parker di depan bangunan pertama yang memiliki papan tanda kecil di atas pintunya, bunyinya **TATA USAHA**. (p.25)*	Cultural equivalent
7.	I have your **schedule** right here, and a map of the school. (p.10)	*Ini **jadwal pelajaran**mu dan peta sekolah. (p.26)*	Cultural equivalent
8.	We had **a pop quiz** on Wuthering Heights. (p.24)	*Ada **ulangan mendadak** mengenai Wuthering Heights. (p.50)*	Cultural equivalent
9.	Charlie will call **the FBI!** (p.213)	*Charlie akan menelepon **FBI!** (p.401)*	Recognized

10.	It took six **EMTs** and two teachers. (p.35)	*Butuh enam **petugas paramedic** dan dua guru. (p.70)*	Cultural equivalent
11.	You don't seem much like **a junior in high school** yourself. (p.61)	*Kau sendiri tidak kelihatan seperti **murid SMA yang masih baru**. (p.118)*	Literal
12.	**The Red Cross** is having a blood drive in Port Angeles next weekend, so I thought you should all know your blood type. (p.55)	***Palang Merah** menggelar acara donor darah di Port Angeles akhir pekan yang akan datang, jadi ku pikir kalian harus tahu golongan darah kalian. (p.107)*	Through translation

The following is the analysis of translation procedure of the artistic classification of the cultural words found in the novel.

Table 45: The example of Artistic #1

SL	TL
So I was impatient and frightened as Jessica and I entered **the cafeteria**. (p.50)	*Jadi aku merasa tidak sabar dan sekaligus ngeri ketika Jessica dan aku memasuki **kafetaria**. (p.98)*

Cafeteria is restaurant in which customers collect their own food from a counter (Hornby, 1995:157). *Cafeteria* was translated into *kafetaria* by using naturalization procedure. First, there are changes in the pronunciation to suit the normal TL's pronunciation. First the letter 'c' which placed in the beginning of the word was replaced with letter 'k'. Second, letter 'e' which placed between letter 't' and 'r' was replaced with letter 'a'.

Table 46: The example of artistic #2

SL	TL
In Phoenix, they held proms in **hotel ballrooms**. (P.269)	*Di Phoenix, prom diadakan di **ballroom hotel**. (p.506)*

Hotel ballroom is a large room in the hotel used to hold a party and formal dancing (Hornby, 1995: 79). It was translated into *ballroom hotel* by

using couplet procedure. She combined two different types of transposition procedure. First was transposition in changing the grammatical structure. She changed the plural form in SL become singular in TL. Last was transposition in changing the place of adverb. In SL adverb placed before noun while in TL adverb placed after noun.

There are 2 more items of artistic, as shown in the table below:

Table 47: The example of artistic #3 - #4

No.	Cultural Words	Meaning	Translation Procedures
3.	It's **a ballet studio**. (p.233)	*Itu **studio balet**. (p.438)*	Transposition
4.	I had to remind myself that we were in a crowded **lunchroom**, with probably many curious eyes on us. (p.117)	*Aku harus mengingatkan diriku bahwa kami berada di **kafetaria** penuh orang, dan barangkali ada banyak tatapan penasaran tertuju pada kami. (p.222)*	Cultural equivalent

Next part discusses cultural word related to religion. The examples of religion.

Table 48: The example of religion #1

SL	TL
A wide river filled the foreground, crossed by a bridge covered with structures that looked like tiny **Cathedrals**. (p.187)	*Sungai lebar mengaliri bagian muka, dilintasi jembatan penuh bangunan yang tamapak seperti **katedral** kecil. (p.353)*

Cathedral is main church of a district under a care of a bishop (Hornby, 1995: 176). *Cathedrals* in SL was translated into *katedral* in TL by the translator using couplet procedure. She combined two different procedures; naturalization and transposition. Naturalization needed to make the readers in this case Indonesian readers easy to pronounce the word. In order to make it easy to pronounce she eliminated and replaced some letters in original version with another letter in translated version. First she eliminated letter 'c' in the beginning

of the word then replaced it with letter 'k'. Second she eliminated letter 'h' which placed between letter 't' and 'e'. Another translation procedure occurred when she changed the grammatical structure of the word. She changed plural form in SL became singular form in TL.

There is another item of religion, as shown in the following table:

Table 49: The example of religion #2

No.	Cultural Words	Meaning	Translation Procedures
1.	I looked away from **the cross** to stare at him. (p.185)	*Aku mengalihkan pandang dari salib itu kepada Edward. (p.348)*	Cultural equivalent

4.2. Translation Procedure Analysis

From the data the writer chose 99 cultural words as the sample of the study. The data selected by using purposive sampling. The following is the results of the 99 selected cultural words translation in *Twilight*.

Table 50: 99 selected cultural words in *Twilight*

Cultural Categories	Classification	Example(s)	Total	%
Ecology (25)	Flora	*Oak, peppermint, strawberries, driftwood trees, maples, carnivorous flower, freesia, mahogany, madrone, oregano, palm trees, lavender.*	12	12 %
	Fauna	*Pelicans, gazelle, wolf, jays, grizzly, mountain lion, Whitefish.*	7	7 %
	Season	*Mush balls, summer, winter, snow, spring, Twilight.*	6	6 %
Material (52)	Food	*Bagel, marinade, soda, cereal, chicken enchiladas, brandy, salad, sandwiches, coke, breadsticks, mushroom ravioli, granola bar, pizza, bacon, steak, lasagna, cognac, beer.*	18	18 %
	Clothes	*Sleeveless, unisex raincoats, raincoat, deep blue V-neck blouse, turtleneck sweater, tuxedo, backless, parka,*	9	9 %

	Housing	*Driveway*	1	1 %
	Transportation	*Chevy, Ford, Volvo,highway, Toyota Corolla, van, Sentra, carpool, Mercedes, Suburban, minivan, 1986 Volkswagen Rabbit, limousine, M3, truck, BMW,*	17	17 %
	Artifact	*Diamonds, pepper spray, crib, cologne, Q- tips, porch light.*	6	6 %
Social (5)	Leisure	*Spring dance, high school dances, prom, lullaby, baseball.*	5	5 %
Organization (18)	Administrative	*Junior in high school, Police Chief, front office, schedule, paperwork, pop quiz, EMTs, IV, ER,FBI, The Red Cross, nurse's office.*	12	12 %
	Religion	*Cathedrals, cross.*	2	2 %
	Artistic	*Hotel ballrooms, cafeteria, ballet studio, lunchroom.*	4	4 %
TOTAL			**99**	**99 %**

From the table 43 (99 selected cultural words in *Twilight*) the writer found 99 selected cultural words. The highest position for cultural word in this study was material which had 52 cultural words (52%), followed by ecology which had 25 cultural words (25%), 18 cultural words belonged to organization (18%), the rest were 5 cultural words that belonged to social (5%).

Based on the explanation above there were 99 cultural words found in the novel, and 11 procedures of translation were used in translating them, namely transference (30%), cultural equivalent (14%), couplet (13%), transposition (12%), Literal (11%), naturalization (11%), componential (4%), through translation (2%), reduction (1%), notes, addition and glosses (1%) and paraphrase (1%). The following is the finding result of the translation procedures that used in translating the cultural words.

Table 51: Translation procedures that are used in translating the cultural words in *Twilight*

No.	Procedures of Translation	Quantity	Percentage (%)
1.	Transference	31	31 %
2.	Transposition	11	11 %
3.	Naturalization	10	10 %
4.	Cultural Equivalent	14	14 %
5.	Componential	3	3 %
6.	Through Translation	2	2 %
7.	Literal	11	11 %
8.	Notes, addition and Glossaries	1	1 %
9.	Couplet	13	13 %
10	Paraphrase	1	1 %
11	Descriptive Equivalence	1	1 %
12	Synonym	1	1 %
TOTAL		**100**	**100%**

According to the explanation above about translation procedures in translating the cultural words found in the novel the writer then made a table that showed the frequency of using those procedures in each category of cultural word. It was made to make it easy to read and to understand.

Table 52: The frequency of using procedures of translation

No.	Procedures of Translation	Types of Cultural Words			
		Ecology	**Material**	**Social**	**Organization**
1.	Transference	6	24	-	1
2.	Transposition	2	7	-	2
3.	Naturalization	0	8	1	1
4.	Cultural Equivalent	3	2	1	8
5.	Componential	0	1	1	1
6.	Through Translation	-	-	-	2
7.	Literal	6	4	-	1
8.	Notes, addition and glossaries	1	-	-	-
9.	Couplet	7	3	2	2
10.	Paraphrase	1	1	-	-
11	Des. Equivalence	-	1	-	-
12	Synonym	-	1	-	-

Based on the table 51 (The frequency of using procedures of translation) the first procedure used was transference. It mostly used in translating material cultural words (24 items). The second procedure was transposition. Same with transference it mostly used in translating material (7 items). The third procedure was naturalization. Still the same with the two procedures before, this procedure was mostly used in translating material (8 items). Fourth was Cultural equivalent. It was mostly used in translating organization (8 items). Fifth was componential. It used in the all categories of cultural words found in the novel except ecology. It

is used once in Material, Social, and Organization. Sixth was through-translation. It was only used in translating organization (2 items). Seventh was literal. It was mostly used in translating ecology (6 items). Eighth was notes, addition, and glosses. It was only used in translating ecology (1 item). Ninth was couplet. It mostly used in translating ecology (7 items). Tenth was paraphrase. It was only used in translating ecology and material (1 item in each category), eleventh was descriptive equivalence that used in translating material (1 item) and the last is Synonym which is used once in translating material cultural word.

In translating ecology out of 19 translation procedures proposed by Newmark (1988) only 6 procedures were used. They are couplet (28%), transference (28%), literal (24%), cultural equivalent (12%), transposition (8%), and notes, addition and glosses (4%). The frequency for those procedures usage was presented by following table.

Table 53: Procedures of translation that used in translating ecology

No.	Procedures of Translation	Quantity	Percentage (%)
1.	Transference	6	24 %
2.	Transposition	2	8 %
3.	Cultural Equivalent	3	12 %
4.	Literal	6	24 %
5.	Notes, addition and Glossaries	1	4 %
6.	Couplet	7	28 %
	TOTAL	**25**	**100 %**

Out of 19 translation procedures proposed by Newmark (1988) only 10

procedures were used in translating material. They are transference (46.15%), naturalization (15.38%), transposition (13.47%), literal (7.69 %), couplet (5.76%), cultural equivalent (3.85%), componential (1.93%), paraphrase (1.93%), descriptive equivalence (1.93%) and synonym (1.93%.. The frequency for those procedures usage was presented by following table.

Table 54: Procedures of translation in translating material

No.	Procedures of Translation	Quantity	Percentage
1.	Transference	24	46.15 %
2.	Transposition	7	13.47 %
3.	Naturalization	8	15.38 %
4.	Cultural Equivalent	2	3.85 %
5.	Componential	1	1.92 %
6.	Literal	4	7.69 %
7.	Couplet	3	5.76 %
8.	Paraphrase	1	1.92 %
9.	Des. Equivalence	1	1.92 %
10.	Synonym	1	1.92 %
	TOTAL	**52**	**100 %**

Out of 19 translation procedures proposed by Newmark (1988) only 4 procedures were used in translating the social. They are couplet (40%), naturalization (20%), cultural equivalent (20%), and componential (20%). The frequency for those procedures usage was presented by following table.

Table 55: Procedures of translation in translating social culture

No.	Procedures of Translation	Quantity	Percentage
1.	Naturalization	1	20 %
2.	Cultural Equivalent	1	20 %
3.	Componential	1	20 %
4.	Couplet	2	40 %
	TOTAL	**5**	**100 %**

Out of 19 translation procedures proposed by Newmark (1988) only 8 procedures were used in translating the organization. They are cultural equivalent (44.43%), couplet (11.11%), transposition (11.11%), through translation (11.11%), transference (5.56%), naturalization (5.56%), componential (5.56%), and literal (5.56%). The frequency for those procedures usage was presented by following table.

Table 56: Procedures of translation in translating organization

No.	Procedures of Translation	Quantity	Percentage
1.	Transference	1	5.56 %
2.	Transposition	2	11.11 %
3.	Naturalization	1	5.56 %
4.	Cultural Equivalent	8	44.43 %
5.	Componential	1	5.56 %
6.	Through Translation	2	11.11 %

7.	Literal	1	5.56 %
8.	Couplet	2	11.11 %
TOTAL		**18**	**100 %**