THE TRANSLATION PROCEDURE OF CULTURAL WORDS
IN NOVEL DIARY OF A WIMPY KID: THE UGLY TRUTH

A Thesis
Submitted to the Faculty of Adab and Humanities
as Partial Fulfillment of the Requirements
for the Strata 1 (S1) Degree

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ABSTRACT


In this research, the researcher intended to know the translation procedure of cultural words in English novel *Diary of a Wimpy Kid: The Ugly Truth* written by Jeff Kinney into Indonesian version under title *Diary Si Bocah Tengil: Kenyataan Pahit*. The researcher used qualitative method by using translation procedure of cultural words by analyzing them based on theory of translation procedures of cultural words by Javier Franco Aixela. The result of this research revealed that there are thirty-three data of cultural words were classified into ecology, material culture, social culture, and organization-custom-ideas. Six procedures were used in translating the cultural words; repetition for five data, orthographic adaptation for three data, extratextual gloss for one datum, intratextual gloss for four data, absolute universalization for four data, and naturalization for sixteen data. From the research finding, the researcher concluded that, from seven procedures used in translating cultural words, the procedure of naturalization is mostly used. It showed that cultural terms in source language have the same cultural concept, but the difference is in how to name them.

**Keywords:** Translation, Procedure, Cultural Words, Novel.
APPROVEMENT

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2017
LEGALIZATION

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The thesis entitled above has been defended before the Adab and Humanities Faculty’s Examination Committee on July 19th, 2017. It has already been accepted as a partial fulfillment of the requirements for the degree of strata one.

Jakarta, July 19th, 2017

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DECLARATION

I hereby declare that this submission is my own work and that, to the best of my knowledge and belief, it contains no material previously published or written by another person nor material which to a substantial extent has been accepted for the award of any other degree or diploma of the university or other institute of higher learning, except where due acknowledgement has been made in the text.

Jakarta, August 2017

Purnomo Fahrurromadhoni
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This paper is presented to English Letters Department of Adab and Humanities Faculty of Syarif Hidayatullah State Islamic University Jakarta as partial fulfillment of the requirement for strata one degree.

The researcher would like to express the highest gratitude to his family; his parents, his brothers, and his sister who always give supports every day and cheer him up that make him strong. Most of all, he dedicated this thesis for all of his beloved big family for the time they spend.

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Finally, the researcher hope the thesis is not only useful but also invites the others to discuss about translation procedures of cultural words more.

Jakarta, August 15, 2017

Purnomo Fahrurromadhoni
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CHAPTER I

INTRODUCTION

A. Background of the Study

Language plays a great role in the daily life of society. People use language to communicate each other, to give or to get information, to interact with other humans, and also to express thoughts. Every country has different language, so that language has many varieties based on the nation. Translation is the liaison among countries in the world that have a different language. Therefore, translation is required to transfer message between two or more different languages.

Translation is changing of an original written text in the original verbal language into a written text in a different verbal language. From this explanation, it can be concluded that translation is transferring message from source language into target language. In this modern era, translation becomes a necessary work. There are many things that are needed to be translated. One of them is translating some literary works. There are some types of literary work, such as movie, poetry, fiction, novel, song, and so on.

One of the most translated literary work is novel. Novel becomes the most popular translation because popular novels are mostly coming from foreign countries. In recent years, it has been found many English novels written by famous author and become best seller and translated into Indonesian. Translated novel can easily be found in the bookstore.

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However, translating novel is not as easy as thought by most people. There are several obstacles that make translating novel is not easy. One of the obstacles is about culture. Culture is an important component in the translation work. When doing the translation work, the translation does not only transfer some idea and information, but also some culture. This is similar to the Nida’s statement that translators have four obstacles that appear when doing translation work; there are language, social culture, religious culture, and material culture. From Nida’s statement, it can be concluded that the most obstacles in translating is about culture.

The cultural obstacle has a great impact in translation because the cultural terms in each region do not have similarity. For that, it can be confirmed that culture in source language and target language is not equal. There are many cultural differences between source language and target language that must be understood by the translator. The translator must understand the culture of source language and target language to get an excellent translation.

The word Plate has an equivalent meaning to the word Piring in Indonesian. Another example, the word Halloween has no an equivalent meaning in Indonesian. In this case, there is non-equivalence in translating the word. It causes the untranslatability in rendering the message between two languages due to cultural differences like perspective, customs, environment, belief and others. Concluding from both example above, Translating the word in source language that has direct

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equivalent meaning in target language is easier than translating the word that has no direct equivalent meaning in target language.

Therefore, to get the equivalent message from the source language, the translator must find some translation procedures that is suitable to translate some cultural words from source language. Thus, the readers, who are not familiar with culture from source language, can easily understand and get the message that contained in source language.

According to this case, the researcher is interested to discuss about the process of translating cultural words containing in English novel Diary of a Wimpy Kid: The Ugly Truth written by Jeff Kinney and its translation Diary Si Bocah Tengil: Kenyataan Pahit translated by Ferry Halim. Diary of a Wimpy Kid: The Ugly Truth is the fifth book of Diary of a Wimpy Kid’s Series. Since initially publication in 2007, the series always win many regional and national awards around the globe including two Children’s Choice Book Awards and six Nickelodeon Kids’ Choice Awards for Favorite Book.  

This novel told about the daily life of a kid named Greg Heffley. The story began at new semester in his school. Greg lost his friendship with his best friend, Rowley Jefferson. However, at the end of the story, Greg and Rowley became friend again. In this novel, the story was filled with the bad luck scenes that afflict Greg.

This novel is contained with many culture words. Here is one of the example from the novel:

Unfortunately, I don’t have a van or a driver’s license of my own, so I was stuck with Grandpa and Manny. (p. 113)

Malangnya, aku tidak memiliki mobil van maupun surat izin mengemudi. Jadi, aku terpaksa terjebak bersama Grandpa serta Manny. (p. 113)

From the example above, the word ‘driver’s license’ is an administrative term. As Newmark says that administrative term is one of the cultural word categories as cited by the researcher in the next chapter. Here, the translator does not literally translate the word ‘driver’s license.’ If the translator literally translates the word ‘driver’s license,’ the result of the translation is meaningless. Then, the translator finds the words in target language that can represent the meaning of the word ‘driver’s license’ in source language. The translator uses the words ‘surat izin mengemudi’ as the translation.

**B. Focus of the Study**

Relating to the background of the study above, the focus of the research is analyzing the translation procedure of cultural words used in translating the English novel into Indonesian. The title of the English novel is *Diary of a Wimpy Kid: The Ugly Truth* and the translation novel is *Diary Si Bocah Tengil: Kenyataan Pahit*.

**C. Research Question**

Based on focus of the study presented above, the following question is created to match the study problem:

1. What are types of cultural words contained in the novel of *Diary of a Wimpy Kids: The Ugly Truth*?
2. How are the translation procedures used by the translator in translating the cultural words in the English novel of Diary of a Wimpy Kid: The Ugly Truth into Indonesian?

D. Objective of the Study

Based on the research question mentioned above, the study focuses on the following:

1. To find out the types of cultural word contained in the novel of Diary of a Wimpy Kid: The Ugly Truth.
2. To know the translation procedure are used and mostly used in translating the cultural words that is contained in the English novel of Diary of a Wimpy Kid: The Ugly Truth into Indonesian.

E. Significance of the Study

The researcher hopes the research will be useful, generally to readers and especially to the researcher. The researcher expects that this study can enrich his knowledge and ability of the translation study, especially about the translation procedures of cultural words. Then, the researcher also hopes the research can give the contribution to other students and reader developing knowledge, especially in translation.

F. Research Methodology

1. Method of the Research

This research uses a descriptive-qualitative method. The method of the research is conducted in several steps below:
a. Reading the English novel *Diary of a Wimpy Kid: The Ugly Truth* and its translation *Diary Si Bocah Tengil: Kenyataan Pahit*.

b. Understanding and marking the cultural words.

c. Classifying the types of cultural words.

d. Analyzing the translation procedure in translating cultural words.

2. **Technique of Data Analysis**

The researcher analyzes the data using descriptive analysis technique. The writer collects the data from the English novel and its translation in Indonesian version. The data will be analyzed by the following steps:

a. The data of the cultural words will be compared in both version of novel.

b. The data will be analyzed and categorized using Newmark’s theory of cultural words.

c. The data will be confirmed to the theory of translation procedure by Aixela.

3. **Instrument of the Research**

According to Siswantoro, the instrument is a device to collect the data.\(^4\) In the literary research, the instrument is the writer himself.\(^5\) So that, based on the theory, the instrument of this research is the researcher himself by reading the novel, analyzing, and describing data that relate to the research question.

4. **Unit of Analysis**

The researcher uses a novel of *Diary of a Wimpy Kid: The Ugly Truth* and *Diary Si Bocah Tengil: Kenyataan Pahit* as the unit of analysis.

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\(^5\)Ibid.
### English → Indonesian

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Title</th>
<th>Diary of a Wimpy Kid: The Ugly Truth</th>
<th>Diary Si Bocah Tengil: Kenyataan Pahit</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Author/Translator</td>
<td>Jeff Kinney</td>
<td>Ferry Halim</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Year of Publication</td>
<td>2010</td>
<td>2011</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Publisher</td>
<td>Amulet Books</td>
<td>Penerbit Atria</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Number of Pages</td>
<td>217</td>
<td>218</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### 5. Time and Place of the Research

The researcher conducts the research in 2017 which takes place in some libraries, such as Main Library of UIN Syarif Hidayatullah, Library of Adab and Humanity Faculty, Library of Unika Atma Jaya, and Library of University of Indonesia.
CHAPTER II
THEORITICAL FRAMEWORK

A. Previous Research

There are some previous researches which relate to this research. The first research is a journal which is entitled “The Translation Procedures in Translating the Cultural Words in The Young Adult Novel” written by Shermy Ismawati. The purpose of the journal is investigating the kinds of the cultural words and procedure of translation used in translating the cultural words found in Paolini’s novel *Eragon*. In dividing the cultural words, Shermy uses Newmark’s theory of cultural categories and finds 109 items of cultural words in the novel. Then, Shermy finds 7 translation procedures used by the translator to translate the cultural words and out of those 7 procedures, she finds cultural equivalent procedure more frequently than any translation procedures. The difference between this research and the journal is about the theory to analyze the translation procedure of cultural words. In this research, the researcher uses Aixela’s theory of translation procedures. Then, Shermy Ismawati uses Newmark’s theory of translation procedures.

The second research is a thesis from UIN Syarif Hidayatullah Jakarta that is entitled “The Translation Strategy of the Cultural Terms Found in The Heritance of Loss” written by Dede Nurillaila. The thesis focuses on investigating types of cultural terms related to social system and the strategies in translating them into Indonesian. The data are taken from an English novel entitled *The Inheritance of Loss* and its translation in Indonesian. Dede finds 10 cultural terms related to social system based on Ke Ping’s classification. Then, using translation strategies
proposed by Mona Baker, she finds 7 translation strategies used by the translator of the novel. The difference between this research and the thesis is about the theory to classify the cultural words. In this research, the researcher uses Newmark’s classification of cultural word. Then, Dede Nurillaila uses Ke Ping’s classification of cultural words.

B. Translation

1. Definition of Translation

Translation has been defined in many ways by various scholars, depending on how they view language and translation. According to House, translation is “the result of a linguistic-textual operation in which a text in one language is re-contextualized in another language”.\(^{11}\) Besides, Nida and Taber say that “translating consists in the reproducing in the receptor language the closest natural equivalent of the source language message, firstly in terms of meaning and secondly in terms of style”.\(^{12}\) Both definitions above imply that translation involves two languages: the source language (SL) and the target language (TL), and that an act of translating is an act of reproducing the meaning of the SL text into that of the TL text.

On the other hand, Catford defines translation as “the replacement of textual material in one language (SL) by equivalent textual material in another language (TL)”.\(^{13}\) Furthermore, Newmark defines translation as “rendering the meaning of a


text into another language in the way that the author intended the text”. In other book, Newmark gives more detailed definition of translation which is “a craft consisting in the attempt to replace a written message and/or statement in one language by the same message and/or statement in another language”.

From the notions above, it can be concluded that translating includes the act of transferring message from the source text to the target text. The aim of translation is to find the equivalent meaning of the source language expression in the target language.

2. Process of Translation

Translation is a highly complex process that needs some steps that should be traversed by the translator to generate a good and accurate translation. Some experts propose their theory about these steps.

First concept comes from Larson. He says that translation consist of three steps as presented in the diagram below.

![Figure 1: Process of Translation by Larson](image)

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In this concept, Larson suggests that the translator should study the lexicon, grammatical structure, communication situation, and cultural context of the source language text at first. Then, the translator analyzes the source language text to determine the meaning. And the last, the translator reconstructs the same meaning by using the lexicon and grammatical structures that are suitable in the target language and its cultural context.17

Second concept comes from Nida and Taber. They distinguish translation process into three stages: (1) analysis, in which the surface structure is analyzed in terms of (a) the grammatical relationships and (b) the meaning of the words and combinations of words, (2) transfer, in which the analyzed material is transferred in the mind of the translator from language A to language B, and (3) restructuring, in which the transferred material is restructured in order to make the final message fully acceptable in the receptor language. The translation process can be illustrated in the following diagram.18

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17 Ibid., p. 3.
C. Translation of Novel

Before discussing translation of novel, the researcher will first give some definitions about novel. Several experts propose the definition of novel. William Hazlitt defines novel as "A story which has been written from human and his habit and also the modes of human (based on approximate criticism) and by any one of the means, reflects society". Another definition taken from the book An Introduction to Fiction, novel is “a picture of real life and manners, and of the time in which it was written”.

Many literary works, especially novels, have been translated from some source language into many target language in the world. Among popular translated well, there are many novels read by many readers throughout the world, especially in Indonesia. Unfortunately, mostly readers tend to find out the point of the one novel by reading the source language first before they read the target language. Sayogie says that the good novel translation occurs when the impression of target language readers is same with the impression of source language readers.

For this reason, a translator must have some abilities before he begins to translate the novel. Sayogie suggests the abilities needed to translating novel, such as (1) "sense" of language, (2) mastery of the source language, (3) mastery of the target language, (4) familiar with the culture of the source language, (5) familiar

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with the culture of the target language, (6) a wide knowledge, and (7) supporting reference source.\textsuperscript{22}

Furthermore, Sayogie proposes some step that can be used to translate novel, as mentioned below:\textsuperscript{23}

1) A translator must read the original novel fully to obtain the information about the character, plot, setting, utterance style, and implicit meaning in the novel.

2) Finding other information or extrinsic elements of novel such as the background and the author of the novel.

3) Deciding the diction that will be used in the translation.

4) Spotting words, phrases, or sentence that are hard to translate.

5) Finding the appropriate equivalent of those hard words, phrases, or sentence.

D. Cultural Words

1. Definition of Cultural Words

Translation is the process of finding meaning and conveying the meaning of a culture into another culture. Therefore, cultural differences between source language and target language make translator find some difficulties in producing a good translation, because it needs to learn and understand the culture of both languages.

\textsuperscript{22} Ibid., p. 204-206.
\textsuperscript{23} Ibid., p. 206 & 207.
According to Newmark, the definition of culture is “the way of life of manifestations that are peculiar to a community that uses a particular language as its means of expressions”. So, culture is the way of life and actualized in a particular group that also expressed in a particular language as an expression. Then, it can be concluded that cultural words is a word, a group of words, or compound word which states specifically on the cultural significance.

2. Types of Cultural Words

Newmark categorizes the cultural words into five categories as follows:


It may relate with flora, fauna, local winds, mountains, etc. Different culture will have different terms of them. Many countries have local words, and these words would be translated based on their importance in the source language.

Examples:

Flora: Plumeria (French) into Kamboja (Indonesian)

Fauna: Caterpillar (English) into Ulat (Indonesian).

b) Material Culture: Food, Clothes, House and Town, Transport

Newmark divides material culture (artefacts) into food; food is formany the most sensitive and important expression of national culture. The function of the generic clothes terms is approximately constant, indicating the part of the body that is covered, but the description varies depending on climate and material used, houses and town, and transport.

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Examples:

Food : Ayam Penyet (Indonesian), Kimchi (Korean).

Clothes : Kebaya (Indonesian) into Javanese blouse (English).

House and Towns : White House (English), Istana Presiden (Indonesian), Tanjung Priok (Indonesian), Pearl Harbour (English).

Transport : Angkot (Indonesian) into Public Transportation (English), Taxi (English) into Taksi (Indonesian)

Artefact : Kendi (Indonesian) into Stone water jar (English).

c) Social Culture: Work and Leisure

Newmark divides social culture into two categories: work and leisure. Work and leisure such as the names of music, games or dance that is typical in certain areas.27

Example:

Work : Satpam (Indonesia) into Security (English)

Leisure : Petak Umpet (Indonesia) into Hide and Seek (English)

d) Customs, Ideas, Social Organizations

Newmark divides the organizations into five categories, they are political and administrative terms, historical terms, international terms; ‘international institutional terms usually have recognized translations which are in fact through-translations, and are now generally known by their acronyms’, religious terms,

27 Ibid., p. 98 & 99.
artistic terms; ‘the translation of artistic terms referring to movements, processes and organizations generally depends on the putative knowledge of the readership’. 28

Examples:

Political : Pemilu (Indonesian) into General Election (English)
Religious : Puasa (Indonesian) into Fasting (English)
Artistic : Gamelan (Indonesia), Guitar (English)
Historical Terms : Supersemar (Indonesia), G30S-PKI (Indonesian)
Social Terms : Program Keluarga Berencana (Indonesia)

e) Gesture and Habits

There is a distinction between description and function for ‘gesture and habits’ which can be made where necessary in-ambiguous cases: thus, if people smile a little when someone dies, do a slow hand-clap to express warn 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. 29

E. Translation Procedure

1. Definition of Translation Procedure

According to Oxford Advanced Learner's Dictionary, procedure is “a way of doing something, especially the usual or correct way”. 30 While, in KBBI, prosedur as an equivalent of procedure refers to “tahap kegiatan untuk menyelesaikan suatu masalah; metode langkah demi langkah secara pasti dalam memecahkan suatu

29 Ibid., p. 102.
masalah”.31 (a step of activity to solve problem or a step by step method exactly in solving the problem).

The translation procedure is the step of activity to complete of translation. The difference between the method and the procedure are located to the unit its application. The translation method refers the whole of text, while the translation procedure applies to the sentences and the smaller units of language, such as clauses, phrases, words and others.32 As Newmark says that the translation procedures are used for sentences and the smaller units of language.33

Several experts of translation field have different term to call translation procedure. Baker calls this concept as translation strategy.34 Molina and Albir mention this as translation technique.35 Then, the writer uses the term that used by Newmark, that is translation procedure.

2. Kinds of Translation Procedure

As a solution to translate word, clause or phrase that are bound by culture (cultural-specific items), the translation procedure which is postulated by Aixela is the most appropriate suggestion. Aixela summarizes 11 translation procedures to translate culture-specific items,36 as follows:

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33 Peter Newmark (1988), op. cit. p. 81.
a. Repetition

In this term, the translators keep as much as they can of the original reference. Similar with this notion, Newmark mentions it as Transference. Baker calls it as Using Loan Words, then Vinay and Darbelnet use Borrowing as the term. This procedure is used if the translator cannot find the Source Language equivalent in the Target Language. This procedure can also be used if the translator wants to introduce a foreign term.

Example:

SL : He snapped his finger and a satyr hurried forward with a plate of a cheese and crackers.

TL : Dia menjentikkan jarinya dan seorang satir buru-buru maju sambil membawa sepiring keju dan crackers.

In example above, the word ‘crackers’ is translated into ‘cracker.’ In this case, the translator uses the source language term and does not translate it into target language term. In conclusion, the procedure of repetition is used to translate the word ‘crackers.’

b. Orthographic Adaptation

This procedure includes transcription and transliteration, that are mainly used when the original reference is expressed in a different alphabet from the one target readers use. This procedure similar with Newmark’s term of

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37 Peter Newmark (1988), *op.cit.*. p. 81 & 82.
38 Mona Baker (1992), *op.cit.*. p. 34.
Naturalisation, and Hoed’s term of *Penerjemahan Fonologis* (Phonological Translation). In addition, Hoed says that the procedure of phonological translation can also be used when the translator cannot find the Source Language equivalent in the Target Language so decides to create a new word derived from the sound of the word in the source language to match the phonological and spelling (graphology) of the target language.

Example:

**SL**: Chris in a sad pleading voice, trying to get him to drink the nectar.

**TL**: Chris dengan suara memohon yang lembut, mencoba membujuknya agar meminum nektar.

In example above, the word ‘nectar’ is translated into ‘nektar.’ In this case, the translator uses the word ‘nektar’ in target language. The phonological and spelling changes from the source language’s linguistic into target language’s linguistic. In conclusion, the procedure of orthographic adaptation is used in to translate the word ‘nectar.’

**c. Linguistic (Non-Cultural) Translation**

This procedure is used when the translator chooses a very close reference to the original, but increases its comprehensibility by offering a target language version which can still be recognized as belonging to the cultural system of the source language. This is often used with currencies and units of measure.

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40 Peter Newmark (1988), *op.cit.*, p. 82.
Example:

**SL**: Then a pleasant female voice spoke from the steam: Please deposit one drachma.

**TL**: Lalu suara menyenangkan seorang wanita berbicara dari uap tersebut: Tolong masukkan satu drachma.

In example above, the word ‘drachma’ is translated into ‘drachma.’ Need to know, drachma is the former unit of money in Greece (replaced in 2002 by the euro). In this case, the target language readers know that drachma is not former unit of money in their country. It can be concluded that the procedure of linguistic (non-cultural) translation is used to translate the word ‘drachma.’

d. Extratextual Gloss

The translator uses one of the procedure mentioned above (Repetition, Orthographic Adaptation, Linguistic (Non-Cultural) Translation), but considers it necessary to offer some explanation of the meaning or implications of the cultural words. In giving the explanation, the translator uses footnote, endnote, glossary, commentary/translation in brackets, in italics, and so on. This procedure is equal to the procedure mentioned by Newmark as Notes and by Machali as *Pemadanan Bercatatan (Equivalence Using Notes).*

Example:

**SL**: So which way now, Sacagawea?

**TL**: Jadi, kearah mana sekarang, Sacagawea?

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e. **Intratextual Gloss**

This procedure is the same as Extratextual Gloss, except this time the additional information is provided within the text. Then, Hoed has different term to call this procedure, that is **Penjelasan Tambahan (Contextual Conditioning)**.  

Example:

**SL** : He is fond of sushi with wasabi.

**TL** : Ia suka sekali sushi dengan bumbu wasabi.

In the example above, the word ‘wasabi’ is translated into ‘bumbu wasabi.’ The translator gives the additional word bumbu to briefly explain the word wasabi in target language novel. It can be concluded that the procedure of intratextual gloss is used to translate the word ‘wasabi.’

f. **Synonymy**

This procedure basically entails the use of a different word for the translation of the same cultural word. Mostly, the translator would use this to prevent too much repetition throughout a sentence or paragraph.

**SL** : I hope the gods liked raisin toast and cheerios.

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TL : Kuharap para dewa menyukai roti panggang kismis dan sereal Froot Loops.

g. Limited Universalization

This procedure is used when a cultural word is found too obscure for the target language readers and the translator chooses to use some less obscure source-culture reference instead. Baker has equal notion to this procedure named as Translation by More General Word.46

Example:

SL : Neneknya sangat ahli dalam memasak tumpeng yang lezat.
TL : His grandmother is very good at cooking a delicious rice.

In the example above, the word ‘tumpeng’ is translated into ‘rice.’ In Indonesian, tumpeng is made with basic ingredients of rice. In this case, the translator uses the general word ‘rice’ in target language to translate the source language cultural word. In conclusion, the procedure of limited universalization is used to translate the word ‘tumpeng.’

h. Absolute Universalization

The basic situation is identical to the procedure of Limited Universalization, but the translators do not find some better known cultural words or prefer to delete any foreign connotations and choose a neutral reference for their readers. Newmark has equal notion with this procedure but he differentiates it into two procedure as Functional Equivalent,47 an equivalent modified by explaining the function of the

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source language-words, and Descriptive Equivalent, an equivalent modified by describing the source language-words.

Example:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Source Language (SL)</th>
<th>Target Language (TL)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>...para siswa yang memakai sarung, kopiah, dan baju takwa.</td>
<td>...three rows of students wearing sarongs, traditional Muslim caps and Islamic outfits.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

In the example above, the word ‘kopiah’ is translated into ‘traditional Muslim caps.’ In this case, the translator describes the word ‘kopiah’ to give translation of the word. In conclusion, the procedure of absolute universalization is used to translate the word ‘kopiah.’

i. Naturalization

In this procedure, the cultural word of source language is completely adapted to the target language culture. Newmark refers to this procedure as Cultural Equivalent. Then, Baker uses the term Cultural Substitution referring to this procedure.

Example:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Source Language (SL)</th>
<th>Target Language (TL)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Most of them had naked scimitars in their hands.</td>
<td>Sebagian besar dari mereka membawa kelewang tanpa sarung di tangan mereka.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

In the example above, the word ‘scimitars’ is translated into ‘kelewang.’ In this case, the words ‘scimitars’ and ‘kelewang’ have the same concept that is small

\[48\] Ibid., p. 83 & 84.
\[49\] Peter Newmark (1988), op.cit., p. 82 & 83.
\[50\] Mona Baker (1992), op.cit., p. 31.
sword. In conclusion, the procedure of naturalization is used to translate the word ‘scimitars.’

j. Deletion

In this Procedure, the translators choose to completely omit the cultural word of the source language. Baker has different term to name this procedure, that is Omission.51

Example:

SL : ...Di pojok bertumpuk-tumpuk kaleng minyak solar, bungkus rokok Jambu Bol,...

TL : ...In the corner, there were piles of kerosene cans, cigarette packs,...

In the example above, the word ‘bungkus rokok Jambu Bol’ is translated into ‘cigarette packs’ in target language. In this case, the translator deletes the word ‘Jambu Bol’ that is the brand of cigarette. In conclusion, the procedure of deletion is used to translate the word ‘bungkus rokok Jambu Bol.’

k. Autonomous Creation

This is a very little-used procedure. This procedure entails the situation where the translator chooses to include a certain cultural reference that does not exist in the source language, yet the translator deems necessary to include. In his theory, Aixela gives an example of the title of the book in Spanish “El halcon del rey de Espana” that is translated into “The Falcon of the King of Spain.”

51 Ibid., p. 40.
CHAPTER III
RESEARCH FINDINGS

A. Data Description

In data description, the writer tabulates the selected data of cultural words that are taken from novel of *Diary of a Wimpy Kid: The Ugly Truth* and its translation, *Diary Si Bocah Tengil: Kenyataan Pahit*, including the types of cultural words and the translation procedures that are used in translating the cultural words. The selected data can be tabulated as follows.

Table 1: The Data of Translation Procedure of Repetition

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>No</th>
<th>Cultural Words (SL)</th>
<th>Cultural Words (TL)</th>
<th>Types of Cultural Words</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>Frisbee</td>
<td>Frisbee</td>
<td>Social Culture: Leisure</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>Sandwich</td>
<td>Sandwich</td>
<td>Material Culture: Food</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>Spaghetti</td>
<td>Spaghetti</td>
<td>Material Culture: Food</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>T-ball</td>
<td>T-ball</td>
<td>Social Culture: Leisure</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5</td>
<td>Tuba</td>
<td>Tuba</td>
<td>Social Culture: Leisure</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Table 2: The Data of Translation Procedure of Orthographic Adaptation

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>No</th>
<th>Cultural Words (SL)</th>
<th>Cultural Words (TL)</th>
<th>Types of Cultural Words</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>Baseball</td>
<td>Bisbol</td>
<td>Social Culture: Leisure</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>No</td>
<td>Cultural Words</td>
<td>Types of Cultural Words</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>----</td>
<td>----------------</td>
<td>------------------------</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>SL</td>
<td>TL</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>Homeroom*</td>
<td>Homeroom: saat murid-murid berkumpul untuk diabsen oleh guru dan mengurus hal-hal yang bersifat administratif.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Administrative Term</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>No</th>
<th>Cultural Words</th>
<th>Types of Cultural Words</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>SL</td>
<td>TL</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>Limo</td>
<td>Mobil Limusin</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Material Culture: Transport</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>Pretzels</td>
<td>Roti Pretzel</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Material Culture: Food</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>Thanksgiving</td>
<td>Hari Thanksgiving</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Custom</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>Van</td>
<td>Mobil Van</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Material Culture: Transport</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
### Table 5: The Data of Translation Procedure of Absolute Universalization

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>No</th>
<th>Cultural Words</th>
<th>Types of Cultural Words</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>SL</td>
<td>TL</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>Bridesmaids</td>
<td>Pendamping pengantin perempuan</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>Groomsmen</td>
<td>Pendamping pengantin pria</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>Janitor</td>
<td>Petugas perawatan gedung sekolah</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>School Guidance Counselor</td>
<td>Guru pembimbing sekolah</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Table 6: The Data of Translation Procedure of Naturalization

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>No</th>
<th>Cultural Words</th>
<th>Types of Cultural Words</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>SL</td>
<td>TL</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>Carpenter</td>
<td>Tukang kayu</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>Christmas</td>
<td>Hari Natal</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>Church</td>
<td>Gereja</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>Driver’s License</td>
<td>Surat izin mengemudi</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5</td>
<td>Easter Sunday</td>
<td>Minggu Paskah</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6</td>
<td>Fire Trucks</td>
<td>Mobil pemadam kebakaran</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7</td>
<td>High school</td>
<td>SMA</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8</td>
<td>Kindergarten</td>
<td>Taman kanak-kanak</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9</td>
<td>Maid</td>
<td>Pembantu</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10</td>
<td>Middle School</td>
<td>SMP</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
B. Data Analysis

In data analysis, the researcher analyzes the translation procedures used by the translator, Ferry Halim, in translating the cultural words that has tabulated in data description. The data are divided according to the types of translation procedures proposed by Aixela. The analysis is delivered as follows.

1. Repetition
   a. Frisbee

SL: Whenever I go by Rowley’s house, he’s out in his front yard throwing a football or a Frisbee with a guy who looks like he's in high school or college. (p. 6)

TL: Setiap kali aku melewati rumah Rowley, anak itu pasti ada di halaman depan rumahnya, sedang melempar-lempar bola atau Frisbee bersama pemuda yang tampangnya mirip murid SMA atau perguruan tinggi. (p. 5 & 6)

From the data above, the cultural word is ‘Frisbee’ that refers to leisure. As Newmark says that culture consist of ecology, material culture, social culture,
organization-custom-idea, and gesture-habits.\textsuperscript{93} Furthermore, Newmark categorizes social culture into work and leisure.\textsuperscript{94} Based on Oxford Dictionary, Frisbee is a light plastic object, shaped like a plate, that is thrown from one player to another in a game.\textsuperscript{95} As explained by Oxford Dictionary, the word ‘Frisbee’ can be categorized as leisure.

According to data above, the cultural word ‘Frisbee’ is translated into ‘Frisbee’ in target language. This word is preserved in the translation without any change, therefore it can be said that translator uses the procedure of repetition, which the translator just borrows the word in source language without any change or any note. According to the researcher, the word ‘Frisbee’ is not familiar in target language readers. It makes little confusing when the translator does not give an additional explanation about meaning of the word. However, in this novel, there is a picture that describe the sentence above. This may be the reason why the translator gives no additional explanation to the word. However, it is in line with Aixela's opinion that repetition is when a translator keeps source language term without any change.\textsuperscript{96}

\textbf{b. Sandwich}

\begin{itemize}
  \item \textbf{SL} : I didn’t even bother eating the sandwich, since I've never seen Rodrick wash his hand even once. (p. 62)
\end{itemize}

\textsuperscript{93} Peter Newmark (1988), \textit{op.cit.}, p. 95.
\textsuperscript{94} \textit{Ibid.}, p. 98 & 99.
\textsuperscript{95} A.S. Hornby (2005), \textit{op.cit.}, p. 541.
\textsuperscript{96} Javier Franco Aixela (1996), \textit{op.cit.}, p. 61.
TL : Aku bahkan tidak mau repot-repot makan sandwich yang dia buat,
Karena aku belum pernah sekali pun melihat Rodrick mencuci tangan.
(p. 62)

From the data above, the cultural word is ‘sandwich’ that refers to food. As
Newmark says that culture consist of ecology, material culture, social culture,
organization-custom-idea, and gesture-habits. Furthermore, Newmark categorizes
material culture into food, clothes, transport, and house and town. Based on
Oxford Dictionary, Sandwich is two slices of bread, often spread with butter, with
a layer of meat, cheese, etc. between them. As explained by Oxford Dictionary,
the word ‘sandwich’ can be categorized as food.

According to the data above, the cultural word ‘sandwich’ is translated into
‘sandwich’ in target language. This word is preserved in the translation without any
change, therefore it can be said that translator uses the procedure of repetition,
which is the translator just borrow the word in source language without any change
or any note. In this case, the translator prefers to use source language term rather
than to translate it. According to researcher, the word sandwich is less familiar in
target language readers. It means that there are many people in target language
readers know what sandwich is but also there are few people in target language
readers that do not know what sandwich is. It can be a factor that the message of
the sentence cannot be delivered well to the target language readers. However, it is

97 Peter Newmark (1988), op.cit., p. 95.
98 Ibid., p. 97 & 98.
in line with Aixela's opinion that repetition is when a translator keeps source language term without any change.\textsuperscript{100}

c. Spaghetti

**SL**: I blew on my spaghetti for a while to cool it down. (p. 61)

**TL**: Aku meniup spaghetti ku selama beberapa saat agar dingin. (p. 61)

From the data above, the cultural word is ‘spaghetti’ that refers to food. As Newmark says that culture consist of ecology, material culture, social culture, organization-custom-idea, and gesture-habits.\textsuperscript{101} Furthermore, Newmark categorizes material culture into food, clothes, transport, and house and town.\textsuperscript{102} Based on Oxford Dictionary, spaghetti is \textit{pasta in the shape of long thin pieces that look like string when they are cooked}.\textsuperscript{103} As explained by Oxford Dictionary, the word ‘spaghetti’ can be categorized as food.

According to the data above, the cultural word ‘spaghetti’ is translated into ‘spaghetti’ in target language. This word is preserved in the translation without any change, therefore it can be said that translator uses the procedure of repetition, which is the translator just borrow the word in source language without any change or any note. In translating the cultural word ‘spaghetti,’ the translator prefers to use procedure of repetition rather than procedure of orthographic adaptation. Whereas, the researcher finds the word ‘spageti’ in KBBI as equivalent meaning of word ‘spaghetti’. This procedure is named as repetition. It is in line with Aixela's opinion.

\textsuperscript{100} Javier Franco Aixela (1996), \textit{op.cit.}, p. 61.

\textsuperscript{101} Peter Newmark (1988), \textit{op.cit.}, p. 95.

\textsuperscript{102} \textit{Ibid.}, p. 97 & 98.

\textsuperscript{103} A.S. Hornby (2005), \textit{op.cit.}, p. 1287.
that repetition is when a translator keeps source language term without any change. ¹⁰⁴

d. T-ball

**SL**: I don’t remember everything that went wrong that week, but I do remember that he dropped me off for T-ball practice at the wrong time and at the wrong field. (p. 112)

**TL**: Aku tidak ingat kekacauan apa saja yang terjadi selama seminggu itu, tapi aku ingat dia mengantarku untuk berlatih bermain T-ball di saat serta lapangan yang salah. (p. 112)

From the data above, the cultural word is ‘T-ball’ that refers to leisure. As Newmark says that culture consist of ecology, material culture, social culture, organization-custom-idea, and gesture-habits. ¹⁰⁵ Furthermore, Newmark categorizes social culture into work and leisure. ¹⁰⁶ Based on William-Webster Dictionary, T-ball is a form of baseball for young children in which the ball is hit off a support (called a tee) rather than pitched. ¹⁰⁷ As explained by William-Webster Dictionary, the word ‘T-ball’ can be categorized as leisure.

According to data above, the cultural word ‘T-ball’ is translated into ‘T-ball’ in target language. This word is preserved in the translation without any change, therefore it can be said that translator uses the procedure of repetition, which is the translator just borrow the word in source language without any change or any note.

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The researcher does not find the word ‘T-ball’ in KBBI. It happens because ‘T-ball’ is specific sport that does not be played by target language readers’ society. In this case, the translator does not give an additional explanation or note about the meaning of the word ‘T-ball’. According to the researcher, the word ‘T-ball’ is not familiar in target language readers. It makes little confusing when the translator does not give an additional explanation about meaning of the word. However, in this novel, there is a picture that describe the sentence above. This may be the reason why the translator gives no additional explanation to the word. This procedure is named as repetition. It is in line with Aixela's opinion that repetition is when a translator keeps source language term without any change.\(^{108}\)

e. **Tuba**

**SL**: That went on for a while, and it kind of reached its peak when David Rosenberg went down to the music room and brought back a **tuba**. (p. 159)

**TL**: Hal itu berlangsung beberapa saat, dan mencapai puncaknya ketika David Rosenberg pergi ke ruang music dan mengambil sebuah **tuba**. (p. 159)

From the data above, the cultural word is ‘Tuba’ that refers to leisure. As Newmark says that culture consist of ecology, material culture, social culture, organization-custom-idea, and gesture-habits.\(^{109}\) Furthermore, Newmark categorizes social culture into work and leisure.\(^{110}\) Tuba in Oxford Dictionary

means a large brass musical instrument that you play by blowing, and that produces low notes.\textsuperscript{111} As explained by Oxford Dictionary, the word ‘Tuba’ can be categorized as leisure.

According to data above, the cultural word ‘Tuba’ is translated into ‘Tuba’ in target language. This word is preserved in the translation without any change, therefore it can be said that translator uses the procedure of repetition, which is the translator just borrow the word in source language without any change or any note. In this case, the translator does not give an additional explanation or note about the meaning of the word ‘Tuba.’ According to the researcher, the word ‘Tuba’ is not familiar in target language readers especially people who do not understand kind of music instrument. It makes little confusing when the translator does not give an additional explanation about meaning of the word. However, in this novel, there is a picture that describe the sentence above. This may be the reason why the translator gives no additional explanation to the word. This procedure is named as repetition. It is in line with Aixela's opinion that repetition is when a translator keeps source language term without any change.\textsuperscript{112}

2. Orthographic Adaptation

a. Baseball

\textbf{SL} : He said that a couple of months ago, Uncle Gary took Sonja to a baseball game, and he was planning on breaking up with her because he wanted to start dating her sister instead. (p. 206)

\textsuperscript{111} A.S. Hornby (2005), \textit{op.cit.}, p. 1451.

\textsuperscript{112} Javier Franco Aixela (1996), \textit{op.cit.}, p. 61.
TL : Dia mengatakan beberapa bulan yang lalu, Paman Gary mengajak Sonja ke sebuah pertandingan **bisbol**, dan dia berencana untuk memutuskan hubungannya dengan Sonja karena dia ingin mulai berkencan dengan adik Sonja. (p. 206)

From the data above, the cultural word is ‘baseball’ that refers to leisure. As Newmark says that culture consist of ecology, material culture, social culture, organization-custom-idea, and gesture-habits. Furthermore, Newmark categorizes social culture into work and leisure. Based on Oxford Dictionary, baseball is *a game played especially in the US by two teams of nine players, using a bat and ball. Each player tries to hit the ball and then run around four bases before the other team can return the ball.* As explained by Oxford Dictionary, the word ‘baseball’ can be categorized as leisure.

According to data above, the cultural word ‘baseball’ is translated into ‘**bisbol**’ in target language. The researcher finds that in this case the translator uses the procedure of orthographic adaptation to translate the cultural word. In KBBI, *bisbol* is *olahraga dengan menggunakan bola keras kecil (sebesar bola kasti) dan pemukul, dilakukan oleh dua regu yang masing-masing terdiri atas sembilan orang pemain.* Those words have the same meaning, but they have differences in morphological aspect, such as ‘baseball’ in source language and becomes ‘**bisbol**’ in target language.

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113 Peter Newmark (1988), op.cit., p. 95.
114 Ibid., p. 98 & 99.
115 A.S. Hornby (2005), op.cit., p. 94.
The word ‘baseball’ can be found in source language but in the target language it can be found as ‘bisbol.’ The two words have the same meaning but have the different spelling. ‘Baseball’ in English, as a source language, means ‘bisbol’ in Indonesian, as target language, because the word ‘bisbol’ in Indonesian is an orthographic adaptation of a word ‘baseball’ in English. This is in line with what Aixela says that the procedure of orthographic adaptation includes transcription and transliteration, that are mainly used when the original reference is expressed in a different alphabet from the one target readers use.\textsuperscript{117}

b. Cactus

\textbf{SL} : I suggested that maybe she should buy a cactus or another plant that doesn’t need a lot of water to survive. (p. 73)

\textbf{TL} : Aku mengusulkan dia mungkin sebaiknya membeli kaktus atau tanaman lain yang tidak membutuhkan banyak air untuk bertahan hidup. (p. 73)

From the data above, the cultural word is ‘cactus’ that refers to flora. As Newmark says that culture consist of ecology, material culture, social culture, organization-custom-idea, and gesture-habits.\textsuperscript{118} Furthermore, Newmark categorizes ecology into flora, fauna, winds, plains, hills, season.\textsuperscript{119} Based on Oxford Dictionary, cactus means \textit{a plan that grows in hot dry regions, especially one with thick stems covered in spines but without leaves}.\textsuperscript{120} As explained by Oxford Dictionary, the word ‘cactus’ can be categorized as flora.

\begin{flushright}
\textsuperscript{117} Javier Franco Aixela (1996), \textit{op.cit.}, p. 61.
\textsuperscript{118} Peter Newmark (1988), \textit{op.cit.}, p. 95.
\textsuperscript{119} \textit{Ibid.}, p. 98 & 99.
\textsuperscript{120} A.S. Hornby (2005), \textit{op.cit.}, p. 175.
\end{flushright}
According to data above, the cultural word ‘cactus’ is translated into ‘kaktus’ in target language. In KBBI, kaktus means tumbuhan yang berbatang hijau lunak (berdaging) dan berduri, biasanya tumbuh di daerah panas dan kering.121 Those words have the same meaning, but they have differences in morphological aspect, such as ‘cactus’ in source language and becomes ‘kaktus’ in target language. In this case, the translator translates the word by just modifying the spelling system and adjustment occurs by changing phoneme c in the word ‘cactus’ with phoneme k in target language text and the translation result is ‘kaktus’. The researcher finds that in this case the translator uses the procedure of orthographic adaptation to translate the cultural word. As Aixela says that the procedure of orthographic adaptation includes transcription and transliteration, that are mainly used when the original reference is expressed in a different alphabet from the one target readers use.122

c. Tuxedo

SL : Mom called Gammie to tell her we were running a little late because we had to stop pick up my tuxedo. (p. 183)

TL : Mom menelepon Gammie untuk memberitahu bahwa kami akan sedikit terlambat karena kami perlu mampir sebentar untuk mengambil tuksedoku. (p. 183)

From the data above, the cultural word is ‘tuxedo’ that refers to clothes. As Newmark says that culture consist of ecology, material culture, social culture,
organization-custom-idea, and gesture-habits. Furthermore, Newmark categorizes material culture into food, clothes, transport, and house and town. Based on Oxford Dictionary, tuxedo is a black or white jacket and trousers/pants, worn with a bow tie at formal occasions in the evening. As explained by Oxford Dictionary, the word ‘tuxedo’ can be categorized as clothes.

According to data above, the cultural word ‘tuxedo’ is translated into ‘tuksedo’ in target language. In KBBI, tuksedo is setelan setengah resmi untuk makan malam (bagi pria). In this case, the word ‘tuksedo’ adapted from the normal pronunciation of source language word ‘tuxedo’, then to normal phonology (word-forms) of target language. So, the word ‘tuxedo’ is adapted into ‘tuksedo’. It can be seen that any little change in writing of letter from ‘tuxedo’ is rendered into ‘tuksedo’, where the word ‘tuksedo’ has adapted with the normal pronunciation and the normal morphology in the target language. Nevertheless, although any little difference, it does not change the meaning. Therefore, it can be said that the translator uses the procedure of orthographic adaptation. As Aixela says that the procedure of orthographic adaptation includes transcription and transliteration, that are mainly used when the original reference is expressed in a different alphabet from the one target readers use.

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123 Peter Newmark (1988), op.cit., p. 95.  
124 Ibid., p. 97 & 98.  
125 A.S. Hornby (2005), op.cit., p. 1456.  
126 Departemen Pendidikan Nasional (2005), op.cit., p. 1218.  
3. Extratextual Gloss

a. Homeroom

SL : In homeroom we got our textbooks for the semester.

TL : Pada jam homeroom*, kami mendapatkan buku-buku pegangan untuk satu semester.

*Homeroom: saat murid-murid berkumpul untuk diabsen oleh guru dan mengurus hal-hal yang bersifat administratif.

From the data above, the cultural word is ‘Homeroom’ that refers to administrative term. As Newmark says that culture consist of ecology, material culture, social culture, organization-custom-idea, and gesture-habits.128 Furthermore, Newmark categorizes organization into political and administrative terms, historical terms, international terms, religious terms, and artistic terms.129 Based on Oxford Dictionary, homeroom is a room in a school where students go at the beginning of each school day, so that teachers can check who is in school; the time spent in this room.130 As explained by Oxford Dictionary, the word ‘Homeroom’ can be categorized as administrative term.

The data above shows that the translator uses the procedure of extratextual gloss. According to researcher, the description that is proposed by the translator is almost similar with the definition written in Oxford Dictionary. The point of similarity is in ‘a room in a school where students go at the beginning of each school day, so that teachers can check who is in school’ and ‘saat murid-murid berkumpul

128 Peter Newmark (1988), op.cit., p. 95.
130 A.S. Hornby (2005), op.cit., p. 651.
untuk diabsen oleh guru’. While the definition, that proposed by the translator, does not mention about beginning of school day, the context in this sentence occurs when Greg Heffley enters the new school year. In this case, the translator repeats the word ‘homeroom’ and gives the explanation in footnote. This procedure can be used when the translator does not find the equivalent term and the word is also unknown in target language.  

4. Intratextual Gloss

a. Limo

SL : Mostly, though, I felt happy, because while Rowley’s at some lame middle school party, I’m gonna be riding in a limo and having the time of my life. (p. 184)

TL : Namun, aku lebih merasa senang karena sementara si Rowley pergi ke pesta payah yang diadakan oleh anak SMP, aku akan naik mobil limusin dan bersenang-senang. (p. 184)

From the data above, the cultural word is ‘limo’ that refers to transport. As Newmark says that culture consist of ecology, material culture, social culture, organization-custom-idea, and gesture-habits. Furthermore, Newmark categorizes material culture into food, clothes, transport, and house and town. Based on Oxford Dictionary, limo or limousine is a large expensive comfortable car. As explained by Oxford Dictionary, the word ‘limo’ can be categorized as transport.

132 Peter Newmark (1988), op.cit., p. 95.
133 Ibid., p. 97 & 98.
According to data above, the cultural word ‘limo’ is translated into ‘mobil limusin’ in target language. In KBBI, limusin is *sedan mewah beruang lega, berpintu empat atau lebih, dan ruang penumpang terpisah dari ruang sopir*. In the target language text, the translator adds the word ‘*mobil*’ before the word ‘*limusin*’. It is understandable here that the translator would like to assert that ‘*limusin*’ is one type of car. The translator may believe that the word ‘*limusin*’ still sounds less familiar to the target language readers and therefore adds the word ‘*mobil*’ to explain the word ‘*limusin*’. For that reason, it can be said that the translator uses the procedure of Intratextual Gloss in translating cultural word ‘limo’. The procedure of intratextual gloss is used when the cultural word of source language is less familiar to target language reader and translator adds some words to explain the word.\(^{136}\)

**b. Pretzels**

**SL** : I went to get some pretzels out of the pantry tonight, and the bag was practically empty. (p. 128)

**TL** : Saat aku ingin mengambil beberapa keping roti pretzel di tempat penyimpanan makanan mala mini, ternyata kantongnya sudah hamper kosong. (p. 128)

From the data above, the cultural word is ‘pretzels’ that refers to food. As Newmark says that culture consist of ecology, material culture, social culture, organization-custom-idea, and gesture-habits.\(^{137}\) Furthermore, Newmark

\(^{135}\) Departemen Pendidikan Nasional (2005), *op.cit.*, p. 673.

\(^{136}\) Javier Franco Aixela (1996), *loc.cit*.

\(^{137}\) Peter Newmark (1988), *op.cit.*, p. 95.
categorizes material culture into food, clothes, transport, and house and town. Based on Oxford Dictionary, pretzel is *a crisp salty biscuit in the shape of a knot or stick, often served with drinks at a party.* As explained by Oxford Dictionary, the word ‘pretzels’ can be categorized as food.

According to data above, the cultural word ‘pretzels’ is translated into ‘roti pretzel’ in target language. There is no appropriate term to translate the word ‘Pretzel’ in the target language. It can happen because the word ‘pretzel’ is a specific cultural-item in source language. In the target language text, the translator adds the word ‘*roti*’ before the word ‘pretzel’. It is understandable here that the translator would like to assert that ‘pretzel’ is one kind of bread. In fact, according to researcher, the word ‘*roti*’ is not suitable to be paired with the word ‘pretzel’. Based on KBBI, roti is *makanan yang dibuat dari bahan pokok tepung terigu.* If the translator uses the definition from the Oxford Dictionary it would be more appropriate to use the word ‘*biskuit*’ than the word ‘*roti*’. However, in this sentence, the cultural word ‘pretzel’ is translated using procedure of intratextual gloss. It is used when the cultural word of source language is less familiar to target language reader and translator adds some words to explain the word.

**c. Thanksgiving**

**SL**: Last year at Thanksgiving, I put a whoopee cushion on her chair, and she sat on it. (p. 41)

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138 Ibid., p. 97 & 98.  
TL: Pada hari Thanksgiving tahun lalu, aku meletakkan sebuah bantal kursi mainan di tempat duduknya, dan dia lalu duduk di atasnya. (p. 41)

From the data above, the cultural word is ‘Thanksgiving’ that refers to custom. As Newmark says that culture consist of ecology, material culture, social culture, organization-custom-idea, and gesture-habits. Based on Oxford Dictionary, Thanksgiving is a public holiday in the US (on the fourth Thursday in November) and in Canada (on the second Monday in October), originally to give thanks to God for the harvest and for health. As explained by Oxford Dictionary, the word ‘Thanksgiving’ can be categorized as custom.

According to data above, the cultural word ‘Thanksgiving’ is translated into ‘hari Thanksgiving’ in target language. There is no matching term to translate the word ‘Thanksgiving’ in the target language. It can happen because the word ‘Thanksgiving’ is a specific cultural-item in source language. In the target language text, the translator adds the word ‘hari’ before the word ‘Thanksgiving’. Here, the addition of the word ‘hari’ made by the translator is accurate based on the definition of ‘Thanksgiving’ put forward by the Oxford Dictionary. The translator may believe that the word ‘Thanksgiving’ still sounds less familiar to the target language readers and therefore adds the word ‘hari’ to explain the word ‘Thanksgiving.’ For that reason, it can be said that the translator uses the procedure of Intratextual Gloss in translating cultural word ‘Thanksgiving’. The procedure of intratextual gloss is

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142 Peter Newmark (1988), op.cit., p. 95.
143 A.S. Hornby (2005), op.cit., p. 1398.
used when the cultural word of source language is less familiar to target language reader and translator adds some words to explain the word.\textsuperscript{144}

d. Van

\textbf{SL} : Unfortunately, I don’t have a \textit{van} or a driver’s license of my own, so I was stuck with Grandpa and Manny. (p. 113)

\textbf{TL} : Malangnya, aku tidak memiliki \textit{mobil van} maupun surat izin mengemudi. Jadi, aku terpaksa terjebak bersama Grandpa serta Manny. (p. 113)

From the data above, the cultural word is ‘van’ that refers to transport. As Newmark says that culture consist of ecology, material culture, social culture, organization-custom-idea, and gesture-habits.\textsuperscript{145} Furthermore, Newmark categorizes material culture into food, clothes, transport, and house and town.\textsuperscript{146}

Based on Oxford Dictionary, van is \textit{a covered vehicle with no side windows in its back half, usually smaller than a lorry/truck, used for carrying goods or people.}\textsuperscript{147}

As explained by Oxford Dictionary, the word ‘van’ can be categorized as transport. According to data above, the cultural word ‘van’ is translated into ‘mobil van’ in target language. In the target language text, the translator adds the word ‘mobil’ before the word ‘van’. It is understandable here that the translator would like to assert that ‘van’ is one type of car. The translator may believe that the word ‘van’ still sounds less familiar to the target language readers and therefore adds the word 'mobil' to explain the word 'van'. For that reason, it can be said that the

\begin{footnotesize}
\textsuperscript{144} Javier Franco Aixela (1996), \textit{loc.cit.}
\textsuperscript{145} Peter Newmark (1988), \textit{op.cit.,} p. 95.
\textsuperscript{146} \textit{Ibid.,} p. 97 & 98.
\textsuperscript{147} A.S. Hornby (2005), \textit{op.cit.,} p. 1494.
\end{footnotesize}
translator uses the procedure of Intratextual Gloss in translating cultural word ‘van’.
The procedure of intratextual gloss is used when the cultural word of source language is less familiar to target language reader and translator adds some words to explain the word.148

5. Absolute Universalization

a. Bridesmaids

SL : And as a bonus, at the wedding I’ll be paired up with one of the bridesmaids. (p. 184)

TL : Dan sebagai bonus, di pesta pernikahan nanti aku akan dipasangkan dengan salah seorang pendamping pengantin perempuan. (p. 184)

From the data above, the cultural word is ‘bridesmaids’ that refers to work. As Newmark says that culture consist of ecology, material culture, social culture, organization-custom-idea, and gesture-habits.149 Furthermore, Newmark categorizes social culture into work and leisure.150 Based on Oxford Dictionary, bridesmaid is a young woman or girl who helps a bride before and during the marriage ceremony.151 As explained by Oxford Dictionary, the word ‘bridesmaids’ can be categorized as work.

According to data above, the cultural word ‘bridesmaids’ is translated into ‘pendamping pengantin perempuan’ in target language. In this case, the translator cannot find the right word to translate the word ‘bridesmaid’. So, the translator prefers to use the procedure of absolute universalization in translating the word

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149 Peter Newmark (1988), op.cit., p. 95.
150 Ibid., p. 98 & 99.
‘bridesmaid’. When it is compared with the understanding presented by the Oxford Dictionary then the translation, according to the researcher, is in accordance with the meaning of the word ‘bridesmaid.’ Procedure of absolute universalization is used when the translators do not find some better cultural words or prefer to delete any foreign connotations and choose a neutral reference for their readers. Furthermore, Newmark has specific term to name this procedure, that is descriptive equivalent. Descriptive equivalent is an equivalent meaning modified by describing the source language-words.

b. Groomsmen

**SL**: But at least I knew I had the party with the groomsmen to look forward to after that. (p. 199)

**TL**: Namun paling tidak, aku tahu aku akan pergi berpesta bersama para pendamping pengantin pria. (p. 199)

From the data above, the cultural word is ‘groomsmen’ that refers to work. As Newmark says that culture consist of ecology, material culture, social culture, organization-custom-idea, and gesture-habits. Furthermore, Newmark categorizes social culture into work and leisure. Based on Oxford Dictionary, groomsmen, the singular form of groomsmen, is a friend of the bridegroom at a wedding, who has special duties. As explained by Oxford Dictionary, the word ‘groomsmen’ can be categorized as work.

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According to data above, the cultural word ‘groomsmen’ is translated into ‘pendamping pengantin pria’ in target language. In this case, the translator may not find the right word to translate the word ‘groomsmen’. So, the translator prefers to use the procedure of absolute universalization in translating the word ‘groomsmen’. When it is compared with the understanding presented by the Oxford Dictionary then, according to the researcher, the translation is in accordance with the meaning of the word ‘groomsman.’ Procedure of absolute universalization is used when the translators do not find some better cultural words or prefer to delete any foreign connotations and choose a neutral reference for their readers. Furthermore, Newmark has specific term to name this procedure, that is descriptive equivalent. Descriptive equivalent is an equivalent meaning modified by describing the source language-words.

c. Janitor

SL : I heard it took the janitor all afternoon to scrub the yolks off the lockers.
(p. 100)

TL : Aku dengar petugas perawatan gedung sekolah membutuhkan waktu sepanjang sore untuk membersihkan kuning telur dari loker. (p. 100)

From the data above, the cultural word is ‘janitor’ that refers to work. As Newmark says that culture consist of ecology, material culture, social culture, organization-custom-idea, and gesture-habits. Furthermore, Newmark categorizes social culture into work and leisure. Based on Oxford Dictionary,

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158 Peter Newmark (1988), *loc.cit.*
janitor is a person whose job is to take care of a building such as a school or a block of flats or an apartment building.\textsuperscript{161} As explained by Oxford Dictionary, the word ‘janitor’ can be categorized as work.

According to data above, the cultural word ‘janitor’ is translated into ‘petugas perawatan gedung sekolah’ in target language. In this case, the translator may not find the right word to translate the word ‘janitor’. So, the translator prefers to use the procedure of absolute universalization in translating the word ‘janitor’. When it is compared with the understanding presented by the Oxford Dictionary then, according to the researcher, the translation is in accordance with the meaning of the word ‘janitor.’ Procedure of absolute universalization is used when the translators do not find some better cultural words or prefer to delete any foreign connotations and choose a neutral reference for their readers.\textsuperscript{162} Furthermore, Newmark has specific term to name this procedure, that is descriptive equivalent. Descriptive equivalent is an equivalent meaning modified by describing the source language-words.\textsuperscript{163}

d. School Guidance Counselor

SL : Around midnight Mr. Palmero, the school guidance counselor, told everyone to get into their sleeping bags and settle down. (p. 157)

TL : Menjelang tengah malam, Mr. Palmero, guru pembimbing sekolah, menyuruh semua anak masuk ke dalam kantong tidur dan berbaring dengan tenang. (p. 157)

\textsuperscript{161} A.S. Hornby (2005), op.cit., p. 724.
\textsuperscript{162} Javier Franco Aixela (1996), op.cit., p. 63.
\textsuperscript{163} Peter Newmark (1988), loc.cit.
From the data above, the cultural word is ‘school guidance counselor’ that refers to work. As Newmark says that culture consist of ecology, material culture, social culture, organization-custom-idea, and gesture-habits. Furthermore, Newmark categorizes social culture into work and leisure. Based on William-Webster Dictionary, school guidance counselor is a person who gives help and advice to students about educational and personal decisions. As explained by William-Webster Dictionary, the word ‘school guidance counselor’ can be categorized as work.

According to data above, the cultural word ‘school guidance counselor’ is translated into ‘guru pembimbing sekolah’ in target language. In this case, the translator may not find the right word to translate the word ‘school guidance counselor’. So, the translator prefers to use the procedure of absolute universalization in translating the word ‘school guidance counselor’. When it is compared with the understanding presented by the William-Webster Dictionary then, according to the researcher, the translation is in accordance with the meaning of the word ‘school guidance counselor.’ Procedure of absolute universalization is used when the translators do not find some better cultural words or prefer to delete any foreign connotations and choose a neutral reference for their readers. Furthermore, Newmark has specific term to name this procedure, that is descriptive

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164 Peter Newmark (1988), op. cit., p. 95.
165 Ibid., p. 98 & 99.
equivalent. Descriptive equivalent is an equivalent meaning modified by describing the source language-words.  

6. Naturalization

a. Carpenter

SL : So they had a carpenter come in to try to find it. (p. 103)

TL : Jadi, mereka memanggil seorang tukang kayu untuk mencoba mencarinya. (p. 103)

From the data above, the cultural word is ‘carpenter’ that refers to work. As Newmark says that culture consist of ecology, material culture, social culture, organization-custom-idea, and gesture-habits. Furthermore, Newmark categorizes social culture into work and leisure. Based on Oxford Dictionary, carpenter is a person whose job is making and repairing wooden objects and structures. As explained by Oxford Dictionary, the word ‘carpenter’ can be categorized as work.

According to data above, the cultural word ‘carpenter’ is translated into ‘tukang kayu’ in target language. In KBBI, ‘tukang kayu’ is orang yang mempunyai kepandaian dalam suatu pekerjaan tangan dengan bahan yang terbuat dari kayu. The translator uses the word ‘tukang kayu’ in target language that seems similar to or has the same relevant as the source language term, ‘carpenter.’ The concept of ‘carpenter’ is similar with ‘tukang kayu’. According to definition above, the word

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169 Peter Newmark (1988), op.cit., p. 95.
170 Ibid., p. 98 & 99.
172 Departemen Pendidikan Nasional (2005), op.cit., p. 987.
‘carpenter’ and ‘tukang kayu’ have similar concept. Then, the difference is the terms to call the culture items. For that reason, it can be said that the translator uses the procedure of Naturalization. Naturalization is translation procedure that is used when the translator changes the source language culture into target language culture which has similar concept.  

b. Christmas

SL : A few years ago Gammie invited everyone to her house on Christmas, but she accidentally forgot to send an invitation to Great Aunt Reba. (p. 188)

TL : Beberapa tahun yang lalu, Gammie mengundang setiap orang ke rumahnya pada hari Natal.

From the data above, the cultural word is ‘Christmas’ that refers to religious term. As Newmark says that culture consist of ecology, material culture, social culture, organization-custom-idea, and gesture-habits. Furthermore, Newmark categorizes organization into political and administrative terms, historical terms, international terms, religious terms, and artistic terms. Based on Oxford Dictionary, Christmas is 25 December, the day when Christians celebrate the birth of Christ. As explained by Oxford Dictionary, the word ‘Christmas’ can be categorized as religious term.

According to data above, the cultural word ‘Christmas’ is translated into ‘hari Natal’ in target language. The translator uses the word ‘hari Natal’ in target

174 Peter Newmark (1988), op.cit., p. 95.
175 Ibid., p. 99-102.
language that seems similar to or has the same relevant as the source language term, ‘Christmas.’ The concept of ‘Christmas’ is similar with ‘hari Natal’. In KBBI, hari Natal is h**ari raya untuk memperingati kelahiran Isa Almasih (tanggal 25 Desember).** According to definition above, the word ‘Christmas’ and ‘hari Natal’ have similar concept. Then, the difference is the terms to call the culture items. For that reason, it can be said that the translator uses the procedure of Naturalization. Naturalization is translation procedure that is used when the translator changes the source language culture into target language culture which has similar concept.178

c. Church

SL : Please, no flash photography in the church. (p. 204)  

TL : Mohon untuk tidak memotret dengan lampu kamera selama berada di dalam gereja. (p. 204)  

From the data above, the cultural word is ‘church’ that refers to religious term. As Newmark says that culture consist of ecology, material culture, social culture, organization-custom-idea, and gesture-habits.179 Furthermore, Newmark categorizes organization into political and administrative terms, historical terms, international terms, religious terms, and artistic terms.180 Based on Oxford Dictionary, church is a building where Christians go to worship.181 As explained by Oxford Dictionary, the word ‘church’ can be categorized as religious term.

177 Departemen Pendidikan Nasional (2005), op.cit., p. 776.  
179 Peter Newmark (1988), op.cit., p. 95.  
181 A.S. Hornby (2005), op.cit., p. 221.
Here is the case that the translator uses the procedure of naturalization in which he renders the word ‘church’ into ‘gereja.’ The translator uses the word ‘gereja’ in target language that seems similar to or has the same relevant as the source language term, ‘church.’ The concept of ‘church’ is similar with ‘gereja’. In KBBI, gereja is tempat ibadah umat Kristen, gedung (rumah) tempat berdoa dan melakukan upacara agama Kristen. According to definition above, the word ‘church’ and ‘gereja’ have similar concept. Then, the difference is the terms to call the culture items. For that reason, it can be said that the translator uses the procedure of Naturalization. Naturalization is translation procedure that is used when the translator changes the source language culture into target language culture which has similar concept.

**d. Driver’s License**

**SL**: Unfortunately, I don’t have a van or a driver’s license of my own, so I was stuck with Grandpa and Manny. (p. 113)

**TL**: Malangnya, aku tidak memiliki mobil van maupun surat izin mengemudi. Jadi, aku terpaksa terjebak bersama Grandpa serta Manny. (p. 113)

From the data above, the cultural word is ‘driver’s license’ that refers to administrative term. As Newmark says that culture consist of ecology, material culture, social culture, organization-custom-idea, and gesture-habits. Furthermore, Newmark categorizes organization into political and administrative

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182 Departemen Pendidikan Nasional (2005), *op.cit.*, p. 357.
terms, historical terms, international terms, religious terms, and artistic terms.\textsuperscript{185} Based on Oxford Dictionary, Driver’s License is \textit{an official document that shows that you are qualified to drive}.\textsuperscript{186} As explained by Oxford Dictionary, the word ‘driver’s license’ can be categorized as administrative term.

Here is the case that the translator uses the procedure of naturalization in which he renders the word ‘driver’s license’ into ‘\textit{surat izin mengemudi}.’ The translator uses the word ‘\textit{surat izin mengemudi}’ in target language that seems similar to or has the same relevant as the source language term, ‘driver’s license.’ In KBBI, ‘\textit{surat izin mengemudi}’ is \textit{surat yang berisi keterangan bahwa pemegang surat itu diberi izin untuk mengemudi}.\textsuperscript{187} According to definition above, the word ‘driver’s license’ and ‘\textit{surat izin mengemudi}’ have similar concept. Then, the difference is the terms to call the culture items. For that reason, it can be said that the translator uses the procedure of Naturalization. Naturalization is translation procedure that is used when the translator changes the source language culture into target language culture which has similar concept.\textsuperscript{188}

e. Easter Sunday

\textbf{SL} : Gammie called Dad on Easter Sunday and said she’d bought a scratch ticket and won the ten-million-dollar grand prize. (p. 43)

\textbf{TL} : Gammie menelepon Dad pada Minggu Paskah dan mengatakan dirinya telah membeli tiket lotere dan memenangi hadiah utama sebesar sepuh juta dolar.

\textsuperscript{185} Ibid., p. 99-102.
\textsuperscript{186} A.S. Hornby (2005), \textit{op.cit.}, p. 406.
\textsuperscript{187} Departemen Pendidikan Nasional (2005), \textit{op.cit.}, p. 879
\textsuperscript{188} Javier Franco Aixela (1996), \textit{loc.cit.}
From the data above, the cultural word is ‘Easter Sunday’ that refers to religious term. As Newmark says that culture consist of ecology, material culture, social culture, organization-custom-idea, and gesture-habits.\(^{189}\) Furthermore, Newmark categorizes organization into political and administrative terms, historical terms, international terms, religious terms, and artistic terms.\(^{190}\) Based on Oxford Dictionary, Easter Sunday is \textit{(in the Christian religion) a Sunday in March or April when Christians remember the death of Christ and his return to life}.\(^{191}\) As explained by Oxford Dictionary, the word ‘Easter Sunday’ can be categorized as religious term.

Here is the case that the translator uses the procedure of naturalization in which he renders the word ‘Easter Sunday’ into ‘Minggu Paskah.’ The translator uses the word ‘Minggu Paskah’ in target language that seems similar to or has the same relevant as the source language term, ‘Easter Sunday.’ In KBBI, ‘Minggu Paskah’ is \textit{hari Minggu disaat hari raya peringatan wafat dan kebangkitan Isa Almasih}.\(^{192}\) According to definition above, the word ‘Easter Sunday’ and ‘Minggu Paskah’ have similar concept. Then, the difference is the terms to call the culture items. For that reason, it can be said that the translator uses the procedure of Naturalization. Naturalization is translation procedure that is used when the translator changes the source language culture into target language culture which has similar concept.\(^{193}\)

\(^{189}\) Peter Newmark (1988), \textit{op.cit.}, p. 95.
\(^{190}\) \textit{Ibid.}, p. 99-102.
\(^{191}\) A.S. Hornby (2005), \textit{op.cit.}, p. 418.
\(^{192}\) Departemen Pendidikan Nasional (2005), \textit{op.cit.}, p. 1034.
\(^{193}\) Javier Franco Aixela (1996), \textit{loc.cit.}
f. Fire trucks

SL : The whole school had to evacuate, and three minutes later there were a bunch of fire trucks out front. (p. 80)

TL : Seisi sekolah terpaksa dievakuasi, dan tiga menit kemudian, di luar sekolah terdapat sekelompok mobil pemadam kebakaran.

From the data above, the cultural word is ‘fire trucks’ that refers to transport. As Newmark says that culture consist of ecology, material culture, social culture, organization-custom-idea, and gesture-habits. Furthermore, Newmark categorizes material culture into food, clothes, transport, and house and town. Based on Oxford Dictionary, fire truck is a special vehicle that carries equipment for fighting large fires. As explained by Oxford Dictionary, the word ‘fire trucks’ can be categorized as transport.

Here is the case that the translator uses the procedure of naturalization in which he renders the word ‘fire trucks’ into ‘mobil pemadam kebakaran.’ The translator uses the word ‘mobil pemadam kebakaran’ in target language that seems similar to or has the same relevant as the source language term, ‘fire trucks.’ In KBBI, ‘mobil pemadam kebakaran’ is mobil yang dirancang untuk mengangkut petugas dan peralatan pemadam kebakaran serta memasok air untuk memadamkan kebakaran. According to definition above, the word ‘fire trucks’ and ‘mobil pemadam kebakaran’ have similar concept. Then, the difference is the terms to call the culture items. For that reason, it can be said that the translator uses the procedure

194 Peter Newmark (1988), op.cit., p. 95.
195 Ibid., p. 97 & 98.
197 Departemen Pendidikan Nasional (2005), op.cit., p. 1098.
of Naturalization. Naturalization is translation procedure that is used when the translator changes the source language culture into target language culture which has similar concept.  

**g. High School**

**SL**: Whenever I go by Rowley’s house, he’s out in his front yard throwing a football or a Frisbee with a guy who looks like he’s in high school or college. (p. 6)

**TL**: Setiap kali aku melewati rumah Rowley, anak itu pasti ada di halaman depan rumahnya, sedang melempar-lempar bola atau Frisbee bersama pemuda yang tampangnya mirip murid SMA atau perguruan tinggi. (p. 5 & 6)

From the data above, the cultural word is ‘high school’ that refers to administrative term. As Newmark says that culture consist of ecology, material culture, social culture, organization-custom-idea, and gesture-habits. Furthermore, Newmark categorizes organization into political and administrative terms, historical terms, international terms, religious terms, and artistic terms. Based on Oxford Dictionary, high school is a school for young people between the ages of 14 and 18. As explained by Oxford Dictionary, the word ‘high school’ can be categorized as administrative term.

Here is the case that the translator uses the procedure of naturalization in which he renders the word ‘high school’ into ‘SMA.’ The translator uses the word

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‘SMA’ in target language that seems similar to or has the same relevant as the source language term, ‘high school.’ In KBBI, SMA or Sekolah Menengah Atas is sekolah umum selepas sekolah menengah pertama sebelum perguruan tinggi. According to definition above, the word ‘high school’ and ‘SMA’ have similar concept. Then, the difference is the terms to call the culture items. For that reason, it can be said that the translator uses the procedure of Naturalization. Naturalization is translation procedure that is used when the translator changes the source language culture into target language culture which has similar concept.

h. Kindergarten

SL : I haven’t had a bedtime story since I was in kindergarten.....

TL : Terakhir kali aku dibacakan cerita pengantar tidur adalah saat aku duduk di taman kanak-kanak.

From the data above, the cultural word is ‘kindergarten’ that refers to administrative term. As Newmark says that culture consist of ecology, material culture, social culture, organization-custom-idea, and gesture-habits. Furthermore, Newmark categorizes organization into political and administrative terms, historical terms, international terms, religious terms, and artistic terms. Based on Oxford Dictionary, kindergarten is a school or class to prepare children aged five for school. As explained by Oxford Dictionary, the word ‘kindergarten’ can be categorized as administrative term.

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202 Departemen Pendidikan Nasional (2005), op.cit., p. 1014.
204 Peter Newmark (1988), op.cit., p. 95.
Here is the case that the translator uses the procedure of naturalization in which he renders the word ‘kindergarten’ into ‘taman kanak-kanak.’ The translator uses the word ‘taman kanak-kanak’ in target language that seems similar to or has the same relevant as the source language term, ‘kindergarten.’ In KBBI, taman kanak-kanak is *jenjang pendidikan prasekolah untuk kanak-kanak (yang berumur 3–6 tahun).* According to definition above, the word ‘kindergarten’ and ‘taman kanak-kanak’ have similar concept. Then, the difference is the terms to call the culture items. For that reason, it can be said that the translator uses the procedure of Naturalization. Naturalization is translation procedure that is used when the translator changes the source language culture into target language culture which has similar concept.

i. Maid

**SL:** The words Mom used were “domestic help,” but I knew that was just code for “maid.” (p. 119)

**TL:** Istilah yang digunakan oleh Mom adalah “asisten rumah tangga”, namun aku yakin itu cuma bahasa halus untuk “pembantu”. (p. 119)

From the data above, the cultural word is ‘maid’ that refers to work. As Newmark says that culture consist of ecology, material culture, social culture, organization-custom-idea, and gesture-habits. Furthermore, Newmark categorizes social culture into work and leisure. Based on Oxford Dictionary,

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maid is a female servant in a house or hotel.\textsuperscript{211} As explained by Oxford Dictionary, the word ‘maid’ can be categorized as work.

Here is the case that the translator uses the procedure of naturalization in which he renders the word ‘maid’ into ‘pembantu.’ The translator uses the word ‘pembantu’ in target language that seems similar to or has the same relevant as the source language term, ‘maid.’ In KBBI, pembantu is orang upahan, pekerjaannya (membantu) mengurus pekerjaan rumah tangga (memasak, mencuci, menyapu, dan sebagainya).\textsuperscript{212} According to definition above, the word ‘maid’ and ‘pembantu’ have similar concept. Then, the difference is the terms to call the culture items. For that reason, it can be said that the translator uses the procedure of Naturalization. Naturalization is translation procedure that is used when the translator changes the source language culture into target language culture which has similar concept.\textsuperscript{213}

\textbf{j. Middle School}

\textbf{SL} : Mostly, though, I felt happy, because while Rowley’s at some lame middle school party, I’m gonna be riding in a limo and having the time of my life. (p. 184)

\textbf{TL} : Namun, aku lebih merasa senang karena sementara si Rowley pergi ke pesta payah yang diadakan oleh anak SMP, aku akan naik mobil limusin dan bersenang-senang. (p. 184)

From the data above, the cultural word is ‘middle school’ that refers to administrative term. As Newmark says that culture consist of ecology, material

\textsuperscript{211} A.S. Hornby (2005), \textit{op.cit.}, p. 806.
\textsuperscript{212} Departemen Pendidikan Nasional (2005), \textit{op.cit.}, p. 105.
\textsuperscript{213} Javier Franco Aixela (1996), \textit{loc.cit.}
culture, social culture, organization-custom-idea, and gesture-habits. Furthermore, Newmark categorizes organization into political and administrative terms, historical terms, international terms, religious terms, and artistic terms. Based on Oxford Dictionary, middle school is for children between the ages of about 11 and 14. As explained by Oxford Dictionary, the word ‘middle school’ can be categorized as administrative term.

Here is the case that the translator uses the procedure of naturalization in which he renders the word ‘middle school’ into ‘SMP.’ The translator uses the word ‘SMP’ in target language that seems similar to or has the same relevant as the source language term, ‘middle school.’ In KBBI, SMP or Sekolah Menengah Pertama is sekolah umum selepas sekolah dasar, sebelum sekolah menengah umum. According to definition above, the word ‘middle school’ and ‘SMP’ have similar concept. Then, the difference is the terms to call the culture items. For that reason, it can be said that the translator uses the procedure of Naturalization. Naturalization is translation procedure that is used when the translator changes the source language culture into target language culture which has similar concept.

k. Pajamas

SL : I told Mom how I felt, and she took me to the store to get some new

   pajamas, which were blue. (p. 192)
TL : Aku memberitahukan pada Mom mengenai perasaanku, dan dia mengajakku ke toko untuk membeli *piama* baru, yang berwarna biru. (p. 192)

From the data above, the cultural word is ‘pajamas’ that refers to clothes. As Newmark says that culture consist of ecology, material culture, social culture, organization-custom-idea, and gesture-habits. Furthermore, Newmark categorizes material culture into food, clothes, transport, and house and town. Based on Oxford Dictionary, *pajamas* is *a loose jacket and pants/trousers worn in bed.* As explained by Oxford Dictionary, the word ‘pajamas’ can be categorized as clothes.

Here is the case that the translator uses the procedure of naturalization in which he renders the word ‘pajamas’ into ‘*piama.*’ The translator uses the word ‘*piama*’ in target language that seems similar to or has the same relevant as the source language term, ‘pajamas.’ In KBBI, *piama* is *pakaian, biasanya terdiri atas dua potong, longgar, dan digunakan di rumah atau untuk tidur.* According to definition above, the word ‘pajamas’ and ‘*piama*’ have similar concept. Then, the difference is the terms to call the culture items. For that reason, it can be said that the translator uses the procedure of Naturalization. Naturalization is translation procedure that is used when the translator changes the source language culture into target language culture which has similar concept.

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1. Plane

**SL**: But before Uncle Gary could have the breakup talk with Sonja, a plane flew across the sky with a banner behind it. (p. 206)

**TL**: Namun, sebelum Paman Gary sempat buka mulut untuk mencampakkan Sonja, sebuah pesawat terbang melintas di langit sambal menyeret sebuah banner. (p. 206)

From the data above, the cultural word is ‘plane’ that refers to transport. As Newmark says that culture consist of ecology, material culture, social culture, organization-custom-idea, and gesture-habits. Furthermore, Newmark categorizes material culture into food, clothes, transport, and house and town. Based on Oxford Dictionary, plane is a flying vehicle with wings and one or more engines. As explained by Oxford Dictionary, the word ‘plane’ can be categorized as transport.

Here is the case that the translator uses the procedure of naturalization in which he renders the word ‘plane’ into ‘pesawat terbang.’ The translator uses the word ‘pesawat terbang’ in target language that seems similar to or has the same relevant as the source language term, ‘plane.’ According to definition above, the word ‘plane’ and ‘pesawat terbang’ have similar concept. Then, the difference is the terms to call the culture items. For that reason, it can be said that the translator uses the procedure of Naturalization. Naturalization is translation procedure that is

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used when the translator changes the source language culture into target language culture which has similar concept.\textsuperscript{227}

\textbf{m. Preschool}

\textbf{SL} : But the truth is, all of us kids know one another really well, because we've been together since preschool. (p. 137)

\textbf{TL} : Namun sebenarnya, kami semua sudah sangat mengenal satu sama lain karena kami sudah bersama-sama sejak taman kanak-kanak. (p. 137)

From the data above, the cultural word is ‘preschool’ that refers to administrative term. As Newmark says that culture consist of ecology, material culture, social culture, organization-custom-idea, and gesture-habits.\textsuperscript{228} Furthermore, Newmark categorizes organization into political and administrative terms, historical terms, international terms, religious terms, and artistic terms.\textsuperscript{229}

Based on Oxford Dictionary, preschool is a school for children between the ages of about two and five.\textsuperscript{230} As explained by Oxford Dictionary, the word ‘preschool’ can be categorized as administrative term.

Here is the case that the translator uses the procedure of naturalization in which he renders the word ‘preschool’ into ‘taman kanak-kanak.’ The translator uses the word ‘taman kanak-kanak’ in target language that seems similar to or has the same relevant as the source language term, ‘preschool.’ In KBBI, taman kanak-kanak is jenjang pendidikan prasekolah untuk kanak-kanak (yang berumur 3–6

\textsuperscript{227} Javier Franco Aixela (1996), \textit{loc.cit.}
\textsuperscript{228} Peter Newmark (1988), \textit{op.cit.}, p. 95.
\textsuperscript{229} \textit{Ibid.}, p. 99-102.
\textsuperscript{230} A.S. Hornby (2005), \textit{op.cit.}, p. 1038.
According to definition above, the word ‘preschool’ and ‘taman kanak-kanak’ have similar concept. Then, the difference is the terms to call the culture items. For that reason, it can be said that the translator uses the procedure of Naturalization. Naturalization is translation procedure that is used when the translator changes the source language culture into target language culture which has similar concept.

n. Santa’s Village

SL : She has a photo of every single person in the family, and the one of me and Rodrick is from when we went to Santa’s Village about eight years ago. (p. 202)

TL : Dia memiliki sebuah foto dari setiap orang di dalam keluarga, dan fotoku bersama Rodrick diambil saat kami pergi ke Desa Santa sekitar delapan tahun yang lalu. (p. 202)

From the data above, the cultural word is ‘Santa’s Village’ that refers to house and town. As Newmark says that culture consist of ecology, material culture, social culture, organization-custom-idea, and gesture-habits. Furthermore, Newmark categorizes material culture into food, clothes, transport, and house and town. Santa’s Village is a Christmas-themed amusement park located in

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231 Departemen Pendidikan Nasional (2005), op.cit., p. 1128.
233 Peter Newmark (1988), op.cit., p. 95.
234 Ibid., p. 97 & 98.
Jefferson, New Hampshire, United States.²³⁵ It can be concluded that the word ‘Santa’s Village’ can be categorized as house and town.

Here, the translator renders the word ‘village’ into ‘desa’. Based on Oxford Dictionary, village is a very small town located in a country area.²³⁶ Then, according to Echols and Shadily, the word village is exactly translated into desa.²³⁷ According to definition above, the word ‘village’ and ‘desa’ have similar concept. Then, the difference is the terms to call the culture items. For that reason, it can be said that the translator uses the procedure of Naturalization. Naturalization is translation procedure that is used when the translator changes the source language culture into target language culture which has similar concept.²³⁸

o. Servant

SL : I found out the reason Jordan invited kids in my grade was to basically use them as servants. (p. 212)

TL : Aku akhirnya tahu alasan Jordan mengundang anak-anak di kelasku. Dia Cuma ingin menggunakan mereka sebagai pelayan. (p. 212)

From the data above, the cultural word is ‘servant’ that refers to work. As Newmark says that culture consist of ecology, material culture, social culture, organization-custom-idea, and gesture-habits.²³⁹ Furthermore, Newmark categorizes social culture into work and leisure.²⁴⁰ Based on Oxford Dictionary,

²³⁷ John M. Echols and Hassan Shadily, Kamus Inggris Indonesia (Jakarta: Gramedia, 2003), p. 630.
²³⁹ Peter Newmark (1988), op.cit., p. 95.
²⁴⁰ Ibid., p. 98 & 99.
servant is a person who works in another person's house, and cooks, cleans, etc. for them.\textsuperscript{241} As explained by Oxford Dictionary, the word ‘servant’ can be categorized as work.

Here is the case that the translator uses the procedure of naturalization in which he renders the word ‘servant’ into ‘pelayan.’ The translator uses the word ‘pelayan’ in target language that seems similar to or has the same relevant as the source language term, ‘servant.’ In KBBI, ‘pelayan’ is pembantu; pesuru. Then, pembantu is orang upahan, pekerjaannya (membantu) mengurus pekerjaan rumah tangga (memasak, mencuci, menyapu, dan sebagainya).\textsuperscript{242} According to definition above, the word ‘servant’ and ‘pelayan’ have similar concept. Then, the difference is the terms to call the culture items. For that reason, it can be said that the translator uses the procedure of Naturalization. Naturalization is translation procedure that is used when the translator changes the source language culture into target language culture which has similar concept.\textsuperscript{243}

\textbf{p. Summer}

\textbf{SL} : I hung out with Christopher for the last few weeks of the \textit{summer},... (p. 2)

\textbf{TL} : Aku bergaul dengan Christopher selama beberapa minggu terakhir pada \textit{musim panas} yang lalu. (p. 2)

From the data above, the cultural word is ‘summer’ that refers to season. As Newmark says that culture consist of ecology, material culture, social culture,
organization-custom-idea, and gesture-habits. Furthermore, Newmark categorizes ecology into flora, fauna, winds, plains, hills, season. Based on Oxford Dictionary, summer is the warmest season of the year, coming between spring and autumn/fall. As explained by Oxford Dictionary, the word ‘summer’ can be categorized as season.

In KBBI, musim panas is musim sesudah musim semi atau sebelum musim gugur, terdapat di daerah yang memiliki empat musim. Based on definition from both dictionaries, the word ‘summer’ and ‘musim panas’ have equivalent meaning. Then, the difference is the terms to call the culture items. For that reason, it can be said that the translator uses the procedure of Naturalization. Naturalization is translation procedure that is used when the translator changes the source language culture into target language culture which has similar concept.

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244 Peter Newmark (1988), op.cit., p. 95.
245 Ibid., p. 98 & 99.
247 Departemen Pendidikan Nasional (2005), op.cit., p. 767.
CHAPTER IV

CONCLUSION AND SUGGESTION

A. Conclusion

In this research, the researcher analyses the translation procedures of cultural words in the novel *Diary of a Wimpy Kid: The Ugly Truth*, that is translated into Indonesian Language by Ferry Halim and the title is *Diary Si Bocah Tengil: Kenyataan Pahit*. This research uses qualitative descriptive method. The focus of the research is analyzing the translation procedure of cultural words used by the translator to translate the English novel into Indonesian. In categorizing the cultural words, the researcher uses Peter Newmark’s theory of cultural word categories. Then, in analyzing the translation procedure of cultural words, the researcher uses Javier Franco Aixela’s theory.

Based on research finding, it can be concluded that there are some points that can answer the research question. The first point, the researcher finds thirty-three data of cultural words were classified into ecology, material culture, social culture, and organization-custom-ideas. The second point, in rendering the English cultural words into target language, Indonesian, the researcher finds six procedures, they are; repetition for five data, orthographic adaptation for three data, extratextual gloss for one datum, intratextual gloss for four data, absolute universalization for four data, and naturalization for sixteen data.

The last point, the translation procedure that mostly used by the translator is naturalization. From thirty-three data of cultural words, the researcher finds sixteen data of naturalization. Naturalization is rendering source language culture’s term
into target language culture’s term that seems similar or has same relevant as source language culture’s term.

B. Suggestion

Based on the conclusion above, the researcher would give some suggestion, there are:

1. For Translators of Novel. Every translator should have a comprehensible knowledge of both source language and target language. They need it to produce a good translation result. One of the ways to get it is by reading or translating many kinds of genres with different level of difficulties. Secondly, translators should be careful in translating cultural words. Thus there must be able to use appropriate translation procedure for each cultural words.

2. For the Next Researchers. The researcher suggests to have more knowledge about the translation procedure, so that to get a result of translation that can be understood by the reader.

3. For Students of English Letters Department. As this thesis is still far from perfection, the researcher suggests to the students who read this research give critics and corrections to make this thesis more perfect. Then, the writer hopes that this research can be useful for the readers, especially for students who interest in translation study.

4. For the Government. The researcher hopes the government improve the status of the translators as an important profession and equal to other professions in an institute of government, such as a teacher or a lecture. So, progress in translation world in global competition can be well recognized. Because,
history has record that the translation has been providing extraordinarily contribution in building the civilization of nations in the world.
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A. Synopsis

Diary of a Wimpy Kid: The Ugly Truth is an absolute delight, sure to please the many fans of this mega-successful series. The novel is written in the graphic novel + cartoon format of diary entries just like the previous titles in this series. To add to the series’ authenticity, author/illustrator Jeff Kinney lines the pages with pen and ink sketches—a winning combination.

Like the other books in the series, The Ugly Truth features middle-school student, Greg Heffley. And in this book, as in previous ones, our hero records the daily events involving him, his friends, his parents, and his younger and older brothers both at school and at home.

A new school year is about to start, and Greg is worried. He has just had a fight with his best friend, Rowley; this is doubly upsetting because Greg doesn’t have any other candidates for friendship—and everyone knows that middle school requires at least one person to get your back and save you from obscurity. Once
school begins, however, Greg finds that his broken friendship is the least of his problems.

This is a year of change, and Greg isn’t sure that growing up is all that great. He’s facing puberty—with all the discomfort that goes along with it. He covets facial hair and even envies the blazing zit on Rowley’s forehead because it’s a sign that Rowley is becoming a man.

Soon Greg finds himself bringing home a permission slip to attend a very confusing Facts of Life class, in which the girls and boys are separated. This seminal event gets Greg to thinking about girl/boy parties. Add to the mix a dreaded visit to his 95-year-old Gammie who is scheduled this year to give him “The Talk.” Could life get any worse?

Evidently: Yes. A trip to a new dentist results in Greg having to wear the most embarrassing thing ever: headgear to correct an overbite.

And just when he thinks his plate cannot get any fuller, Greg’s mom decides to go back to school. This means that every family member has special new chores. When Dad and the boys try to fix dinner, the result is disaster. Hiring a maid to help doesn’t work out, either. Life pretty much sucks for Greg.

This hilarious book totally captures the essence and angst of what it means to be a middle schooler. Readers will relate to the perfectly selected details surrounding the further development of the main character—in a book that stands alone while serving as a worthy addition to the series.
The quick pacing and humor yield a very enjoyable read. And the illustrations add just the right amount of wry commentary to make for a fun read for those who have already survived that particular abyss that is middle school.