TRANSLATION PROCEDURE OF CULTURAL WORDS OF SOCIAL ORGANIZATION IN BIOGRAPHICAL BOOK
SOEMITRO DARI PANGDAM MULAWARMAN SAMPAI PANGKOPKAMTIB

A Thesis
Submitted to Adab and Humanities Faculty
In partial fulfillment of the requirements for
The Degree of Strata One (S1)

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Abstract


This research focuses on the kind of translation procedure of cultural words of social organization category applied in the SOEMITRO DARI PANGDAM MULAWARMAN SAMPAI PANGKOPKAMTIB by Ramadhan K.H. in 1994 and its translation by Margaret R. Agusta in 1996. The objective of this research is to find out the translation procedure used by translator in translating cultural words especially social organization. A qualitative descriptive method is applied to analyse the data by referring to Newmark of translation procedures. The researcher reads the original version and its translation, marks the selected data, writes them in a piece of paper, classifies, and analyses them based on the theory. The result indicates that there are twenty data by using three procedures. They are three data of transference, it is because there is no equivalent in the TT. Twelve data use through translation, since the translator translates by word for word or literal translation. Five data used couplet, it is because the translator combines two or more different translation procedure. Furthermore through translation procedure is mostly used. The researcher suggests for the translator to add a glossary in the end of the book, since it is very helpful for target language readers to understands the meaning of uncommon social organization terms. And for the next researcher, it is preferable to implement Newmark theory of translation procedures. The reason is it is more practically for analysing the translation of social organization cultural words.

Keywords: Cultural words, Translation Procedures, Social Organization Category.
APPROVAL SHEET

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2018
LEGALIZATION

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Title: Translation Procedure of Cultural Words of Social Organization in Biographical Book *Soemitro dari Pangdam Mulawarman sampai Pangkopkamtib*

The thesis entitled above has been defended before the Letters and Humanities Faculty’s Examination Committee on January 9th, 2019. The thesis has already been accepted as a partial fulfillment of the requirement for the degree of strata one.

Jakarta, 9 January 2019

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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 were due acknowledgement has been made in text.

Jakarta, 9 January 2019

Fitria Suryani
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Jakarta, 14 December 2018

The researcher
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<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Abbreviation</th>
<th>Explanations</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>SL</td>
<td>Source Language</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>TL</td>
<td>Target Language</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ST</td>
<td>Source Text</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>TT</td>
<td>Target Text</td>
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<tr>
<td>Etc.</td>
<td>Etcetera</td>
</tr>
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<td>i.e</td>
<td>For example</td>
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</table>
CHAPTER I

INTRODUCTION

A. Background of the Research

Language as a means of communication and exchange of information has a very important role in human activity. According to Oxford Advanced Learner’s Dictionary of current English ‘Language is the system of communication in speech and writing that is used by people of a particular country’. (Hornby 862).

Translation is an attempt to restate the message from one language to another. In this case, Nida and Taber (1974) stated that translation is consists in reproducing in the receptor language the closest natural equivalent of the source language message, first in terms of meaning and secondly in terms of style. (Nida and Taber12) other linguist such Peter Newark also stated that translation is rendering the meaning of a text into another language in the way that the author intended the text, (Newmark5). Larson also stated that translation is transferring the meaning of source language into the receptor language, only the form change. (Larson3).

In the translation there are some problems that often occur when the translator tries to make a good translation result. One of them is translating words or phrases that had different cultural concepts from source language into target language, such as foods, plants, mores, clothes, social organizations, natural phenomena and etc. Therefore, the translator is required to master the source language and target language and to know cultural terms that contained in the source language text.
This research focus on the Ramadhan K.H.’s biographical book **SOEMITRO DARI PANGDAM MULAWARMAN SAMPAI PANGKOPKAMTIB**, the booktalks about Soemitro's identity, and reveal his career and achievement, ranging from Commander of the Mulawarman Military Area Command to Commander of Security and Order Command. In Somitro’s live, he contributed in shrinking the power of PNI, so that PNI was not too strong, Soemitro very worried if PNI became more stronger. At those old times Soemitro was a very influential General. The position he once held was the Deputy Commander of ABRI and Commander of Security and Order Command. At those old times he was well-known because in his reign the event Malari was born. Malari (*Malapetaka Limabelas Januari*) was the student demonstrations and social unrest that happened on January 15th, 1974. After a riot, burning, and combustion, the President of Soeharto dismissed Soemitro as Commander of Security and Order Command.

Social Organization was one of category of cultural words related to Politic, administratives, history, religious, customs, artistic, procedures, and concepts. In social organization, social and political life are written in institutional terms such as name of parliament (‘Senate’) and title for the head state (‘President’, ‘King’, and Prime Minister’). For example, the word *Partai* translated into English as *Party*. It is caused every language has their own name of party in their country. (Tantu 2) For name of ministries, they are translated literally using appropriate description or known as cultural equivalent. In addition, the name of political or party buildings
and some ministries may be known by their familiar name such as ‘White House’, ‘Pentagon’, ‘Westminster, and etc. (Mulyanah 36).

SL: “para mahasiswa turun kejalan dan mencanangkan kepada masyarakat dan pemeritah Tri Tuntutan Rakyat, yakni: bubarkan PKI, ubah susunan kabinet, dan turunkan harga.”

TL: Indonesia’s University students took to the streets and proclaimed to the public and government, the three demands of the people were: disband 

**PKI (communist party)**, revamp the cabinet, and decrease prices.

*PKI or Partai Komunis Indonesia* is the only communist party in Southeast Asia actively supporting a non-communist government, has grown rapidly in recent years and is now working to increase its parliamentary position in the republic’s first national elections, to be held in September 1955. While not threatening the present Indonesia government, the PKI is strong nucleus in the communist attempt to capture control of Southeast Asia. (The Communist Party of Indonesia 111).

Based on datum abovethe translator did not change its meaning. It can be seen in target text, where the word *PKI* transferred from source text into target text but without italic writing form. Besides in target text there is a simple description that signed by parenthesis. The researcher assumes that the result from the translation is good and readable, since there is a simple description that describing about the term *PKI* itself. In this case the researcher assumes that in this datum the
translator used **couplet** translation procedure that consists of **transference** translation procedure and **notes**.

**B. Focus of the Research**

This research focuses on finding cultural words of social organizations category and explaining the translation procedure used by the translator in the biographical book *Soemitro dari Pangdam Mulawarman sampai Pangkopkamtib* by Ramadhan Karta Hadimadja which translated into English by Margaret R. Agusta.

**C. Research Question**

Based on the background and focus on the study above, the researcher formulates the research question as follows: "*How the translation procedure used by the translator to translate cultural words of social organization in Ramadhan K.H. biographical book?*

**D. Objective of the Research**

Considering to the research question above, the main purpose of this research is to find out the cultural word of social organization contained in the biographical book and its translation based on Peter Newmark’s theory and to analyze the translation procedure used by the translator.

**E. Research Methodology**

1. **Method of the Research**

This research uses a qualitative method. The ultimate aim of qualitative research is to define findings or phenomena and present them according to the facts.
(Tobing et al, 10). In this research the researcher uses qualitative method by descriptive. The researcher tries to explain the translation procedure of cultural word especially social organization category from source text into target text.

2. Technique of Data Analysys

Before the data is analysed, the researcher identifying and marking the cultural word of social organization category from Indonesian (ST) into English (TT). After marking the data, it will be analysed by using descriptive qualitative by doing these following steps:


b. marking the cultural word of social organization category from both version as the data.

c. Writing the selected data from source language and target language in notebook and in a piece of paper.

d. Classifying the data based on Peter Newmark’s theory of translation procedures.

e. Analysing the selected data with explains them by looking for the definition in some dictionaries such as KBBI, Merriam Webster, Oxford Advanced Learner’s, Oxford Thesaurus etc.

f. And the last is summarising the result of the research.
3. Research Instrument

The researcher acts as the instrument of this research to get the data by reading, marking, writing, classifying and analysing the cultural word of social organization category.

4. Unit Analysis

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>Indonesian</th>
<th>English</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Title</td>
<td>SOEMITRO DARI PANGDAM</td>
<td>SOEMITRO Former Commander of Indonesian Security Apparatus</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>MULAWARMAN SAMPAI PANGKOPKAMTIB</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Author / Translator</td>
<td>Ramadhan K.H.</td>
<td>Margaret R.G. Agusta</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Year of Publication</td>
<td>1994</td>
<td>1996</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Publisher</td>
<td>Pustaka Sinar Harapan, member of IKAPI</td>
<td>Pustaka Sinar Harapan member of IKAPI</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Number of pages</td>
<td>356</td>
<td>431</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
CHAPTER II

THEORITICAL FRAMEWORK

A. Previous Research

Based on previous researches that have been done, there are some scholar that conducted the research related cultural words. The first, Lara Fedora’s research “An analysis of procedures in translating cultural words and their meaning shift found in the indonesian novel Laskar Pelangi” in 2015. In this previous research, the researcher analysed about the procedure in translating cultural words and their meaning shift. In her research, the researcher used Newmark (1988), Vinay and Darbelnet (1995), Catford (1974) theories by supporting some theories, such as Baker (1992) and Larson (1984) theories. In this previous research the researcher used an Indonesian novel entitled Laskar Pelangi by Andrea Hirata translated into English version entitled The Rainbow Troops as her unit of analysis.

The results of this previous research showed four categories of cultural words that contained in the novel Laskar Pelangi. In this previous research the researcher also explained about translation meaning equivalent.

The second, Liem Galih Natalia’s research “Translation Strategies of cultural words and their readabilities in The Hunger Games by Suzanne Collins” in 2014. This previous research used an English novel entitled The Hunger Games by Suzanne Collins and translated into Indonesian by Hetih Rusli. In her research, the researcher explained the translation strategy by using Venuti’s theory. Besides, the researcher also used the theory of translation strategy by Vinay and Darbelnet
and the theory of readabilities by Nababan. The theory was divided into 7 strategies, they are borrowing, calque, literal translation, transpotion, modulation, equivalence, and adaptation. In her research the researcher tried to relate the translation strategy to readability level to make further analysis as compared to the previous research. The researcher presented more detail analysis in her project by making quisionare and interview to some reader.

And the last previous research conducted by Lilik Nur Cholilah in 2017, “Cultural Words Translation in The Man Who Loved Books Too Much Novel by Hoover Bartlett”. She used a Hoover Barlett’s novel entitled The Man Who Loves Books Too Much; The True Story of a Thief; a detective; and a World of Literary Obsession and its translation into Indonesian entitled The Man Who Loves Books Too Much; Kisah Nyata Seorang Pencuri; Detektif; dan Obsesi pada Kesusastraan as her unit analysis. The researcher described the translation strategy which used by the translator by using Peter Newmark’s theory. In her research focus on analysed cultural words translation in the true story novel and also described the translation procedure.

The differences between those previous research and this research are: this research use a biographical book that tells about Soemitro, book by Ramadhan K.H. in Indonesian and its translation version in English, this research also focuses on one category of cultural words categories, it is social organization category. In this research the researcher tries to analysing translation procedures which used by the translator in translating the cultural wordof social organization category by using Peter Newmark’s theory.
B. Translation Theory

1. Definition of Translation

Translation has an important role to make a grammatical and natural text, so that the text can be understood by readers. Translating is not about translates from source into target, but it is need a good comprehension in translation theories, master vocabularies and etc. In this case some linguist opined about the definition of translation. Newmark stated that translation is rendering the meaning of a text into another language in the way that the author intended the text. (Newmark 5)

Besides, Nida and Taber also stated that translation is the communication activity in returning message from one language to another language. They stated that translating consist in reproducing the receptor language the closest natural equivalent of the source language message, firstly in terms of meaning and secondly in terms of style. (Nida&Taber 12) The definition made by Nida explains that translator must be able to retain the meaning even though the source text consist of cultural message.

On the other hand, Catford stated that translation as the replacement of textual material in one language (Source Language) by equivalent textual material in another language (Target Language). (Catford 20)

Based on the definition of translation that has been explained by the experts above, the authors concludes that the translation is a process of written transferring message from source language to target language.
2. Process of Translation

Process is a systematic series steps or clear phase and can be taken repeatedly to achieve desired results. In *Kamus Besar Bahasa Indonesia* application Dictionary explained that process is a series of changes in the development of something. To produce something good, it is necessary process to make it good and in accordance with wishes. As well as translation, it takes time and translation process so that the result are easily understood by target language readers. Therefore, translation should not be done carelessly, because it involves the content of the message in the form of the source language writers.

Translation is not writing it own thoughts and not merely adapt, it means re-disclosure messages from a creation by leaving details without having to maintain its language style and not necessarily into another language. Besides understanding what is translation itself and what should be produced in its translation, the translator should know that the translation is complex, it is about the process, consists of a series of elemental activities as its integral element.(Widyamartaya 14)

In this case linguists are adduced process of translation, such De Maar study (as cited in Widyamartaya 15) propose the process of translation as follows:

a. Read and understanding the source text

b. Absorb the whole contents and make it ours

c. Reveal it in our language style with the least possible change of meaning or tone.
Besides, according Nida and Taber (as cited in Sayogie 18) process of translation through three steps:

a. **Analysis**

   In this step the translator learn about source text both in terms of form and contents. Translating should also look at the meaning relationship between single word and word combination. The purpose of the analysis for the translator is to truly understand the message that contained in the source language text as well as the way of linguistic disclosure.

b. **Transfer**

   At this step the translator begins to translate the language after doing a complete analysis that includes both grammatical and semantic aspects. This process is still going on in the mind of the translator.

c. **Restructuring**

   In this step the translator rearrange the text with a variety of appropriate and reasonable style in the target language.

C. **Translation Procedures**

   1. **Meaning**

      Translation procedures are useful for the process of translation, in order that the translator can always adjust the grammatical shapes that appropriate with the meaning of target language. The procedure of translation applies to sentences and smaller units of language, such as clauses, phrases, words and others, while the method of translation refers the whole text (Newmark 81). With this knowledge, translators are not trapped to make direct transfers based on the
grammatical form of the source language text so that it is difficult to find meaning in accordance with target language (Sayogie 53)

2. **Kinds of Translation Procedures**

Procedure is a step in completing an activity that can solve the problem. In this research, the writer explains about translation procedures based on Vinay and Darbelnet theories and Peter Newmark theories. The first, based on Vinay and Darbelnet theory, there are seven kinds of translation procedures, they are:

1. **Borrowing**

   In this procedure source language (SL) is transferred directly to the target language (TL). Sometimes borrowing may be employed to add local color. In some technical fields there is much borrowing of terms, for instance, the term of *internet*.

2. **Calque**

   Calque is a word or phrase borrowed from another language by literal, word-for-word. For instance, *Directorate General* in English and translated into Indonesian as *Direktorat Jenderal*.

3. **Literal Translation**

   This procedure is word-for-word translation which Vinay and Darbelnet described as being most common between languages of the same family and culture. In literal translation as the beginning of the translation process that can assist to solve the translation problem. For instance: First name (in English) *Nama depan* (in Indonesia).
4. **Transposition**

This is as changing word class without changing meaning. This refers to when translators change the word type, such as from noun to verbs. Vinay and Darbelnet considered transposition to be either obligatory or optional, and referred to the source language as the base expression and target language as the transposed expression.

5. **Modulation**

This changes semantics and point of view of source language. Modulation is a procedure justified when, although a literal, or even transposed, translation results in a grammatically correct utterance, it is considered unsuitable, unidiomatic, or awkward in the target language. For instance:

**SL:** You should know that module writing takes time.

**TL:** Perlu diketahui bahwa menulis modul itu memakan banyak waktu.

(Sayogie 57)

6. **Equivalence**

Vinay and Darbelnet use this term to refer to cases where languages describe the same situation by different stylistic or structural means. Equivalence particularly useful in translating idioms and proverbs. For instance, *like a dog in a game of skittles* can be rendered as *like a bull in a china shop.*

7. **Adaptation**

This involves changing the cultural references when a situation in the source culture does not exist in the target culture.
Secondly, aside from Vinay and Darbelnet, the other linguist such Peter Newmark also explained about translation procedures. Newmark stated that there are nineteen kinds of translation procedures:

1. **Transference**

   Transference is the process of transferring Source Language word to Target Language text as a translation procedure.

   **SL:** *Modern* in English
   
   **TL:** *Modern* in Indonesian

2. **Naturalization**

   This procedure succeeds transference and adapts the SL word first to the normal pronunciation, then to the normal morphology (words-forms) of the TL.

   **SL:** *Computer* in English
   
   **TL:** *Komputer* in Indonesian

3. **Cultural Equivalent**

   This is an approximate translation where a SL cultural word is translated by a TL cultural word.

   **SL:** *Bakso* in Indonesian
   
   **TL:** *Meatball* in English

4. **Functional Equivalent**

   This procedure applied to cultural words, requires the use of culture-free word, sometimes with a new specific terms. This procedure which is a
cultural componential analysis is the most accurate way of translating cultural word.

SL: Genjek in Indonesian

TL: a traditional singing circle originally from Karangasem in English

5. Descriptive Equivalent

Description sometimes has to be weighed against function.

SL: Lebaran in Indonesian

TL: The day of celebration in English

6. Synonymy

This procedure is used for a SL word where there is no clear one-to-one equivalent, and the word is not important in the text, in particular for adjectives or adverbs of quality (which in principle are ‘outside’ the grammar and less important than other components of a sentence).

7. Through Translation

The literal translation of common collocations, names of organizations, the component of compounds, and perhaps phrases, is known as loan translation. For instances: UNESCO, WHO, and etc.

8. Shift or Transpositions

A ‘shift’ (Catford terms) or ‘transposition’ (Vinay and Darbelnet) is a translation procedure involving a change in the grammar from SL to TL. Transposition is the only translation procedure concerned with grammar.

SL: sebuah celana panjang in Indonesian

TL: A pair of pants in English
9. **Modulation**

Vinay and Darbelnet in Newmark (88) coined that term modulation to define a variation through a change of viewpoint, of perspective, and very often of category of thought.

SL: *You should know that module writing takes time* in English

TL: *perlu diketahui bahwa menulis modul itu memakan banyak waktu* in Indonesian (Sayogie 57)

The other modulation procedure are: abstract for concrete, cause for effect, one part for another, reversal of terms, active for passive, interval and limits, change of symbols.

10. **Recognized Translation**

It occurs when the translator normally use the official or generally accepted translation of any institutional term.

SL: *Dewan Perwakilan Rakyat* in Indonesian

TL: *House of Representative* in English

11. **Translation label**

This is a provisional translation, usually for institutional terms, which should be made in inverted commas, which can later be discreetly withdrawn.

SL: *Promosi (Kenaikan Pangkat)* in Indonesia

TL: *‘Social Advancement’* in English
12. Compensation
This procedure occurs when loss of meaning, sound-effect, metaphor or pragmatic effect in one part of a sentence is compensated in another part, or in contiguous sentence.
SL: *A piece of ...* in English
TL: *sedikit...* in Indonesia

13. Componential Analysis
This procedure is to compare a SL word with TL word which has a similar meaning, but is not an obvious one-to-one equivalent, by demonstrating first their common and then their differing sense component.
SL: *clean air = fresh air (which you can breath)* in English
TL: *udara bersih* in Indonesia

14. Reduction and Expansion
These are rather imprecise translation procedures, which you practice intuitively in some cases.
SL: *The Children are being educated* in English
TL: *Anak-anak dididik disekolah* in Indonesian

15. Paraphrase
This is an amplification or explanation of the meaning of a segment of the text. It is used in an ‘anonymous’ text when it is poorly written or has important implication and omission.
SL: *Ketakutan terhadap angka merupakan hal yang irasional karena setiap hari kita harus berurusan dengan angka dalam kehidupan*
Numerophobia, fear of numbers is an irrational fear because we deal with numbers every day of our lives, from telling the time, measuring stuff, credit cards, money among other things. In English

Others Procedures

In this kind Vinay and Darbelnet also explain in Newmark:

(1) **Equivalence**, an unfortunately named term implying approximate equivalence, accounting for same situation in different terms.

SL: *Sandwich* in English

TL: *Roti isi* in Indonesian

(2) **Adaptation**, use of recognized equivalent between two situations.

SL: *Dear Sir* in English

TL: *Yang Terhormat* in Indonesian

16. **Couplets**

It is used by combining more than one procedure.

SL: *Gerakan Aceh Merdeka (GAM)* in Indonesia

TL: *(GAM)* *Aceh Freedom Movement* (transference +through) in English

17. **Notes, Additions, and Glosses**

This procedure is used when the translator gives a short explanation by providing additional information. Notes divided into three methods, namely: notes in text, notes at the bottom of the page, notes at the end of the chapter and notes or glossary at the end of the book. (Newmark 91)
D. Cultural Words

Culture is the characteristics and knowledge of particular group of people, encompassing language, religion, cuisine, social habits, music and arts. According to Peter Newmark culture is the way of life and its manifestations that are peculiar for community that uses particular language as its means of expression. (Newmark 94).

One of the difficulties in translation that may be faced by a translator deals with cultural word because each language has its own cultural words. Cultural words are interesting to notice in translation. These words reflect certain culture and cannot be translated literally. Larson stated that cultural word is the most difficult problem in translating. (Larson 137). Besides Newmark stated that cultural word is defined as words referring to objects, processes, institutions, customs, ideas peculiar to one group of people. (Newmark 283) it means that each community may have different culture, different belief, social organization and etc.

E. Type of Cultural Words Categories

Talking about cultural words, there are many kinds and types that categorized as cultural words. In this case Peter Newark argues that there are some categories of cultural words, they are:

a. Ecology

Ecology defines geographical features can be normally distinguished from other cultural terms in that they are usually value-free, politically, and commercially. It which includes: animals, flora, fauna, plains, forest,
winds, hills, and etc. For instance: *Burung Cendrawasih* means a bird of paradise, *rawa-rawa nifah* and etc.

b. **Material Culture**

Material culture is related to objects that produced by humans with certain culture. Every culture has its own characteristics and that expressed in the material. It includes food, clothes, houses, transportation, towns, and so on. For instance: *Godang* (traditional house of Padang), *Kebaya, Empek – empek* (traditional food of Palembang), *pecel, jamu, bajigur* and etc.

c. **Social Culture**

Some of typical activities in certain countries, such as traditional dance, the name of musics, games, and etc. For instance: *Kecak* (traditional dance of Bali), *Dangdut, Debus, petak umpet, Karapan sapi* and etc.

d. **Social Organization – political and administrative**

The political and social life of a country is reflected in its institutional terms, such as historical terms, religious, international terms, the title of head of state and etc. For instance: *Kepala Desa, Camat, UNICEF, PBB* and etc.

e. **Gestures and Habits**

In this category, there is a distinction between description and function which can be made where necessary in ambiguous case. For instance, when people shaking hands to greet each other.
F. Social Organization Category

From five categories of cultural words that stated by Newmark, in this discussion will explain more about social organization which is one of cultural words categories. According to KBBI online dictionary, organization is a unity that consist sof parts (people and etc.) in associations for a particular purpose, a group of collaborations that held between people for a common goal, a strategy that utilized in an effort to enlarge memory performance.

Peter Newmark categorized cultural word into five categories, one of them is social organization. Social organization was cultural words related to politic, administrative, religious, customs, artistic, procedures, and concepts.

In Peter Newmark book of A Text-book of Translation he explained that when translating social organization terms the translator has first to establish whether there is recognized translation and secondly whether it will be understood by the readership. Newmark stated that in a formal informative text, the name should be transferred. In translating the historical terms the first principle is not to translate them, whether the translation makes sense (is transparent) or not (opaque), unless they have generally accepted translations, but if appropriate a functional or descriptive term with as much descriptive detail is required. And translating international terms usually have recognized translation which are in fact through-translation and generally known by their acronyms. In translating religious terms, the translator should be transferring from the source text. In general, the more serious and expert the readership, particularly of textbooks, reports, and academic
papers, the requirement for transference, not only of cultural and institutional terms, but also titles, addresses and words used in a special sense. (Newmark 100)
CHAPTER III

RESEARCH FINDING

A. Data Description

In data description, the researcher tabulates the selected data of social organization category in biographical book by Ramadhan K.H. (ST) and compares with its Translation by Margaret R.G. Agusta (TT). It aims to find out how translation procedures used by translator. The selected data can be tabulated as follows:

Tabel 1: Transference Translation Procedure

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>No.</th>
<th>Source Language</th>
<th>Page</th>
<th>Target Language</th>
<th>Page</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1.</td>
<td>Pancasila</td>
<td>91</td>
<td>Pancasila</td>
<td>101</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2.</td>
<td>G. 30S/PKI</td>
<td>82</td>
<td>G. 30S/PKI</td>
<td>89</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3.</td>
<td>Malari</td>
<td>296</td>
<td>Malari</td>
<td>362</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Tabel 2: Through Translation Procedure

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>No.</th>
<th>Source Language</th>
<th>Page</th>
<th>Target Language</th>
<th>Page</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1.</td>
<td>Partai Nasional Indonesia</td>
<td>34</td>
<td>Indonesian Nationalist Party</td>
<td>32</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2.</td>
<td>Partai Sosial Indonesia</td>
<td>191</td>
<td>Indonesian Socialist Party</td>
<td>231</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3.</td>
<td>Dewan Mahasiswa</td>
<td>315</td>
<td>Student Council</td>
<td>384</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4.</td>
<td>Pemilu</td>
<td>233</td>
<td>General Election</td>
<td>281</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5.</td>
<td>Partai Katolik</td>
<td>171</td>
<td>Catholic Party</td>
<td>204</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7.</td>
<td>Koperasi Unit Desa</td>
<td>281</td>
<td>Local Cooperative</td>
<td>345</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>No.</td>
<td>Source Language</td>
<td>Page</td>
<td>Target Language</td>
<td>Page</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>-----</td>
<td>---------------------------------</td>
<td>------</td>
<td>------------------------------------------</td>
<td>------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1.</td>
<td>Pembela Tanah Air (PETA)</td>
<td>311</td>
<td>Defender of the Homeland (PETA)</td>
<td>380</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2.</td>
<td>Pak Camat</td>
<td>51</td>
<td>District Chief</td>
<td>52</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3.</td>
<td>APBN</td>
<td>165</td>
<td>APBN (State Budget)</td>
<td>197</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4.</td>
<td>Deyah</td>
<td>239</td>
<td>Deyah (Regional Deputy)</td>
<td>289</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5.</td>
<td>NU</td>
<td>89</td>
<td>NU (Ulemas Council)</td>
<td>99</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

B. Data Analysis

After classifying and writing data, the next step is data analysis which have been done by the researcher. In this step, the researcher tries to explain the data and its translation procedures of cultural words of social organization category.

1. Transference Translation Procedure

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>SL</th>
<th>Patut saya jelaskan, bahwa penyelamatan dan pengamanan Pancasila, penghancuran sisa-sisa G30S/PKI dan proses de-Nasakomisasi adalah tugas</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>TL</td>
<td>I feel it is necessary to explain here that the saving and protecting of Pancasila, the elimination of any</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
remaining elements of G30S/PKI communists, and the process of the Denasakomisation (Nationalism, Religion, and Communism), were generally accepted as the tasks we have to carry out. (P.101)

The term above refers to Indonesia’s philosophy. *Pancasila* is a national ideology of Indonesia’s culture, *Pancasila* is the noble ideals of Indonesian that excavated from nations’s culture. *Pancasila* formed on June 1st, 1945. *Pancasila* explored from Indonesian law. It is a reflection of cultural ideas which consists of cultural, norms, and other rules which related each other. (Krisnayuda, V) *Pancasila* composed of five principles, they are: (1) Belief in the one and only God (*Ketuhanan yang maha Esa*), (2) A just civilized and humanity (*Kemanusiaan yang adil dan beradab*), (3) A unified Indonesia (*Persatuan Indonesia*), (4) Democracy that led by the wisdom of the representatives of the people (*Kerakyatan yang dipimpin oleh hikmat dalam permusyawaratan perwakilan*) (5) Social justice for all Indonesians (*Keadilan sosial bagi seluruh rakyat Indonesia*).

In this case, the translator keeps original terms by borrowing from source language without italic writing form. It means the translator does not translate or describes it with a cultural equivalence or descriptive
equivalence. It happened because the term of *Pancasila* does not available in the target language. Besides, the translator wants to maintain the message that contained in *Pancasila*. In translating this term, the translator transfers the word *Pancasila* from original one into translation version because it does not have any equivalent term in the target language. Besides, the translator also does not adds a description in TL version. This procedure is the way for introduce *Pancasila* as Indonesian country’s ideology. Therefore, the translator used a transference.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>SL</th>
<th>TL</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Bahwa pada tanggal 4 Maret pak Harto minta izin kepada Presiden Soekarno untuk menangkap sejumlah Menteri yang dinilai terlibat dalam G.30S/PKI. (H.82)</td>
<td>that on March 4, Harto requested permission from President Soekarno to arrest a number of ministers considered to have been involved in the G.30S/PKI aborted communist coup. (P.89)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

*Gerakan 30 September* or commonly abbreviated as *G30S/PKI* was an incident that held on the night of 30 September to the beginning of 1st October 1965. This tragedy tells about six Indonesian Military High Officials and several others were killed in an attempted to Kudeta. It was initially alleged to the General Council, but it subsequently considered a rebellion attempt by Indonesia Communist Party (PKI). (Hanafie 71).
As the datum above the translator does not change the word **G30S/PKI** in target text, and also does not give a description or notes. The word of **G30S/PKI** has no any equivalent in the target language. Besides, this word formed from the history that told about 30 September incident. It was happened on 1965. Furthermore, in this case the translator transfers the original word into target text without italic writing form. To conclude the translator used **Transference** translation procedure.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>SL</th>
<th>Sayang, tak lama kemudian peristiwa di bulan Januari (1974); Saya tak mau, tak pernah memakai istilah Malari; sebutan itu ciptaan orang lain. (H.296)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>TL</td>
<td>Unfortunately, it was not long afterwards that the January 1974 incident, which I have never called <strong>Malari</strong> as other people do. (P.362)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Malari** is an abbreviation from **Malapetaka Lima Belas Januari**, was students incident demonstration and social unrest that held on January 15th 1974.

The word **Malari** in source language was transferred by the translator in target text with italic writing form, it is because there is no equivalent from the word **Malari**, since it was the name of incident that happened several years ago in Indonesia. But the failure from this translation result is the translator does not gives an information or simple explanation about the word **Malari** itself. Since it is not unfamiliar word for target language
readers. The researcher assumes that it is unreadable translation. To conclude, in this datum the translator used transference translation procedure.

2. Through Translation Procedure

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>SL</th>
<th>TL</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Lantas, kegiatan di Partai Nasional Indonesia juga saya usulkan agar dihentikan. (H.34)</td>
<td>I also suggested that he withdraw from his activities in the Indonesian Nationalist Party. (P.32)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Partai Nasional Indonesia or Indonesian Nationalist Party formed on July 4, 1927 in Bandung. Some figures that joined Indonesian Nationalist Party are: Ir. Soekarno, Ir. Anwari, Dr. Samsi, Dr. Cipto Mangunkusumo, Budiarto SH, and Sartono SH. At the beginning, this party named Persatuan Nasional Indonesia, but in 1928 it changed to Indonesian National Party (Karim 79).

The datum above shows Partai Nasional Indonesia is a political party organization in Indonesia that mentioned in Ramadan K.H.’s book and translated into English as Indonesian Nationalist Party. As the datum above, the translator translates by word for word. It can be seen from the word Partai translated into TL (English) as Party, which based on Kamus Lengkap Indonesia-Inggriste the term Partai Nasional Indonesia translated into TL (English) as Indonesian National Party (Steven&Tellings 712). In translating this term, the researcher assumes that the translator
used *through* translation procedure. Through translation procedure is literal translation that can also be called as calque (Newmark 84). Through translation procedure same as literal translation for certain terms, such as names of organizations, political terms, component of compounds, and etc.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>SL</th>
<th>General S. Parman was also considered close to the <strong>Indonesia Socialist Party</strong>. But the engineer, Sakirman, a relative of S. Parman, was a communist. (P.231)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>TL</td>
<td>Jenderal S. Parman dianggap dekat dengan <strong>Partai Sosial Indonesia</strong>. Tapi, Ir. Sakirman, saudara S. Parman, PKI. (H.191)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

---

*Partai Sosial Indonesia* was a political party in Indonesia. This party is following by socialism ideology. This party was founded and conducted by Amir Syarifuddin in Yogyakarta on 12 of February 1948.

The datum above shows that *Partai Sosial Indonesia* translated into target text as *Indonesia Socialist Party*. In this case the translator translates by literal translation and the translator does not change the meaning. According to *Kamus Lengkap Indonesia-Inggris* the term *Partai Sosial Indonesia* translated into English as *Indonesia Socialist Party*. (Steven&Tellings 713) from this datum the researcher assumes that the translator used *through* translation procedure.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>SL</th>
<th>Hariman Siregar dari <strong>Dewan Mahasiswa</strong> Universitas Indonesia ingin berdialog dengan Tanaka (Perdana Menteri Jepang) yang akan datang. (H. 315)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>TL</td>
<td>Hariman Siregar of the University of Indonesia’s <strong>Student Council</strong> was demanding a chance to talk with Prime minister Tanaka of Japan during his visit. (P.384)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

According to *Kamus Besar Bahasa Indonesia* online dictionary the word *Dewan* means “Majelis atau badan yang terdiri atas beberapa orang anggota yang pekerjaannya memberi nasihat, memutuskan suatu hal dan sebagainya dengan jalan berunding”, is a group of people who come together to consult, deliberate, or make decisions. A council may function as a legislature. In this case the term *Dewan Mahasiswa* translated into English as **Student Council**. Based on Merriam-Webster dictionary **Student Council** is a group of students who are elected by other students to represent them in school government and to help plan activities for the students. From explanations it can be seen that the term *Dewan Mahasiswa* and **Student Council** has the same meaning and goal. In this case the researcher assumes that the translator used **through** translation procedure or literal translation.
Once the 1971 General Election had passed successfully, I felt that crisis situation was over.

(H. 233)  

Once the 1971 General Election had passed successfully, I felt that crisis situation was over.

(P.281)

According to Kamus Besar Bahasa Indonesia Pemilu is “pemilihan umum yang dilakukan serentak oleh seluruh rakyat suatu Negara (untuk memilih wakil rakyat dan sebagainya)”. ‘Pemilu’ or ‘General Election’ is large political event in the UK in which several parties duke it out in pursuit of government. It is also supported by the definition from Merriam-Webster dictionary application General Election is an election usually held at regular intervals in which candidates are elected in all or most constituencies of a nation or state.

In this case the translator does not change the meaning from the term Pemilu since it has the same system and goal between source target and target text. Toconclude the translator used through translation procedure.

Although it represented a large number of parties, such as Indonesian Nationalist Party, Parkindo, Catholic Party, Murba, and IPKI.

(P.204)
The director of world bank, Robert Mc Namara came to Indonesia and announced that he was placing twelve members of his staff in Jakarta as a development experts team at the National Development Planning Agency.

Robert McNamara dating ke Indonesia, mengumumkan bahwa ia akan menempatkan 12 stafnya di Jakarta sebagai tim ahli pembangunan di Bappenas. (H. 182)

Robert Mc Namara dating ke Indonesia, mengumumkan bahwa ia akan menempatkan 12 stafnya di Jakarta sebagai tim ahli pembangunan di Bappenas. (H. 182)
**Bappenas** was an abbreviation from *Badan Perencanaan dan Pembangunan Nasional*. It is the ministry that has duties of government planning in the national development department to assist the President in conducting the government.

According to *Kamus Lengkap Indonesia-Inggris, Badan Perencanaan dan Pembangunan Nasional* translated into English as **National Development Planning Agency.** (Schmidgall-Tellings & Stevens 72). In this case the researcher assumes the translator used *through* translation procedure.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>SL</th>
<th>Lalu minta para pemimpin rakyat disana dikumpulkan, Mulai dari wedana, camat, kepala desa, Koperasi Unit Desa, sampai orang-orang dari kelompok-kelompok masyarakat ada disana. (H. 281)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>TL</td>
<td>Then I asked the local community leaders to gather. I called them together from the subdistrict chief and the district chief to the village chief and the head of the local cooperative to the leaders of the various societal groups there. (P.344)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Koperasi Unit Desa** or **Local Cooperative** is a rural cooperation that moves in the process of community needs related to agricultural activity. The local cooperative also called as storage unit of social organization for
the development of rural economic activities that organized by society and for the community itself.

Based on Kamus Lengkap Indonesia-Inggris, Koperasi Unit Desa translated into English as village unit cooperative. (Schmidgall-Tellings & Stevens 519). But in the target text translated as ‘Local Cooperative’. In fact, the selection of the word ‘Local’ has no effect on its meaning, since ‘Local’ itself has the same meaning. Based on Oxford Mini Dictionary & Thesaurus the word ‘Local’ means the area where a person lives. To conclude in this case the translator used through translation procedure.

---

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>SL</th>
<th>TL</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Berbarengan dengan perayaan Hari Sumpah Pemuda di Surabaya yang diresmikan oleh sekolah roket dan eluru kendali (Saropkal) Bumi Mokrembangan Surabaya yang diikuti oleh 28 orang siswa perwira cadangan, yang lama pendidikannya 2 sampai 3 bulan saja. (H. 108)</td>
<td>In coincidence with Youth Oath Day celebration in Surabaya, a ceremony took place to inaugurate the Saropkal (rocket and guided missile training school). This ceremony in Bumi Mokrembangan Surabaya, and it was attended by 28 students and members of the reserve officers unit, who were to be trained at the school for only two or three months. (P.344)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
According to Kamus Besar Bahasa Indonesia dictionary application, Sumpah Pemuda is teks perjanjian yang isinya memuat tekad dan semangat persatuan pemuda Indonesia. Sumpah Pemuda yang terjadi pada tahun 1928 yakni pada masa penjajahan Belanda, berarti ada makna perjuangan pemuda sebagai anak bangsa Indonesia untuk mewujudkan cita-cita dan tujuan bangsanya melalui pernyataan, tekad dan ikrar Sumpah Pemuda tersebut. (Rahmat 58)

As the datum above, the translator used through translation procedure. In this case there is no any deletion, addition, or synonym word. It can be seen from all the word (Hari, Sumpah and Pemuda) that translated as it should be. But the researcher assumes that the result of the translation is unreadable, because Hari Sumpah Pemuda is an Indonesian History which it should be better if the translator transferring from source text into target text by giving an explanation about Hari Sumpah Pemuda itself.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>SL</th>
<th>Yang agak erat hubungannya dengan Revolusi: Pancasila dan Sumpah Prajurit. (H. 348)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>TL</td>
<td>That is closely related to the revolution is Pancasila and Soldier’s Pledge. (P.423)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Sumpah Prajurit is janji, sumpah setia yang disakralkan oleh seorang prajurit yang langsung berhubungan dengan Yang Maha Pencipta Alam Semesta. Konsekuensi janji menuntut adanya pelaksanaan yang sesuai

As the datum above, this translation also used **through** translation procedure. Which based on *Kamus Lengkap Indonesia-Inggris* that ‘Sumpah Prajurit’ translated into English as ‘Soldier’s Pledge’ (Telling & Stevens 968).

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>SL</th>
<th>Ada terjadi keributan pada hari itu, sebentar di markas Badan Pusat Intelijen yang terletak di jl. Madiun. (H. 86)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>TL</td>
<td>There was one minor, transient incident that day at the <strong>Intelligence Body Center</strong> building in Jl. Madiun. (P.93)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

‘*Badan Pusat Intelijen*’ or ‘*Intelligence Body Center*’ is Indonesian Non-ministerial government agency that officially implementing government duties in the intelligence sector. ‘*Badan Pusat Intelijen*’ was formed since November 1959 and once led by Dr. Subandrio (PKI’s figure) then dissolved in 1965. (Awwas 1)

In translating this term, the translator translated it by literal translation or **through** translation procedure. It can be seen from the word *Badan* translated into English as *Body*. But the word *Badan* here means word that described a unity of groups of people to do something or other word for describing an organization. Generally, the word *Badan* used for an institution or organization which should be translated as agency or
corporation. It could be interfered for target language readers, because it feels weird and awkward with the word *Body* which means *Tubuh* or *Badan*. It just posed with the word intelligence or center. As well as another, the word *Pusat* and *Inteligens* is also translated appropriate with target language, both has the same meaning and purpose. They are equally state institution that implementing their duties in the intelligence sector. In this case, the researcher assumes that the word *Badan* should be translated into TL as *Agency*, with this target language readers dose not confuse. To conclude the researcher assumes that this is unreadable translation.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>SL</th>
<th>Hingga Gerakan Anti Lapar mendapat dukungan dari para mahasiswa dan mereka menuntut Jenderal Achmad Tirtosudiro mundur. (H. 260)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>TL</td>
<td>At the time that the <em>Anti-Hunger Movement</em> got widespread support from the students who were demanding that General Achmad Tirtosudiro resign. (P.317)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

*Gerakan Anti Lapar* or *Anti-Hunger Movement* is *gerakan yang terjadi pada tahun 1971-1972 dalam rangka memprotes penanganan Bulog atas Sembilan bahan pokok*; the movement that held in 1971-1972 in order to protest the Bulog of nine essential ingredients (Sembako). (Purnama 2014).

In this case the translator translated it by word for word translation. It can be seen in the target text. Where the word *Gerakan* translated into TL
as *Movement*, and the word *Anti* translated TL as *Anti*, and *Lapar* translated as *Hunger*, the word has the same meaning with *hungry*. According to Oxford Mini Dictionary and Thesaurus the word *Hunger* means *discomfort and weakness felt when you have not eaten for some time; lack of food*. It means *Hungry* or in Bahasa called as *Lapar*. To conclude, the translator used *through* translation procedure.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>SL</th>
<th>Kami adalah inti Tentara Nasional Indonesia. (H. 37)</th>
<th>TL</th>
<th>We were members of the National Armed Forces of Indonesia. (P.35)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>

*Tentara Nasional Indonesia* is name of an army forces from Indonesia. *Tentara Nasional Indonesia* formed on October 5th 1945 under the name of *Tentara Keamanan Indonesia*. Then, it changed to *Tentara Nasional Indonesia*. *Tentara Nasional Indonesia* consists of three armed forces, they are: Army (*Angkatan Darat*), Navy (*Angkatan Laut*), Air Force (*Angkatan Udara*).

As the datum above, it can be seen that the translator does not use meaning equivalence. Otherwise, the translator translated it by word for word. The researcher assumes that it should be better if translator transferring the term of *Tentara Nasional Indonesia* from source text into target text with italic writing form and adding a simple explanation about the term of *Tentara Nasional Indonesia* itself. With this way, target
language readers does not confuse. In this case, the researcher assumes that the translator used through translation procedure.

3. **Couplet Translation Procedure**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>SL</th>
<th>Lalu mereka ganti dengan poster <strong>Pembela Tanah Air</strong> (PETA). (H. 311)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>TL</td>
<td>Then they put up posters reading <strong>Defender of the Homeland.</strong> (P.380)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

*Pembela Tanah Air (PETA) or Defender of the Homeland (PETA) is sebutan para tentara pribumi bentukan Jepang.* (Saputra 9).

As datum above the researcher assumes that the translator used couplet translation procedure. It is because there were a combination of translation procedures in this case, they are through and transference translation procedure. It can be seen in the *Pembela Tanah Air* which translated into TL as **Defender of the Homeland**, according to Kamus Lengkap Indonesia-Inggris the term *Pembela Tanah Air* translated into English as **Defender of the Fatherland** (Stevens&Tellings 110). In this case there is difference in the translation of *Tanah Air*, which in Kamus Lengkap Indonesia-Inggris as **Fatherland**. (Stevens&Tellings 993) But according to Merriam-Webster Dictionary application the word **Fatherland** means native land, yet in this translation the translator used the word **Homeland** as translation from *Tanah Air*. Although there is difference meaning between Margaret R. Agusta’s translation result and meaning from Dictionaries it is not relieve
the meaning from *Pembela Tanah Air*, because the word *Homeland* is also native land. Furthermore, in this case the translator used **through** translation procedure. Then in the last there is an abbreviation from the sentence *Defender of the Homeland* it is *PETA*. It shows that the translator used transference translation procedure on the inclusion of the abbreviation, because the translator preserves the abbreviation from SL into TL.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>SL</th>
<th>Lama saya tertegun, karena biasanya saya bermalam dirumah Pak Camat. (H. 51)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>TL</td>
<td>This stupefied me for a while, I was used to staying at the District Chief’s home. (P.52)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

*Camat* or *District* is a sub-district leader as a city regional apparatus. *Camat* hold the position as coordinator of governance in sub-district area. And according to *Kamus Besar Bahasa Indonesia* application the word *Camat is Kepala pemerintahan daerah dibawah bupati (walikota) yang mengepalai kecamatan.*

From the datum above shows that the translator used **Couplet** translation procedure which consists of **compensation** and **through**. It is because the word *Pak* translated into TT as *Chief*, according to the Merriam-Webster dictionary application the word *Chief* means **accorded highest rank or office or greatest importance or influence**. But the word *Pak* with *Chief* is related each other. Because generally the word *Pak*
synonymous with appellation for boss or laeder. And then the word *Camat* translated appropriately with target language, it is *District*.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>SL</th>
<th>Menteri, berarti ada akses ke APBN (H. 165)</th>
<th>TL</th>
<th>As a minister, that allowed for access to <strong>APBN</strong> (State Budget). (P.197)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>

**APBN** was an abbreviation from *Anggaran Pendapatan Belanja Negara*. It is an annual financial plan of Indonesia government that approved by *DPR*. **APBN** contains systematic and detailed list containing state revenue and expenditure plan for one fiscal year.

In this datum, the translator does not translates **APBN** itself, it means the translator transfers from source text into target text without italic writing form. And then in target text, there is a simple explanation that signed by parathese, it is *State Budget*. The researcher assumes that that explanation was clearly enough for explaining **APBN** itself. To sum up in this datum the translator used **couplet** translator procedure which consists of **transference** and **notes**.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>SL</th>
<th>Rukman saat itu berada di Sulawesi sebagai Deyah dengan kepala stafnya Brigjen Sucipto dari Jawa Timur.</th>
<th>TL</th>
<th>Rukman was in Sulawesi serving as <strong>Deyah (Regional Deputy)</strong> with his chief of staff Brigadier General Sucipto, who was from East</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>

---

The image contains a table with two columns, SL and TL, and text in Indonesian and English, respectively. The text discusses the translation of terms such as **APBN** and **Camat**, and the process of translation involving transference and notes. The image also includes a portion of the text in Indonesian and English, with a focus on the translation of **APBN** and the role of the minister in accessing the state budget. The text elaborates on the annual financial plan of the Indonesian government, approved by the DPR, and its systematic and detailed list for one fiscal year. The researcher notes the use of a simple explanation in the target text for the **APBN** term, using parathese to clarify its meaning as *State Budget*. The process of translation is described as involving transference and notes, ensuring clarity in the target text.
**Deyah** is one regional language in South Kalimantan that has not been handled by language researchers. This language used by a group of Tabalong village who scattered in two sub-district of Muara Uya, especially in the village of Mangkopom. (Kawi,Duraisd,Djinal 1).

When observed from datum above, the word *Deyah* is a regional language that describes the regional head. Therefore in target text there is descriptive equivalence which explains the word *Deyah*. With the additional description in the last of word it makes target readers easier to understand that word. The researcher assumes the result of this translation was good and readable. To conclude, in this datum the translator used *couplet* translation procedure which consists of *transference* and *notes*.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>SL</th>
<th>TL</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Alasan saya pak, keluarga saya disana sebagian besar anggota PNI dan sebagian kecil anggota NU. (H. 89)</td>
<td>The reason is that a large part of my family there are members of PNI, and the smaller number belong to NU (Ulemas Council). (P.99)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

*NU* or *Nahdlatul ‘Ulama* is the biggest Islamic organization in Indonesia. *Nahdlatul ‘Ulama* formed on 1926. *Nahdlatul ‘Ulama* intending to impose Islamic thought that lean *AhlusSunnah Waljama’ah* and follow one of four *Madzhab* in the midst of life in a single unit republic of Indonesia. (Margono 347)
In this case, the translator transfers as original version. This because there is no translation or **equivalence** in target language. In Indonesia almost all people known this term, it can be called with it is abbreviation, it is *NU*. but not for target language readers, because *NU* is not a common word for them. Furthermore, the translator adds notes in the last term in target text. The result of this translation was good and readable by adding an explanation. The word *Ulema* means *Ulama* and then *Council* means *Dewan, Majelis*. Which from its translation has the same meaning and goal with the source text. As explained above, the translator used **couplet** translation procedure which consists of **transference** and **notes** (within the text).
CHAPTER IV

CONCLUSIONS AND SUGGESTIONS

A. CONCLUSIONS

After analysing the data, the researcher concludes there are twenty nine selected data of cultural words of social organization category found in the source and target text. Moreover, the writer used two translation procedures to analyse data. In this research the researcher divided the selected data based on translation procedure.

First, three data used transference, they are: Pancasila, G30S/PKI, and Malari. Data that included in transference translation procedure because it is transferring from source text into target text.

Second, twelve data used through translation procedure: Partai Nasional Indonesia, Partai Sosial Indonesia, Dewan Mahasiswa, Pemilu, Partai Katolik, Bappenas, Koperasi Unit Desa, Hari Sumpah Pemuda, Sumpah Prajurit, Badan Pusat Intelijen, Gerakan Anti Lapar, and the last is Tentara Nasional Indonesia. Explained asthrough translation procedure because it is translated by literal translation.

The last, five data used Couplet translation procedure, they are: Pembela Tanah Air (PETA), Pak Camat, APBN (State Budget), Deyah (Regional Deputy), and NU (Ulemas Council). Data that included in couplet translation procedure because the translator used more than one translation procedure.
Based on research finding, through translation procedure is mostly applied in Ramdhan K.H.’s biographical book because in through translation procedure, the researcher found twelve selected data.

B. SUGGESTIONS

Based on this research, some suggestions can be proposed as follows: first, for the translator, in every translates term or cultural word should be consistent, both in writing and meaning. Besides, to make it easier for target language readers, the translator should add a glossary at the end of translation book or giving simple description, because it is very helpful for target language readers to understand the meaning of uncommon social organization terms.

The last, for the next researcher, for those who want to analysing cultural words especially in social organization category, it is better to understand the meaning and message from source language itself. Then learns and understandsthe translation procedures is needed. Not only from one theory of translation procedures, also all of theory. But the researcher suggests use Newmark’s theory of translation procedures, because it is more practically for analysing cultural words of social organization category.
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THESIS


APPENDICES
**APPENDICE**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>No.</th>
<th>Source Language</th>
<th>Target Language</th>
<th>Category</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1.</td>
<td>Bahkan pada awal Februari menangkap serta menahan untuk beberapa waktu sejumlah pimpinan KAMI dan Gerakan Mahasiswa Nasional Indonesia. (H. 69)</td>
<td>At the beginning of February arrests were even made among the leadership of the KAMI and <em>Gerakan Mahasiswa Nasional Indonesia.</em> (P. 74)</td>
<td>Organization</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2.</td>
<td>Kami mau membersihkan kabinet itu dari anasir-anasir G. 30 S/PKI. (H. 82)</td>
<td>We wanted to cleanse the cabinet of all G. 30 S/PKI elements. (P. 89)</td>
<td>Historical</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3.</td>
<td>Ceramah saya dilatar belakangi oleh suatu pembicaraan dengan Brigje Sentot Iskandar di Nata yang waktu itu adalah <em>Direktorat Angkatan Angkatan Darat.</em> (H. 74)</td>
<td>The content of my lecture had their background in a conversations I had with Brigadier General Sentot Iskandar in Nata, who was the <em>Director of Transportation for the Army</em> at that time. (P. 81)</td>
<td>Organizations</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4.</td>
<td>Para mahasiswa turun ke Indonesia’s University student</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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*Note: The contents are excerpts from a historical document, translated for illustrative purposes.*
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>No.</th>
<th>Event Description</th>
<th>Translation</th>
<th>Page</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1.</td>
<td>Jalanan dan mencanangkan kepada masyarakat dan pemerintah <strong>Tri Tuntutan Rakyat</strong>.</td>
<td>took to the streets and proclaimed to the public and government the <strong>The Three Demands of the People</strong>.</td>
<td>(H. 61) (P. 65)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5.</td>
<td>Berbarengan dengan perayaan <strong>Hari Sumpah Pemuda</strong>.</td>
<td>In coincidence with <strong>Youth Oath Day</strong> celebration in Surabaya.</td>
<td>(H. 108) (P. 123)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6.</td>
<td>Tapi karena dibujuk sedemikian rupa oleh Pak Nas, beliau mau kembali menjadi <strong>Wakil Kepala Staf Angkatan Darat</strong>.</td>
<td>But due to Pak Nasution’s urging, Pak Gatot agreed to return and take the post <strong>Vice Chef of Staff of the Army</strong>.</td>
<td>(H. 351) (P. 426)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7.</td>
<td>Kemudian <strong>Ikatan Bintara Angkatan Laut</strong> yang dibina matang oleh PKI bias dinaikkan keatas mengisi jabatan-jabatan yang ditinggalkan oleh perwira Akademi Angkatan Laut.</td>
<td>In this way, <strong>Association of Non-Commisioned Officers of the Navy</strong> which had been carefully prepared by the PKI communist, could move its members into the posts left vacant by the officers graduated from the Naval Academy.</td>
<td>(H. 228) (P. 273)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8.</td>
<td><strong>Hingga Gerakan Anti Lapar</strong></td>
<td>At the time <strong>Anti – Hunger</strong></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Social**

**History**

**Organizations**

**Institution**
<p>| | |</p>
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>52</td>
<td>mendapat dukungan dari para mahasiswa dan mereka menuntut Jenderal Achmad Tirtosudiro mundur. (H. 260)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Movement</td>
<td>got widespread support from students who were demanding that General Achmad Tirtosudiro resign. (P. 317)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9</td>
<td>Lama saya tertegun, karena biasanya saya bermalam di rumah Pak Camat. (H. 51)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>The firing began just as we left the site District Chief’s house. (P. 52)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Organization</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10</td>
<td>Lalu mereka ganti dengan poster Pembela Tanah Air, (H. 311)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Then they put up posters reading Defender of the Homeland. (P. 380)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>History</td>
<td></td>
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<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>11</td>
<td>Menteri, berarti ada akses ke APBN. (H. 156)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>As a minister, that allowed for access to APBN (State Budget). (P. 197)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Institution</td>
<td></td>
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<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>12</td>
<td>Rukman saat itu berada di Sulawesi sebagai Deyah dengan kepala stafnya Brigjen Sucipto dari Jawa Timur. (H. 239)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Rukman was in Sulawesi serving as Deyah (Regional Deputy) with his chief of Staff Brigadier General Sucipto who was from East Java. (P. 289)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Organization</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
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<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>13</td>
<td>Dan sebagian kecil anggota NU kalau saya disana, saya</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Religious</td>
<td></td>
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<td></td>
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<td>---</td>
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<tr>
<td>14.</td>
<td>Dalam strategi pembangunan seperti yang telah ditunjuk oleh PBB.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>(H. 266)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>15.</td>
<td>Heru Cahyono dengan judul “Peranan Ulama dalam Golkar 1971-1980; dari Pemilu sampai Malari.”</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>(H. 276)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>(H. 304)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>17.</td>
<td>Didalam rapat Front Nasional saya perintahkan, supaya corat-coret yang mengotori kota itu segera dibersihkan.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>(H. 24)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>18.</td>
<td>KAMI (Kesatuan Aksi Mahasiswa Indonesia) yang dibentuk sebelum saya berada</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>19.</td>
<td>Isi sambutan saya itu menekankan bahwa dalam meninjau kembali doktrin Tri Ubaya Sakti yang diadakan pada seminar angkatan darat II di Bandung, (H. 107)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>20.</td>
<td>Walaupun yang mewakili aspirasi Nas banyak partai (PNI, Partindo, Parkindo, Partai Katholik, Murba, IPKI). (H. 171)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>21.</td>
<td>Walaupun yang mewakili aspirasi Nas banyak partai (PNI, Partindo, Parkindo, Partai Katholik, Murba, IPKI). (H. 171)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>22.</td>
<td>Mengumumkan bahwa ia akan menempatkan 12 stafnya di Jakarta sebagai tim ahli pembangunan di Bappenas.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>No.</td>
<td>Text</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>-----</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>23.</td>
<td>Dengan adanya rencana ini muncul Gerakan Penghemat, Gerakan Akal Sehat, dan Gerakan Penyelamat Uang Rakyat,</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>24.</td>
<td>Seorang teknokrat Subroto, sebagai Menteri Tenaga Kerja, Transmigrasi dan Koperasi mengajukan usul agar pembelian padi ditingkat desa dilakukan oleh koperasi yang disebut Badan Usaha Unit Desa (BUUD) yang selanjutnya akan menjualnya ke Bulog.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>25.</td>
<td>Soal GUPPI (Gabungan Usaha Perbaikan Pendidikan Islam) yang juga diesbut-sebut oleh Ramadi.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>26.</td>
<td>Saya tahu, W. Itu tadinya dari</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>TGP (Tentara Geni Pelajar). (H. 280)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>---</td>
<td>----------------------------------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>27.</td>
<td>Cepat saya panggil ketua Koperasi Unit Desa. (H. 281)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>28.</td>
<td>Tapi akhirnya Rencana Undang-Undang Perkawinan itu masuk ke DPR dan disetujui. (H. 285)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>29.</td>
<td>Kalau tidk salah dalam perjalanan itu saya ingat, bahwa dua orang pejabat tinggi Palang Merah Internasional, (H. 290)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>30.</td>
<td>Para staf telah datang kepadanya dan mengatakan bahwa mereka sudah mengadakan rapat serta mengusulkan saya untuk menggantikan jenderal Moersjid sebagai Deputi Operasi. (H. 88)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>No.</td>
<td>Original Text</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>-----</td>
<td>------------------------------------------------------------------------------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>31.</td>
<td>Jaksa tinggi Kohar Hari Soemarno, S.H. bicara atas nama <strong>Panca Tunggal.</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>(H. 99)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>32.</td>
<td>Jadi semua <em>political appointments</em> (pangkatan-pangkatan politik) yang berhubungan dengan ABRI dihapus, sehingga Dewan Jabatan dan Kepangkatan Perwira Tinggi berfungsi sebagaimana mestinya.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>(H. 176)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>33.</td>
<td>Tulisan yang dipakai untuk lambang itu <strong>Bhirawa Anorraga.</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>(H. 134)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>34.</td>
<td>Saya sebagai panglima Brawijaya memimpin rombongan itu, yang terdiri dari para mantan panglima Brawijaya dan <strong>pinisepuh.</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>(H. 142)</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>35.</td>
<td>Mengusulkan Nasakom menjadi Nasasos. (H. 171)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>36.</td>
<td>Saya sendiri waktu itu kerja di Jakarta sebagai Ketua Dewan Perencana Angkatan Darat. (H. 170)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>