

CHAPTER IV

RESEARCH FINDINGS AND DISCUSSION

This chapter discusses about the procedures of translating cultural words that are related to foods, clothes, and transportations and the features of quality from Indonesian into English in Pramoedya Ananta Toer's *Bumi manusia*. The researcher found some translation procedure in its various kinds. Meanwhile, for describe translation procedures that used in the novel the researcher analyzed by using translation procedures by Newmark and the features of translation quality by Larson. The data was categorized in the data card and displayed in table form based on the translation procedures used by translator.

4.1 Research Findings

There were 20 cultural words which are related to foods, clothes and transportations found in the novel *Bumi Manusia* and its translation *This Earth of Mankind*. The translation procedures and quality features achieved are provided as well.

No	Bumi Manusia	This Earth of Mankind	Translation Procedure	Features Of Translation Quality		
				Accuracy	Clarity	Naturalness
1	Sebuah dokar model baru, (p. 19)	A new model buggy . (p. 12)	Functional equivalent	✓	✓	✓
2	Barangkali di atas Sampan Madura , (p. 21)	, perhaps a Madurese sampan (p. 14)	Transference	✓	✓	
3	yang ternyata kandang kereta, andong , (p. 49)	broad sed that contained coaches, carriages , (p. 35)	Functional equivalent	✓	✓	✓

Table. 4.1 Cultural word – transportations

The resultant data, which consists of three cultural terms associated with transportation, is shown in the table above.

No	Bumi Manusia	This Earth of Mankind	Translation Procedure	Features Of Translation Quality		
				Accuracy	Clarity	Naturalness
1	Jean, aku pergi. Mevrouw bawel ini barangkali hendal menyuguh tarcis .” (p.19)	Jean, I’m going. She may be serving cake ” (p. 12)	Functional equivalent	✓	✓	✓
2	Sapi muda , makanan yang baru untuk..... (p. 41)	Veal a food I tasted then for the first time in my life. (p. 29)	Functional equivalent	✓		✓
3	memerintahkan aku keluar menyugukan kopisusu kental dan kue. (p. 120)	ordered me to come out and serve strong coffee and milk and cakes. (p. 88)	Through-translation	✓	✓	
4	Nasi goreng berminyak mengkilat,...(p. 177)	Fried rice shining with oil... (p. 132)	Synonymy	✓	✓	✓
5	dihias telur matasapi ... (p. 177)	adorned by a fried egg (p. 132)	Synonymy	✓	✓	✓
6	dan sempalan goreng ayam di dalam wadah.... (p. 177)	Fried chicken (p. 132)	Synonymy	✓	✓	✓
7	Nyai pergi juga ke belakang mengambil dua piring nasi rames ,.. (p. 264)	Nyai went anyway and fetched two plates of rice,meat and vegetables .. (p. 203)	Descriptive equivalent)	✓	✓	
8	Yang kumaksud dengan kue adalah cucur . (p. 269)	Fried coconut patties on it. (p. 207)	Descriptive equivalent	✓		✓

Table. 4.2 Cultural words – food

The result data, which has a total of 8 cultural terms related to food in the novels *Bumi Manusia* and *This Earth of Mankind*, is shown in the following table.

No	Bumi Manusia	This Earth of Mankind	Translation Procedure	Features Of Translation Quality		
				Accuracy	Clarity	Naturalness
1	Berkebaya Putih dihiasi renda-renda mahal, (p. 32)	a white blouse embellished with expensive lace, (p. 22)	Functional Equivalence	✓	✓	
2	Ia menegenakan kasut beledu hitam bersulam benang perak. (p. 32)	She was wearing black velvet slippers embroidered with silver thread. (p. 22)	Couplets (Descriptive equivalent and shift)	✓	✓	
3	nampak dari Kain Batik di bawah baju putihnya. (p. 43)	you could tell from the batik kains below their white shirts. (p. 31)	Couplets (Transference and shift)	✓	✓	
4	Mengenakan Baju Blacu pula! (p. 43)	Wearing calico shirts too! (p. 31)	functional equivalent	✓		✓
5	Ia bergaun panjang dari beledu hitam (p. 172)	She wore a long black-velvet gown (p. 127)	descriptive equivalent	✓	✓	✓
6	Langkah selop kulit terdengar semakin lama semakin jelas. (p. 181)	The sound of footsteps made by leather slippers became clearer. (p. 135)	shifts	✓	✓	✓
7	Kemudian ia kenakan padaku kain batik dengan ikat pinggang perak (p. 197)	Then a batik sarong with a silver belt (p. 148)	functional equivalence	✓	✓	
8	Sebuah blangkon dengan.... (p. 197)	A batik blangkon headdress (p. 148)	Transference	✓	✓	

9	Topi nya dari laken dengan pita sutra, (p. 221)	His hat made from felt, with a silk hatband. (p. 168)	Descriptive equivalence	✓	✓	✓
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Table. 4.3 Cultural words – Clothes

The result data, which is a cultural term related to clothes in the novel *Bumi Human and this earth of mankind*, is shown in the last table. There are a total of 11 rows in this data.

4.2 Discussion

In identifying the procedures used by the translator to translate cultural word from Indonesian into English in the novel, the researcher consulted translation procedures proposed by Newmark. Of the fifteen procedures, there are only seven procedures identified in the data namely; transference, functional equivalent, descriptive equivalent, synonymy, trough-translation, shift, couplet.

The following subcahpters discuss the analysis of translation procedures and their qualities in translating cultural word from Indonesian into English in Pramoedya Ananta Toer's *Bumi Manusia*.

1.2.1 Transference

The data which use this procedure is presented in the table below.

No	Bumi Manusia	This Earth Of Mankind
1	Sebuah blangkon dengan.... (p. 197)	A batik blangkon headdress (p. 148)
2	Barangkali di atas Sampan Madura , (p. 21)	, perhaps a Madurese sampan (p. 14)

Tabel. 4.4. Cultural words – transference

Blangkon and **Sampan Madura** are two cultural words in data above. **Blankon** is a men's head covering or headband in Javanese traditional clothing traditions. The term blangkon comes from the Dutch word Blanco, a term used by ethnic Javanese people to refer to something that is ready to use. **Sampan Madura** means a Chinese wooden boat that has a relatively flat bottom, with a size of around 3.5 to 4.5 meters which is used as a means of river and lake transportation or catching fish.

Both words are translated by using transference procedure. This procedure refers to the use of loan words. In other words, the source text words are adopted directly in the translation. The use of transference in translating **blangkon** and **sampan madura** in the data is unavoidable because these words do not have direct equivalence in English language.

Even though, the procedure in translating the two words is the same, the result is not really similar. For the word **blangkon**, the use of loan word is quite effective in term of accuracy because it directly refers to the referent which is meant in the source text. In addition, this procedure does not really endanger the clarity of translation because **blangkon** has been widely known in international context.

However, the same effect will not be achieved in translating **sampan madura**. **Sampan madura** is an unfamiliar word, even to the most Indonesian. Unfortunately, the translator does not provide additional note to explain what **sampan madura** means. In this case, even though the procedure strengthens the accuracy of translation, it fails to keep the clarity of message transfer.

1.2.2 Functional equivalent

The data which use this procedure is presented in the table below.

No	Bumi Manusia	This Earth Of Mankind
1	Jean, aku pergi. Mevrouw bawel ini barangkali hendal menyuguh tarcis .” (p.19)	Jean, I’m going. She may be serving cake ” (p. 12)
2	Sapi muda , makanan yang baru untuk.... (p. 41)	Veal a food I tasted then for the first time in my life. (p. 29)
3	Berkebaya Putih dihiasi renda- renda mahal, (p. 32)	a white blouse embellished with expensive lace, (p. 22)
4	Mengenakan Baju Blacu pula. (p. 43)	Wearing calico shirts too! (p. 31)
5	Kemudian ia kenakan 6endan kain batik dengan ikat pinggang perak (p. 197)	Then a batik sarong with a silver belt (p. 148)
6	Sebuah dokar model baru,.. (p. 19)	A new model buggy . (p. 12)
7	yang ternyata 6endang kereta, andong ,.... (p. 49)	broad sed that contained coaches, carriages , (p. 35)

Tabel. 4.5. Cultural words – functional equivalent

Tarcis, sapi muda, kebaya putih, baju blacu, kemeja dada berenda, ikat pinggang perak, dokar, andong are kinds of the cultural words in the table above. The translation procedures that used is functional equivalent. According to Newmark (1988), functional equivalent commonly applied to cultural neutral words, translating a word in the source text with a functionally equivalent cultural-free target language word or expression (i.e. a word which has the same meaning or longer phrase expressing the same concept).

Tarcis “kue tar yang kecil” (Kamus besar Bahasa Indonesia, online), **tarcis** is translated into cake in this case the translation is accurate the term cake in English refers to” a sweet food made from a mixture of flour, eggs, butter, sugar, etc. that is baked in an oven” (Oxford dictionary, online), translating **tarcis** into cake it’s easy to understand and readable for target reader.

In the second datum, the word **sapi muda** ” sapi yang berumur kurang dari satu tahun yang dipiara khusus untuk menghasilkan daging dengan mutu gizi tinggi” (Kamus besar Bahasa Indonesia, online). The word **sapi muda** is translated into **veal** it means meat from a calf a young cow (Oxford dictionary, online).

In the third datum, the word **kebaya putih** “baju perempuan bagian atas, berlengan panjang, dipakai dengan kain panjang” (Kamus besar Bahasa Indonesia. Online), the word **kebaya putih** is translated into **white blouse**, in English the word **blouse** means” a piece of clothing like a shirt, worn by women” (Oxford dictionary, online). By the data translating **kebaya putih** into **white blouse** is effective in term accuracy and clarity because the text is clear and make target reader understand about cultural words.

The fourth datum **baju belacu**, based on kamus besar Bahasa Indonesia, **belacu** “adalah kain mori yang masih mentah (belum diputihkan) sehingga warnanya agak kekuning-kuningan”. The translation, **belacu** “is raw calico was not whitenetted yet so its color rather yellowish”. In indonesia, **kain belacu** is usually worn the people from lower class or farmers. The word **baju belacu** is translated into **calico shirts**.

The word **ikat pinggang perak** is the fifth datum in the table above, the term "Jawi Jangkep traditional clothing" refers to the traditional attire worn by Javanese people. It includes footwear, keris, stegen, slop, and blangkon, in addition to a belt with different patterns that is typically used to keep the garment in shape. In the novel **ikat pinggang perak** is translated into **silver belt** is effective and readable for the target reader but in this case, the translator should give some note on that.

The word **dokar** and **andong** is the sixth and the seventh datum in the table above, both are typical Javanese transportation which are both pulled by horses, but the difference between the two transportations is that **andong** has four wheels with small diameter wheels on the front, while two large diameter wheels on the back. while the **dokar** has two wheels with a large diameter and is pulled by one horse. The word **dokar** and **andong** is translated into **buggy** and **carriages** is effective because in this case the capacity of **buggy** is smaller than **carriages**, same as **dokar** and **andong**.

According by the data translating **tarcis** into **cake**, **sapi muda** into **veal**, **kebaya putih** into **white blouse**, **baju belacu** into **calico shirts**, **ikat pinggang perak** into **silver belt**, **dokar** into **buggy**, and **andong** into **carriages** is effective in term accuracy and clarity because the text is clear and make target reader understand about source cultural words.it also acceptable because the translator choosed the natural words in order to reveal the same idea in target language.

1.2.3 Descriptive equivalent

The data which use this procedure is presented in table below.

No	Bumi Manusia	This Earth of Mankind
1	Nyai pergi juga ke belakang mengambil dua piring nasi rames ,.. (p. 264)	Nyai went anyway and fetched two plates of rice,meat and vegetables .. (p. 203)
2	Yang kumaksud dengan kue adalah cucur . (p. 269)	Fried coconut patties on it. (p. 207)
3	Ia bergaun panjang dari beledu hitam (p. 172)	She wore a long black-velvet gown (p. 127)
4	Topi nya dari laken dengan pita sutra ...(p. 221)	His hat made from felt, with a silk hatband (p. 168)

Tabel. 4.6. Cultural words – descriptive equivalent

In the table above there is several cultural words that translating used by descriptive equivalent procedures. The word is **nasi rames**, **kue cucur**, **gaun Panjang beledu hitam**, dan **topi laken dengan pita sutra**.

The first datum is **nasi rames**, it means “nasi dengan berbagai lauk-pauk” (kamus besar Bahasa Indonesia, online). In English nasi rames means “rice with various side dishes”. The word **nasi rames** is translated into **rice,meat and vegetable** which is **nasi rames** it does not exist in English. It caused translator to describe it in several words by using descriptive equivalent base on Indonesian definition. Translation of **rice,meat and vegetable** clears that **nasi rames** is rice with various side dishes.

In the second datum, the word **cucur** “adalah panganan, dibuat dari adonan tepung beras dan gula merah, kemudian digoreng” (kamus besar Bahasa Indonesia, online). In English, **cucur** “snack, made from a mixture of rice flour and brown sugar, then fried.” Because in English **cucur** is does not exist, the translator

describes it in a word by using descriptive equivalent base one Indonesian definition **fried coconut pastries**.

The third datum, the word **beledu** “kain dengan permukaan yang tebal, berbulu halus pada bagian depan dan rata pada bagian belakang, lembut, berkilat, sering dibuat kopiah atau baju kebesaran; velvet” (kamus besar Bahasa Indonesia, online). In English **beludru** “is fabric with a thick surface, soft hair on the front and flat on the back, soft, shiny, often made into *kopiah* or formal clothes; velvet”. The translator translated the word **gaun Panjang dari beledu hitam** into **a long black-velvet gown** is effective and clear to target reader.

The last datum in this procedure is **topi laken dengan pita sutra**. The word **laken** “adalah kain tenun dari bulu domba” (kamus besar Bahasa Indonesia, online). In English, **laken** “woven cloth from sheep’s wool”. The word **topi laken dengan pita sutra** is translated into **hat made from felt, with a silk hatband** is effective in term clarity because the descriptions are clear and make target reader understand anput the source cultural words.

1.2.4 Synonymy

The data which use these procedures is presented in the table below.

No	Bumi Manusia	This Earth of Mankind
1	Nasi goreng berminyak mengkilat. (p. 177)	Fried rice shining with oil. (p. 132)

2	dihias telur matasapi . (p. 177)	adorned by a fried egg . (p. 132)
3	dan sempalan goreng ayam di dalam wadah. (p. 177)	Fried chicken . (p. 132)

Tabel. 4.7. Cultural words - synonymy

Cultural words of food above are **nasi goreng**, **telur mata sapi**, and **goreng ayam**.

Nasi goreng “nasi yang diberi bumbu, biasanya agak pedas dan digoreng” (kamus besar Bahasa Indonesia, online). In English, translation of **nasi goreng** “seasoned rice, usually slightly spicy and fried”. Whereas, based on Oxford Advanced Learner’s Dictionary, online, fried rice is boiled rice that is then in a pan, especially with egg, meat or vegetables. The meanings above showed that the similar definitions of **nasi goreng** and **fried rice** a seasoned rice and fried.

It can be assumed the use of synonymy in translating **nasi goreng** into **fried rice** is effective in term accuracy and naturalness because it directly refers to referent which is meant in the source text. This procedure also keep the clarity because message of **fried rice** easy to be understood

The word **telur mata sapi** “adalah telur ayam yang digoreng tanpa diaduk dahulu atau kuning telurnya masih utuh” (kamus besar Bahasa Indonesia, online). And the word **goreng ayam** “adalah hidangan yang terbuat dari potongan daging ayam yang di goreng dalam minyak goreng”. In this case the translator translated **telur mata sapi** into **fried egg** and **goreng ayam** into **fried chicken**. The same meaning between **goreng** and **fried** make the translator translated the word **telur mata sapi** and **goreng ayam** by using its synonymy become **fried egg** and **fried chicken**. It’s effective and clear to target reader and also easy to understand.

1.2.5 Trough-translation

The data which use these procedures is presented in the table below.

No	Bumi Manusia	This Earth of Mankind
1	memerintahkan aku keluar menyugukan kopisusu kental dan kue. (p. 120)	ordered me to come out and serve strong coffee and milk and cakes. (p. 88)

Tabel. 4.8. Cultural words – through translation

Literally, **kopi susu kental** is **strong coffee and milk**. These meaning showed that trough translation was appropriate procedure. Since the use of trough translation in translating **kopi susu kental** into **strong coffe and milk** is uncavoidable because these words do not have direct equivalence in English language. This procedure refers to the use of literal translation or, in other word, the source language grammatical constructions are translated to their nearest target language. The translation of **strong coffe and milk** does not really endanger clarity of translation since target readers understand the massage of it. But, the translation sounds unnatural since **strong coffe and milk** is more familiar.

1.2.6 Shifts

The data which use these procedures is presented in the table below.

No	Bumi Manusia	This Earth of Mankind
1	Langkah selop kulit terdengar semakin lama semakin jelas. (p. 181)	The sound of footsteps made by leather slippers became clearer. (p. 135)

Tabel. 4.9. Cultural words - shifts

The word **selop kulit** “adalah lapik kaki yang dibuat dari kulit dan sebagainya” (kamus besar Bahasa Indonesia, online). In english **selop kulit** “foot pads made of leather and so on”. The translator used translation procedure by Newmark’s theory namely shifts or transpositions that involves a change in the grammar from source language to target language, for instance, change from singular to plural. The word **selop kulit** is translated into **leather slippers** that change the singular form of pronoun in Indonesia into the plural form of pronoun in English.

Furthermore, these procedures applied by translator its effective on term accuracy and clarity because its clear and readable for target language and also in term naturalness is natural for target reader.

1.2.7 Couplets

No	Bumi Manusia	This Earth of Mankind
1	Ia mengenakan kasut beledu hitam bersulam benang perak. (p. 32)	She was wearing black velvet slippers embroidered with silver thread. (p. 22)
2	nampak dari Kain Batik di bawah baju putihnya. (p. 43)	you could tell from the batik kains below their white shirts. (p. 31)

Tabel. 4.10. Cultural words - couplets

The data which use these procedures is presented in the table below.

Kasut beledu hitam, and **kain batik** are two of cultural words in the table above. The translation used two procedures in time called couplets. According to

Newmark (1988:91), couplets, triplets, quadruplets combine two, three or four of the above-mentioned procedures respectively for dealing with a single problem.

The words **kasut beledu hitam** and **kain batik** translated by using couplets. Firstly, **kasut beledu hitam** translated into **black velvet slippers** using descriptive equivalent procedures and shifted into plural word. And secondly, the word **kain batik** translated into **the batik kains** using transference procedures and shifted procedures.

The first datum is **kasut beledu hitam**, **kasut** “adalah alas kaki, seperti Sepatu dan selop” (kamus besar Bahasa Indonesia, online). And the word **beledu** “kain dengan permukaan yang tebal, berbulu halus pada bagian depan dan rata pada bagian belakang, lembut, berkilat, sering dibuat kopiah atau baju kebesaran; velvet” (kamus besar Bahasa Indonesia, online).

According to the data, the use of descriptive equivalent keeps strengthness the accuracy of translation. This problem is solved by using shift translation **black velvet slippers** achieved the clarity and naturalness of message transfer.

The second datum is **kain batik**. **Kain batik** “adalah kain bergambar yang pembuatannya secara khusus dengan menuliskan atau menerakan malam pada kain itu, kemudian pengolahannya melalui proses tertentu” (kamus besar Bahasa Indonesia, online). In English, **kain batik** “a method of printing patterns on cloth using wax (= a solid substance made from fat or oil) on the parts that will not have any colour” (Oxford Advanced Learner’s Dictionary, online).

Translator used transference plus English plural marker in translating singular **kain batik** in indonesia become plural **the batik kains** in English. The use

of transference in translating **kain batik** is reasonable because this word does not have direct equivalence in English language. By using this procedure, the accuracy achieved the meaning of source text fully transferred into target text. It fails to keep the clarity and naturalness of **kain batik**. The unfamiliar word makes a translation unacceptable to target readers. Actually, a translator does not only have to translate whatever is stated in the source text, but also have to reconstruct, adapt, or even rewrite it.