ANALYZING THE TRANSLATION QUALITY OF MATERIAL CULTURE BASED ON THE ACCURACY IN THE TRANSLATION NOVEL: **THE BRIDGES OF MADISON COUNTY** BY ROBERT JAMES WALLER

Thesis

Submitted in Partial Fulfillment

Of The Requirement of Degree of

Sarjana Sastra

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THESIS
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# TABLE OF CONTENTS

Cover ........................................................................................................................................... i

Approval Page ................................................................................................................................. iv

Copyright Statement ....................................................................................................................... v

Publication Agreement of Declaration .............................................................................................. vi

Table of Content .............................................................................................................................. vii

Abstract ......................................................................................................................................... 1

Keywords ......................................................................................................................................... 1

I. INTRODUCTION ......................................................................................................................... 1

II. REVIEW OF LITERATURE ....................................................................................................... 3

2.1 The Definition of Translation .................................................................................................. 3

2.2 Cultural Word Definition and Categories .............................................................................. 4

2.3 Translation Procedures by Peter Newmark (1988) .................................................................. 6

2.4 The Accuracy of Translation .................................................................................................. 10

2.5 Review of Previous Study ...................................................................................................... 11

III. RESEARCH METHODOLOGY ............................................................................................... 12

IV. DATA ANALYSIS AND DISCUSSION OF MATERIAL CULTURE IN TBOMC AND JMC .............. 13

V: CONCLUSION .......................................................................................................................... 25

Acknowledgement ......................................................................................................................... 27

References ..................................................................................................................................... 28

Appendix ....................................................................................................................................... 30
Abstract

When we talk about translating literary works, its relation to culture is inevitable. In this paper, the culture here refers to the material culture. Thus, this study aims to find out the translation procedures used by the translator and to assess the translation quality based on the accuracy of the material culture in the translated novel *The Bridges of Madison County* (TBOMC). Here, the primary data was taken from the original novel in English and the translation novel in Indonesian, *Jembatan Madison County* (JMC). In this paper, the qualitative descriptive method is used to describe and explain the data findings with its translation procedure. The translation procedures applied are transference, naturalization, functional equivalent, cultural equivalent, compensation, reduction and expansion, couplets, and triplets mentioned by Peter Newmark (1988). The researcher found that the translator mostly used transference to translate material culture. The analysis resulted that the translation procedures could affect the accuracy. Thus, in order to present high accuracy, understanding both source language (SL) and target language (TL) cultures is very crucial. Following this study, hopefully the readers can practice their analytical skills by using translation procedures, especially to translate material culture words, before getting into translation world.

Keywords: translation, material culture, translation procedures, accuracy, translation quality assessment

I. Introduction

Language is a tool to express something either in spoken, written, or sign language. However, dealing with foreign language is not easy, translation is a challenge to understanding things written in foreign language. According to Peter Newmark (1988), translation itself means “[an activity of translating] which transferring the meaning of a text from the SL to the TL” (5).

Many foreign novels written in English have been published and translated into Indonesian. In order to translate meaning, it does not always work without a hitch. There might be obstacles that translators must face. One of them which translators most struggling with is culture, especially in translating culture-specific items (Csi). In his book, Peter Newmark discussed about cultural words. There are some of cultural words categorized by Peter Newmark (1988:94) but the researcher will only focus on the material culture because there are many material culture appears in the novel. Peter Newmark (1988) wrote that material culture can be found in food, clothes, transportations, houses and towns, etc. Because the main purpose of
translation is to send meaning to the target readers, the translator has to find the words that equivalence in the target text and to help the target readers understand the meaning. Thus, the researcher finds it is interesting to see language through culture which translators often struggle with.

In order to see and to determine whether the translation novel is a good translation novel or not, translation quality assessment is needed. We can see based on many aspects such as accuracy, readability, and acceptability as mentioned by Nababan (2012:50). As the researcher has explained above, this final thesis paper focuses on analyzing the translation procedures used by the translator to translate material culture, and assessing the accuracy of material culture appeared in both the original and the translation novels. According to Nababan (2012), “accuracy is the term used in evaluate translation to refer to whether the SL and the TL is already matched or not.” (50) Thus, accuracy is one of the important aspects of translation because it focuses on the transfer of meaning.

This study aims to find out the translation procedures used by A. Rahartati Bambang to translate material culture in the original novel *The Bridges of Madison County* (TBOMC), which is written by Robert James Waller and is published in 1991, into the translation novel entitled *Jembatan Madison County* (JMC), which is published by Penerbit Erlangga in 1995 and to assess the translation quality of material culture in the term of accuracy. The original novel was a top best-seller novel in United States of America with 60 million copies sold worldwide in the 20th century. It also was produced into a film in 1995 by Spielberg’s Amblin Entertainment. Briefly, this novel talked about love story between two main characters; Robert Kincaid and Francesca Johnson who knew for sure that time would never last forever. This novel is interested to be analyzed because there are things that are included into material culture which can be the sample for assessing the accuracy degree.
In conclusion, the researcher will answer the questions: 1.) what the translation procedures used by the translator to translate material culture in the translation novel are, and 2.) how the quality of translation material culture in the translation novel in the term of accuracy is.

Overall, the findings of this study hopefully will help readers to practice their analytical skills in evaluating a translation works with translation theories, especially translation procedures in translating material culture which will be the main focus on this paper as the basic parts before they take translation as their professions in the future.

II. Review of Literature

2.1 The Definition of Translation

Translation has many meanings based on how people look at the translation world itself. There are some experts who define translation differently one to another, whether it is different in point of view or theoretical basis.

In his book, Peter Newmark (1988) says that translation is “rendering the meaning of a text into another language in the way that the author intended the text.” (28) It is similar to the definition mentioned by Catford (1995) which is “the replacement of textual material in one language (SL) by equivalent textual material in another language (TL).” (20) Based on this statement, the language to be translated is called the SL, whereas the language to be translated into or arrived at is called the TL. Here, the SL and the TL must be related closely because the equivalent between SL and TL has equivalence, the reader can catch the meaning clearly. Therefore, the translator has to find the closest equivalent to the TL.

Nida (1969) also gave an approach that “translation consists of reproducing in the receptor language the natural equivalent of the SL message, first in terms of meaning and second in terms of style.” (12) From these statements, the important thing in translation is the
communication of the meaning of the source language text (SLT) by an equivalent target language text (TLT).

### 2.2 Cultural Word Definition and Categories

Culture is one of the factors that affect translation. Nida (1964) said that “differences between cultures may cause complications for the translator than differences in language structure.”(130). It cannot be translated easily because it has to be accurate with the TT culture. Mona Baker (1992) stated that:

The SL word may express a concept which is totally unknown in the target culture. The concept in question may be abstract or concrete; it may relate to a religious belief, a social custom, or even a type of food. Such concepts are often referred to as ‘culture-specific’. An example of an abstract English concept which is notoriously difficult to translate into other languages is that expressed by the word privacy. This is a very ‘English’ concept which is rarely understood by people from other cultures. (21)

Therefore, it may bring challenge to translators, as they are related to its language’s culture.

In this case, Peter Newmark (1988:94) distinguished cultural language into ‘universal’ and ‘personal’. Universal language refers to word in general that does not need further explanation. Meanwhile, personal language (cultural word) points out word that can spark translation problem unless there is cultural overlap between the source and target text. According to Peter Newmark (1988:94) cultural word refers to objects, processes, institutions, custom, and ideas distinct to one group of people. Every group has different culture, belief, and social behavior. Peter Newmark categorized cultural word into:
1. Ecology

It includes geographical features that can be normally distinguished from other cultural terms in that they are usually value, political and commercial-free. It refers to flora, fauna, mountains, rivers, plains, natural conditions.

2. Material culture (Artifacts)

It refers to the Csi that includes clothes, food, houses and towns, transportations, tools, etc.

3. Social culture

Work and leisure which refer to the names of music, games or dance that are typical in certain areas.

4. Social Organization – Political and Administrative

Institutional terms, historical terms, international terms, religious terms, and artistic terms are included in this sub-category.

5. Gestures and habits (often described in ‘non-cultural’ language)

It is an activity or action carried out from generation to generation.

Furthermore, this research paper will focus on material culture. Andrew J. Viduka (2012) also stated, “Material culture is the manifestation of culture through material products.”(6) It refers to the physical objects, resources, and spaces that people use to define their culture. These include homes, neighborhoods, cities, schools, churches, synagogues, temples, mosques, offices, factories and plants, tools, means of production, goods and products, stores, and so forth. All of these physical aspects of a culture help to define its members' behaviors and perceptions.
2.3 Translation Procedures by Peter Newmark (1988)

There has been many literary and non-literary texts published and translated which in this context from English and Indonesian or vice versa. In analyzing these texts, there are certain ways that allow us to examine how the target text (TT) functions in relation to the source text (ST). These ways are widely known as ‘translation procedures’. Translation procedures are used for sentences and the smaller units of language.

In his book, Peter Newmark (1988:81-93) distinguished seventeen translation procedures, which are transference, naturalization, cultural equivalent, functional equivalent, descriptive equivalent, synonymy, through-translation, shift or transpositions, modulation, recognized translation, translation label, compensation, componential analysis, reduction and expansion, paraphrase, couplets, and notes, additions, glosses.

1. Transference

Transference is the process of converting the SL to the TL and also includes transliteration or transcription. Transference also commonly called loan words. There is no change in the spelling of the words that have been translated. However, it is a poor translation procedure, because it does not send the actual meaning into the TL. For example modern in English is translated into modern in Indonesian.

2. Naturalization

Naturalization changes the SL word to its pronunciation, then to the TL morphology (the original form). Naturalization is also adding new affixes to the foreign terms. For example campus in English is translated into kampus in Indonesian.
3. Cultural Equivalent

Cultural equivalent is inaccurate cultural words substitution of SL with the TL. The SL cultural word is translated into TL cultural word. However, the translation is not accurate, but only the approximate. For example *April Fools* in English is translated into *April Mop* in Indonesian.

4. Functional Equivalent

Functional equivalent uses more neutral cultural words with a new specific term. This is the most accurate way to translate a cultural word. For example *wayang* in Indonesian is translated into *puppet* in English.

5. Descriptive Equivalent

Descriptive equivalent is the meaning of the cultural words explained in several words. For example *lothek* in Indonesian is described into *the traditional food from Java which made by mixed vegetables in a peanut sauce dressing and served with rice or rice cake* in English.

6. Synonymy

Synonymy is a near TL equivalent with economy trumps accuracy. It means that the word have an equivalent in meaning. For example *pretty* in English is translated into *cantik* in Indonesian.

7. Through-translation

Through-translation is the literal translation of common collocations, names of organizations and components of compounds. It can also be called calque or loan translation. For example *extra time* in English is translated into *waktu tambahan* in Indonesian.
8. Shift or transpositions

Shifts or transpositions are an instant change of grammar from SL to TL. There are four types of shifts or transpositions in this procedure; the change from singular to plural, the change when a specific SL structure does not exist in the TL, when literal translation is possible but not appropriate for the TL, and the replacement of a lexical gap with the grammatical structure. Also the change of the SL verb to the SL word and the change of a SL noun group to a TL noun. For example *bad luck* in English is translated into *sial* in Indonesian.

9. Modulation

Modulation appears when message of the original text which the translator reproduces in the TL text with the norms of the TL, considering the SL and the TL is contradict in perspective. This procedure deals with larger units of translation and a change of viewpoints. For example the sentence *he broke his leg* in English is translated into *dia mematahkan kakinya* in Indonesian.

10. Recognized Translation

Recognized translation appears when the translator uses the authentic or the proper translation of any institutional term. For example *UK (United Kingdom)* in English is translated into *Britania Raya* in Indonesian.

11. Translation Label

This is a provisional translation, usually of a new institutional term, which should be made in inverted commas, and later can be discreetly withdrawn. It could be done through literal translation, thus: 'heritage language'. For example ‘*Social Advancement*’ in English is translated into *Promosi (Kenaikan Pangkat)*.
12. Compensation

Compensation appears when loss of meaning in one part of a sentence is compensated in another part. For example *a pair of scissors* in English is translated into *sebuah gunting* in Indonesian.

13. Componential analysis

This is the splitting up of a lexical unit into its sense components, often one-to-two, -three or -four translations. For example *once in a blue moon* is translated into *sangat jarang* in Indonesian.

14. Reduction and expansion

These two procedures are usually used in poor written texts, and lead to a change in lexical and stylistic aspects. Expansion refers to the case where the translator exceeds the number of words of the SL in translation. For example *that star is shining* in English is translated into *bintang itu bersinar terang* in Indonesian.

Meanwhile, reduction means to reduce unnecessary word in the TL and make it as a general noun. For example *he got a car accident* in English is translated into *dia mengalami kecelakaan* in Indonesian.

15. Paraphrase

Paraphrase appears when the cultural words meaning is explained more detailed. The definition of paraphrase is to express the meaning using different words to achieve greater clarity. It can also be rephrasing or rewording the translated words. Here the explanation is much more detailed than that of *descriptive equivalent*. For example *Ramadhan* in Indonesian is paraphrased into *Ramadhan, the Muslim month of fasting*. 
16. Couplets

Couplets are when two different procedures combined in one translation. It can be triplets or quadruplets, with combination of three or four procedures. For example the word *menu* in English is translated into *menu* in Indonesian using transference and naturalization.

17. Notes, additions, glosses

Notes appear in the translation as the additional information especially for the cultural words. This procedure will make the readers clearly understand with the additional information about the translated words. For example the term *offside* in English is given a note by the translator at the bottom of the page which is *suatu pelanggaran posisi permainan dalam sepakbola* in Indonesian.

2.4 The Accuracy of Translation

In order to evaluate the quality of the translation, translation quality assessment is needed which includes accuracy, readability, and acceptability. These three are the main aspects of the evaluation as mentioned by Nababan (2012) but the most important aspect is accuracy. According to Nababan, “this accuracy aspect has the weight which the highest than the other aspects because it is adjusted the basic concepts of the translation process as the process of transferring the message (accuracy) of the SLT into the TLT” (50). In addition, Nida and Taber confirmed that “the message should be a priority because the content is the most important” (13).
In his book, Nababan creates a model of translation qualitative assessment that there is an instrument accuracy assessment is described as follows (50):

**Table 1. Translation Quality Assessment by Nababan**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Translation Category</th>
<th>Score</th>
<th>Qualitative Parameter</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Accurate</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>The meaning of the word, a technical term, phrase, clause, sentence or SLT accurately transferred into the TL; absolutely no distortion of meaning.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Less Accurate</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>Most of the meaning of the words, technical terms, phrases, clauses, sentences or text of the SL has been transferred accurately into the TL. However, there is still a distortion of meaning or translation of double meaning (ambiguous) or existing meaning is eliminated, which interrupt the integrity of the message.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Inaccurate</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>The meaning of the word, a technical term, phrase, clause, sentence or SLT inaccurately transferred into the TL or omitted (deleted)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The instrument for assessing the accuracy of the translation follows a scale of 1 to 3. The higher the score is given, the more accurate the translation produced. On the contrary, the lower the score given, the lower the accuracy of the translation.

**2.5 Review of Previous Study**

There have been some previous studies that focused on the translation problem of material culture in Indonesian translated novels. One of them is *A Translation Analysis Of Indonesian Material Cultural Terms In “Tenun Ikat” And In The English Translation “Indonesian Ikats”* written in 2010 by Zeni Rimari, an English department student in Sebelas Maret University, Surakarta. Her research was about finding out the strategies that were used by the translator to translate the material culture terms and the accuracy of the translation.

The differences between the previous study written by Zeni Rimari and this paper are the object and theories. The previous study has done research on the novel translated in English,
whilst this paper’s research material is the novel translated in Indonesian. This paper also includes translation procedures theories mentioned by Peter Newmark (1988) to analyze material culture found in the novel. For the translation quality, the researcher will also do an evaluation based on the accuracy by Nababan (2012).

III. Research Methodology

This research paper focuses on the quality of material culture in the translation novel based on the accuracy. The researcher uses a descriptive qualitative method. Based on Sandelowski (2000), “Qualitative descriptive designs typically are an eclectic but reasonable combination of sampling, and data collection, analysis, and re-presentation procedures.” This research analyze the translation procedures to translate material culture and make an evaluation whether the translator has achieved the translation quality assessment based on its accuracy.

Based on Bogdan and Biklen (1982), “The way to choose the subject is called purposive sampling, source data was taken based on consideration or judgment.” (115) The data is taken from the original novel TBOMC as the ST and its Indonesian translation novel JMC as the TT. The data is the form of words and phrases which include in material culture found in both novels.

In the data collections, first of all the researcher reads and compares the original and the translated novels. Second, the researcher finds and makes a list of the material culture which would be analyzed. Third, the researcher distinguishes the words into sub-categories depend on the object that the researcher found in both original and translation novels. This method will be used by the researcher to make it easier to compare the data found. Fourth, the researcher classifies the translation procedures applied based on Peter Newmark’s theory. There are seventeen translation procedures in total, mentioned in his book entitled A Textbook of
Translation (1988), but only several of them are used to translate material culture found in the novel.

Meanwhile, in the data analysis, the researcher analyzes the data according to the translation procedures used by the translator. In this step, the researcher also gives definition from KBBI (Kamus Besar Bahasa Indonesia), Merriam-Webster Dictionary, and Oxford Dictionary for each material culture to support the analysis. After that, the researcher makes an evaluation each of the data based on its accuracy. In order to analyze the accuracy of translation, the researcher will use translation quality assessment mentioned by Nababan (2012) and will give a score 1-3 for each material culture. The last is making a conclusion of the analysis result. The researcher restates the research questions, and mention the translation procedures used by the translator, and give the result on the data analysis and discussion.

IV. Data Analysis and Discussion of Material Culture in TBOMC and JMC

The analysis of the material culture translation will be divided into several sub-categories based on the category of material culture found in the novel, which are transportations, food and beverages, clothes, houses, products, and musical instruments. Each sub-categories will be explained with some example of the material culture with its translation, translation procedures, and also an evaluation based on the accuracy of the translation. The SL will be taken from the original novel written in English entitled TBOMC and the TL will be taken from the translation novel in Indonesian, JMC.

4.1. Transportations

Transportations refer to any kind of vehicle used to transport person or goods. Below is the table of the material culture that included in the transportations sub-category:
Caravan refers to a van equipped for living in, typically a trailer towed by a car and used when traveling for recreation. This transportation is included in material culture because it is not a common thing in Indonesia, but historically used by a group of people, especially traders or pilgrims, traveling together across a desert in Asia or North Africa. The translator used transference mention by Peter Newmark (1988) to transfer the word *caravan* in the SL to *caravan* in the TL without changing the spelling rather than adapted into the normal morphology of the TL using naturalization which in Indonesian is *karavan*. In addition, Robert James Waller as the writer did the research that was conducted in the northwestern United States which *caravan* is commonly used. It seems the translator wanted to keep the culture from certain group. Even though the target readers may know the word *caravan* refers to, it cannot be categorized into an accurate translation because the translator neglected his role as a translator which is to make people understand meaning. On Newmark’s book (1988), he acknowledged that this translation procedure is not the best procedure to send meaning. Nevertheless, when we connect this to Nababan’s theory, in which he said that the translation word can be said accurately translated, it has to meet the standard rules of Indonesian grammar and the target readers can understand the translation word easily. Therefore, according to Nababan’s theory (2012), this translation word is categorized into inaccurate translation because the meaning of the word, a technical term, phrase, clause, sentence or SLT inaccurately transferred into the TL or omitted (deleted). The researcher suggests the translator should has translated the word *caravan* into *karavan* in the TL, so that the translator could fulfill his role as a translator. The researcher gives 1 point for this material culture.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>No.</th>
<th>SL</th>
<th>TL</th>
<th>Translation Procedure</th>
<th>Qualitative Parameter</th>
<th>Score</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>Caravan (P.64)</td>
<td>Caravan (P.74)</td>
<td>Transference</td>
<td>Inaccurate</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>Ford (P.86)</td>
<td>Ford (P.99)</td>
<td>Transference</td>
<td>Inaccurate</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>Dhow (P.115)</td>
<td>Dhow (P.134)</td>
<td>Transference</td>
<td>Inaccurate</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Table 4.1. The qualitative parameter of transportations using transference
The second material culture that is included in the sub-category transportation is the word *Ford*. *Ford* is well-known for its automobiles and commercial vehicles. According to Peter Newmark (1988), “the names of planes and cars are often near-internationalisms for educated readerships” (98) which one of them is *Ford*. There is no equivalent in the TL for this word. Thus, the translator used transference from Peter Newmark (1988) to translate it without changing the spelling of the TL. According to Nababan’s theory (2012), this translation word is also categorized into inaccurate translation because the translator did not accurately translate it into the TL and that might interrupt the integrity of the message. To avoid distortion appeared in the TL word, the translator should has added the word *mobil* to explain that the thing is a car. Therefore, the researcher gives 1 point for this material culture.

The third material culture that the researcher found in the novel is *dhow*. It is the generic name of a number of traditional sailing vessels with one or more mast with settee or sometimes lateen sails, used in the Red Sea and Indian Ocean Region. Historians are divided as to whether the dhow was invented by *Arabs* or *Indians*. Like Mona Baker has stated, some of Csi are totally unknown to the target culture. Thus, the translator used transference to translate this word. The researcher also assumes that the translator did not translate the word into *kapal-kapal layar dhow* or *kumpulan kapal layar dhow* to explain that things are *sailing vessels* because the writer indirectly has given an explanation by adding the word *sails* in the sentence, "…watching *dhows* from Arabia run up their sails in the first wind of morning.” This transportation is categorized into accurate translation. Even though there is an explicit explanation for the word *dhows*, it did not meet the standard rules of Indonesian grammar in the degree of accuracy. To make it accurate, the translator should has added the word *kumpulan kapal layar* or *kapal-kapal layar dhow* before the word *dhow*. Therefore, according to Nababan’s theory (2012), this translator word is categorized into inaccurate translation and it worth 1 point.
4.2. Food and Beverages

*Food* refers to *the things that people and animals eat*, while *beverages refer to something to drink/*any kind of drink except water*. Below is the table of the material culture that included in the food and beverages sub-category:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>No.</th>
<th>SL</th>
<th>TL</th>
<th>Translation Procedure</th>
<th>Qualitative Parameter</th>
<th>Score</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>Parsley (P.48)</td>
<td>Peterseli (P.54)</td>
<td>Couplets: Reduction &amp; Functional Equivalent</td>
<td>Accurate</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>Parsnips (P.48)</td>
<td>Parsnip (P.54)</td>
<td>Transference</td>
<td>Inaccurate</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>Stew (P.50)</td>
<td>Hutspot (P.56)</td>
<td>Cultural Equivalent</td>
<td>Inaccurate</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>A bottle of brandy (P.54)</td>
<td>Sebotol brendi (P.61)</td>
<td>Couplets: Compensation &amp; Naturalization</td>
<td>Accurate</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5</td>
<td>Maple syrup (P.123)</td>
<td>Sirup maple (P.143)</td>
<td>Couplets: Naturalization &amp; Transference</td>
<td>Accurate</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6</td>
<td>Two bottles of Budweiser (P.47)</td>
<td>Dua botol Budweiser (P.52)</td>
<td>Transference</td>
<td>Accurate</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7</td>
<td>Applesauce soufflé (P.89)</td>
<td>Souffle apel (P.102)</td>
<td>Triplets: Transference, Reduction, &amp; Naturalization</td>
<td>Accurate</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Table 4.2. The qualitative parameter of food and beverages using functional equivalent, naturalization, cultural equivalent, couplets, transference

The first material culture that is included in the food and beverages sub-category is *parsley*. The word *parsley* is included in this sub-category because it refers to the ingredient to be eaten in the novel. According to Merriam-webster dictionary, it is *a European biennial herb (Petroselinum crispum) of the carrot family widely grown for its finely dissected curly or flat leaves which are used as an herb or garnish*. The translator used couplets which are reduction and functional equivalent to translate *parsley* into *peterseli*. The translator reduced the word *daun (leaf)* to explain the thing and translated into a new term which is *peterseli* rather than *daun ketumbar*. Nevertheless, it does not disturb its meaning because *peterseli* has been broadly known by Indonesian people. Thus, this translation is accurately translated and the researcher gives 3 points (Nababan, 2012).

The second material culture that is included in the food and beverages sub-category is *parsnips*. In Merriam-webster dictionary, *parsnip* is *a Eurasian biennial herb (Pastinaca*
sativa) of the carrot family with large pinnate leaves and yellow flowers that is cultivated for its long tapered whitish root which is cooked as a vegetable. In this material culture, the translator used transference, which mentioned by Peter Newmark (1988), is to translate the word *parsnips* into *parsnip* without changing the spelling of the TL that have been translated. However, it is a poor translation procedure because it means that the translator does not send the meaning from the SL. The translator should has translated the word *parsnip* into *wortel putih* in the TL. Therefore, according to Nababan’s theory (2012), this material culture is categorized into inaccurate translation and it worth 1 point because the meaning of the word, a technical term, phrase, clause, sentence or SLT inaccurately transferred into the TL or omitted (deleted).

The second material culture that is included in the food and beverages sub-category is *stew*. *Stew* is a combination of solid food ingredients that have been cooked in liquid and served in the resultant gravy. Ingredients in a stew can include any combination of vegetables and may include meat, especially tougher meats suitable for slow-cooking, such as beef. *Hutspot* is a dish of boiled and mashed potatoes, carrots, and onions with a long history in traditional Dutch cuisine. Even though *stew* is a general word, the translator translated the word *stew* into more specific word which is *hutspot*. Thus, *stew* is included into material culture because the TL shows the name of stew from another culture. The translator used cultural equivalent to translate this cultural word into the TL cultural word which is not accurate based on Peter Newmark (1988). This word is included into inaccurate translation because *stew* in the SL is not equivalent with the TL. Here, *stew* is served with liquid, but *hutpost* is served without liquid or dry. In addition, *stew* is included meat, but not for *hutspot*. Thus, the researcher categorizes this word into inaccurate translation because it is not translated accurately to the TL meaning. The researcher gives 1 point for this word.
According to Oxford dictionary, *brandy* is *an alcoholic drink distilled from wine*. This word is included into material culture because it is not a common beverage in Indonesia. The translator used couplets to translate the phrase *a bottle of brandy*. Based on Peter Newmark’ theory about translation procedures, couplets are when two different procedures combined in one translation. Here, the translator used compensation and naturalization to translate this word. The translator compensated the word *a bottle* into *sebotol* rather than *satu botol* and adapted the word *brandy* into normal pronunciation and then normal morphology which is *brendi* in the TL. The meaning of *brendi* is equivalent with the SL. Thus, this is accurately translated because there is no distortion of meaning (Nababan, 2012). The researcher gives 3 points for this word.

The fifth word that is included in food and beverages sub-category is *maple syrup*. According to Merriam-webster dictionary, *maple syrup* is *a sweet, thick liquid made from the sap of maple trees*. In the Wikipedia, maple syrup was first collected and used by the *indigenous peoples of North America*, and the practice was adopted by European settlers, who gradually refined production methods. Technological improvements in the 1970s further refined syrup processing. *Maple syrup* is also included in material culture because it is came from a certain cultural group. Mona Baker (1992) stated that some Csi in the SL are totally unknown in the target culture. This word is also included because of the term used from the SL culture. Thus, the translator used couplets to translate *maple syrup* into *sirup maple*. As Peter Newmark (1988) mentioned in his book, couplets are when two different procedures combined in one translation, the translator used naturalization to translate the word *syrup* into the normal pronunciation and then normal morphology which is *sirup* in the TL and used transference to transfer the word *maple* into *maple* without changing the spelling of the TL that have been translated. Hence, this material culture is accurately translated because there is no distortion of meaning (Nababan, 2012) and the researcher gives 3 points for this translation word.
The sixth material culture that is found and included in food and beverages sub-category is Budweiser. In the Wikipedia, the word *Budweiser* is a filtered beer available in draft and packaged forms. This beer is also included in material culture because the name of the beer is not a common name in Indonesia. It is an American-style pale lager produced by Anheuser-Busch. There is no equivalent TL word for this material culture (Mona Baker, 1992). Therefore, the translator used transference to transfer the word *Budweiser* into *Budweiser* without changing the spelling of the TL that have been translated. It is clear to say that is accurately translated because there is a quantifier before the word *Budweiser*. The translator wanted to maintain the origin name of the beer. Therefore, it is accurately translated because there is no distortion in meaning (Nababan, 2012) and the researcher gives 3 points for this translation word.

The seventh material culture that included in the food and beverages sub-category is applesauce soufflé. Based on the Merriam-webster dictionary, *soufflé* is first known in 1813 as a French dish made by beating egg whites just enough so that they rise into a uniquely textured cake, can make for decadent dinners. The translator used triplets, which are the combination of transference, reduction, and naturalization (Peter Newmark, 1988), to translate this word. The translator used transference to transfer the word *soufflé* into *souffle* and reduced the word *sauce* and adapted the word *apple* in the word *applesauce* into *apel*. This translation word is included into accurate category because there is no distortion of meaning (Nababan, 2012). Moreover, Mona Baker (1992) mentioned it is the food name of a certain cultural group and there is an abstract English concept which is notoriously difficult to translate into other languages is that expressed by the word privacy. Therefore, the researcher gives 3 points for this translation word.
4.3. Clothes

Clothes refer to the things to wear made by cotton, wool, etc. Below is the table of the material culture that included in the clothes sub-category:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>No.</th>
<th>SL</th>
<th>TL</th>
<th>Translation Procedure</th>
<th>Qualitative Parameter</th>
<th>Score</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>Khaki shirt (P.2)</td>
<td>Kemeja drill (P.2)</td>
<td>Functional Equivalent</td>
<td>Accurate</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Table 4.3. The qualitative parameter of clothes using functional equivalent

The word *khaki shirt* is included into material culture category because it is not a common word for Indonesians, but it is from a certain cultural group. According to Wikipedia, *khaki* was first worn in the Corps of Guides that was raised in December 1846 by Henry Lawrence (1806–1857), resident at Lahore, and Agent to the Governor-General for the North-West Frontier. Initially the border troops were dressed in their native costume, which consisted of a smock and white pajama trousers made of a coarse home-spun cotton, and a cotton turban, supplemented by a leather or padded cotton jacket for cold weather. In 1848, a khaki uniform was introduced. Subsequently, all regiments, whether British or Indian, serving in the region had adopted khaki uniforms for active service and summer dress. The original khaki fabric was a closely twilled cloth of linen or cotton. According to Merriam-webster dictionary, the word *khaki* refers to a color, a light shade of brown with a yellowish tinge, while the word *shirt* refers to a piece of clothing for the upper body that has sleeves and usually a collar and buttons down the front. The translator used functional equivalent to translate this word into a new term in the TL (Peter Newmark, 1988) which is *kemeja drill*. In this context, *drill* is stout durable cotton fabric with a strong bias (diagonal) in the weave. It can be used unbleached, although it is more often bleached or dyed (Wikipedia). Meanwhile, the word *kemeja* refers to the shirt itself. By the meaning, this word is accurately translated because the meaning of the TL is equivalent to the SL. Therefore, the researcher gives 3 points for this translation word.
4.4. Houses

*Houses* refer to *building made for people to live in*. Below is the table of the material culture that included in the houses sub-category:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>No.</th>
<th>SL</th>
<th>TL</th>
<th>Translation Procedure</th>
<th>Qualitative Parameter</th>
<th>Score</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>Saloon (P.78)</td>
<td>Saloon (P.90)</td>
<td>Transference</td>
<td>Inaccurate</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

*Table 4.4. The qualitative parameter of houses using transference*

The word that included in the sub-category houses is *saloon*. *Saloon* is a place to sit drink a beer, though it is much more common these days to call it a *bar* or a *pub*. In the Old West, saloons played a huge role, providing refreshment to prospectors, trappers, and cowboys. The word comes from the French *salon*, and it originally had the same meaning, *living room*. Later, *saloon* meant *hall*, especially one on a boat or a train. In 1800's America, it came to mean *public house* or *bar*. To fit on the background of the time and place, and since there is no equivalent for the TL, the translator used transference to transfer the word *saloon* in the SL into the word *saloon* in the TL. As Peter Newmark (1988) said that translation is transferring the meaning of a text from the SL to the TL, the translator did not do it well for this material culture. The target readers might get confused because it is not broadly known by Indonesian people. They also could misunderstand the word *saloon* with *beauty salon* which means *salon* in Indonesian. Therefore, the translator should has translated the word *saloon* in the SL into *warung minuman* or *bar* in the TL. The researcher also suggests to add a footnote as Peter Newmark (1988) stated on his book, which is to give an additional information especially for the cultural words. In any circumstances, this word is categorized into inaccurate translation, which is the meaning of the word, a technical term, phrase, clause, sentence or SLT inaccurately transferred into the TL or omitted (deleted) by Nababan (2012). The researcher gives 1 point for this material culture.
4.5. Products

Products refer to the things that made to be used or sell. Below is the table of the material culture that included in the products sub-category:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>No.</th>
<th>SL</th>
<th>TL</th>
<th>Translation Procedure</th>
<th>Qualitative Parameter</th>
<th>Score</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>Knapsack (P.1)</td>
<td>Ransel (P.1)</td>
<td>Functional Equivalent</td>
<td>Accurate</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>Lighter (P.33)</td>
<td>Geretan (P.37)</td>
<td>Functional Equivalent</td>
<td>Less Accurate</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Table 4.5. The qualitative parameter of products using functional equivalent

The first material culture which is found and included in the sub-category product is knapsack. In Merriam-webster dictionary, knapsack refers to a bag (as of canvas or nylon) strapped to the back and used for carrying supplies or personal belongings. The word knapsack is included into material culture category because it is more specific than the word bag and it is not a common word for Indonesian people. It is also known as backpack. This thing is included into sub-category products because it is a thing that produced in the factory to be used or sell. The translator used functional equivalent to translate the word knapsack into a new term in the TL which is ransel rather than to translate it into tas punggung. The word knapsack is accurately translated because there is no distortion of meaning (Nababan, 2012). In KBBI, ransel means sebuah wadah atau tempat yang dipakai di punggung seseorang dan dilindungi oleh dua tali yang memanjang vertikal melewati bahu. The meaning in the SL and the TL are equivalent, so this material culture is categorized into accurate translation. According to Nababan’s accuracy parameter, the researcher gives 3 points for this material culture.

The word lighter is included into the sub-category products because it is made to be used or sold by mankind. Lighter refers to a mechanical or electrical device used for lighting cigarettes, cigars, or pipes (Merriam-webster dictionary). The word lighter is included into general language, which is well-known as pemantik api in Indonesian. Although it is a general word in the SL, but the translator used more specific word in the TL which is geretan, rather
than translated it into *korek api* which is also general word in Indonesian. *Geretan* is another word for *korek api* which refers to *match* in English. The translator translated the word *lighter* into *geretan* using functional equivalent as Peter Newmark (1988) has stated, it is to use more neutral cultural words with a new specific term. Both have the same function which is to make a fire. Even though *match* and *lighter* have the same function, they have different types. Thus, the researcher assessed the translation for the word *lighter* is included into less accurate which is mentioned by Nababan (2012), because there is still a distortion of meaning or translation of double meaning (ambiguous), which interrupt the integrity of the message. Hence, the researcher gives 2 points for this material culture.

### 4.6. Musical Instruments

*Musical instruments* mean *instruments created or adapted to make musical sounds*. Below is the table of the material culture that included in the musical instruments sub-category:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>No.</th>
<th>SL</th>
<th>TL</th>
<th>Translation Procedure</th>
<th>Qualitative Parameter</th>
<th>Score</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>Accordion (P.99)</td>
<td>Akordeon (P.114)</td>
<td>Naturalization</td>
<td>Accurate</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>Saxophone (P.177)</td>
<td>Saksofon (P.194)</td>
<td>Naturalization</td>
<td>Accurate</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

*Table 4.6. The qualitative parameter of musical instruments using naturalization*

According to Merriam-webster dictionary, *accordion* is *a musical instrument that is shaped like a box and that is held in your hands and played by pulling its sides apart and then pushing them together while pressing buttons and keys*. This musical instrument was invented by Friedrich Buschmann in 1822 in Berlin. He called invention the Handäoline. But then in 1829, Cyrillus Damian of Vienna created another version of this instrument and gave it the name of accordion because of the addition of buttons, played by the left hand that sounded chords (Wikipedia). This musical instrument is included in material culture category because it is not a common musical instrument in Indonesia and it came from certain cultural group. By looking at the TL, the translator adapted the word *accordion* with changing of pronunciation and
morphology into akordeon using naturalization (Peter Newmark, 1988). The word akordeon in
KBBI means alat musik yang dapat dilipat yang dilengkapi dengan bilah gamitan which the
definition is equivalent with the origin definition and is well-known by Indonesian people, so
it is accurately translated (Nababan, 2012) because there is no distortion of meaning. The
researcher gives 3 points for this material culture.

Saxophone is also included in musical instrument sub-category, which according to
Merriam-webster dictionary has a curved metal tube and that is played by blowing into a
mouthpiece and pressing keys with your fingers. The first saxophone was invented by the
Belgian instrument maker Adolphe Sax in the early 1840s. Looking at the history, this musical
instrument is included in material culture category because it is not a common musical
instrument for Indonesians. Here, the translator also used naturalization to translate this
material culture. In his book, Peter Newmark (1988) explained in this procedures the SL word
is adapted into the normal pronunciation and then to the normal morphology of the TL. The
translator adapted the word saxophone into saksofon in the TL which has been broadly known
in Indonesia. Thus, this word is accurately translated because the TL is equivalent to the SL
and there is no distortion of meaning (Nababan, 2012). The researcher also gives 3 points for
this word.
V. Conclusion

As the researcher has mentioned in the beginning, the researcher came up with two questions to conduct this research. The research questions as follow: 1.) what the translation procedures used by the translator to translate material culture in the translation novel are, and 2.) how the quality of translation material culture in the translation novel in the term of accuracy is. The researcher took 16 data to analyze the translation procedures mentioned by Peter Newmark (1988) and to evaluate the translation quality based on the accuracy mentioned by Nababan (2012) to answer those two research questions.

After looking at the result in analyzing material culture from both original and translated novel of TBOMC, the researcher found that the translator used eight out of seventeen translation procedures mentioned by Peter Newmark, which are transference, naturalization, cultural equivalent, functional equivalent, compensation, reduction and expansion, couplets, and triplets. It comes out that the procedure mostly used by the translator is transference.

The accuracy is chosen by researcher because it is the most important aspect in translation (Nababan, 2012). The researcher assesses that 9 out of 16 data are accurately translated, which is the meaning of the word, a technical term, phrase, clause, sentence or SLT accurately transferred into the TL; absolutely no distortion of meaning. The accurate translation applied are for the words parsley, parsnips, a bottle of brandy, maple syrup, two bottles of Budweiser, applesauce soufflé, khaki shirt, knapsack, accordion, and saxophone. Meanwhile, there is 1 data that categorized into less accurate which is lighter and 6 data that categorized into inaccurate translation are caravan, ford, dhows, parsnips, stew, and saloon.

Besides giving an assessment, the researcher also gives a suggestion to add a footnote for several data. Without a footnote, the target readers may get confused because there are some material culture in the SLT may express a concept which is totally unknown in the target culture
(Mona Baker, 1992). According to Peter Newmark (1988), the additional information in the footnote will make the readers clearly understand with the additional information about the translated words.

Last but not least, the translation of material culture which are found in the translation novel are not as good as the researcher’s expectation. There are some SL words are not accurately translated into TL, but stay still in the original SL words. The translator is not quite well on performing his ability in translation. Those words show that he neglected his role as a translator, which is to make the target readers understand the meaning. However, some words are found and accurately translated into the TL words.

For translators, translating Csi is not an easy task. They need to understand and find out the equivalent meaning from both SL and TL cultures. That is why translating Csi is very crucial. If they can send the meaning well, then everything will go easy on them.
ACKNOWLEDGEMENT

Regarding to my final thesis, I realize that I could not accomplish my thesis without supports, guidance, and pray from many parties. Hence, I personally would like to give my acknowledgement to all of them who have given me contributions. First of all, I praise God for blessing me with strength and enlightenment.

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Finally, I would also like to thank my beloved family and my friends. They were always beside me, prayed, and gave me support during my study and thesis writing.

Eunice Parhusip
REFERENCE


### APPENDIX

#### I. Daftar Penilaian Keakuratan Menurut Nababan (2012:50)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Kategori Terjemahan</th>
<th>Skor</th>
<th>Parameter Kualitatif</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Akurat</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>Makna kata, istilah teknis, frasa, klausa, kalimat atau teks bahasa sumber dialihkan secara akurat ke dalam bahasa sasaran; sama sekali tidak terjadi distorsi makna.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kurang Akurat</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>Sebagian besar makna kata, istilah teknis, frasa, klausa, kalimat atau teks bahasa sumber sudah dialihkan secara akurat ke dalam bahasa sasaran. Namun, masih terdapat distorsi makna atau terjemahan makna ganda (taksa) atau ada makna yang dihilangkan, yang mengganggu keutuhan pesan.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tidak Akurat</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>Makna kata, istilah teknis, frasa, klausa, kalimat atau teks bahasa sumber dialihkan secara tidak akurat ke dalam bahasa sasaran atau dihilangkan (eliminasi).</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

#### II. Daftar Penilaian Keakuratan Menurut Nababan (2012:50)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>No.</th>
<th>Bsa</th>
<th>Bst</th>
<th>Skor</th>
<th>Kategori</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>I watched her with eyes that had seen a Jivaro's Amazon and the Silk Road with caravan dust climbing behind me, reaching into unused spaces of Asian sky.</td>
<td>Aku memandangnya dengan mataku yang pernah melihat seorang Jivaro Amazona dan Jalan Sutera dengan debu caravan membumbung di belakangku menggapai ruang tak terjamah Benua Asia.</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>Tidak Akurat</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>&quot;…watching dhows from Arabia run up their sails in the first wind of morning.&quot;</td>
<td>&quot;…sambil menyaksikan dhow dari Arabia yang segera menaikkan layar pada saat hembusan angin pertama di pagi hari.&quot;</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>Tidak Akurat</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
3 She backed Richard's new **Ford** out of the trees and took it up on the main road away from the bridge, turned right, and headed toward Winterset, where she cut southwest toward home.

Francesca memundurkan **Ford** baru milik Richard dari kelindungan pohon dan mengarahkannya ke jalan raya menjauhi jembatan, membelok ke kanan, dan melarikannya ke Winterwest. Dari sana ke arah barat daya menuju ke rumah.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>No.</th>
<th>Bsa</th>
<th>Bst</th>
<th>Skor</th>
<th>Kategori</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>She backed Richard's new <strong>Ford</strong> out of the trees and took it up on the main road away from the bridge, turned right, and headed toward Winterset, where she cut southwest toward home.</td>
<td>Francesca memundurkan <strong>Ford</strong> baru milik Richard dari kelindungan pohon dan mengarahkannya ke jalan raya menjauhi jembatan, membelok ke kanan, dan melarikannya ke Winterwest. Dari sana ke arah barat daya menuju ke rumah.</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>Tidak Akurat</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

4 She gathered carrots and **parsley**, some parsnips and onions and turnips.

Ia mengambil wortel, **peterseli**, parsnip, bawang dan lobak.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>No.</th>
<th>Bsa</th>
<th>Bst</th>
<th>Skor</th>
<th>Kategori</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>She gathered carrots and <strong>parsley</strong>, some parsnips and onions and turnips.</td>
<td>Ia mengambil wortel, <strong>peterseli</strong>, parsnip, bawang dan lobak.</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>Akurat</td>
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5 She gathered carrots and parsley, some **parsnips** and onions and turnips.

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<td>5</td>
<td>She gathered carrots and parsley, some <strong>parsnips</strong> and onions and turnips.</td>
<td>Ia mengambil wortel, <strong>peterseli</strong>, <strong>parsnip</strong>, bawang dan lobak.</td>
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6 "Okay, there's the cutting board, a knife's in the drawer right below it. I'm going to fix a **stew**, so kind of cube the vegetables."

“Silakan! Ada telenan dan pisau dalam laci di kanan bawah. Saya akan memasak **hutspot**, tolong sayurannya dipotong-potong kecil.”

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<td>&quot;Okay, there's the cutting board, a knife's in the drawer right below it. I'm going to fix a <strong>stew</strong>, so kind of cube the vegetables.&quot;</td>
<td>“Silakan! Ada telenan dan pisau dalam laci di kanan bawah. Saya akan memasak <strong>hutspot</strong>, tolong sayurannya dipotong-potong kecil.”</td>
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7 ...except for a bottle of **brandy** she had bought once,…

...kecuali sebotol **brendi** yang dibelinya suatu hari,…

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<td>...except for a bottle of <strong>brandy</strong> she had bought once,…</td>
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8 Richard turned on the television, telling Francesca how good the corn bread was as he ate a piece with butter and **maple syrup**.

Richard menghidupkan televisi. Ia memuji kelezatan roti jagung buatan Francesca yang dimakannya dengan mentega dan sirup maple.

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<td>Richard turned on the television, telling Francesca how good the corn bread was as he ate a piece with butter and <strong>maple syrup</strong>.</td>
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9 He took out **two bottles of Budweiser**.

Richard mengeluarkan **dua botol Budweiser**.

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<td>9</td>
<td>He took out <strong>two bottles of Budweiser</strong>.</td>
<td>Richard mengeluarkan <strong>dua botol Budweiser</strong>.</td>
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10 Then came a simple spinach salad, corn bread, and an **applesauce soufflé** for dessert.

Sesudahnya ia akan menyajikan salad bayam, roti jagung dan **souffle apel** untuk pencuci mulut.

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<td>10</td>
<td>Then came a simple spinach salad, corn bread, and an <strong>applesauce soufflé</strong> for dessert.</td>
<td>Sesudahnya ia akan menyajikan salad bayam, roti jagung dan <strong>souffle apel</strong> untuk pencuci mulut.</td>
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<td>11</td>
<td>Kincaid wore faded Levi’s, well-used Red Wing field boots, a khaki shirt, and orange suspenders.</td>
<td>Kincaid mengenakan Levi’s yang telah kusam sepatu but lapangan merek Red Wing; kemeja drill, dan pengait celana berwarna merah muda.</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>Akurat</td>
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<tr>
<td>12</td>
<td>Like an old Wild West saloon when the regional gunfighter appeared, the busy conversation had stopped for a moment while they all looked him over.</td>
<td>Seperti sebuah saloon jaman Wild West yang digunakan untuk tempat bertemunya para petembak jitu, percakapan hiruk pikuk sesaat terhenti sementara semua mata memandang ke arahnya.</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>Tidak Akurat</td>
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<tr>
<td>13</td>
<td>Another knapsack, a medium-size ice chest, two tripods, cartons of Camel cigarettes, a Thermos, and a bag of fruit were already inside.</td>
<td>Ransel lain, begitu pula sebuah peti es, dua penyangga kamera berkaki tiga, beberapa pak rokok Camel, sebuah termos, dan sebuah tas berisi buah-buahan telah ada di dalam mobil.</td>
<td>3</td>
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<tr>
<td>14</td>
<td>He shook out another one, put it between his lips, and flicked a gold Zippo lighter into flame, holding it toward her while he kept his eyes on the road.</td>
<td>Robert menyodok keluar sebatang lagi, menaruhnya di antara kedua bibirnya, kemudian menyalakan geretan emas merek Zippo, menyorongkannya ke arahnya sambil terus menatap lurus ke jalan.</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>Kurang Akurat</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>15</td>
<td>Somewhere it played; he could hear it, an old accordion.</td>
<td>Ia dapat mendengar bunyi akordeon tua, entah di mana.</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>Akurat</td>
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<tr>
<td>16</td>
<td>…the kind it takes a saxophone to play.</td>
<td>Tangis yang mampu mengilhami pemain saksofon.</td>
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