



**THE USE OF CULTURAL TRANSPOSITION FOR  
RENDERING CULTURE-SPECIFIC ITEMS IN  
ENGLISH-TO-INDONESIAN TRANSLATION OF  
BROWN'S *INFERNO***

**A THESIS**

**Submitted in Partial Fulfillment of the Requirements for the Degree of  
*Magister Pendidikan* Program in English Language Education**

**by**

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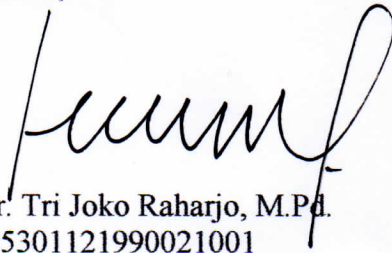
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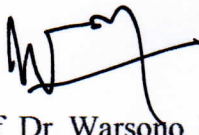
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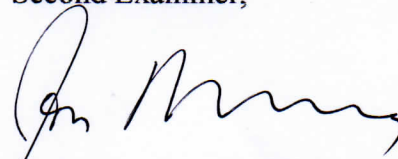
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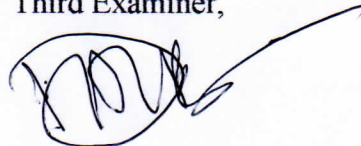
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## **MOTTO AND DEDICATION**

“Cultures around the world are like wild flowers in a jungle. Yes, they are beautiful. But if you are always afraid that they are poisonous, you will never be able to see that beauty in your garden”

-Muhammad Alimul Khakim-

This thesis is dedicated to:

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## ABSTRACT

**Khakim, Muhammad Alimul.** 2019. The Use of Cultural Transposition for Rendering Culture-Specific Items in English-to-Indonesian Translation of Brown's *Inferno*. Thesis. Graduate Program Universitas Negeri Semarang. Adviser I: Dr. Dwi Anggani Linggar Bharati, M.Pd., Adviser II: Prof. Dr. Januarius Mujiyanto, M.Hum.

**Keywords:** translation, cultural transposition, culture-specific items, *Inferno*

Translation always involves the transfer of culture between languages. Culture-specific items (CSIs) are objects of translation that often make translator find difficulty due to their peculiarity that root in source language (SL) culture. This requires the translator to consider both the SL culture and target language (TL) culture. Cultural transposition that consists of exoticism, cultural borrowing, calque, communicative translation, and cultural transplantation are translation procedures that concern with the transfer of culture between languages. This research is aimed to analyze the implementation of these procedures in rendering CSI from English to Indonesian. This study employed a descriptive qualitative research approach. The interpretation of the data is described in depth explanation. The object of this study is CSI extracted from Brown's *Inferno* novel. The results of this study show that almost all of the cultural transposition procedures are implemented in rendering CSI in all categories. Results also show how these procedures are implemented in practices. Exoticism is implemented on items that are very peculiar to SL or items that derive from language that is not popular in TL. There are also a large number of CSI in the form of names that requires the translator to transfer the item without modification. Cultural borrowing procedure is implemented in on items that are strange but derive from language that is popular in TL or items in which TL culture have owned their general kind. This is done by phonological adjustment and specification. Calque is implemented on CSI in which their elements can be translated to TL. Results also show CSIs in the category of names are rendered using calque. Meanwhile, communicative translation and cultural transposition, from the result, only occur in CSI in the form of common expressions. Communicative translation occurs in rendering CSI that requires an explanation for its peculiarity. This is done by making a simple description that explains the CSI. Cultural transplantation is implemented in CSI that is developed differently in TL such as measurement/scales. This is done by rendering items with others that are similar or by converting that scales roughly. As the conclusion, there is a tendency that CSIs are rendered with SL biases procedures that bring TL readers to SL cultures.

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## **CHAPTER I**

### **INTRODUCTION**

This first chapter of the thesis is aimed to provide an overview of the research. It comprises eight main sections namely (1) background of the study that elaborates motives behinds conducting this study regarding obstacles in translating cultures faced by translators, (2) reasons for choosing the topic explaining why the researcher decides to observe cultural transposition implementation in translating culture-specific items (CSI) in a novel, (3) research problems covering research questions that need to be answered in this research, (4) research objectives describing the goals to be achieved by this research, (5) significance of the research elaborating the contributions that are expected to be made by the research, (6) scope of the study describing the scope and limitations of the research, (7) definition of key terms clarifying essential terms related to the topic of the study, and (8) organization of the paper giving overview of the content of the thesis.

#### **1.1 Background of the Study**

Translation is not a mere process of transferring words from one language to another. One aspect that is also important is a process of transferring culture of the source language (SL) to the culture of the target language (TL). This is in line with what some experts said that translation should consider both SL and TL cultures.

Hatim and Munday (2004) defined that translation as the process of transferring a written text in the source text into the target text conducted by a translator or translators in a specific socio-cultural context.

However, culture is involved. Larson (1998) views culture as a complex of beliefs, attitudes, values, and rules which group of people share. Bassnett (2002:21) views language is the heart of culture since language can exist unless it steeped in the context of culture. Thus language and culture are two things that develop together and translating language should also step in translating culture.

Meanwhile, in this modern era, the demands of translation of other culture books, movies and documents are immense. Demands of knowledge, information, and desire of enjoying cultures from other languages are motives of translations. Many books are translated from other languages to supply the need of knowledge. So are movies, poetry, novels are translated to fulfill the desires of our society to 'taste' masterpieces of foreign cultures. Thus translator is responsible as a cultural mediator that renders messages from SL culture to TL culture.

The close relationship between language and culture make a translator should also learn both source language and target language culture. One problem that is faced by the translator is translating the culture-specific item (CSI). CSIs are terms or names that are particular on the specific culture of language speakers. This item is difficult to render since SL culture, and TL culture is different and availability of similar words that express SL culture often unpredictable.

From a cultural perspective, there are two opposing strategies in translation namely foreignization and domestication. These strategies are similar to procedures proposed by Newmark (1988)'s transference and componential analysis. Transference gives 'local color,' keeping cultural names and concepts. He states that although this method is emphasizing in culture, he claims that this may cause problems for the general readership and limit the comprehension of certain aspects. In another hand, the componential analysis focuses on the message rather than the culture that increases the readership and comprehension.

We can also compare these strategies to the scale proposed Hervey and Higgin (1992). They propose some procedures to render cultural features with term cultural transposition. According to them, cultural transposition has scales of degrees which are toward the choice of features indigenous to target language and culture rather than features that rooted in the source culture. They cover five level procedures to render SL texts that contain cultural features in order to be appropriate to TL cultures. These procedures are exoticism, cultural borrowing, calque, communicative translation, and cultural transplantation. Moreover, this study is aimed to study how the translator renders these cultural features from the theory proposed by them.

## 1.2 Reasons for Choosing This Topic

Translating culture-specific items is always problematic in translation. There may be terms, words or phrases belonging to a specific culture with a specific language that is not available in other society's culture. Availability of vocabularies of TL may not be adequate to render culturally bound terms that only be found in SL culture. This problem is the reason that sometimes the translator should be responsible for bridging these foreign elements to TL readers.

Cultural transposition is one of solution besides literal translation that often creates an SL biased that make readership significantly decreased. In cultural transposition, there are five degrees of the procedure in transferring culture-specific items (CSI) to TL. It includes exoticism, cultural borrowing, calque, communicative translation, and cultural transplantation. Each of the procedure offers a way to formulate a 'wise' translation that considers SL and TL cultures.

*Inferno* novel is a novel written by Dan Brown and exciting to examine. As his statement in the introductory page, he mentioned that he uses actual artworks, works of literature, sciences, and historical references. These actual references often have a strong bond in a specific culture which will make this novel suitable as an object to see how cultural transposition is implemented to render the CSI.

### **1.3 Research Questions**

The primary question in this research is how is the implementation of cultural transposition in translating culture-specific items (CSI) in English to Indonesian translation of Brown's *Inferno*. The elaboration of this question is as follows:

- (1) How is the implementation of exoticism procedure in rendering culture-specific items (CSI) in English-to-Indonesian translation of Brown's *Inferno*?
- (2) How is the implementation of cultural borrowing procedure in rendering culture-specific items (CSI) in the novel?
- (3) How is the implementation of calque procedure in rendering culture-specific items (CSI) in the novel?
- (4) How is the implementation of communicative translation procedure in rendering culture-specific items (CSI) in the novel?
- (5) How is the implementation of cultural transplantation procedure in rendering culture-specific items (CSI) in the novel?

### **1.4 Research Objectives**

The purpose of this study is to explain the implementation of cultural transposition in translating culture-specific items (CSI) in English to Indonesian translation of Brown's *Inferno*. In line with the research questions mentioned in the previous section, the elaboration of the objectives of this research is as follows:

- (1) To analyze the English – Indonesian translation of Brown’s Inferno to explain the implementation of exoticism procedure in rendering culture-specific items (CSI)
- (2) To analyze the English – Indonesian translation of Brown’s Inferno to explain the implementation of borrowing procedure in rendering culture-specific items (CSI)
- (3) To analyze the English – Indonesian translation of Brown’s Inferno to explain the implementation of calque procedure in rendering culture-specific items (CSI)
- (4) To analyze the English – Indonesian translation of Brown’s Inferno to explain the implementation of communicative translation procedure in rendering culture-specific items (CSI)
- (5) To analyze the English – Indonesian translation of Brown’s Inferno to explain the implementation of cultural transplantation procedure in rendering culture-specific items (CSI)

### **1.5 The significance of the Study**

The result of this study is expected having significances in some areas: theoretical significance, practical significance, and pedagogical significance.

The primary significance of this is to explain the implementation of cultural transposition in rendering culture-specific items (CSI) in English-to-Indonesian translation of Brown’s Inferno. Explaining the implementation of cultural



transposition in translation is beneficial to give a clear view and explanation of each procedure. This significance generally can be further elaborated into theoretical significance, practical significance, and pedagogical significance.

The theoretical significance of the explanation of cultural transposition in translating CSI is crucial since no study specifically observe the implementation of this procedure on CSI while the demands of further elaboration of this theory are immense. The theory proposed by Hervey and Higgin (1992) about cultural transposition is a fascinating concept since it views a translation as not a mere linguistic transaction between two languages but also cultural reconciliation that requires translation to take both SL and TL cultures into consideration. However, it requires a study to explain how is the implementation of these procedures in rendering CSI across languages and cultures.

Exoticism, cultural borrowing, calque, communicative translation, and cultural transplantation are procedures proposed Hervey and Higgin (1992) still require some explanation chiefly in the implementation of CSI where culture become the central consideration in the transfer of information across languages. Thus, this study is expected to extend the theory on cultural transposition especially in the implementation of procedures of cultural transposition in rendering CSI on an adult novel.

Further, the significance of explanation of cultural transposition in translating CSI is also crucial for practical purposes since the use of cultural transposition in translation is unavoidable. The demands of information and culture beyond local culture coerces translator to choose a specific procedure that appropriates for TL readers wisely. Translators often have a dilemma whether they are going to transfer an item to TL or they are going to another procedure that will prevent foreign culture stream that may endanger TL and TL culture. Hervey and Higgin (1992) procedures that include exoticism, cultural borrowing, calque, communicative translation, and cultural transplantation are procedures that use the culture as a consideration. This research result is a helpful suggestion for translation practice since it explains the rendering of cultural elements of SL to TL.

Exoticism, cultural borrowing, calque, communicative translation, and cultural transplantation are procedures that focus on culture. Exoticism is a procedure that brings TL readers to SL cultures by transferring SL elements; cultural borrowing is transferring with modifications; calque is a kind of literal translation; the communicative translation is a procedure that adapts SL elements to TL culture, and cultural transplantation is a complete adaptation to TL cultures. These procedures are so beneficial for translators especially for rendering foreign elements that are problematic. This research is needed to observe the implementation of cultural transposition on CSI that contains peculiar elements of SL cultures.

The last, the significance of explanation of cultural transposition in translating CSI is also crucial for pedagogical purposes since the explanation of cultural transposition in translation will be useful for students in learning the language. As learning a language is very close to learning its culture, students may want to bring some culture that they find in a foreign culture to their own culture. This problem may lead to confusion for students when they find that cultural elements from foreign culture are unavailable in their language. Besides, students may find some vocabularies in their culture are very similar to ones in foreign languages during learning. The explanation of cultural transposition to them may make them understand that some vocabularies derive from foreign vocabularies. Five procedures of cultural transposition studied in this research. Thus it will be so beneficial for students to extend their vocabulary mastery.

Exoticism, cultural borrowing, calque, communicative translation, and cultural transplantation are procedures of translation that see translation is more than a process of transferring language. In these procedures, rendering a language to another should put culture into consideration. Understanding these procedures will extend students' vocabulary mastery since it will increase students' awareness that language vocabularies always come with culture. This study is beneficial for students since it observes the rendering of vocabularies from SL cultures to TL that lead the students to expand their vocabulary.

## **1.6 The Scope of this Study**

This study limits its topic in the translation of culture-specific items appeared in *Inferno* novel by Dan Brown. It focuses on finding out cultural transposition procedures applied by the translator in rendering culture-specific items in the novel and their implementation.

## **1.7 Definitions of Key Terms**

Some key terms of the study are clarified to avoid misconceptions of terms frequently used in this study.

### **1. Cultural transposition**

Cultural transposition is a departure from a literal translation that may resort in the process of transferring the contents of ST into the context of a target culture Hervey & Higgin (1992). In this understanding, cultural transposition enables the translator to render SL cultural elements to the target culture. Shirinzadeha and Mahadi (2015) cite Hatim and Mason (2008) assert that for a translator being bicultural is more critical than being bilingual in translation since that in the process of translation, translator need to mediate between the source and target language cultures. This term in this research is used to describe the attempt of researcher represented in the novel that initially uses English and takes several places with peculiar cultures involves in the settings. The challenge for the translator is how they

should render these cultural elements to Indonesian readers who have limited knowledge of foreign elements.

## 2. Culture-specific-items (CSI)

Culture-specific items (CSI) in this study refer to terms or names that are peculiar on specific culture of language speakers. As Newmark (1988) defines culture as ‘the way of life and its manifestations that are peculiar to a community that uses a particular language as its means of expression,’ he points out that many cultural words are associated with a particular language and literal translation may be unsuitable. Adapting Nida’s concept, he categorizes them into; (1) ecology, (2) material culture, (3) social culture, (4) organizations, customs, activities, procedures and concepts, and (5) gestures and habits. In this research term, CSI includes any terms that are peculiar to a community. CSI observed in this study is CSI that occurs in *Inferno* novel authored by Dan Brown. The plot of the novel itself takes place in various settings with cultures that enrich the novel with so many CSI.

## 3. Inferno

*Inferno* is a mystery thriller novel written by Dan Brown and the fourth book in his Robert Langdon series, following *Angels & Demons*, *The Da Vinci Code* and *The Lost Symbol*. The exciting part thing in this novel as an object of a study is that Brown uses sources of references that exist in this world although it is a fiction novel as his statements in the introductory page ‘All artwork, literature, science, and

historical references in this novel are real.’ These references are several CSI categories that give a unique challenge for translators to render from English to Indonesian when rendering the culture.

## **1.8 Organizaion of the Thesis**

This thesis contains five chapters namely: Introduction, Review of Related Literature, Research Methodology, Finding and Discussions, and Conclusions and Suggestions.

First, chapter I describes an introduction. This chapter briefly presents the content of the paper to the readers, which covers eight sections containing some descriptions: Background of the study contains the study background that it is started then developed. Reason for choosing the topic contains what the researcher’s reasons for choosing the topic. Statements of problems contain the problems of study that is stated by the researcher. Objectives of the study contain the purposes of the study gained by answering the problems of the study. The significance of the study contains the benefits of the study in term of theory, practice, and pedagogy. The scope of the study contains what the research specifically investigated. Definitions of key terminologies contain the explanation of key terms of the study. Organization of the thesis contains the description of each chapter in the study.

Second, chapter II presents a review of related literature. It consists of detailed theories that are related to the study. The review of previous studies contains the prior studies that have been conducted by some researchers. Then the review of theoretical

studies contains the theories that related to the study those are; translation, cultural mediation, translation strategies in rendering culture-specific items, culture-specific items, cultural transposition and a brief description about *Inferno* Novel and theoretical framework contains scientific basis underlying the research.

Third, chapter III explains the research methodology. This part includes eleven sub-sections. First, research assumptions contain researcher's statements that considered accurate. Second, research design contains a detailed outline of how an investigation that is observed by the researcher take place. The third, object of the study contains information about the observed object in this study. Fourth, the source of data contains the data, which has not been processed for meaningful use to become information. Fifth, the roles of the researcher section contains the roles of the researcher in this study. Sixth, the unit of analysis contains the primary entity analyzed in this study. The seventh, the instrument for collecting data contains a device used to collect or observe the data. Eighth, procedures of collecting data contain the process by which the researcher collects the needed information to answer the research problem. Ninth, procedures of analyzing data contain silting, organizing, summarizing and synthesizing the data to arrive at the results and conclusions of the research. Tenth, the technique of reporting data contains the researcher writes a report to present the findings. Last, triangulation contains a technique to ensure the trustworthiness of the data in this study.

Fourth, chapter IV contains the findings and discussions. It explores in depth about the findings of the gained data from analysis translation strategies of culture-

specific items in source language text and target language text. This chapter contains five implementations of each procedure of cultural transposition used in the rendering CSI from English to Indonesian. It explains the implementation of these procedures all categories of CSI. It describes the passive procedure cultural transplantation procedure in the rendering CSI in the category of nature and social realm. It also illustrates how communicative translation and cultural transplantation are passive in rendering CSI in the form of names. This section also covers how is the implementation of each procedure in the rendering. From the discussion section, it covers how renderings with exoticism procedure generally are due to complete unavailability of translation in TL. This section also shows large amounts of CSI transferred to TL. There are also some items treated by the translator by making a minor adjustment by translating part of the CSI that translatable, adjusting their orthography or by specifying the CSI that is called cultural borrowing. There are also CSI in which elements of the item that seem rendered with kind of literal translation; in this study, it is called calque. Next, there is also an explanation of items that are rendered using communicative translation procedure that only occurs in the rendering of common expressions done by oblique translation and description. The last, there is also an explanation of items that are rendered using cultural transplantation procedure occurs in the rendering of common expression. There is also an explanation of the process of rendering items with others that are similar or by converting measurement/scales that are, in fact, mathematically incorrect.



The last, chapter V presents conclusions and suggestions. It contains the conclusions of the study and suggestions are made based on the research findings. It explains some drawn conclusions. First, there is an explanation of the implementation of exoticism occurs in the rendering of CSI in all categories both in the form of names or common expression. It explains the process of transferring the items due to complete unavailability in TL. Second, there is also an explanation of the implementation of cultural borrowing also occurs in the rendering of CSI in all categories both in the form of names or common expressions. It also explains the process of making minor adjustments by translating translatable part of CSI, adjusting their orthography or by specifying the CSI. Third, there is also an explanation of the implementation of calque occurs in the rendering of CSI in most categories. It also explains the process of translating each part of the elements. Fourth, there is also an explanation of the implementation of communicative translation occurs in the rendering of CSI in most categories, but it only occurs on CSI that is in the form of common expression. It also explains the process of oblique translation and description. The last, there is also an explanation of the implementation of cultural transplantation only occurs in the rendering of CSI in the form of common expression. It also explains the process of rendering items with others that are similar or by converting measurement/scales although they are mathematically incorrect. For the suggestion section, it offers some suggestions regarding the rendering CSI that should consider both SL and TL culture, so the meanings intended by the author are

blurred, and it also offers a suggestion that translator should look up of available equivalent in TL for CSI in TL.

## CHAPTER II

### REVIEW OF RELATED LITERATURE

This chapter presents a review of previous studies, which involves studies on translation fields from various researchers with various points of views and procedures. Next, review of theoretical studies which consist of several subtopics; translation, cultural mediation, cultural transposition, culture-specific items, and the brief description of *Inferno* novel. Also, this chapter also illustrates the theoretical framework of this study.

#### 2.1. Review of Previous Studies

Several types of research related to the field of this study had been conducted. These studies consist of several topics related to the translation of CSI. The first topic covers studies on cultural transposition and translation strategies in translation. The second topic includes studies on CSI both related to Indonesian and English translation. The third topic reviews studies on cultural equivalence in translation. The fourth topic consist of studies on cultural mediation. Besidesm there are also researches related to cultural knowledge as requirements in translation. Moreover, there are also studies on the relationship of culture and language education. And the studies on teaching translation to students related to rendering cultural items are also reviewd in this section.

The first previous studies reviewed are researches aimed at analyzing cultural transposition or other general translation strategies. Vermes (2003) study focus on the rendering of proper names with that transference (similar to exoticism procedure in my study) while my research is about the rendering of CSI. This research confirms that proper names translation is so predictable and transferred easily. Hasyim (2013) study observed cultural transposition degree on Indonesia-English translation while my study is the reverse. The result of his study shows that communicative translation was applied more than exoticism and also cultural transplantation, whereas the calque and cultural borrowing 'is unavailable. Daghighi & Hashemian (2016) study investigated the English translation of Jalal Al-Ahmad's *By the Pen* by Ghanoonparvar. The findings are functional equivalent was the most frequently while modulation and paraphrase are rarely used. Budiana, Sutopo, & Rukmini (2017) study investigated the subtitle of the *Dhaup Ageng* documentary movie. The finding is that literal translation was the most dominant technique used in the subtitling process. Nduru (2017) study analyzed in the translation of Grisham's *Time to Kill* novel. The finding is the literal translation is also dominant. Lestiyanawati, Hartono, & Sofwan (2014) research analyzed in the translated works of English news. Again, the result shows that literal translation is dominant. From these researches, we find that literal translation is so prevalent in translation. Blažytė & Liubinienė (2016) research analyzed translation strategies of English-Lithuanian of CSI in the genre of popular science. The result shows that literal translation, localization, preservation, and addition are used in the translation. Marco (2018) study analyzed the translation

of food-related culture-specific items (CSI) in the English–Catalan subcorpus of the Valencian Corpus of Translated Literature (COVALT). The result shows that neutralizing techniques prevail over foreignizing and domesticating ones. Lovihandrie, Mujiyanto & Sutopo (2018) study observed strategies which Indonesian translators use for translating of taboo words in Silvia Day’s novel entitled ‘Bared to You’. Results show that there are six strategies used by the translator in translating taboo words they are omission, euphemism, taboo for taboo, substitution, borrowing, and translation by more general word.

It is also useful to review studies on two main opposing strategies of translation: domestication and foreignization since cultural transposition views are similar to these main strategies that view translation is the process of transferring cultures. Siregar, Sinar, Lubis, & Muchtar (2015) study analyzed non-fiction book *The 8th Habits* by Stephen R. Covey. The result shows that the use of domestication is more frequent. Fallahshahrak & Salmani (2013) study analyzed Paul Auster’s *The New York Trilogy* and its Persian translation by Khojaste Keyhan and Shahrzad Lolachi. The result shows that foreignization is more common than domestication. Mujiyanto (2015) study observed scien-tech terminologies, result show inadequacy of stock in Bahasa to balance the fast-growing tech terminologies. Mazi-Leskovar (2003) observed children’s literature, result show there are efforts by translator aiming the balance between domestication and foreignization. Schmidt (2013) study investigated in the three Croatian translations of Oscar Wilde's *The Picture of Dorian*

*Gray* novel. The result shows that a foreignizing strategy is mostly dominant in rendering CSI. Setiawan & Sutopo (2018) study analyzed the implementation of translation strategies used by the translator and equivalence achievement. Results show that the translator tends to avoid re-creating the culture-specific items in SL. Tiwiyanti (2016) study analyzed translation procedures in translating culture specific items that are termed as foreignizing and domesticating and to identify how foreignization and domestication are applied in translating CSI. The Results show Domestication is preferred as it will allow target text readers to understand the text easily. Moreover, the minority position of the SL culture of does not allow foreignization to be applied to a greater extent. Foreignization is only applied to translate central culture-specific items in order to bring the local nuance of the SL culture. Janaviciene (2016) study analyzed techniques of transferring culture-specific items by S. L. Pukienė in her translation of O. Henry's short stories from English into Lithuanian. Result show that strategies of preservation, addition, globalization, and localization are used in the rendering. Sabermahani, & Ghazizade (2015) study analyzed translators' approach in dealing with culture-specific items (CSI) in translation of fantasy fiction for children. The result show that the translators' source-oriented tendency and the most frequently applied strategy was transliteration.

The object of the study of this thesis is CSI. Thus we see it is essential to review some studies previously conducted. Fahim & Mazaheri (2013) study analyzed CSI in English literature before and after the revolution of Iran. The findings show a

more conservative tendency of translation strategies before the Islam Revolution of Iran and more Substitution nature of translation strategies after the revolution. Davoudi Sharifabad, Ebrahim & Yaqubi, Mojde & Sepora, Tengku (2013) study analyzed CSI of English- Persian Translations. The result shows that translators mostly tend to localize or domesticate CSI when culture-specific terms and words are difficult to be understood in the TL. Shirinzadeh & Tengku Mahadi (2014) study investigated CSI on Persian book *Sa'di's Golestan* with its English translation. The result shows that the use of transportation technique plus phonological modifications are dominant. Brasiené (2013) study observed CSI on Lithuanian-English translation novel. The result shows that the implementation of preservation, localization, and addition are more frequent. Anari and Sanjarani (2016) study analyzed Arabic-English translation of Qur'an. The result shows that the translation is rigorous and is not allow any changes. Maasoum and Davtalab (2011) study analyzed CSI on English-Persian translation novel. The result shows that translations mostly use general words and some borrowing procedures to cope with the lexical gaps. Amiri & Moeinzadeh (2016) study analyzed translation of CSIs of handicrafts from English to Persian. The result shows that equivalence or pragmatic translation is dominant. Akhesmeh, Dabaghi & Moinzadeh (2015) study analyzed translation strategies used in rendering Azerbaijan Turkish-English translation of CSI. The results show that the most frequently used strategy is cultural substitution.

There are also some other studies on CSI conducted by Indonesian researchers. Fuadi (2016) analyzed in the translation of tourism brochure from Indonesian into English. The findings show that the translation strategies used to depend on the translation process. Andriyane, Firmawan, & Wahyu (2016) study analyzed the Indonesian translation of *Eat, Pray, and Love* novel. The result shows that pure borrowing is mostly dominant used by the translator. Karunarathna (2015) study analyzed the script of Korean drama for dubbing purpose. Pelawi (2016) study analyzed Indonesian-English translation *Ronggeng Dukuh Paruk* novel. The findings show the realization of CSI in the category of musical instruments, clothes, accessories, work and leisure, and activities and procedures. Kuncoro & Sutopo (2015) study analyzed Indonesian-English translation of *Laskar Pelangi*. The finding is the most frequently translation technique applied is compensation. Purwanti & Mujiyanto (2015) study observed Indonesian-English translation of *Bumi Manusia* novel. The findings are that the strategies used are omission, literal translation, borrowing, equivalence, adaptation, replacement, rephrasing. Dehbashi Sharif & Shakiba (2015) study analyzed difference between the strategies that a native and a non-native translator apply in translating CSI. The result show there was no significant difference among the strategies applied in translating CSIs of 'The Blind Owl' by an Iranian translator and an English translator. González–Vera (2015) study analyzed the translation techniques applied in the dubbed versions of films and their relationship to the process of domestication and foreignization in order to assess the social implications in texts aimed at a young audience. Result show techniques



applied for the translation of culinary references is without considering their purpose in the text and there is a tendency towards SL-oriented techniques.

It is also beneficial to review some studies on equivalence in the translation of CSI. Masduki (2011) study analyzed *The Highest Tide* novel its Indonesian translation. The findings show that academic background, professional experience, and works of translation, the process of translating with professional, technique, and instrumental skills, translation strategies, influenced equivalence and the quality of the translation. Rupiah & Hartono (2017) study analyzed the English-Indonesian Translation of *Barbie Short Stories*. The findings are the use of translation shift makes the translation of noun phrases more naturally and acceptable and the highest equivalence occurs on textual equivalence. Zou (2016) suggests that the purpose of translation is to establish cultural equivalence between the source language and the target language. Higashino (2001) investigated Japan-English translation. Results suggest that translation by cultural substitution may be an effective way to achieve a similar impact on the target reader. Bouziane (2015) study analyzed Moroccan-English translation novel. Results show that dynamic equivalence as a target culture-oriented type of translation was not useful in the translation since it obscured many sources of cultural concepts.

The role of the translator in the translation goes beyond the sheer meaning of one language to another. Salmeri (2014) suggest that the translator should have a broad knowledge of just about every aspect of the culture in order to be able to render

culture. Liddicoat (2016) argues the role of the translator as a cultural mediator that is not only a process of rearticulating meaning into another language for another audience but also an intrapersonal activity in which languages and cultures are brought together as an interpretative act. Al-Masri (2009) study investigated the translation strategies that led to cultural losses and emphasized the vital role of the translator as a cultural insider.

The importance of a translator's knowledge of culture in translation makes some studies on the quality of translation related to cultural translation is useful to revisit. Rafieyan (2016) study observed the effect of national cultural distance on the quality of translation of culture-bound texts. Results show a significant positive effect of national cultural distance on the quality of translation of culture-bound texts. Melnichuka and Osipovab (2016) study observed translation accuracy in rendering financial terminologies. The results suggest that the translator should have good knowledge of source and target language and economic culture to convey information and keep the underlying meaning of the original. Ardi (2016) study analyzed English-Indonesian translation of a book. The finding is the four of the most common techniques, which influence the quality of the translation, are amplification, literal translation, established equivalence, and modulation. Permatahati & Rosyidi (2017) study analyzed the Indonesian translation of *Alice in Wonderland*. The finding is established equivalent mostly used, so it is readable.

The requirements to understand both SL and TL cultures in order to communicate messages accurately also make teaching translation should consider teaching the culture of languages students dealing. There are also several types of research that are worth to review. Mujiyanto (2014) study discussed the use of back translation to retain the students' awareness of literary stylistic features. Hartono (2014) study investigated applying the Grammar Translation Method (GTM) to improve the quality of narrative text translation. Hartono (2015) study investigated about teaching translation through hypermedia. Yuliasri (2016) study discussed the case of students of a foreign language; some linguistic errors would normally be found in their translation from the mother tongue as the source language to the foreign language as the target language, which may affect the quality of their translation. Siregar (2017) study discussed promoting translation teaching in the classroom by set the preliminary approach to teach translation. Yuliasri (2015) study analyzed students' translation works in 2 English-Indonesian Translation classes in an EFL Context in Indonesia. The result is that students tend to use the faithful translation method, and do not dare to explore the different techniques. Olk (2003) study observed the influence of cultural knowledge to the translation performance of German students. Results suggest the importance of factual cultural reference that helps students in translating.

As this thesis is also presented to language and learning department, it is also beneficial to study some importance of culture in teaching language in general.

Farooq, Soomro1 & Umer (2018) study investigated on perception and practices of teachers regarding culture and English language teaching in Saudi Arabia. Results show that teachers have knowledge about the aspects of the target culture to some extent, but how they deal with the target culture is affected profoundly by the curricular considerations and limitations. Genç, Barış & Bada, Erdogan (2005) study observed the effect of culture class on ELT students. Results found that attending the culture class has raised cultural awareness in ELT students concerning both native and target societies. Salim (2017) study investigated the relationship between language and culture on ELT. Results found that language teaching automatically entails teaching culture. Farida, Warsono, and Hartono (2018) study investigated cultural balance represented in the primary source of the English subject. The result shows that the most active process is practical culture. Marhamah, Daud and Samad (2018) investigated the perceptions of EFL teachers on integrating teaching-learning about English culture. Results show that EFL teachers were aware of the importance of studying the English culture, but one of them did not yet focus on integrating English culture into teaching-learning EFL. Alowalid, Mujiyanto, Bharati (2018) study the improvement of students' reading comprehension obtained by Libyan's students in Semarang. Result show respondents usually try to understand the text being read and the most affecting factor of reading comprehension ability is spelling. These findings show how important culture is in English learning while reading is one of the important aspects in improving reading comprehension skill.

From previous studies reviewed, it is essential to study translation that concern with culture. This research is aimed to study the implementation of cultural transposition that is considered by researches as the degree of rendering languages that concern with cultural elements of both source language and target language. The object is culture-specific items (CSI) that are filled with cultural elements of language.

Conducting this study is expected to have to have a clear view on how cultural transposition implemented in practice. There is no research done previously that observe the rendering of CSI that depart from a literal procedures in translation especially in English-to-Indonesian translation. Findings of this research will be interesting to illustrate how cultural features of source languages are transferred to Indonesian culture as the target culture. Moreover, these findings also can be used as as a base or starting point of further research in translation that concern with cultural considerations done by the translator. Result of this reseach is essential before those further researches are conducted since there is no reseaches on translation product from English-to-Indonesian translation that concern with cultural transposition ever conducted previously.

## **2.2. Review of Theoretical Studies**

In this section related literature to this study are reviewed. It covers the theoretical review and theoretical framework. Literature related to the topic covers

translation, culture-specific items, cultural mediation, and cultural transposition. Translation is very closely related to this topic since in this study we observe how source language (SL) cultures are transferred to target language (TL). Literature about culture-specific items (CSI) is also reviewed since it is the primary object observed in this study. Cultural mediation is reviewed since it is the role of researcher when dealing with CSI. Also, the last, cultural transposition is reviewed since it is translation procedures as one of mediating culture.

### **2.2.1. Translation**

The main idea of translation is an activity to render text from one language to another. However, the development of the study of translation has brought translation topics to expand to some extent. Translation is a complex task that is not only the transmission of the language on the language level but also is the rewriting of the original works on the social and cultural level.

Several experts have presented their views about translation. According to Nida and Taber (1982: 12), the essence of translation is transferring the message, which is expressed by one language to another. In this definition message and expression are emphasized in which they contain ideas of what the original authors are trying to convey. Catford (1978:1) defines translation as an operation on languages performance such a procedure of substituting a text in a single language for textual content in another. In this definition text is the principal object of translation.

According to Newmark (1988:7) Translation is a craft consisting of the attempt to replace a written message statement in one language by the same message or statement in another language. This definition emphasizes on equivalency on the message. Hatim and Munday (2004) define translation as (1) the process of transferring a written text of the source text into the target text conducted by a translator or translators in a specific socio-cultural context. (2) The written product or the target text which results from that process and which functions in the socio-cultural context of the target language; and (3) the cognitive, linguistic, visual and ideological phenomena which are an integral part of 1 and 2. In this definition has become even more complicated. From these definitions, we can conclude that translation is a process of transferring author messages from one language to another that concern with expressions, ideologies, and cultures.

### **2.2.2. Cultural Mediation**

From the previous conclusion of the definition of culture, we agreed that translation should consider expressions, ideologies, and cultures. The importance of culture is the highlight of translation studies. This has been proved by several pieces of research done by translation scholars' as reviewed in the Previous Studies section in this thesis.

Shirinzadeh and Mahadi (2015) cite Hatim and Mason (2008) who assert that for a translator being bicultural is more critical than being bilingual in translation since that in the process of translation, and translator needs to mediate between

source language culture and target language culture. Salmeri (2014) suggest that the translator should have a broad knowledge of just about every aspect of the culture in order to be able to render culture. Liddicoat (2016) argues the role of the translator as the cultural mediator that is not only an agent of rearticulating meaning into another language for another audience but also an intrapersonal activity in which languages and cultures are brought together as an interpretative act.

Nida (1964) stated that cultural words from source language often have a different connotation and implication in the target language. That is why the translator needs to mediate these foreign elements of the target language in order to communicate the intended meaning. This is in line with Nord in Sharidabad (2013) that translation is a tool to mediate two cultures and languages that is an intrinsic part of the culture. The translator is a bilingual mediating agent between monolingual communication participants in two different language communities Bell (1993:15).

Based on the definitions from different theorists above, cultural words have specific meanings that are peculiar to source language culture that can be different when rendered to the target language. They should be some considerations taken by the translators in order to get an appreciation of the target readers about exotic cultures and recognize the difference between the cultures of the SL and TL. It is worth mentioning here that a translation aims to communicate, and translation as a tool of social exchange process should mediate these differences wisely in order to make the readers interact with the cultures.



### 2.2.3. Cultural Transposition

As previously discussed the role of the translator is beyond the agent of transferring one language to another. The translator is also a mediator of culture that communicates one culture to another. Thus language and culture are something that is strictly related and must be considered during translation. When considering the translation of cultural words and notions, Newmark (Newmark, 1988:96) proposes two opposing methods: transference and componential analysis. Transference gives "local color," keeping cultural names and concepts. This may cause problems for the general readership and limit the comprehension of certain aspects. The importance of the translation process in communication leads Newmark to propose componential analysis which he describes as being "the most accurate translation procedure, which excludes the culture and highlights the message," in which in this procedure foreign TL culture is recreated or described in TL culture.

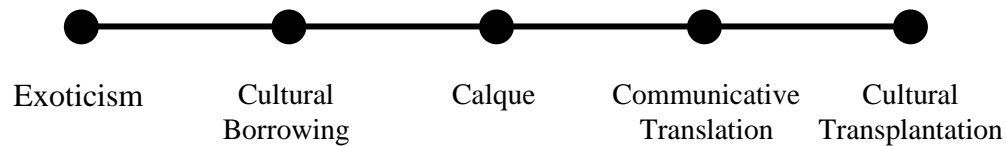
Newmark's theory may be similar to Nida's definitions of formal and dynamic equivalence (see Nida, 1964:129). According to Nida, a "gloss translation" mostly typifies formal equivalence where form and content are reproduced as faithfully as possible, and the TL reader can understand as much as he can of the customs, manner of thought, and means of expression of the SL context (Nida, 1964:129). Contrasting with this idea, dynamic equivalence tries to relate the receptor to modes of behavior relevant within the context of TL culture without insisting that readers understand the cultural patterns of the CL context.

These may be also compared with the concept of foreignization and domestication. According to Venuti (1995), domestication refers to an ethnocentric reduction of the SL to TL value in which the translator brings the reader to home culture. In contrary, foreignization refers to translation strategy that brings the target readers abroad and minimizes strangeness of the SL to TL readers.

In dealing with differences in cultural gaps, there is a concept of cultural filters. This concept is proposed House (2015:68) states that cultural filter is capturing socio-cultural differences in expectation norms and stylistic conventions between the source and target linguistic-cultural communities. This concept is used to emphasize the need for empirical bases for any ‘manipulations’ on the original undertaken by the translator. This concept is used to treat cultural gaps in order to achieve functional equivalence in covert translation.

Hervey & Higgin (1992) proposed term cultural transposition for various degrees of departure from a literal translation that may resort in the process of transferring the contents of an ST into the context of a target culture. Each degree of cultural transposition involves the choice of features of indigenous to the TL and target culture in preference to features with their roots in the source culture. As a result, it will minimize foreign features of TT and thereby those foreign features of TT can be naturalized into the TL with its cultural setting.

The various degrees of cultural transposition can be visualized with the following figure.



**Figure 2.1 Cultural Transposition by Hervey & Higgins (1992)**

1. Exoticism

The first type of cultural as proposed by Hervey & Higgins (1992) is exoticism. Exoticism is the most extreme procedure who signals cultural foreignness in a TT. A TT that is translated with this procedure regularly resorts to linguistic and cultural features imported from ST into TT. Therefore the translated texts will still resource source culture and its cultural strangeness.

2. Cultural borrowing

The second type of cultural transposition is cultural borrowing. This procedure is used when the translator finds it impossible to find a suitable TL expression of indigenous origins for translating the ST expression. The most essential thing in cultural borrowing is that the TT expression should clearly express the borrowed expression.

3. Calque

The next type of cultural transposition is calque. With this procedure, the translator uses TL words and TL syntax. However, it still models the SL expression.

In essence, a calque is a form of literal translation. The best example of calque is an idiom. 'Time is money' that is translated into '*Waktu adalah uang*' uses this procedure. This idiom was not available in Indonesian culture.

#### 4. Communicative translation

The next type of cultural transposition is communicative translation. Communicative translation is a little similar to cultural borrowing. However, with communicative translation, the author does not translate the indigenous source culture literally since rendering it literally would make it inappropriate. For example, many proverbs, idioms, and clichés have readily identifiable communicative equivalents in the TL. For instance, a warning 'Keep out of the grass' is translated into '*Dilarang menginjak rumput*'.

#### 5. Cultural transplantation

The last type of cultural transposition is cultural transplantation. Cultural transplantation is the most extreme procedure from all previous types. With this procedure, the translator renders the entire SL text with completely replace it with something original from target culture setting. It is more like an adaptation. An example of cultural transplantation is 'Baseball' which was translated to *Kasti* at a time before people familiar with this sport.

There are several advantages of procedures proposed by Hervey & Higgins (1992) that are appropriate to this research. First, these procedures focus on cultural translations. This is appropriate with the object of this study which is CSI that is found have some difficulties in translating. Second, these procedures classification consider two major translation strategies (domestication and foreignization) respectively. These can be seen from the classification of the procedures starting from procedure bring extremely foreign cultures to TL to a procedure that adapt (re-create) foreign elements to TL language. The last, with such arrangements, we will know how is the degree of the foreignness of a translation.

#### **2.2.4. Culture-Specific Items**

Language and culture are closely related. Larson (1998) views culture as a complex of beliefs, attitudes, values, and rules which group of people share. This means that learning culture means we learn about very complicated things adheres to a society. Bassnett (2002:21) views language as the heart of culture since language cannot exist unless it is steeped in the context of culture. Thus language and culture are two things that develop together and translating language should also step in translating culture.

Culture-specific items (CSI) in this study refer to terms or names that are particular on the specific culture of language speakers. In this thesis, culture observed

is in the form of word/phrase since the word is the smallest unit of language that has meaning (Baker:1992,11). Newmark (1988) categorizes CSI into several categories: (1) ecology, (2) material culture, (3) social culture, (4) social organization and (5) gestures and habits.

#### 1) Ecology

The first category of culture-specific item is ecology. This includes geographical features that are spreading in an area (country). Newmark points out that the diffusion of ecological features depends on the importance of country of the origin and the degree of specificity. He argues that the word 'plateau' is not perceived as a cultural word since it has been translated since it has been translated in many countries such as Russian, English, and German. Newmark exemplify with words such as '*prairies*', '*steppes*', '*tundras*', '*pampas*', '*savannahs*', '*llanos*', '*campos*', '*paramos*', '*bush*', '*veld*' for this category since these ecological features contains peculiar local color.

#### 2) Material culture

The second type of CSI is material culture. This category includes foods that are considered by Newmark as the most sensitive and vital expression of national culture. Commercial and prestige interests influence the high number of CSI in this category. In many settings, menus, food guides, tourist brochures and journalism mostly keep the local cultures in order to attract foreign tourists such as pizza, spaghetti, and kebab that are simply borrowed to Bahasa Indonesia. Another material

culture is cloth. Batik that is a specific fabric of Indonesian is not translated in many languages. CSI in material culture category includes any types of creations that are peculiar in a country. Other examples that are also included in this category are houses and vehicles that are unique and only available in a specific country.

### 3) Social culture

The third category of CSI as proposed by Newmark is social culture. Newmark divides this type between denotative and connotative problems in translation. He exemplifies with words as *charcuterie*, *droguerie*, *patisserie*, *chapellerie*, *chocolaterie*, *Konditorei* that hardly occur in Anglophones countries. This type is usually easy for translator since they can be transferred merely or they already have one on one translation. In contrast, connotative type makes difficulties for the translator. Words such as 'the people', 'the common people', 'the masses' and 'the working class' are not easily transferred since these words have a social experience that gives an emotive effect to their society.

### 4) Social organization

The fourth type of CSI is a social organization. Newmark proposes that it is institutional terms that reflect the social and political life of a country. Some names of institutional terms such as the title of head of state (president, prime minister or king) or the name of parliament (Senate, minister) that is recognized internationally are easy to be translated. However, there are many social organization names that are peculiar to a country that make translation problems. For examples (*Bundestag*;

*Storting* (Norway); *Sejm* (Poland); *Riksdag* (Sweden); *Eduskunta* (Finland); *Knesset* (Israel), they have recognized official translation that is used in administrative documents such as 'German Federal Parliament' for *Bundestag*, 'Council of Constituent States' for *Bundesrat*. Another CSI that also fall in this category is historical terms, religious terms, and artistic terms.

#### 5) Gestures and habits

The last type of CSI is gestures and habits. Gestures and habits can be categorized as CSI since often they have a specific meaning that communicates specific meaning that only be understood in a country. Newmark exemplifies with some gestures that are often ambiguous such as if people smile a little when someone dies, do a slow hand-clap to express warm appreciation, spit as a blessing, nod to dissent or shake their head to assent, kiss their fingertips to greet or to praise, give a thumbs-up to signal OK. He suggests that in translating this kind of CSI need to give description and function to make the meaning clear.

Meanwhile, Espindola (2006) has classified CSIs into more advanced categories. These categories are toponyms, anthroponyms, food and drinks, means of transportation, forms of entertainments, a local institution, religious celebration, fictional character, measuring system, and literary reference. He tried to make CSI is more recognizable in a text.

- 1) Toponyms: a place name, a geographical name, a proper name of locality, region, or some other part of Earth's surface or its natural or artificial feature



- 2) Anthroponyms: ordinary and famous people's names and nicknames and names referring to the regional background which acquires identification status;
- 3) Forms of entertainment: amusement or diversion including public performances or shows, it also encompasses hospitality provided, such as dinners, parties, business lunches, etc
- 4) Means of transportation: the facilities used for the movement of people and goods from one place to another; the term is derived from the Latin *trans* meaning across and *portare* meaning to carry, such facilities are, many times, associated with specific cultures;
- 5) Fictional character: a person in a novel, play, or a film who is related to fiction, works of imagination;
- 6) Legal System: rules of conduct inherent in human nature and essential to or binding upon human society;
- 7) Local Institution: an organization that helps or serves people in a certain area - health, education, work, political, administrative, religious, artistic;
- 8) Measuring system: units used in the determination of the size, weight, speed, length, etc. of something in the different cultures;
- 9) Food and Drink: any solid or liquid substance that is used by human beings as a source of nourishment
- 10) Scholastic reference: related to school or studying;
- 11) Religious celebration: to do something special to mark a religious occasion;

- 12) **Dialect:** user-related variation, which determines speaker's status as regards social class, age, sex, education, etc.

Different from Newmark, Aixéla (1996) points out that there are two primary forms of CSI: proper names and common expressions. He argues that common expressions are the ones that are problematic in translation since they cover worlds of objects, institutions, habits, and opinions restricted to a culture. Meanwhile the proper names often, in translation, seems to present a simple trait of adapting themselves in a very regular way to pre-established translation norms(Aixéla, 1996:59)

As we can see that CSI there can be so many CSI categories that can be listed. The CSI w In this research I elaborate classification based on Newmark (1988), Espindola (2006) and Aixéla (1996) to classify CSI. The table 2.1 shows the classification that was used to gather CSI in the novel.

**Table 2.1 Classification of CSI Used in This Research**

No	Category	Subcategory	CSI Type
1	<p><b>Nature</b></p> <p>(Any natural creatures available in SL nature such as flora, fauna, geographical conditions etc.)</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Fauna</li> <li>• Flora</li> <li>• Geography</li> </ul>	<p>Common expression or names</p>
2	<p><b>Material Realm</b></p> <p>(Any artifacts created and used by SL people such as culinary, transportation, fashion,</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Food &amp; Drink</li> <li>• Transportation</li> <li>• Fashion</li> <li>• Architecture</li> <li>• Artwork</li> </ul>	<p>Common expression or names</p>

	architecture, artwork, tools)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Tools</li> </ul>	
3	<p><b>Social Realm</b></p> <p>(Any non-material activities such as work, entertainment, ceremony, celebration, etc. that peculiar to SL culture)</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Work</li> <li>• Entertainment</li> <li>• Ceremony</li> <li>• Celebration</li> <li>• Activities</li> </ul>	Common expression or names
4	<p><b>Organization and Politics</b></p> <p>(Any organization, institution, school, government, party, sect, etc. that used by SL people to work together or manage society)</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Organization</li> <li>• Institution</li> <li>• School</li> <li>• Government</li> <li>• Party</li> <li>• Sect</li> </ul>	Common expression or names
5	<p><b>Social knowledge</b></p> <p>(Any knowledge known restricted in SL cultures such as religion, the legal system, measurement system, history, gesture, and habits.)</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Religion</li> <li>• Legal system</li> <li>• Measurement system</li> <li>• History</li> <li>• Gesture</li> <li>• Habits</li> </ul>	Common expression or names

Based on the definition above, the elaboration of two theories of culture-specific items is used in this study. The culture-specific items classification in the table is used to categorize the data are found in *Inferno* novel.

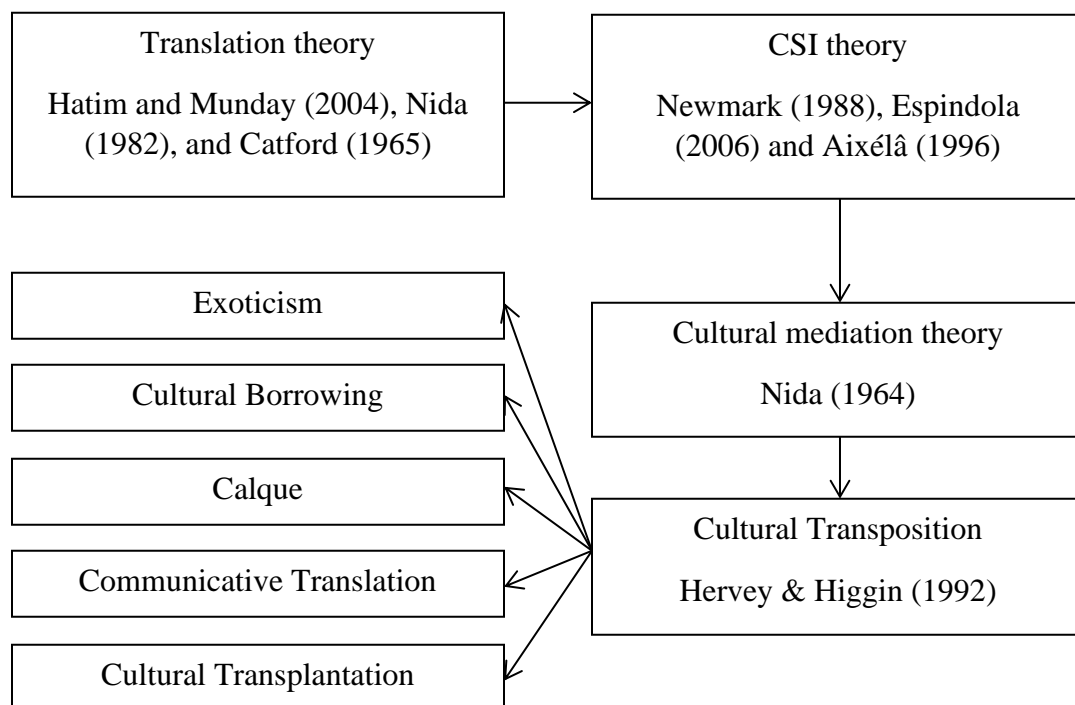
### 2.2.5. *Inferno* novel

*Inferno* novel is categorized to adult literature. The genre of this novel is a mystery, thriller, and conspiracy fiction novel that is written by Dan Brown. This novel is the fourth book in his Robert Langdon series, following *Angels & Demons*, *The Da Vinci Code* and *The Lost Symbol*. Doubleday publishes the original version of *Inferno*, and Bentang Pustaka publishes its Indonesian translation.

The synopsis of *Inferno* novel is about Harvard Professor Robert Langdon wakes up in a hospital in Florence, Italy with a head wound and no memory of the last few days. After that, Langdon finds a cylinder with a biohazard sign in his jacket and decides to call the U.S. consulate. He is told that they are searching for him and want his location. Then, Langdon decides to open the container and finds a small medieval bone cylinder fitted with a hi-tech projector that displays a modified version of Botticelli's Map of Hell, which is based on Dante's *Inferno*. A trail of clues leads him toward the Old City. Next, Langdon is taken to Dr. Elizabeth Sinskey, the director-general of the WHO, and is given an explanation of what is going on: Zobrist, who committed suicide the week before, was a brilliant geneticist and Dante fanatic who had supposedly developed a new biological plague that will kill off a large portion of the world's population in order to quickly solve the problem of the world's impending overpopulation, citing the Doomsday Argument. Finally, Langdon solved the riddle and acquired a private jet to get to it before everyone else. He, WHO and the *Consortium* teamed up to stop her.

### 2.3. Theoretical Framework

This study concerned on how to implement cultural transposition that applied to mediate culture-specific items into Indonesian in *Inferno* novel. Therefore, there were some theories applied to analyze the data. Those are theories of translation proposed by Hatim and Munday (2004), Nida (1982), and Catford (1965). The theory of cultural mediation, which is proposed by Nida (1964). The theory of cultural transposition, which is proposed by Hervey & Higgin (1992). The last, theories of culture-specific items, which are proposed by Newmark (1988), Espindola (2006) and Aixéla (1996). They are presented in the figure 2.2.



**Figure 2.2 Theoretical Framework**

Based on the theoretical bases explained above, Translation concerns in transferring one language into another language not only the meaning of the text but also the context of the source text and target text too. Translation is not a simple and easy process since in this process we are not only transferring the one language into another language but also transferring the culture of one language into another language. This study is underpinned by the translation theories from some experts, drawn from the translation theory by Hatim and Munday (2004), Nida (1982), and Catford (1965). Based on its definition, the translation process is the bridge of mediating culture between source language to target language culture by the translator. Every culture has specific items that represent a particular area. Thus, the translator has to take considerations regarding the cultural differences and culture gaps between source language culture and receptor language culture during the process of translation. According to Nida (1964), Cultural mediation should be taken by the translators in order to get an appreciation of the target readers about exotic cultures and recognize the difference between the cultures of the SL and TL.

From the review above, I analyze the cultural transposition as one of the translation procedures used in mediating culture-specific items proposed by Hervey and Higgin (1992) in the original novel and Indonesian translation of *Inferno* novel. There are five procedures of translation to analyze. Meanwhile, Culture-specific items, which are found in the English and Indonesian version of *Inferno* novel as the data of my study, I classify them based on three theorists. I elaborate classification

based on Newmark (1988), Espindola (2006) and Aixéla (1996). From the collected data, this study analyzes how the translation strategies applied in rendering culture-specific items in *Inferno* novel (English version) into Indonesian translation. The manifestation of the cultural transposition in mediating culture-specific items in the novel can be found in the result of the analysis.

## CHAPTER V

### CONCLUSION AND SUGGESTION

This section sums up the thesis by providing conclusions and suggestions. The first subsection presents the conclusions of the research findings and the second provides several relevant suggestions for student writers, researchers, and lecturers.

#### **5.1. Conclusion**

Based on research questions that were asked at the beginning of this thesis, some conclusions can be drawn. Conclusions in this research are about the implementations of each procedure that are employed in rendering CSI in Brown's *Inferno* novel.

First, the implementation of exoticism tends to be used to render CSI that is very peculiar that the TL culture lack of similar item. These items usually use foreign language that is not familiar in TL readers. This includes both in the form of common expressions or names. As found in this research, names of places, artworks, and landmarks are CSI that mostly cannot be translated with any means. Using this procedure, CSIs are immediately brought foreign elements to TL without any adjustment. Furthermore, from the observation, these foreign items are treated as a native item by not making it italic in TL.



Second, the implementation of cultural borrowing tends to be used to render CSI that can be treated with simple adjustment. This occurs when CSI can be transliterated or CSI that requires specification. The implementation of cultural borrowing as observed in the novel also happened in the rendering CSI in the form as names and common expressions. Different with exoticism procedure that transfers the SL CSI immediately into TL without any changes, the cultural borrowing procedure, instead, make some changes to SL items to the CSI that bridge reader to understand the cultural strangeness. As from the observation, there are three ways, phonological adjustment, specification and translating the translatable part. Phonological adjustment is done by adapting TL word formation to SL features. The specification is done by adding a word describing the item. Meanwhile, translating the translatable part is done by rendering some words that are translatable and keep the untranslatable part as the original version.

Third, the implementation of calque tends to be used to CSI that has similar development in TL. Thus when each element of the item is translated, the item is still meaningful in TL. This can occur in both names of common expressions. It occurs to some CSI that ‘accidentally’ own possible translation by rendering each element of the item. CSIs in the form of names that are found generally contain common vocabularies such as big, great, mosque, bridge, etc. that are used to name an object. In implementing calque, not all items are literally translated since the SL and TL can be quite different. Thus some additional procedure may be employed during the

process. The example of the additional procedure is a grammatical adjustment, part of speech transformation, deletion, and addition.

Fourth, the implementation of communicative translation tends to be used in rendering CSI that requires detailed explanation of the item. This item is usually very important to be understood by readers thus transferring will block readers to imagine the story thus translator need to describe the CSI in order to bridge readers with that foreign elements. Unlike previous strategies in which there are found cases where they are implemented both in names and common expressions, the implementation of communicative translation as observed in the novel only occurs in the translation of common expression. In implementing communicative translation, as the findings, generally, it can be done in two ways namely oblique translation and description. The oblique translation is done when a literal translation of CSI could lead to another meaning or does not able to communicate effectively the intended meaning while the description is done by describing CSI clearly.

The last, the implementation of cultural transplantation tend to be used to render CSI to increase readership. Replacing CSI with something else yet similar in TL is considered more effective to communicate meanings. Similar to cultural transplantation, the implementation of cultural transplantation as observed in the novel only occurs in the translation of common expression. From the findings, there are two ways in rendering CSI using this procedure; rendering using other similar

item and rough conversion. The first one is done by rendering cultural item with another item that is similar to the actual CSI.

As a conclusion, there is a tendency that the translation of the novel tends to use SL biases procedures that bring TL readers to SL cultures. This is illustrated by how exoticism and cultural borrowing procedure is dominantly used in rendering CSI from the novel especially for CSI in the form of names.

## **5.2. Suggestion**

Based on the limitations of this study, there are several suggestions that I could suggest.

For translation practice, there are several things that should be put into considerations in translating CSI. First, rendering CSI should consider both SL and TL culture so the meanings intended by the author are not blurred. Second, the translator should try to look up of available equivalent in TL for CSI in TL. Both SL and TL culture may have owned particular items that develop in their own cultures. These items may not completely equivalent yet are able to communicate the intended meanings. Last, determine the importance of items in the novel. CSI is frequently used by the author of a novel to expose readers with the richness of culture where the story take place. Thus it will be easily found there will be so many CSI that author are trying to put in the novel. In this case, the translator should choose wisely what procedure that may be used in the rendering.

For pedagogical practice, the teacher should teach student language along with the culture. Vocabularies available in a language are developed along with how society lives and develop their culture. English and available Indonesian CSIs are different since both societies live differently and face a different experience. Teaching culture along teaching language will also make students ready when they face translation tasks. The awareness of the diversity of culture and language may increase their performance in translation.

At last, I hope the results of this research can give benefits for the students majoring in English education who are interested in researching translation. They may use this research as a reference to conduct further research closely related to cultural transposition in CSI. There are still so many further explanations that require further researches. Moreover, I hope there will be other researches that are conducted.

This research, as I am aware of, has some limitations and weaknesses. The culture-specific items data were used in this study only taken in the form of words and phrases. Another research may be conducted that observe implementation of each cultural transposition procedure specifically. I hope that it will find more comprehensive result. Furthermore, a more comprehensive study can also be done to study the contexts of translation in rendering CSI from each procedure. I expect that there is finding about cultural considerations in rendering CSI.

## APPENDIX 1: The Implementation of Exoticism

### A. Implementation of Exoticism in Nature

No	English	Indonesian	Category	Subcategory	CSI Type	Back-Translation
1	cedar	cedar	Nature	Flora	Common Expression	cedar
2	cinder	cinder	Nature	Flora	Common Expression	cinder

## B. Implementation of Exoticism in Material Realm

No	English	Indonesian	Category	Subcategory	CSI Type	Back-Translation
1	palazzo	palazzo	Material Realm	Architecture	Common Expression	palazzo
2	Piazza	Piazza	Material Realm	Architecture	Common Expression	Piazza
3	Chapel	Chapel	Material Realm	Architecture	Common Expression	Chapel
4	atrium	atrium	Material Realm	Architecture	Common Expression	atrium
5	l'andito	l'andito	Material Realm	Architecture	Common Expression	l'andito
6	andito	andito	Material Realm	Architecture	Common Expression	andito
7	finestra	finestra	Material Realm	Architecture	Common Expression	finestra
8	Grand Canal	Grand Canal	Material Realm	Architecture	Common Expression	Grand Canal
9	promenade	promenade	Material Realm	Architecture	Common Expression	promenade
10	Arsenal	Arsenal	Material Realm	Architecture	Common Expression	Arsenal
11	piombi	piombi	Material Realm	Architecture	Common Expression	piombi

12	piazzetta	piazzetta	Material Realm	Architecture	Common Expression	piazzetta
13	narthex	narthex	Material Realm	Architecture	Common Expression	narthex
14	esonarthex	esonarthex	Material Realm	Architecture	Common Expression	esonarthex
15	naos	naos	Material Realm	Architecture	Common Expression	naos
16	minbar	mimbar	Material Realm	Architecture	Common Expression	mimbar
17	müezzin mahfili	müezzin mahfili	Material Realm	Architecture	Common Expression	müezzin mahfili
18	Deesis Mosaic	Deesis Mosaic	Material Realm	Architecture	Common Expression	Deesis Mosaic
19	cortile	cortile	Material Realm	Architecture	Common Expression	cortile
20	salottini	salottini	Material Realm	Architecture	Common Expression	salottini
21	Porta-Potty	Porta-Potty	Material Realm	Architecture	Common Expression	Porta-Potty
22	obelisk	obelisk	Material Realm	Architecture	Common Expression	obelisk
23	Duomo	Duomo	Material Realm	Architecture	Common Expression	Duomo
24	Campanile	Campanile	Material Realm	Architecture	Common	Campanile

					Expression	
25	The Boboli Gardens	Boboli Gardens	Material Realm	Architecture	Name	Boboli Gardens
26	Pala d'Oro	Pala d'Oro	Material Realm	Architecture	Name	Pala d'Oro
27	Pantheon	Pantheon	Material Realm	Architecture	Name	Pantheon
28	Ponte alle Grazie	Ponte alle Grazie	Material Realm	Architecture	Name	Ponte alle Grazie
29	Via dei Castellani	Via dei Castellani	Material Realm	Architecture	Name	Via dei Castellani
30	Piazza di San Firenze	Piazza di San Firenze	Material Realm	Architecture	Name	Piazza di San Firenze
31	Via Torregalli	Via Torregalli	Material Realm	Architecture	Name	Via Torregalli
32	Palazzo Vecchio	Palazzo Vecchio	Material Realm	Architecture	Name	Palazzo Vecchio
33	Piazza del Duomo	Piazza del Duomo	Material Realm	Architecture	Name	Piazza del Duomo
34	Accademia delle Belle Arti	Accademia delle Belle Arti	Material Realm	Architecture	Name	Accademia delle Belle Arti
35	Pensione la Fiorentina	Pensione la Fiorentina	Material Realm	Architecture	Name	Pensione la Fiorentina
36	La Mappa dell'Inferno	La Mappa dell'Inferno	Material Realm	Architecture	Name	La Mappa dell'Inferno
37	Porta Romana	Porta Romana	Material Realm	Architecture	Name	Porta Romana
38	Società Dante Alighieri	Società Dante Alighieri	Material Realm	Architecture	Name	Società Dante Alighieri



39	Cathedral of Santa Maria del Fiore	Katedral Santa Maria del Fiore	Material Realm	Architecture	Name	Katedral Santa Maria del Fiore
40	Fiera dei Contratti	Fiera dei Contratti	Material Realm	Architecture	Name	Fiera dei Contratti
41	Viale Machiavelli	Viale Machiavelli	Material Realm	Architecture	Name	Viale Machiavelli
42	Istituto Statale d'Arte	Istituto Statale d'Arte	Material Realm	Architecture	Name	Istituto Statale d'Arte
43	Palazzo Pitti	Palazzo Pitti	Material Realm	Architecture	Name	Palazzo Pitti
44	Hall of the Five Hundred	Hall of the Five Hundred	Material Realm	Architecture	Name	Hall of the Five Hundred
45	Viale del Poggio Imperiale	Viale del Poggio Imperiale	Material Realm	Architecture	Name	Viale del Poggio Imperiale
46	Viottolone	Viottolone	Material Realm	Architecture	Name	Viottolone
47	La Cerchiata	La Cerchiata	Material Realm	Architecture	Name	La Cerchiata
48	Pitti Palace	Pitti Palace	Material Realm	Architecture	Name	Pitti Palace
49	Via dei Guicciardini	Via dei Guicciardini	Material Realm	Architecture	Name	Via dei Guicciardini
50	Ponte Vecchio	Ponte Vecchio	Material Realm	Architecture	Name	Ponte Vecchio
51	The Buontalenti Grotto	Buontalenti Grotto	Material Realm	Architecture	Name	Buontalenti Grotto
52	Passetto	Passetto	Material Realm	Architecture	Name	Passetto
53	Piazza della	Piazza della	Material Realm	Architecture	Name	Piazza della Signoria

	Signoria	Signoria				
54	Caffè Rivoire	Caffè Rivoire	Material Realm	Architecture	Name	Caffè Rivoire
55	Loggia dei Lanzi	Loggia dei Lanzi	Material Realm	Architecture	Name	Loggia dei Lanzi
56	Lo Studiolo	Lo Studiolo	Material Realm	Architecture	Name	Lo Studiolo
57	Museo dell'Opera del Duomo	Museo dell'Opera del Duomo	Material Realm	Architecture	Name	Museo dell'Opera del Duomo
58	La Soffitta	La Soffitta	Material Realm	Architecture	Name	La Soffitta
59	Duke of Athens Stairway	Duke of Athens Stairway	Material Realm	Architecture	Name	Duke of Athens Stairway
60	Via della Ninna	Via della Ninna	Material Realm	Architecture	Name	Via della Ninna
61	Via dei Leoni	Via dei Leoni	Material Realm	Architecture	Name	Via dei Leoni
62	Via Santa Margherita	Via Santa Margherita	Material Realm	Architecture	Name	Via Santa Margherita
63	Santa Margherita dei Cerchi	Santa Margherita dei Cerchi	Material Realm	Architecture	Name	Santa Margherita dei Cerchi
64	La Vita Nuova	La Vita Nuova	Material Realm	Architecture	Name	La Vita Nuova
65	Via del Presto	Via del Presto	Material Realm	Architecture	Name	Via del Presto
	La Chiesa di Santa Margherita dei Cerchi	La Chiesa di Santa Margherita dei Cerchi	Material Realm	Architecture	Name	La Chiesa di Santa Margherita dei Cerchi
66	Via dello Studio	Via dello Studio	Material Realm	Architecture	Name	Via dello Studio

67	The Piazza del Duomo	Piazza del Duomo	Material Realm	Architecture	Name	Piazza del Duomo
68	The Baptistry of San Giovanni	The Baptistry of San Giovanni	Material Realm	Architecture	Name	The Baptistry of San Giovanni
69	Magnificent Mile	Magnificent Mile	Material Realm	Architecture	Name	Magnificent Mile
70	Libertà Bridge	Libertà Bridge	Material Realm	Architecture	Name	Libertà Bridge
71	Santa Lucia Station	Stasiun Lucia Station	Material Realm	Architecture	Name	Stasiun Lucia Station
72	Ponte degli Scalzi	Ponte degli Scalzi	Material Realm	Architecture	Name	Ponte degli Scalzi
73	Dogana da Mar	Dogana da Mar	Material Realm	Architecture	Name	Dogana da Mar
74	Harry's Bar	Harry's Bar	Material Realm	Architecture	Name	Harry's Bar
75	Riva degli Schiavoni	Riva degli Schiavoni	Material Realm	Architecture	Name	Riva degli Schiavoni
76	Alhambra	Alhambra	Material Realm	Architecture	Name	Alhambra
77	Marco Polo International Airport	Marco Polo International Airport	Material Realm	Architecture	Name	Marco Polo International Airport
78	Laguna Veneta	Laguna Veneta	Material Realm	Architecture	Name	Laguna Veneta
79	Murano Glass Museum	Murano Glass Museum	Material Realm	Architecture	Name	Murano Glass Museum
80	Museo Correr	Museo Correr	Material Realm	Architecture	Name	Museo Correr
81	Arc de Triomphe	Arc de Triomphe	Material Realm	Architecture	Name	Arc de Triomphe

82	Notre-Dame	Notre-Dame	Material Realm	Architecture	Name	Notre-Dame
83	Atelier Pietro Longhi	Atelier Pietro Longhi	Material Realm	Architecture	Name	Atelier Pietro Longhi
84	Hagia Sophia	Hagia Sophia	Material Realm	Architecture	Name	Hagia Sophia
85	Golden Horn	Golden Horn	Material Realm	Architecture	Name	Golden Horn
86	Yerebatan Sarayi	Yerebatan Sarayi	Material Realm	Architecture	Name	Yerebatan Sarayi
87	Laurentian Library	Laurentian Library	Material Realm	Architecture	Name	Laurentian Library
88	meringue	meringue	Material Realm	Food and Drink	Common Expression	meringue
89	seppie al nero	seppie al nero	Material Realm	Food and Drink	Common Expression	seppie al nero
90	cornetti	cornetti	Material Realm	Food and Drink	Common Expression	cornetti
91	lampredotto	lampredotto	Material Realm	Food and Drink	Common Expression	lampredotto
92	Espresso	Espresso	Material Realm	Food and Drink	Common Expression	Espresso
93	cappuccino	cappuccino	Material Realm	Food and Drink	Common Expression	cappuccino
94	Prosecco	Prosecco	Material Realm	Food and Drink	Common Expression	Prosecco
95	Limoncello	Limoncello	Material Realm	Food and Drink	Common Expression	Limoncello

96	Scotch	Scotch	Material Realm	Food and Drink	Common expression	Scotch
97	Coke	Coke	Material Realm	Food and Drink	Name	Coke
98	NoDoz	NoDoz	Material Realm	Food and Drink	Name	NoDoz
99	San Pellegrino	San Pellegrino	Material Realm	Food and Drink	Name	San Pellegrino
100	Bombay Sapphire	Bombay Sapphire	Material Realm	Food and Drink	Name	Bombay Sapphire
101	Gogol	Gogol	Material Realm	Food and Drink	Name	Gogol
102	Highland Park single malt	Scotch Highland Park single malt	Material Realm	Food and Drink	Name	Scotch Highland Park single malt
103	sweater	sweater	Material Realm	Fashion	Common Expression	sweater
104	wig	wig	Material Realm	Fashion	Common Expression	wig
105	volto intero	volto intero	Material Realm	Fashion	Common Expression	volto intero
106	burkas	burka	Material Realm	Fashion	Common Expression	burka
107	Moretta	Moretta	Material Realm	Fashion	Common Expression	Moretta
108	gondola	gondola	Material Realm	Transportation	Common Expression	gondola
109	vaporetti	vaporetti	Material Realm	Transportation	Common Expression	vaporetti

110	vaporetto	vaporetto	Material Realm	Transportation	Common Expression	vaporetto
111	Frecciargento	Frecciargento	Material Realm	Transportation	Name	Frecciargento
112	Veneziano Convertible	Veneziano Convertible	Material Realm	Transportation	Name	Veneziano Convertible
113	The Mendacium	The Mendacium	Material Realm	Transportation	Name	The Mendacium
114	Gaja Nebbiolo	Gaja Nebbiolo	Material Realm	Tools	Common Expression	Gaja Nebbiolo
115	ferro di prua	ferro di prua	Material Realm	Tools	Common Expression	ferro di prua
116	canto	canto	Social Knowledge	Artwork	Common Expression	canto
117	contrapposto	contrapposto	Material Culture	Artwork	Common Expression	contrapposto
118	intaglio	intaglio	Material Culture	Artwork	Common Expression	intaglio
119	Birth of Venus	Birth of Venus	Material Realm	Artwork	Name	Birth of Venus
120	Annunciation	Annunciation	Material Realm	Artwork	Name	Annunciation
121	Il Davide	Il Davide	Material Realm	Artwork	Name	Il Davide
122	Pietà	Pietà	Material Realm	Artwork	Name	Pietà
123	David	David	Material Realm	Artwork	Name	David
124	Mappa dell'Inferno	Mappa dell'Inferno	Material Realm	Artwork	Name	Mappa dell'Inferno
125	Battaglia di Marciano	Battaglia di Marciano	Material Realm	Artwork	Name	Battaglia di Marciano

126	Bathing Venus	Bathing Venus	Material Realm	Artwork	Name	Bathing Venus
127	The Labors of Hercules	The Labors of Hercules	Material Realm	Artwork	Name	The Labors of Hercules
128	Hercules and Diomedes	Hercules and Diomedes	Material Realm	Artwork	Name	Hercules and Diomedes
129	Genius of Victory	Genius of Victory	Material Realm	Artwork	Name	Genius of Victory
130	For the Love of God	For the Love of God	Material Realm	Artwork	Name	For the Love of God
131	The Fall of Icarus	The Fall of Icarus	Material Realm	Artwork	Name	The Fall of Icarus
132	An Allegory of Human Life	An Allegory of Human Life	Material Realm	Artwork	Name	An Allegory of Human Life
133	The Apotheosis of Washington	Apotheosis of Washington	Material Realm	Artwork	Name	Apotheosis of Washington
134	Ghent Altarpiece	Ghent Altarpiece	Material Realm	Artwork	Name	Ghent Altarpiece
135	Carmagnola	Carmagnola	Material Realm	Artwork	Name	Carmagnola
136	Hürriyet Daily News	Hürriyet Daily News	Material Realm	Artwork	Name	Hürriyet Daily News
137	Braccio di Bartolo	Braccio di Bartolo	Material Realm	Artwork	Name	Braccio di Bartolo
138	Odyssey	Odyssey	Material Realm	Artwork	Name	Odyssey
139	The Tetrarchs	The Tetrarchs	Material Realm	Artwork	Name	The Tetrarchs

### C. Implementation of Exoticism on Social Realm

No	English	Indonesian	Category	Subcategory	CSI Type	Back Translation
1	gondolieri	gondolieri	Social Realm	Work	Common Expression	gondolieri
2	sestieri	sestieri	Social Realm	Work	Common Expression	sestieri
3	Carnevale	Carnevale	Social Realm	Ceremony	Common Expression	Carnevale



#### D. Implementation of Exoticism on Organization and Politics

No	English	Indonesian	Category	Subcategory	CSI Type	Back-Translation
1	duke	duke	Organization & Politics	Government	Common Expression	duke
2	grand duke	Grand Duke	Organization & Politics	Government	Common Expression	grand duke
	lux eterna	lux eterna	Organization and Politics	Organization	Common Expression	lux eterna
3	Harvard University	Harvard University	Organization and Politics	Organization	Name	Harvard University
4	Consiglio Maggiore	Consiglio Maggiore	Organization and Politics	Organization	Name	Consiglio Maggiore
5	Surveillance and Response Support	Surveillance and Response Support	Organization and Politics	Organization	Name	Surveillance and Response Support
6	World Health Organization	World Health Organization	Organization and Politics	Organization	Name	World Health Organization
7	Council on Foreign Relations	Council on Foreign Relations	Organization and Politics	Organization	Name	Council on Foreign Relations
9	World Health Organization	WHO	Organization and Politics	Organization	Name	World Health Organization
10	CFR	Council on Foreign	Organization and Politics	Organization	Name	CFR

		Relations				
11	European Centre for Disease Prevention and Control	European Centre for Disease Prevention and Control	Organization and Politics	Organization	Name	European Centre for Disease Prevention and Control
12	European Air Transport Command	European Air Transport Command	Organization and Politics	Organization	Name	European Air Transport Command

### E. Implementation of Exoticism in Social Knowledge

No	English	Indonesian	Category	Subcategory	CSI Type	Cultural Transposition
1	caduceus	caduceus	Social Knowledge	Symbol	Common Expression	caduceus
2	cerca trova	cerca trova	Social Knowledge	Symbol	Common Expression	cerca trova
3	Amo Firenze	Amo Firenze	Social Knowledge	Symbol	Common Expression	Amo Firenze
4	Inferno	Inferno	Social Realm	Religion	Common Expression	Inferno
5	Purgatorio	Purgatorio	Social Realm	Religion	Common Expression	Purgatorio
6	Paradiso	Paradiso	Social Realm	Religion	Common Expression	Paradiso
7	Pandora	Pandora	Social Realm	Religion	Name	Pandora
8	Chthonic	Chthonic	Social Realm	Religion	Name	Chthonic
9	Malebolge	Malebolge	Social Realm	Religion	Name	Malebolge
10	Erinyes	Erinyes	Social Realm	Religion	Name	Erinyes
11	Medusa	Medusa	Social Realm	Religion	Name	Medusa
12	Virgil	Virgil	Social Realm	Religion	Name	Virgil
13	Neptune	Neptune	Social Realm	Religion	Name	Neptune

## APPENDIX 2: The Implementation of Cultural Borrowing

### A. The Implementation of Cultural Borrowing on Nature

No	English	Indonesian	Category	Subcategory	CSI Type	Back-Translation
1	oak	ek	Nature	Flora	Common Expression	oak
2	Indian curry	Daun kari India	Nature	Flora	Common Expression	Indian curry leaf
3	Iranian saffron	Safron Iran	Nature	Flora	Common Expression	Iranian saffron
4	Chinese flower tea	Daun teh Cina	Nature	Flora	Common Expression	Chinese tea leaf
5	mahogany	Kayu Mahoni	Nature	Flora	Common Expression	mahogany
6	porphyry	Batu porphyry	Nature	Geography	Common Expression	Porphyry stone
7	lapislazuli	Batu lapislazuli	Nature	Geography	Common Expression	Lapislazuli stone
8	Arno	Sungai Arno	Nature	Geography	Name	Arno River
9	Florence	Kota Florence	Nature	Geography	Name	City of Florence
10	Venice	Kota Venesia	Nature	Geography	Name	City of Venice

11	Venice	Venesia	Nature	Geography	Name	Venice
12	Geneva	Jeneva	Nature	Geography	Name	Geneva
13	Apennines	Pegunungan Appenine	Nature	Geography	Name	Apennines Mountains
14	Apennine Mountains	Pegunungan Appenine	Nature	Geography	Name	Apennines Mountains
15	Adriatic	Laut Adriatik	Nature	Geography	Name	Adriatic Sea

### **B. The Implementation of Cultural Borrowing on Material Realm**

<b>No</b>	<b>English</b>	<b>Indonesian</b>	<b>Category</b>	<b>Subcategory</b>	<b>CSI Type</b>	<b>Cultural Transposition</b>
1	cathedral	katedral	Material Realm	Architecture	Common Expression	cathedral
2	basilica	basilika	Material Realm	Architecture	Common Expression	basilica
3	Bargello	Museum Bargello	Material Realm	Architecture	Name	Cultural borrowing
4	Uffizi	Galeri Uffizi	Material Realm	Architecture	Name	Uffizi Galery
5	Badia	Gereja Badia	Material Realm	Architecture	Name	Badia Church
6	Harvard campus	Kampus Harvard	Material Realm	Architecture	Name	Harvard campus
7	Viale Niccolò Machiavelli	Jalan raya Viale Niccolò	Material Realm	Architecture	Name	Viale Niccolò Machiavelli highway

		Machiavelli				road
8	St. Mark's Basilica	Basilika Santo Markus	Material Realm	Architecture	Name	St. Mark's Basilica
9	Sistine	Kapel Sistina	Material Realm	Architecture	Name	Sistine Chapel
10	U.S. Capitol	Gedung Capitol AS	Material Culture	Architecture	Name	U.S. Capitol Building
11	pantaloons	Pantalon	Material Realm	Fashion	Common Expression	pantaloons
12	tunic	Tunik	Material Realm	Fashion	Common Expression	tunic
13	jeans	jins	Material Realm	Fashion	Common Expression	jeans
14	tuxedo	Tuksedo	Material Realm	Fashion	Common Expression	tuxedo
15	bishts	Jubah bisht	Material Realm	Fashion	Common Expression	Bishts alb
16	Tainia	Kain tainia	Material Realm	Fashion	Common Expression	Tainia fabric
18	Harris Tweed	Jaket Harris Tweed	Material Realm	Fashion	Name	Harris Tweed Jacket
19	sweatshirts	Sweter	Material Realm	Fashion	Common Expression	sweatshirts
25	turban	Serban	Material Realm	Fashion	Common Expression	turban
26	the David	Patung David	Material Realm	Artwork	Common	the David sculpture

					Expression	
20	The Isolotto	Patung Isolotto	Material Realm	Artwork	Common Expression	The Isolotto sculpture
21	bust of Machiavelli	Patung dada Machiavelli	Material Realm	Artwork	Name	bust of Machiavelli sculpture
22	Apotheosis	Lukisan Apotheosis	Material Realm	Artwork	Name	Apotheosis Painting
23	Mona Lisa	Lukisan Mona Lisa	Material Realm	Artwork	Name	Mona Lisa Painting
24	chestnuts	Kastanye	Material Realm	Food & Drink	Common Expression	chestnuts
25	Champagne	Sampanye	Material Realm	Food and Drink	Common Expression	Champagne
26	Crackers	Biscuit cracker	Material Realm	Food and Drink	Common Expression	Crackers biscuit
27	espresso	Kopi espresso	Material Realm	Food and Drink	Common Expression	Espresso coffee
28	Bellini	Minuman koktail Bellini	Material Realm	Food and Drinks	Name	Bellini cocktail beverage
29	MS cigarettes	Rokok MS	Material Realm	Food and Drink	Name	MS cigarettes
30	Life Savers	Permen Life Savers	Material Realm	Food and Drink	Name	Life Savers candy
31	BMW	Motor BMW	Material Realm	Transportation	Name	BMW motor
32	Subaru Forester	Mobil Subaru Forester	Material Realm	Transportation	Name	Subaru Forester car

33	satyrs	Patung satyrs	Material Realm	Artwork	Common Expression	Satyrs sculpture
34	Formica table	Meja Formica	Material Realm	Tool	Common Expression	Formica table
35	Band-Aid	Plester Band-Aid	Material Realm	Tool	Common Expression	Band-Aid plaster
36	satyrs	satir	Material Realm	Tool	Common Expression	satyrs
37	calamine lotion	Losion kalamín	Material Realm	Tool	Common Expression	calamine lotion
38	Beretta	Pistol Beretta	Material Realm	Tool	Common Expression	Beretta gun
39	earbud	earphone	Material Realm	Tool	Common Expression	earphone
40	limo	limosin	Material Realm	Transportation	Common Expression	Limosin
41	limo	Perahu limosin	Material Realm	Transportation	Common Expression	Communicative translation



### C. The Implementation of Cultural Borrowing on Social Realm

No	English	Indonesian	Category	Subcategory	CSI Type	Cultural Transposition
1	muezzin	Muazin	Social Culture	Work	Common Expression	muezzin
2	Sheikhs	Syaikh-syaikh	Social Culture	Work	Common Expression	Sheikhs
3	Cabaret	Pertunjukan Cabaret	Social Culture	Ceremony	Common Expression	Cabaret performance
4	Sabbath	Sabat	Social Culture	Ceremony	Common Expression	Sabbath
5	Nerf football	Bola rugby Nerf	Social Culture	Sport	Common Expression	Rugby Nerf Ball

#### D. The Implementation of Cultural Borrowing on Organization and Politics

No	English	Indonesian	Category	Subcategory	CSI Type	Cultural Transposition
1	Provost	provos	Organization & Politics	Organization	Common Expression	Provost
2	aristocrats	aristokrat	Organization & Politics	Organization	Common Expression	aristocrats
3	consulate	konsulat	Organization & Politics	Organization	Common Expression	consulate
4	SRS team	Tim SRS	Organization & Politics	Organization	Common Expression	SRS team
5	Consortium	Konsorsium	Organization & Politics	Organization	Name	Consortium
6	Guelphs	Faksi Guelphs	Organization & Politics	Organization	Name	Guelphs party
7	Ghibellines	Faksi Ghibellines	Organization & Politics	Organization	Name	Ghibellines party
8	Constantinople	Konstantinopel	Organization & Politics	Politics	Name	Constantinople
9	Roman	Romawi	Organization & Politics	Politics	Name	Roman
10	Byzantine	Bizantium	Organization & Politics	Politics	Name	Byzantine
11	Ottomans	Dinasti	Organization &	Politics	Name	Byzantine Dynasty

		Ottoman	Politics			
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**E. The Implementation of Cultural Borrowing on Social Knowledge**

No	English	Indonesian	Category	Subcategory	CSI Type	Cultural Transposition
1	fortissimo	Irama fortissimo	Social Knowledge	Music	Common Expression	Fortissimo rhyme
2	cherubs	Malaikat kerub	Social Knowledge	Religion	Common Expression	Cherubs angel
3	Renaissance	Renaisans	Social Knowledge	History	Name	Renaissance
4	The Medici	Keluarga Medici	Social Knowledge	Public Figure	Name	Medici Family

### APPENDIX 3: Implementation of Calque

#### A. The Implementation of Calque on Nature

No	English	Indonesian	Category	Subcategory	CSI Type	Cultural Transposition
1	Black Sea	Laut Hitam	Ecology	Nature	Name	Black Sea

#### B. The Implementation of Calque on Material Realm

No	English	Indonesian	Category	Subcategory	CSI Type	Cultural Transposition
1	The Fountain of the Fork	Air Mancur Garpu	Material Realm	Artwork	Name	Fountain of the Fork
2	The Rape of the Sabines	The Rape of the Sabines. Pemeriksaan perempuan-perempuan Sabine.	Material Realm	Artwork	Name	Rape of the Sabine women
3	The Rape of Polyxena	The Rape of Polyxena. Pemeriksaan Polyxena	Material Realm	Artwork	Name	Rape of Polyxena
4	Perseus Holding the Severed Head of Medusa	Perseus Holding the Severed Head of	Material Realm	Artwork	Name	Perseus Holding the Severed Head of Medusa

		Medusa. Perseus Memegang Kepala Medusa yang Terpenggal				
5	The Gates of Paradise	Gerbang Firdaus	Material Realm	Artwork	Name	Gates of Paradise
6	Gates of Paradise	Gerbang Surga	Material Realm	Artwork	Name	Gates of Paradise
7	The Horses of St. Mark's	The Horses of St. Mark's – Kuda- kudda Santo Markus	Material Realm	Artwork	Name	Horses of St. Mark's
8	The Horses of St. Mark's	Kuda- kuda Santo Markus	Material Realm	Artwork	Name	Horses of St. Mark's
9	chemical toilet	Toilet kimia	Material Realm	Architecture	Common Expression	chemical toilet
10	Bridge of Sighs	Jembatan Desah	Material Realm	Architecture	Name	Bridge of Sighs
11	New Mosque	Masjid Baru	Material Realm	Architecture	Name	New Mosque
12	Blue Mosque	Masjid Biru	Material Realm	Architecture	Name	Blue Mosque
13	Castle of the Seven Towers	Kastel Tujuh Menara	Material Realm	Architecture	Name	Castle of the Seven Towers
14	water taxi	Taksi air	Material Realm	Transportation	Common Expression	water taxi

15	water limousine	Limosin air	Material Realm	Transportation	Common Expression	water limousine
16	white pizza	Piza putih	Material Realm	Food and Drink	Common Expression	white pizza
17	spray-paint	Cat-semprot	Material Realm	Tool	Common Expression	spray-paint
18	heart monitor	Monitor jantung	Material Realm	Tool	Common Expression	heart monitor
19	roadblock	penghalang-jalan	Material Realm	Tool	Common Expression	roadblock

### C. The Implementation of Calque on Social Realm

No	English	Indonesian	Category	Subcategory	CSI Type	Cultural Transposition
1	art diagnostician	ahli diagnostic seni	Social Realm	Work	Common Expression	art diagnostician
2	Spice Bazaar	Pasar Rempah-rempah	Social Realm	Activities	Common Expression	Spice Bazaar
3	the Contracts Fair	Bazar Kontrak	Social Realm	Activities	Common Expression	Contracts Fair

**D. The Implementation of Calque on Organization and Politics**

No	English	Indonesian	Category	Subcategory	CSI Type	Cultural Transposition
1	the consul general's chief administrator	kepala administrator konsul jenderal	Organization and Politics	Organization	Common Expression	consul general's chief administrator
2	Catholic Church	Gereja Katolik	Organization and Politics Organization	Organization	Common Expression	Catholic Church
3	U.S. Consulate	Konsulat Amerika	Organization and Politics	Organization	Common Expression	U.S. Consulate
4	U.S. government	Pemerintah AS	Organization and Politics	Organization	Common Expression	U.S. government
5	The Swiss embassy	Kedutaan Besar Swiss	Organization and Politics	Organization	Common Expression	Swiss embassy
6	Grand Council	Majelis Agung	Organization and Politics	Organization	Common Expression	Grand Council
7	Red Cross	Palang Merah	Organization and Politics	Organization	Name	Red Cross
8	UN	PBB	Organization and Politics	Organization	Name	PBB

### E. The Implementation of Calque on Social Knowledge

No	English	Indonesian	Category	Subcategory	CSI Type	Cultural Transposition
1	Catholic missionaries	Misionaris Katolik	Social Realm	Religion	Common Expression	Catholic missionaries
2	Holy Trinity	Trinitas Suci	Social Realm	Religion	Common Expression	Holy Trinity
3	death mask	topeng kematian	Social Realm	Religion	Common Expression	death mask
4	The mouseion of holy wisdom	mouseion kebijakan suci	Social Realm	Religion	Common Expression	The mouseion of holy wisdom
5	patron saint	Santa pelindung	Social Realm	Religion	Common Expression	patron saint
6	eternal fire	Api abadi	Social Knowledge	Religion	Common Expression	eternal fire
7	evil ditches	Parit iblis	Social Knowledge	Religion	Common Expression	evil ditches
8	ring of hell	Lingkaran neraka	Social Knowledge	Religion	Common Expression	ring of hell
9	mountain of purgatory	Gunung penebusan	Social Knowledge	Religion	Common Expression	mountain of purgatory
10	hellish ferryman	Tukang perahu neraka	Social Knowledge	Religion	Common Expression	hellish ferryman
11	Seven Deadly Sins	Tujuh Dosa Besar	Social Realm	Religion	Name	Seven Deadly Sins



12	Nine Rings of Hell	Sembilan Lingkaran Neraka	Social Realm	Religion	Name	Nine Rings of Hell
13	ditches of the Malebolge	Parit Malebolge	Social Realm	Religion	Name	ditches of the Malebolge
14	Holy See	Takhta Suci	Social Realm	Religion	Name	Holy See
15	Doomsday Clock	Jam Kiamat	Social Realm	Religion	Name	Doomsday Clock
16	Black Death	Kematian Hitam	Social Knowledge	History	Common Expression	Black Death
17	Great Plague	Wabah Besar	Social Knowledge	History	Common Expression	Great Plague
18	Black Death	Wabah Hitam	Social Realm	History	Common Expression	Black Death
19	Greek Cross	Salib Yunani	Social Realm	History	Common Expression	Greek Cross

#### APPENDIX 4: Implementation of Communicative Translation

##### A. The Implementation of Communicative Translation on Nature

No	English	Indonesian	Category	Subcategory	CSI Type	Cultural Transposition
1	oak	Pohon besar	Nature	Flora	Common Expression	Big tree

##### B. The Implementation of Communicative Translation on Material Realm

No	English	Indonesian	Category	Subcategory	CSI Type	Cultural Transposition
1	crypt	Kuburan bawah tanah	Material Realm	Architecture	Common Expression	Underground graveyard
2	crenellated tower	Menara yang puncaknya dilengkapi celah untuk memanah	Material Realm	Architecture	Common Expression	Tower which its top is equipped with gaps for archery
3	one-handed clock	Jam berjarum tunggal	Material Realm	Architecture	Common Expression	Single point clock
4	regal facade	Fasad bangunan megah	Material Realm	Architecture	Common Expression	The facade of a magnificent building
5	Campanile	Menara jam	Material Realm	Architecture	Common Expression	Clock tower

6	palate	Warna-warna	Material Realm	Architecture	Common Expression	colors
7	a service staircase	Tangga untuk pelayanan	Material Realm	Architecture	Common Expression	Stairs for service
8	spires	Menara-menara	Material Realm	Architecture	Common Expression	towers
9	gargantuan letters	Huruf raksasa	Material Realm	Architecture	Common Expression	Giant letter
10	fresco	Lukisan dinding	Material Realm	Architecture	Common Expression	Wall painting
11	rooftop	atap	Material Realm	Architecture	Common Expression	roof
12	driveway	Jalanan pribadi	Material Realm	Architecture	Common Expression	private road
13	phalanx	Deretan pohon	Material Realm	Architecture	Common Expression	Rows of trees
14	toolshed	Gudang peralatan	Material Realm	Architecture	Common Expression	Equipment warehouse
15	portico	Beranda bertiang	Material Realm	Architecture	Common Expression	Propped porch
16	Spire of water	Menara air	Material Realm	Architecture	Common Expression	Water tower
17	path	Jalan setapak	Material Realm	Architecture	Common Expression	Footpath
18	hedge	Pagar tanaman	Material Realm	Architecture	Common	Plant fence

					Expression	
19	private study	Kamar kerja rahasia	Material Realm	Architecture	Common Expression	Secret workroom
20	king post	Tiang utama	Material Realm	Architecture	Common Expression	Main mast
21	strut	penyangga	Material Realm	Architecture	Common Expression	buffer
23	central backbone	Rusuk utama	Material Realm	Architecture	Common Expression	Main ribs
25	lunette	Panel	Material Realm	Architecture	Common Expression	Panel
28	baptistry	Tempat pembaptisan	Material Realm	Architecture	Common Expression	Baptismal place
29	shrine	Tempat peribadatan	Material Realm	Architecture	Common Expression	Place of worship
30	airfield	Landasan pacu	Material Realm	Architecture	Common Expression	Runway
31	Fork	Persimpangan	Material Realm	Architecture	Common Expression	Intersection
32	baptismal font	Tempat baptisan	Material Realm	Architecture	Common Expression	Place of baptism
33	tricycle	Sepeda roda tiga	Material Realm	Transportation	Common Expression	Three-wheeled bike
34	delivery truck	Truk pengantar barang	Material Realm	Transportation	Common Expression	Goods delivery truck

35	starboard deck	Dek kanan	Material Realm	Transportation	Common Expression	Right deck
37	cruise liner	Kapal pesiar	Material Realm	Transportation	Common Expression	Cruise ship
38	tender	Perahu motor	Material Realm	Transportation	Common Expression	Motorboat
39	Friesian mount	Kuda Friesian	Material Realm	Transportation	Common Expression	Friesian horse
40	flats	Sepatu datar	Material Realm	Fashion	Common Expression	Flat shoe
41	Somerset loafers	Sepatu kulit santai Somerset	Material Realm	Fashion	Common Expression	Casual Somerset leather shoes
42	overnight bag	tas	Material Realm	Fashion	Common Expression	bag
43	wig	Rambut palsu	Material Realm	Fashion	Common Expression	Rambut palsu
44	hazmat suits	Pakaian hazmat penangkal penyakit	Material Realm	Fashion	Common Expression	Clothing hazmat antidote to disease
45	Cards	Kartu ucapan	Material Realm	Tool	Common Expression	Greeting cards
46	voice recorder	Perekam digital	Material Realm	Tool	Common Expression	Digital recorder
47	answering machine	Mesin penjawab telepon	Material Realm	Tool	Common Expression	Telephone answering machine

48	Russian nesting doll	Boneka-tumpuk Rusia	Material Realm	Tool	Common Expression	Russian puppet
49	tome	Buku tebal	Material Realm	Tool	Common Expression	Thick book
50	safe-deposit box	Kotak penyimpanan	Material Realm	Tool	Common Expression	Storage box
51	playbill	Buklet drama	Material Realm	Tool	Common Expression	Drama booklet
52	cement mixer	Pengaduk sement portabel	Material Realm	Tool	Common Expression	Portable sement mixer
53	drone	Pesawat pengintai	Material Realm	Tool	Common Expression	Reconnaissance aircraft
54	barrel stays	Pengikat tong	Material Realm	Tool	Common Expression	Barrel binder
55	hood	Kap mobil	Material Realm	Tool	Common Expression	Car hood
56	push bar	Batang pendorong	Material Realm	Tool	Common Expression	Push rod
57	power saw	Gergaji listrik	Material Realm	Tool	Common Expression	Electric saw
58	patchwork-quilt	Selimut kain perca	Material Realm	Tool	Common Expression	Patchwork blanket
59	beam	Sorot senter	Material Realm	Tool	Common Expression	Highlight of flashlight
60	Roadblock	Penghalang-	Material Realm	Tool	Common	Roadblocks

		jalan			Expression	
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**C. The Implementation of Communicative Translation on Social Realm**

No	English	Indonesian	Category	Subcategory	CSI Type	Cultural Transposition
1	sniper	Penembak jitu	Social Realm	Work	Common Expression	Sharpshooter
2	Mercenary	Tentara bayaran	Social Realm	Work	Common Expression	Paid soldier
3	poet laureates	Pujangga istana	Social Realm	Work	Common Expression	Palace poet
4	Nobel laureates	Pemenang Nobel	Social Realm	Work	Common Expression	Nobel winner
5	VIP	Orang penting	Social Realm	Work	Common Expression	Important people
6	checkpoint	Pos pemeriksaan	Social Realm	Activities	Common Expression	Check post
7	killbox	Area pengepungan	Social Realm	Activities	Common Expression	Siege area

**D. The Implementation of Communicative Translation on Organization & Politics**

No	English	Indonesian	Category	Subcategory	CSI Type	Cultural Transposition
1	the makeshift	Pusat komando	Organization	Organization	Common	Emergency Command

	command post	darurat	and Politics		Expression	Center
2	ground support	Staf pendukung	Organization and Politics	Organization	Common Expression	Supporter staff

**E. The Implementation of Communicative Translation on Social Knowledge**

No	English	Indonesian	Category	Subcategory	CSI Type	Cultural Transposition
1	Abyss	Jurang tanpa dasar	Social Knowledge	Religion	Common Expression	Bottomless bottom
2	The lustful	Orang-orang cabul	Social Knowledge	Religion	Common Expression	Obscene people
3	carnal malefactors	Penjahat hawa nafsu	Social Knowledge	Religion	Common Expression	Lust villains
4	eternal windstorm	Angin badai abadi	Social Knowledge	Religion	Common Expression	Eternal storm wind
5	The gluttons	Orang-orang rakus	Social Knowledge	Religion	Common Expression	Greedy people
6	the heretics	Orang-orang bid'ah	Social Knowledge	Religion	Common Expression	Bid'ah people
7	the seducers	Para penggoda	Social Knowledge	Religion	Common Expression	Teasers
8	the flatterers	Para penjilat	Social Knowledge	Religion	Common Expression	Lickers
9	the clerical	Para lintah darat	Social	Religion	Common	Land leaches



	profiteers		Knowledge		Expression	
10	the sorcerers	Para penyihir	Social Knowledge	Religion	Common Expression	Witches
11	the hypocrites	Para politisi korup	Social Knowledge	Religion	Common Expression	Corrupt politician
12	the fraudulent counselors	Para penasehat palsu	Social Knowledge	Religion	Common Expression	Fake advisors
13	The sowers of discord	Para penyebar perselisihan	Social Knowledge	Religion	Common Expression	Disputers
15	a pariah	Terkucil	Social Knowledge	Religion	Common Expression	Isolated
16	zealots	Orang-orang fanatic	Social Knowledge	Religion	Common Expression	Fanatic people
17	cults	Sekte sesat	Social Knowledge	Religion	Common Expression	Heretical sect
19	Medieval	Abad Pertengahan	Social Knowledge	History	Common Expression	Middle age
20	cuneiform	Tulisan berbentuk paku sederhana	Social Knowledge	Symbol	Common Expression	Simple nail-shaped writing
21	laurel wreath	Mahkota daun salam	Social Realm	Symbol	Common Expression	Crown of bay leaves

## APPENDIX 5: Implementation of Cultural Transplantation

### A. The Implementation of Cultural Transplantation on Nature

No	English	Indonesian	Category	Subcategory	CSI Type	Cultural Transposition
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### B. The Implementation of Cultural Transplantation on Material Realm

No	English	Indonesian	Category	Subcategory	CSI Type	Cultural Transposition
1	emergency room	UGD	Material Realm	Architecture	Common Expression	ICU
2	carport	garasi	Material Realm	Architecture	Common Expression	garage
3	lawn	halaman	Material Realm	Architecture	Common Expression	yard
4	royal house of Medici	Istana Medici	Material Realm	Architecture	Common Expression	Medici Palace
5	citadel	Benteng	Material Realm	Architecture	Common Expression	Fortress
6	truss	kasau	Material Realm	Architecture	Common Expression	rafter
7	rooftop	atap	Material Realm	Architecture	Common	roof

					Expression	
8	lacunars	Panel-panel	Material Realm	Architecture	Common Expression	Panels
9	garret	loteng	Material Realm	Architecture	Common Expression	attic
10	shrine	kuil	Material Realm	Architecture	Common Expression	temple
11	ornate	Kaligrafi	Material Realm	Architecture	Common Expression	Calligraphy
12	patio	Teras	Material Realm	Architecture	Common Expression	Terrace
13	Grotto	gua	Material Realm	Architecture	Common Expression	cave
14	Grate	Jeruji	Material Realm	Architecture	Common Expression	Bars
15	chamber	bilik	Material Realm	Architecture	Common Expression	booth
16	Decorative collars	Pending	Material Realm	Architecture	Common Expression	Pending
17	moats	parit	Material Realm	Architecture	Common Expression	ditch
18	cistern	waduk	Material Realm	Architecture	Common Expression	reservoir
19	three-pronged triden	Trisula	Material Realm	Tool	Common Expression	Trident

20	brass	Terompet	Material Realm	Tool	Common Expression	Trumpet
21	timpani	Gendering	Material Realm	Tool	Common Expression	Gender

**C. The Implementation of Cultural Transplantation on Social Realm**

No	English	Indonesian	Category	Subcategory	CSI Type	Cultural Transposition
-	-	-	-	-	-	-

**D. The Implementation of Cultural Transplantation on Organization & Politics**

No	English	Indonesian	Category	Subcategory	CSI Type	Cultural Transposition
1	stealth program	operasi siluman	Organization & Politics	Organization	Common expressions	Devil operation

**E. The Implementation of Cultural Transplantation on Social Knowledge**

No	English	Indonesian	Category	Subcategory	CSI Type	Cultural Transposition
1	Satan	Iblis	Social Knowledge	Religion	Common Expression	Devil
2	paradise	Surga	Social Knowledge	Religion	Common Expression	Paradise

3	damnation	Akhirat	Social Knowledge	Religion	Common Expression	Hereafter
4	Scripture	Alkitab	Social Knowledge	Religion	Common Expression	Bible
5	abyss	Neraka	Social Knowledge	Religion	Common Expression	Hell
6	The Shade	Arwah	Social Knowledge	Religion	Common Expression	Spirit
7	chalices	cawan	Social Knowledge	Religion	Common Expression	cup
8	Judgment Day	Kiamat	Social Knowledge	Religion	Common Expression	Doomsday
9	paradise	Taman firdaus	Social Knowledge	Religion	Common Expression	Heaven
14	Six inches	Enam inci	Social Knowledge	Measurement	Common Expression	Six inches
15	two miles	Tiga kilometer	Social Knowledge	Measurement	Common Expression	Three kilometers
16	three hundred yards	Tiga ratus meter	Social Knowledge	Measurement	Common Expression	Three hundred meters
17	Two miles	Tiga kilometer	Social Knowledge	Measurement	Common Expression	Three kilometers
18	thirty yards	Tiga puluh meter	Social Knowledge	Measurement	Common Expression	Thirty meters
19	A half mile	Satu kilometer	Social	Measurement	Common	One kilometer

			Knowledge		Expression	
20	Three hundred yards	Tiga ratus	Social Knowledge	Measurement	Common Expression	Three hundred
21	A quarter mile	Setengah kilometer	Social Knowledge	Measurement	Common Expression	Half a kilometer
22	eight feet	Dua setengah meter	Social Knowledge	Measurement	Common Expression	Two and a half meters
23	three-foot	90 sentimeter	Social Knowledge	Measurement	Common Expression	90 centimeters
24	A thousand miles	1600 kilometer	Social Knowledge	Measurement	Common Expression	1600 kilometers
25	One hundred thousand square feet	30.000 meter persegi	Social Knowledge	Measurement	Common Expression	30,000 square meters
26	twenty-one-million-gallon	79 juta liter	Social Knowledge	Measurement	Common Expression	79 million liters
27	ten yards	Sepuluh meter	Social Knowledge	Measurement	Common Expression	Ten meters