



**THE ANALYSIS OF EQUIVALENT TRANSLATION
WORDS AND PHRASES FOUND IN THE NOVEL
*ANNE OF GREEN GABLES***

Presented as a partial fulfilment of the requirement for the Undergraduate
Program

ANGEL ISKANDAR

20170600003

**ENGLISH DEPARTMENT
FACULTY OF SOCIAL SCIENCES AND HUMANITIES
BUDDHI DHARMA UNIVERSITY
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FINAL PROJECT PROPOSAL

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Study Program : English Literature
Final Project Title : **The Analysis of Equivalent Translation Words and Phrases Found in the Novel *Anne of Green Gables***

The Final Project Proposal has been approved.

Tangerang, August 11th, 2021

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**RECOMMENDATION FOR THE ELIGIBILITY OF
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Title of Final Project : **The Analysis of Equivalent Translation Words and
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It has been eligible to take the final project examination.

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STATEMENT OF FINAL PROJECT AUTHENTICITY

The researcher declare that this final project is her own writing. It is true and correct that the writer does not take any scholarly ideas or work from others. That all cited works were quoted in accordance with ethical code of academic writing.

Tangerang, August 16th 2021



Angel Iskandar
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ABSTRACT

Translators often find that the words and phrases in the target text are not equivalent to describe the specific words and phrases in the original text, translation can be difficult because of cultural differences. Hence, this research discussed about the equivalent translation words and phrases found in the novel *Anne of Green Gables* (1908) and its translation in Bahasa (2008). The aims are to compare and describe the equivalence between words and phrases found in the original book and the translation book, and also how its represented in the translation novel. The data was taken from *Anne of Green Gables* novel by Lucy M. Montgomery and an its Indonesian translation translated by Maria M. Lubis, the data was limited on the words and phrases with English culture elements from chapter 1-22. The research is using the theory of Lexical Relations and Componential Analysis by John I. Saeed (2003). OALD and KBBI are used to find the semantic components of each word and phrase. The findings show that there are 55 word and phrase pairs that are classified into two groups: words and phrases with related meaning (equivalent) and unrelated meaning (non-equivalent). The most popular lexical relations that occurred in the related meaning is synonym with 25 word and phrase pairs, followed by hyponym with 8 word and phrase pairs. On the flip side, there were 5 words and phrases translated based on the original word's shape or appearance, 2 words and phrases translated based on the original word's material, 8 word and phrase pairs that are not related, and 7 words and phrases translated by borrowing the original words. 4 aspects of English culture appeared in the original text are natures, clothing (materials/fabrics), foods-drinks, and everyday objects or tools. The study also finds the representation of English culture is well presented in the translated novel even though some original words and phrases lose their meaning in the not related word section.

Keywords: *Translation, Equivalence, Lexical Relations, Componential Analysis*

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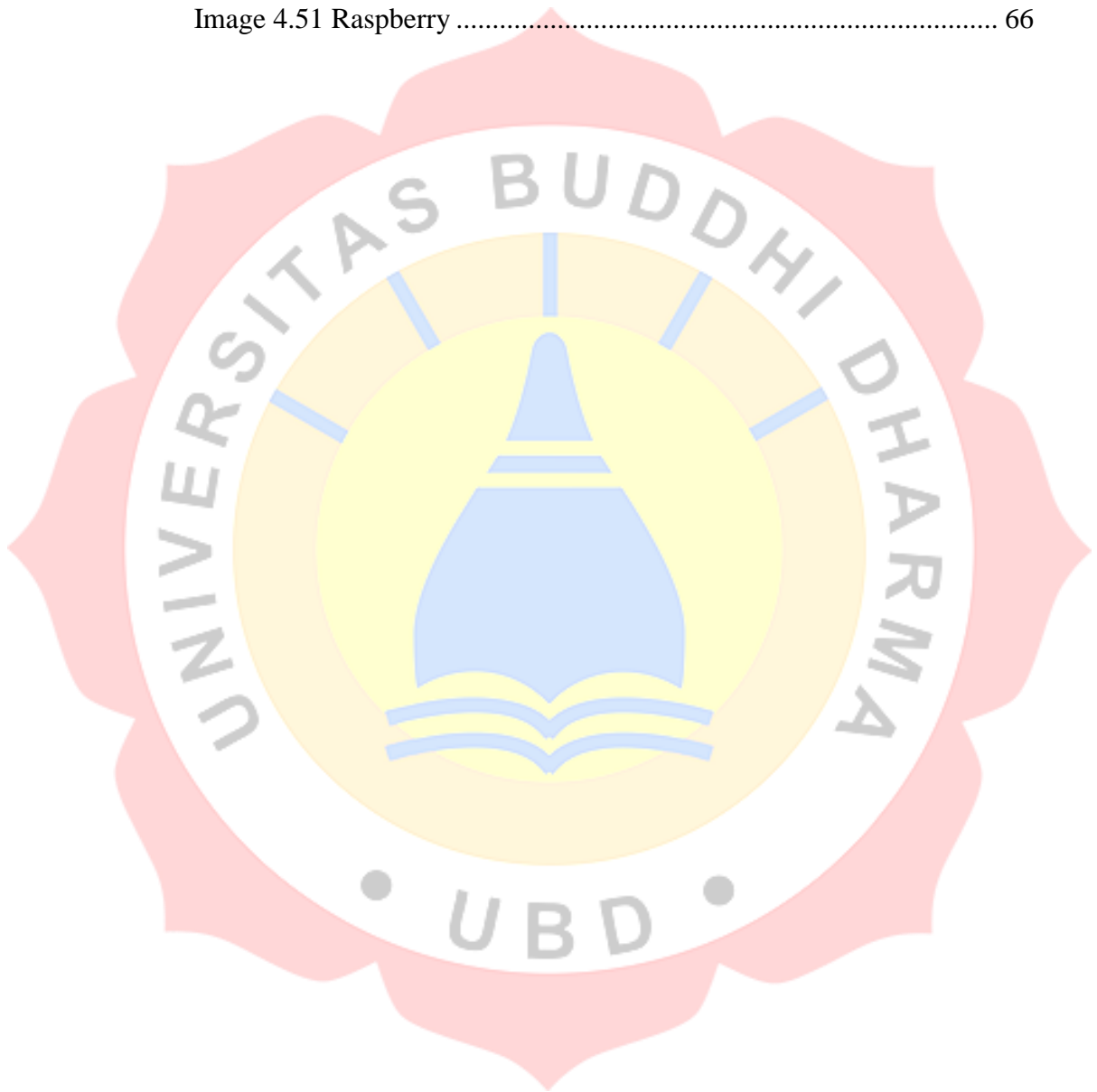
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CHAPTER I

INTRODUCTION

1.1 Background of The Study

In a world with over 7000 spoken languages, translation has become a very important aspect of human life because it allows people to communicate and understand each other's ideas and culture. Translation is the act of transferring meaning of a stretch or a unit of language to another (Newmark, 1991: 27). It is necessary for effective and empathetic communication. The translation is also the only medium through which people come to know different words that expand their knowledge. The translation is very handy in many aspects, they are education, literary, trade, politic, entertainment, information, etc. Many people need translation to do their activities in those aspects. Since there are many appliances used in English then Indonesian needs its translation to understand the meaning of its appliances.

Therefore, a highly qualified translator who masters the knowledge about the target language (TL) and the language they have to transform as source language (SL) – is required. To produce a good translation, a qualified translator has been able to understand ideas and thought including the message expressed in the SL and representing it in the TL. Translators need linguistic, socio-cultural, and pragmatic competence of the two languages to translate. A good translator should be able to translate any kind of translation. One kind of translation that can be found is literary works.

Literary works have many kinds of types, and the classic novel is one of them. Transferring the meaning for the target reader in certain cultures is challenging language-wise because the meaning or concept of each culture towards one word is different, so translations have to be carefully crafted. Because of the limited experience of the target reader towards the original text, translators encounter problems adapting their text to the level of the target reader's knowledge. Every difference in culture between the source text and target text has to be considered.

According to Condon (1973), culture can be defined as a way of life. No matter where people live, their behaviors and thoughts follow and are generally based on their own cultures. Culture has many different dimensions. It includes ideas, customs, skills, arts, and tools that characterize a group of people in a given period; it is also the beliefs, values, and material objects that create our way of life. Culture establishes a context of cognitive and affective behavior for each person. This shows that the subject of the literature and its translation is a very complex one and that many different aspects have to be taken into account.

The translation is a very complex process. The translation is rendering the meaning of a text into another language in the way that the author intended the text. In short, the meaning of a text should be the same as the author's aim when it is translated (Newmark, 1988: 28). Meaning is down to context, and often framed by the cultures of the languages involved. Translation can be difficult because of cultural differences and words often reflect the culture and the society that uses them. There are times where translators are faced with difficulties because sometimes words that can describe very specific things or emotions in one language

might not exist in other languages. Meaning becomes the prominent context that needs to be transferred equally in the translation process.

Equivalence is a really important thing in translation, that there is no translation if there is no equivalence between the original text and the translated text. Translational equivalence is the similarity between a word (or expression) in one language and its translation in another. This similarity results from overlapping ranges of reference. A translation equivalent is a corresponding word or expression in another language (Bruce, Les 1995: 26-27). The problem of equivalence in the translation is mostly the ones that are cultural or linguistic in nature.

There are few types of equivalence according to experts: R. Jakobson (1959) believes that equivalence comes in three types; intersemiotic (equivalence between sign systems), interlingual (equivalence between languages), and intralingual (equivalence within one language; paraphrasing or rewriting the same content). The second type which is interlingual is the one where translation equivalence is classified in. E.A. Nida (1964) described that there are two kinds of equivalence: formal equivalence (also known as formal correspondence) and dynamic equivalence. Formal equivalence is concerned with word-for-word translation and content faithfulness, while dynamic equivalence is focused on context and sense-for-sense adaptation. Therefore, translation is all about a balance or equivalence between the language to be translated or source language (SL) and the language to be translated into or target language (TL).

Since one of the key concepts in translation theory is the concept of equivalence, scholars have questioned the idea of equivalence itself. Translation scholar, Peter Newmark (1916-2011) came up with the question of whether if a

translation should try to remain as close as possible to the source language or if it should aim to be free and idiomatic. According to Newmark, there are two approaches of equivalencies: semantic translation and communicative translation. Semantic translation attempts to render, as closely as the semantic and syntactic structures of the second language allow, the exact contextual meaning of the original (Newmark, 1981: 39). In contrast, communicative translation attempts to produce on its readers an effect as close as possible to that obtained on the readers of the original (Newmark, 1981: 39).

To determine the equivalence meaning of words, translators need to understand lexical-semantic and lexical relations as a guide in exploring the meaning of words in the English language. Lexical relations are relationships of the meanings of the words to other words (Bollinger, 1968:11). The lexical relation is used to indicate and analyze the meaning of words and their relations to each other within sentences. Lexical semantics is the branch of linguistics that is concerned with the systematic study of word meanings. Probably the two most fundamental questions addressed by lexical semanticists are: (a) how to describe the meanings of words, and (b) how to account for the variability of meaning from context to context (D.A. Cruse, 1986: 21). Baker (1992: 24) says that the form of the source language in translation is replaced by the equivalent lexical item (form) of the receptor language. By finding the match of meaning accordingly, translators will be able to deliver the content of the text better from the source text to readers in the target language and culture. However, there is often no equivalent in the target language for a particular form in the source text.

Non-equivalences in words or phrases can be found among languages in the

world. Non-equivalence at the word level means that the target language has no direct equivalent for a word that occurs in the source text (Baker, 1992: 20). For example, the non-equivalences between English and Bahasa. In English, there is a phrase *angels' share*, which refers to the portion of whisky that is lost through evaporation while the whisky aged in oak barrels - a term that non-whisky-producing countries will certainly struggle to replicate simply in their languages. Words or phrases in English which contain the elements of English culture can be expressing the concepts that are not owned in Indonesian culture. Because the drinking culture in Indonesia is different and Indonesian are not used to drink whiskey, it is difficult to transfer the phrase into Bahasa without losing the cultural meaning and lack of background knowledge of the target readers.

The example above illustrates that the comparability in translation is noteworthy for further discussion. There are several studies (see 2.1) that have addressed non-equivalence issues between the source language and target language in movie, poem, song lyric and novel. This becomes important because the wrong interpretation will affect different meanings and definitions for the target culture. One kind of text that can be discussed is translated novels. Here the writer is interested in researching the equivalent translation of English words and phrases found in the novel *Anne of Green Gables* (1908) by Lucy Maud Montgomery and its translation in Bahasa by Maria M. Lubis (2008). Therefore, it is interesting to discuss and explain the issues of the translated words and phrases one by one based on the lexical relationship which can be determined by the comparison of the semantic components between English words and their Bahasa translations. Based on the findings and results, then it can be shown how English culture is represented

in the translated novel.

1.2 Statement of The Problem

In translating from English to Bahasa, translators often find that the words and phrases in the target text are not equivalent enough to describe the very specific things and emotions in the original text. This is due to the cultural differences in which words often reflect the culture and the society that uses them and their associated meaning in language. Meaning is down to context and when it comes to investigating the language, it cannot be separated from the cultural context. The non-equivalences in translation may also happen in the classic children's novel *Anne of Green Gables* because, despite the enormous popularity of the book worldwide, particularly *Anne of Green Gables* by L.M. Montgomery has been playing the role in the development of Canada's national culture. Montgomery infused the work with her own childhood experiences and the rural life and traditions of Prince Edward Island which makes the literacy interesting for further research.

1.3 Research Questions

Based on the background of the study above, the writer would like to find the answers to the following questions:

1. How do the equivalence between words and phrases found in the original book and the translation book?
2. How is the representation of English culture in the translated book?

1.4 Goal and Functions

The purpose of this study is to see how words and phrases that contain English Culture in the classic novel *Anne of Green Gables* (1908) are translated in Bahasa (2008). The study will also explain the issues that occur in word and phrase that are equivalent and non-equivalent. In the end, it will show how English culture is presented in the translated novel based on words that have been chosen by the translator. Through this study, the writer hopes the research can contribute to enriching the knowledge of Semantics, especially in Lexical-Semantic and Translation.

1.4.1 Goal

1. To compare and describe the equivalence between words and phrases found in the original book and the translation book.
2. To tell the representation of English culture in the translated novel.

1.4.2 Functions

1. For the Students

The result of the study is aimed at students, especially Buddhi Dharma University students who would know more about lexical semantics and translation, especially in the equivalency aspect knowledge to be practiced or applied in daily life.

2. For the Writers

The results of the research are expected to provide enough information and answers from the writer. With the research questions stated in the statement of the problem above, the writer provided a new analysis and findings

related to the lexical-semantic subject that hopefully will help future writers that are interested in similar topics for their studies.

3. For the Lecturers

The results of the study can be useful for lectures, especially in Buddhi Dharma University. Lecturers will be able to perform further investigation regarding lexical semantics in the semantic and translation class, or other classes in the English Department.

4. For Translators

The result of the research is expected to help translators when translating a text, and also can be used as one of the bases for translating any type of text from English to Bahasa to reduce the non-equivalence words and phrases in cultural aspects.

5. For the General Readers

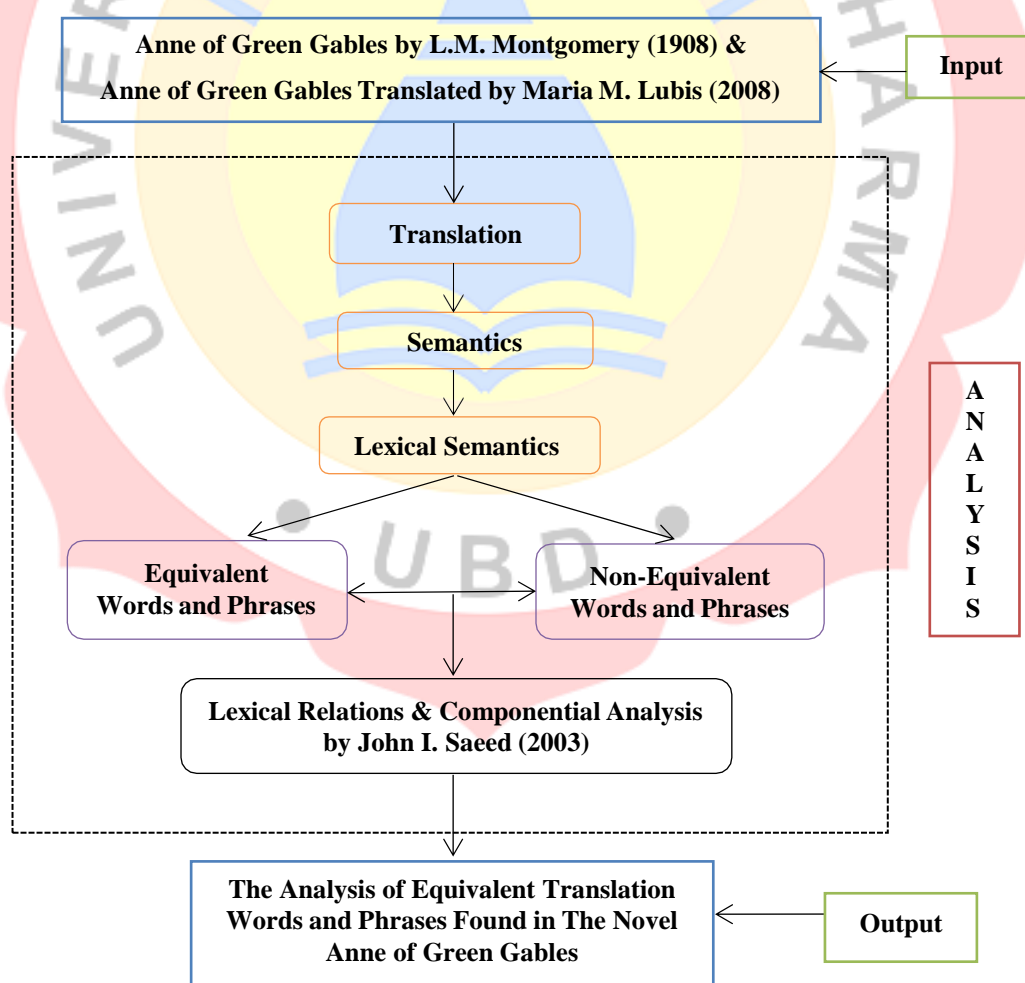
The results of the study can enrich the knowledge of the reader, especially in semantics fields, mainly in the study of lexical semantics and Translations.

1.5 Scope and Limitation

The research draws the scope on semantics studies by investigating words and phrases that contain English culture in the original novel. Here the writer focusing and limiting the studies on the Lexical-Semantics analysis on *Anne of Green Gable's* novel (1908) as semantic component looks at how the meaning of the lexical units correlates with the language. Moreover, this study is limited to words and phrases from chapter 1-22 that contain English cultural elements in the

English classic children's novel entitled *Anne of Green Gables* by Lucy Maud Montgomery (1908) and its translation in Bahasa by Maria M. Lubis (2008). Based on this understanding, this research is limited to words and phrases that contain elements of English culture which refers to an object, idea, or concept in the source text in which the concept is not the same as the concept in Indonesian culture. The words and phrases taken are the words and phrases that still in use today, based on the number of Google searches which shows the words and phrases are still actively searched by Google users.

1.6 Conceptual Framework



The conceptual framework shows that the writer use “*Anne of Green Gables*” books in English and Bahasa Indonesia as an object of research. The writer also chooses Lexical Relations and Componential Analysis (CA) by John I. Saeed (2003) as the main theories. Lexical Relations is used to determine the equivalent level of words and phrases in the source text and target text. Lexical relation also explored the meaning of words in both language and used to analyze the meaning of words and phrases in terms of their relations to each other. Componential Analysis (CA) can be used for the semantic components in the source text and target text, because the more synonymous or same the components are, the more the meaning reaches the reader in the target culture.

CHAPTER II

THEORETICAL FRAMEWORK

2.1 Review of The Previous Studies

The researches on Lexical Semantics were conducted by some other researchers before. Hence, the writer gives previous studies about Lexical Semantics. The first study was by Swari Fadhillah and Lidiman Sahat Martua Sinaga entitled “English-Indonesian Translation Equivalence of Verbs Found in Despicable Me Movie”. The study is conducted in 2015 and discusses the translation equivalence of verbs found in Despicable Me Movie. The researchers used qualitative and library research methods for this research. The objectives of this research are to find out the type of translation equivalence, as well as the most dominant type of equivalence found in Despicable Me Movie script and its translation and the naturalness of expression in the translation movie script. The object of this study is the Despicable Me Movie script and its translation in Indonesia and the translation equivalence of verbs found in both scripts. The data was analyzed based on Nida's (McGuire, 1991) theory about translation equivalence. As result, the most dominant type of equivalence found in this research is a formal equivalence (74,56%), followed by dynamic equivalence (25,44%). In this research, the researchers also found that the expression of Despicable Me Movie script translation of verbs was natural, and the translation script has fulfilled the three requirements of translation assessment suggested by Larson (1984).

The next researcher was Siti Aisyah in 2015 entitled “The Shift and

Equivalence in The English Translation from Indonesian Noun Phrases in The Poem ‘Pantun Terang Bulan di Midwest’ By Taufik Ismail”. This research was about a translation study that is focused on the translation shift and equivalence in the poem ‘Pantun Terang Bulan di Midwest’. The objectives of this research were to describe the types of translation shifts that occurred in the poem and to describe the result of equivalence on both source and target language. The researcher used the qualitative descriptive method. The data of this research was the noun phrase of *Pantun Terang Bulan di Midwest* and *Full of Moon in the Midwest*. There were four results of this study, the first result was all of the types of translation shifts based on Catford’s theory were used when translating the poem into English. The second result was the most translation shift occurred was structure shift. The third result was the formal and dynamic equivalence was analyzed based on Nida’s theory. Fourth, translation shift can be defined as problem-solving to minimize the inevitable loss of meaning when rendering a text from one language into another language. Form and meaning are mostly not exactly equivalent.

The other researcher was Winda Puspita Febriasari with the research titled “An Analysis of Lexical Relations in *Amnesia* Song Taken from *5 Seconds of Summer* Album”. This research is conducted in 2018 and it is about semantics analysis of lexical relations in a song titled *Amnesia* taken from *5 Seconds of Summer*’s album. The objectives of this study are to describe the lexical relations used in the lyric of *Amnesia* song and to find out the most dominant lexical relations. The researchers used the descriptive qualitative method and content analysis for collecting for this research. In this research, the researcher used the lyric of *Amnesia* song as the data source. The result of this research was there were

243 cases of lexical relations with 99 cases of synonym, 75 cases of antonym, 61 cases of polysemy, 7 cases of homonym, and 1 case of a hyponym. With synonym as the most dominant lexical relation and homonym as the lowest.

The last research was conducted by Fatimah Salsabila Az-Zahra and Nur Saktiningrum in 2019 with the research entitled “Anne Shirley's Character Development and its Causes as Seen in *Anne of Green Gables* by Lucy Maud Montgomery”. This research focused on the character development of Anne Shirley, the heroine of the novel *Anne of Green Gables* by Lucy M. Montgomery. The objectives of this research were to understand the character development of Anne Shirley and also examine the factors that caused the development. This research employs the objective approach proposed by Abrams (1999) and library research as the method. The result of this research shows that the character of Anne Shirley is developed from a loveless girl to a mature teenager. The development is caused by two factors, internal and external. The internal factor was her own motivation, and the external factors were the people around her and the new environment.

There were some similarities and differences between this research and the previous studies. In the four studies mentioned above, the writers' objectives were to find out the translation equivalence of verbs found in *Despicable Me* Movie, translation shift and equivalence in the poem ‘Pantun Terang Bulan di Midwest’, lexical relations used in the lyric of *Amnesia* song, and the character development of Anne Shirley. Whereas in this research, the writer's objective is to find out the words and phrases that contain elements of English culture in *Anne of Green Gables* book by Lucy M. Montgomery, as well as the lexical relations and semantic

components that occurs between the original words and translated words to determine the equivalence between the word and phrase pairs. The second objective is to find out how the English culture is represented in the translation novel.

2.2 Related Theories

2.2.1 Lexical Relations

Lexical relations are the relationship of the meaning of a word to other words (Bolinger, 1968: 11). Lyons (1977) said that meaning property is one of several features or components which together can be said to make up the meaning of a word or utterance. There are several types of lexical relations, such as homonymy, polysemy, synonymy, antonymy, hyponymy, and meronymy (Saeed, 2003: 63).

2.2.1.1 Homonym

Homonyms are words that have the same form but have different meanings. According to one of the most widely accepted definitions for this type of word by Hurford, Heasley, and Smith (2007), homonymy is when the meanings of a word that has multiple meanings are drastically different from one another and do not have an obvious connection with one another. These authors also mention that homonymy is a language phenomenon that was created unintentionally and by chance. On other hand, according to Saeed (2003: 63) homonyms are an unrelated sense of the same phonological word. An example is the word bank (of a river), and bank (of a financial institution).

2.2.1.2 Polysemy

Polysemy is a term to refer to a word that has a set of different meanings which are related by extension. In a language form polysemy is the relation between the form of language and sets of meaning and sense (Wagiman, 2008: 33). Examples by writer:

Table 2.1 Polysemy Examples

| No. | Sentences | “good” Meaning |
|-----|--|---------------------------------------|
| 1. | They had a <i>good</i> time last Sunday | Pleasurable, enjoyable, or satisfying |
| 2. | Give me a <i>good</i> strawberry | Suitable for an intended purpose |
| 3. | That vitamin is <i>good</i> for all ages | Generally valid and acceptable |
| 4. | It’s a <i>good</i> journey to reach Semarang | Emphatically full or complete |

In each case, *good* carries a different meaning.

2.2.1.3 Synonym

Synonyms are typically single lexemes of the same weight. A word which has the same sense, or nearly the same as another word (Kreidler, 1998:97). Some examples might be these pairs, couch-sofa, boy-lad, and large-big. The Romanian linguist Bulgar (2000) says that ‘synonyms are those words which have almost the same meaning and they can be used interchangeably context-wise and they don’t change the meaning of the context.’ Here are the examples by the writer:

Table 2.2 Synonym Examples

| No. | Words | Synonym |
|-----|--------------|-------------|
| 1. | Nevertheless | However |
| | | Still |
| | | Although |
| | | Even though |
| 2. | Easy | Simple |
| | | Convenient |
| | | Effortless |

2.2.1.4 Antonym

The shortest definition for antonyms is that they are words that have the opposite meaning. One of the characteristics of the antonyms is that this semantic relation is a language phenomenon that only appears in the 1:1 ratio. One word can only have one antonym, which is not the case with synonyms. According to Kreidler (1998:100), the antonym is two sentences that differ in polarity like these are mutually contradictory. It means that, if one is true, the other must be false. Two sentences that have the same subject and have predicates. So, the relationship between the meaning of two words that have antonyms is two ways. Antonyms are words that are opposite in meaning. The examples by the writer:

Table 2.3 Antonym Examples

| No. | Words | Antonym |
|-----|-------|---------|
| 1. | Bad | Good |
| 2. | Near | Far |
| 3. | Give | Receive |

2.2.1.5 Hyponym

According to Hurford and Heasley (1986:105), a hyponym is a sense relation between predicates (or sometimes longer phrases) such that the meaning of one predicate (or phrase) is included in the meaning of the other. For example, dog and cat are hyponyms of animal, hibiscus and rose are hyponyms of the flower. The general term is called superordinate or hypernym and the specific term is called hyponym.

2.2.1.6 Meronym

According to Concise Encyclopedia of Semantics, ed. By Keith Allan (Elsevier, 2009), meronymy is a term used to describe a part-whole relationship between lexical items. Meronyms vary- in how necessary the part is to the whole. Some are necessary for normal examples, for example, *eyes* as a meronym of *face*; others are usual but not obligatory, like *pocket* as a meronym of *shirt*; still, others are optional like *cellar* for *house*." (Saeed: 2003).

In conclusion, lexical relations are the relationship of meaning between words which together can make up the meaning of a word or utterance. Here, the writer used lexical relation to determine the equivalent level of words and phrases chosen from the source text and target text. Lexical relation also explored the meaning of words and phrases in both language and used to analyze the meaning of words and phrases in terms of their relations to each other.

2.2.2 Componential Analysis (CA)

Componential analysis in translation is the basic comparison of a source language word with a target language word that has a similar meaning, but not an obvious one-to-one equivalent, by demonstrating first their common and their

differing sense components (Newmark, 1988: 115). Componential analysis is a method typical of structural semantics which analyzes the components of a word's meaning. Thus, it reveals the culturally important features by which speakers of the language distinguish different words in semantic fields or domains (Ottenheimer, 2006: 20). In componential analysis, CA for short (Saeed 2003: 260), the meaning of each word is dependent upon the components it possesses and the way they are organized.

Therefore, componential analysis is a basic method of comparison between the source language and target language which analyzes the components of a word's meaning with its cultural features. Here, componential analysis (CA) is used for the semantic components in the source text and target text, where it determines the similar components between words and phrases in both languages because the more synonymous or same the components are, the more the meaning reaches the reader in the target culture.

2.2.3 Image Schema

According to Johnson (1987), “an image schema is a recurring dynamic pattern of our perceptual interaction and motor programs that gives coherence and structure to our experience.” Image schemas can generally be defined as dynamic analog representations of spatial relations and movements in space. Image schemas exist across all perceptual modalities, something that must hold for there to be any sensorimotor coordination in our experience. As such, image schemas are at once visual, auditory, kinesthetic, and tactile (Gibbs and Colston, 1995: 349).

Thus, we can conclude that image schema is a dynamic pattern of perceptual interaction or spatial relations, motor programs, and movements in space that gives

coherence and structure to our experience. Here, image schema is used as visual device where the writer placed images (taken from Google) of the original words and phrases in the comparison table so that the writer and also the reader can get the idea of the actual object explained.

2.2.4 Semantic and Translation

Semantics is the study of the meaning of words and sentences (John I. Saeed, 2003). The job of semantics is to study the basic, literal meanings of words as considered principally as parts of a language system (Nick Riemer, 2010). Linguistic semantics is an attempt to explicate the knowledge of any speaker of a language that allows that speaker to communicate facts, feelings, intentions, and products of the imagination to other speakers and to understand what they communicate to him or her (Charles W. Kreidler, 1998). From the explanations above, we can conclude that semantics is the study of meaning that is considered principally as part of a language system which extends the knowledge of any speaker of a language to communicate better with other speakers.

According to Newmark (1988: 5), translation is rendering the meaning of a text into another language in the way that the author intended the text. Hatim and Munday 92004: 6) define translation as the process of transferring a written text from source language (SL) to target language (TL). Nida and Taber (1982: 12) state that translating consist in reproducing in the receptor language the closest natural equivalent of the source language message. From the definition mentioned above, it is found that translation is a process that is intended to find meaning equivalence in the target text.

2.2.5 Equivalent

The equivalence-oriented translation is a procedure which replicates the same situation as in the original, whilst using completely different wording' (Vinay, J.P, 1995: 342). House (1977) is in favor of semantic and pragmatic equivalence and argues that ST and TL should match one another in function. For translation to be possible, semantic approaches require a certain stable universal entity which can be regarded as a point of reference – tertium comparationis – between an SL and a TL and an utterance (Lewandowska-Tomaszczyk 1999). From the explanations above, we can conclude that equivalence is a procedure that copies the same situation where the ST and TL should match, and semantic approaches are used to compare the utterance between SL and TL.

2.2.6 Lexical-Semantic

Lexical semantics concerns lexical meaning. Lexical semantics is the study of the principles which govern the construction of the meaning of phrased and sentence meaning out of compositional combinations of individual lexemes (Nick Rimer, 2010). According to Lyons (1995) 'The noun, lexeme' is related to the words 'lexical and lexicon, (we can think of lexicon' as having the same meaning as vocabulary or dictionary). In the lexical-semantic meanings investigated the lexemes of a language. Therefore, the meaning of the lexeme is called lexical meaning. Lexemes are terms commonly used in semantics to specify a meaningful language.

2.2.7 Culture

Culture refers to the ways of life of the members of society, or of groups within a society. It includes how they dress, their marriage customs, language, and

family life, their patterns of work, religious ceremonies, and leisure pursuits (Giddens, 2005). On other hand, according to Edward Tylor (1871:1), culture is, “that complex whole which includes knowledge, belief, art, law, morals, custom, and any other capabilities and habits acquired by man as a member of society.”. Herskovits (1948, 17) tells us that, “Culture is the man-made part of the environment,”. Culture is influenced by food through various ways such as tradition, religion and family. (Food and Culture, 2010)

In summary, most definitions characterize culture as something that is referred to the ways of life which include language, morals, beliefs, customs, family, food and environment. Here, in this research the writer limited the aspects of culture into 1) customs that consist of clothing, activities, 2) environment which consist of the nature and 3) food.

CHAPTER III

RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

3.1 Research Approach

Research approaches are plans and the procedures for research. In this study, the writer used a qualitative descriptive approach. According to Cresswell (1994) "A qualitative study is defined as an inquiry process of understanding a social or human problem, based on building a complex, holistic picture, formed with words, reporting detailed views of informants, and conducted in a natural setting." The writer used the qualitative approach because this study focuses on the analysis or comparison of the data. The material of this study focused on selected words and phrases on *Anne of Green Gables* original book by L.M Montgomery and translated book in Bahasa Indonesia by Maria M. Lubis. The writer used selected words and phrases from both books that are being analyzed.

Ary (2010:424) states that the qualitative inquirer deals with data that are in the form of words or pictures rather than numbers and statistics. Bogdan and Biklen (1982) state that qualitative research is descriptive in which the data is collected in the form of words or pictures rather than numbers. In this research, the writer also used the descriptive method. Descriptive research aims to accurately and systematically describe a population, situation or phenomenon. It can answer *what*, *where*, *when* and *how* questions but not *why* questions (McCombes, 2019). The descriptive method is implemented because the data analysis is presented descriptively and also this method will help on answering the *how* questions.

3.2 Data Types

This study used primary data. Primary data is data that is collected by a writer from first-hand sources, using methods like surveys, interviews, or experiments. It is collected with the research project in mind, directly from primary sources. The term is used in contrast with the term secondary data. Secondary data is data gathered from studies, surveys, or experiments that have been run by other people or for other research (Stephanie, 2018).

3.3 Data Source

Sources of data taken by the writer come from selected words and phrases on *Anne of Green Gables* original e-book by L.M Montgomery and translated e-book in Bahasa Indonesia by Maria M. Lubis. The writer took the data source by reading both books. The words and phrases that are used as data are only limited to words and phrases in chapters 1-22. The writer does not collect words and phrases in all chapters because the data collected from chapters 1-22 already represent the words and phrases that contain the elements of culture in the novel. According to Bloomfield, a minimum free form is a word. A word is thus a form that may be uttered alone (with meaning) but cannot be analyzed into parts that may (all of them) be uttered alone (with meaning) (1926: 156). A phrase, according to Elson and Pickett (1963: 73) is a unit composed of two or more words potentially, which does not have the characteristic of a clause.

The reason writer chooses *Anne of Green Gables* is because the book has a role in the development of Canada's national culture where L.M. Montgomery's writing is engaged with Canadian nationalism and identity, including regionalism,

canon information, and Canadian American cultural relations. It also had a wide range of contributors represent views from across disciplines and boundaries, including feminist, biographical, psychoanalytical, historical, and cultural approaches. To put it more simply, the book has a range of cultural elements where it represented words and phrases selected by L.M. Montgomery which makes it interesting to see how translators transfer the words and phrases into the target language (Bahasa Indonesia).

3.4 Data Corpus

Here are several examples of the original words and phrases taken from *Anne of Green Gables* by Lucy M. Montgomery and the translated words and phrases also taken from the same book in Bahasa Indonesia by Maria M. Lubis. The writer has also put the complete data used for this research in the appendix.

Table 3.1 Data Corpus

| No. | English Words & Phrases | Bahasa Indonesia Words & Phrases |
|-----|-----------------------------------|----------------------------------|
| 1. | Alabaster Brow (adj), p. 15 | <i>Dahi Pualam</i> , p. 25 |
| 2. | Amethyst (n), p. 87 | <i>Batu Kecubung</i> , p. 134 |
| 3. | Barn (n), p. 2, 29 | <i>Kandang</i> , p. 2, 46 |
| 4. | Bearding a lion (idiom), p. 2, 29 | <i>Berkelahi</i> , p. 2, 46 |
| 5. | Birch (n), p. 3-155 | <i>Pohon Birch</i> , p. 5-236 |
| 6. | Bosom Friend (n), p. 55 | <i>Teman Sehati</i> , p. 84 |
| 7. | Buggy (n), p. 2-34 | <i>Kereta Bugi</i> , p. 2-54 |

| | | |
|-----|-----------------------|---------------------------------------|
| 8. | Buttercups (n), p. 78 | <i>Bunga-Bunga Buttercup</i> , p. 115 |
| 9. | Caramel (n), p. 24 | <i>Karamel</i> , p. 39 |
| 10. | Carpet Bag (n), p. 10 | <i>Tas Dari Bahan Karpet</i> , p. 16 |

3.5 Techniques of Data Collection

In this section, the writer wants to give a reason why to take this book than other books that have been written by L.M Montgomery. Since its publication, *Anne of Green Gables* has been translated into 36 languages and has sold more than 50 million copies, making it one of the best-selling books worldwide according to Guinness World Records list. Until now, the title of the book is still actively searched on Google with 26.900.000 results showed (recorded on August 7th, 2021). The first edition of *Anne of Green Gables* even sold for \$37,500 US at a Sotheby's auction in 2009 where it would have originally been purchased for \$1,50. The writer has read the book to collect the data which is related to this research. For collecting the data, the writer runs observation through these steps:

1. The writer selected the book titled *Anne of Green Gables* by L.M. Montgomery and the translation version in Bahasa Indonesia translated by Maria M. Lubis.
2. Next, the writer downloaded the e-books in PDF format.
3. Then the writer read, rewrite and classified the words and phrases that contains the elements of English culture in *Anne of Green Gables* original e-book, and the words and phrases in the translated e-book.
4. The writer rewriting the selected words and phrases on *Anne of Green Gables* original e-book and compares it to the words and phrases in the

translated e-book, this became a written data.

3.6 Techniques of Data Analysis

In this part, the writer would like to tell how to analysis the data below:

1. After the writer read, rewrite, and classified the words and phrases on *Anne of Green Gables* original e-book and the words and phrases in the translated e-book, the writer used them as the data.
2. Then the writer analyzed the data. To find out the semantic components of each word and phrase, the writer used Oxford Advanced Learner's English Dictionary Online (OALD) for English words and phrases.
3. The writer also used and Kamus Besar Bahasa Indonesia (KBBI) Online Latest Edition for the words and phrases in Bahasa Indonesia.
4. If there are words and phrases in the source text which contain English culture and the meaning of the words or phrases cannot be found in both dictionaries, the writer will annotate the meaning itself based on the picture or image form collected from Google Image.
5. Then the data are categorized into two sections, equivalent words and phrases and non-equivalent words and phrases.
6. After calculating and categorizing the data into two sections, the writer made a table to explain each category.
7. Then the writer compares the data in both languages based on Lexical Relationships, Image Schema, and Componential Analysis theory.
8. After comparing the data based on the theories, then the writer determines how the English culture is represented in the translated novel.

9. The researcher made conclusions based on the findings.

