

**THE TRANSLATION OF FOODS AND BEVERAGES TERMS IN MITCH  
ALBOM'S NOVEL *THE FIRST PHONE CALL FROM HEAVEN* INTO  
*TELEPON PERTAMA DARI SURGA* BY JULANDA TANTANI**

**A GRADUATING PAPER**

**Submitted in Partial Fulfillment of the Requirements for Gaining  
The Bachelor Degree in English Literature**



**By**

**RISA HERUWATI**

**11150022**

**ENGLISH DEPARTMENT**

**FACULTY OF ADAB AND CULTURAL SCIENCES**

**STATE ISLAMIC UNIVERSITY SUNAN KALIJAGA**

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## A FINAL PROJECT STATEMENT

I certify that this research is definitely my own work. I am completely responsible for the content of this research. Other writer's opinions or findings included in the research are quoted or cited in accordance with ethical standards.

Yogyakarta, June 14<sup>th</sup> 2016

The writer,



**Risa Heruwati**

Student No. 11150022



KEMENTERIAN AGAMA  
UNIVERSITAS ISLAM NEGERI SUNAN KALIJAGA  
FAKULTAS ADAB DAN ILMU BUDAYA

Jl. Marsda Adisucipto Yogyakarta 55281 Telp./Fak. (0274) 513949  
Web : <http://adab.uin-suka.ac.id> E-mail : [fadib@uin-suka.ac.id](mailto:fadib@uin-suka.ac.id)

**PENGESAHAN SKRIPSI/TUGAS AKHIR**

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Yang dipersiapkan dan disusun oleh :

Nama : RISA HERUWATI  
NIM : 11150022  
Telah dimunaqosyahkan pada : Rabu, 22 Juni 2016  
Nilai Munaqosyah : A-

Dan telah dinyatakan diterima oleh **Fakultas Adab dan Ilmu Budaya UIN Sunan Kalijaga.**

TIM MUNAQOSYAH

Ketua Sidang

Arif Budiman, MA

NIP 19780309 201101 1 003

Penguji I

Fuad Arif Fudiyartanto, M.Ed  
NIP 19720928 199903 1 002

Penguji II

Dwi Margo Yuwono, M.Hum  
NIP 19770419 200501 1 002

Yogyakarta, 29 Juni 2016

Fakultas Adab dan Ilmu Budaya  
Dekan

Dr. Zamzam Afandi, M.Ag

NIP 19631111 199403 1 002





KEMENTERIAN AGAMA

UNIVERSITAS ISLAM NEGERI SUNAN KALIJAGA

FAKULTAS ADAB DAN ILMU BUDAYA

Jl. Marsda Adisucipto Yogyakarta 55281 Telp./Fak. (0274) 513949

Web: <http://adab.uin-suka.ac.id> E-mail: [adab@uin-suka.ac](mailto:adab@uin-suka.ac).

**NOTA DINAS**

Hal : Skripsi

a.n. Risa Heruwati

Yth.

Dekan Fakultas Adab dan Ilmu Budaya

UIN Sunan Kalijaga

Yogyakarta

*Assalamualaikum Wr. Wb.*

Setelah memeriksa, meneliti, dan memberikan arahan untuk perbaikan atas skripsi saudara :

Nama : Risa Heruwati  
NIM : 11150022  
Prodi : Sastra Inggris  
Fakultas : Adab dan Ilmu Budaya  
Judul : **The Translation Of Foods And Beverages Terms In Mitch Albom's Novel *The First Phone Call From Heaven Into Telepon Pertama Dari Surga* By Julanda Tantani**


Saya menyatakan bahwa skripsi tersebut sudah dapat diajukan pada sidang Munaqosyah untuk memenuhi sebagai syarat memperoleh gelar Sarjana Sastra Inggris.

Atas perhatian yang diberikan, saya ucapkan terimakasih.

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Yogyakarta, 7 Juni 2016

Pembimbing

  
Arif Budiman, S.S., M.A

NIP 19780309 201101 1 003

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By : Risa Heruwati

**ABSTRACT**

Translation is popular in this era. One of the fields in the translation is translating foods and beverages terms. This term not only occurs in the book of recipe or in the menu list in restaurant but also occurs in the novel. In this research, the writer takes the data from the novel *The First Phone Call from Heaven* written by Mitch Albom which is translated into *Telepon Pertama Dari Surga* by Julanda Tantani. The writer is interested in the process how foods and beverages terms in Mitch Albom's novel *The First Phone Call from Heaven* are translated into Indonesian language and the procedure used in translating foods and beverages terms in Mitch Albom's novel *The First Phone Call from Heaven* into Indonesian language.

The method of this research is qualitative research. To analyzing the data, the writer uses procedure of translation by Newmark as the theory. There are 52 data found in the novel with 8 different procedures. First, literal procedure is used in the case of word to word translation and also to translate word that exist in the TL. Second, transference is used to translate the words that borrowed. Third, naturalization is used in adjusting the SL word into TL appropriate with the written and pronunciation. Fourth, shift is used due to different grammar. It occurs when noun becomes noun phrase and plural becomes singular. Fifth, expansion is occurred when text in the SL expanded in the TL. The last three procedures (couplets, triplets and quadruplets) are used to translate the word that contains more than one word.

**Keyword:** *translation, novel, foods, beverages, procedure*

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**ABSTRAK**

Saat ini, terjemahan menjadi populer. Salah satunya adalah terjemahan istilah makanan dan minuman. Istilah ini tidak hanya terdapat dalam buku resep atau menu list di restoran tetapi juga dapat ditemukan di dalam novel. Dalam penelitian ini penulis mengambil data dari novel *The First Phone Call from Heaven* yang ditulis oleh Mitch Albom yang diterjemahkan menjadi *Telepon Pertama Dari Surga* oleh Julanda Tantani. Hal ini yang membuat penulis ingin mengetahui bagaimana istilah makanan dan minuman dalam novel tersebut diterjemahkan ke dalam bahasa Indonesia dan penulis juga ingin mengetahui tentang prosedur apa yang digunakan dalam menerjemah istilah makanan dan minuman dalam novel tersebut yang diterjemahkan ke dalam bahasa Indonesia.

Metode yang digunakan dalam penelitian ini adalah penelitian kualitatif. Dalam menganalisis data, penulis menggunakan teori prosedur penerjemah oleh Newmark. Data yang ditemukan berjumlah 52 dengan menggunakan 8 prosedur yang berbeda. Pertama, literal digunakan dalam terjemahan kata menjadi kata atau kata yang sudah ada terjemahannya di TL. Kedua, transference digunakan untuk kata yang dipinjam dari SL. Ketiga, naturalization digunakan terjemahan kata yang disesuaikan dengan kaidah ejaan dan tulisan pada TL. Keempat, shift digunakan karena adanya perbedaan gramatikal. Ini terjadi dalam kasus kata benda menjadi frasa kata benda dan kata jamak menjadi tunggal. Kelima, expansion digunakan karena adanya perluasan makna. Tiga prosedur terakhir yaitu couplet, triplet dan quadruplet digunakan dalam terjemahan yang terdiri lebih dari dua kata.

***Kata Kunci*** : *terjemahan, novel, makanan, minuman, prosedur*

**MOTTO**

**THE JOURNEY  
NOT THE DESTINATION**

**(AADC 2)**

**IT IS NEVER TOO LATE TO BE WHAT YOU MIGHT HAVE BEEN**

**(UNKNOWN)**

## **DEDICATION**

For my big family, my little family, my friends and my advisor.

Thank you for your support.





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Bismillahirrahmaanirrahiim,

First of all, the writer would like to say *Alhamdulillah*, because of His guide the writer can finish this graduating paper. In this occasion, the writer wants to express the gratitude's feeling for everyone who becomes the part of finishing this graduating paper.

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The writer,

**Risa Heruwati**

Student No. 11150022

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## LIST OF ABBREVIATIONS

SL : Source Language

TL : Target Language

KBBI : Kamus Besar Bahasa Indonesia



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## CHAPTER I

### INTRODUCTION

#### 1.1. Background of Study

Language becomes an important part of human life because it lets humans to communicate each other. According to Merriam-Webster dictionary, language is the system of words or signs that people use to express thoughts and feelings to each other. It can be concluded that language is a device of word or sign that is used to communicate by one person to another. Moreover, as God differentiates humans into several nations and tribes, language can keep them live together in diversity. However, the different languages become one of the communication problems. So, translation comes to solve those problems.

Translation is a way to deliver a message in one language into another language, so people can understand what the message is. According to Newmark, “translation is a craft consisting in the attempt to replace a written message and/or statement in one language by the same message and/or statement in another language” (1981: 7 as cited in Suryawinata, 2003:15). Newmark emphasizes that the message from SL (Source Language) must be the same with the TL (Target Language) either in written or oral language. Then, Nida and Taber state, “translation consists of reproducing in the receptor language the closest natural equivalent of the source language message, first in term of meaning and secondly in term of style”

(Nida, 1969 in Suryawinata, 2003:15). It can be concluded that Nida and Taber focus not only the message but also the style.

In the modern era, the translation has been conducted through various processes as the communication is required and the technology is developed fast. According to Suryawinata, there are two types of translations that are written translation and oral translation. The written translation usually is known as translation, while oral translation usually is known as interpretation (Suryawinata, 2003:25).

In oral translation, the interpreter must be able to transfer the information from SL to TL without looking up in the dictionary or other references. The interpreter just states the message appropriately along with his/her comprehension (Suryawinata, 2003:25). The example of oral translation can be found in interview, conference, speech in the television, radio, etc. In this translation, people will hear A language translated into B language directly.

On the contrary, in the written translation, translator must be able to use the dictionary and other reference because he/she has enough time to translate. The translator also must be able to conceive language and culture (Suryawinata, 2003:25). As the translation process happens in the text, a translator must read first. The example of this translation can be found in novel, comic, magazine, newspaper etc.

Translator must understand culture as one of the important aspects in translation because every country has different culture. According to Newmark, culture has many categories, such as: are ecology (flora, fauna, winds); material culture (food, clothes, house, transport); social culture (work and leisure); organization, customs, activities, procedures, concepts; gesture and habit (1988:95).

As one of the culture categories, there are many different types of foods and beverages this world. Foods and beverages become important because every human need it to survive. According to *Cambridge Advanced Learner's Dictionary*, food is something that people and animals eat, or plants absorb, to keep them alive. Meanwhile, drink is (an amount of) liquid which is taken into the body through the mouth. A beverage is also known as various kind of drink. The word beverage has wider range of meaning than drink.

Nevertheless, there are some foods that are prohibited for some people for example: ham, dog and wine. Those foods and beverages are forbidden in Islam. It is usually mentioned as *haram*. Whereas, the foods and beverages that are allowed to eat and drink are usually mentioned as *halal*. It is as seen in the surah al Baqarah :

إِنَّمَا حَرَّمَ عَلَيْكُمُ الْمَيْتَةَ وَالدَّمَ وَلَحْمَ الْخِنْزِيرِ وَمَا أُهْلِيَ بِهِ  
 لِغَيْرِ اللَّهِ فَمَنْ اضْطُرَّ غَيْرَ بَاغٍ وَلَا عَادٍ فَلَا إِثْمَ عَلَيْهِ إِنَّ اللَّهَ غَفُورٌ  
 رَّحِيمٌ

*He has forbidden you only the Maitah (dead animals), and blood, and the flesh of swine, and that which is slaughtered as a sacrifice for others than Allah (or has been slaughtered for idols, on which Allah name has not been mentioned while slaughtering). But if one is forced by necessity without willful disobedience nor transgressing due limits, and there is no sin on him. Truly, Allah Is Oft Forgiving, Most Merciful. (Al-Hilali, Muhammad Taqi-ud-din end Muhammad Mukhsin Khan, 2011:51)*

From the ayah above, it can be concluded that food and beverages are very important. Although those foods and beverages are forbidden, Allah gives permission to eat and to drink it in the obliged condition. For that reason, the writer is interested to analyze the term of foods and beverages.

Roger T. Bell said that number one problem in the translation is the word, because sometimes translator does not know how to translate the new word (1991:83). One of the words is the term of food and beverage. Term, According to *Cambridge Advanced Learner's Dictionary* is a word or expression used in relation to a particular subject, often to describe something official or technical. As every country has different culture or term in mentioning food and beverages, it can be a problem in translation. For example, *pistachio ice cream* in the SL is translated to *es*

*krim pistachio* in the TL. The triplet is used as procedure. It consists of literal (*es*), naturalization (*krim*), transference (*pistachio*) and shift. The word *es krim* will be understood by the reader TL but the word *pistachio* can make the reader in the TL confused because this term is unfamiliar. Furthermore, many terms of food and beverages are found in a novel entitled *The First Phone Call from Heaven*.

The object of this research is a novel entitled *The First Phone Call from Heaven*. This novel is written by Mitch Albom and it has been translated into its Indonesian version, *Telepon Pertama dari Surga*, by Julanda Tantani. The novel *The First Phone Call from Heaven* tells about the people who live in small town called Coldwater. They are shocked because several people live there receive phone call from the dead people. They say that they received phone call from heaven. Tess Rafferty is one of them. She receives a phone call from her mother who dies four years ago. This information is widely spread because a television announces it. People around Coldwater are curious, so they come to the town to find out more about this divine and heavenly phenomenon. However, one of Coldwater citizens, a man named Sully Harding finds the secret of that phenomenon. Apparently, those calls do not really happen. Horace Belfin is the suspect as he creates voice recognition software with the technology of computer.

This research chooses that novel for some reasons. First, this novel was published in September 2014 for international market. Because it is a new novel, there are not many people who conduct a research about this novel. Therefore, the

risk of conducting the same research can be prevented. Second, the writer finds many terms of food and beverages in this novel. For that reason, the writer wants to know how the terms of food and beverages are translated in Indonesian. The translation of food and beverage in this novel will be different with the book of recipe or in the restaurant or hotel menu. Third, the translated novel is published by Gramedia Pustaka Utama. This publisher is one of the biggest one in Indonesia. So, the translation of this novel is regarded as the better one.

The writer applies procedure of translation by Newmark as it includes many translation procedures. In his book, this theory is not only used to analyze the sentence but also the word or phrase. As the data of this research are terms that consist of word and phrase, the writer decides to apply procedure of translation by Newmark in this research.

## **1.2. Research Questions**

This research has two research questions,

1. How are foods and beverages terms in Mitch Albom's novel *The First Phone Call from Heaven* translated into Bahasa Indonesia?
2. What are the procedure used in translating foods and beverages term in Mitch Albom's novel *The First Phone Call from Heaven* translated into Bahasa Indonesia?

### **1.3. Objectives of Study**

According to the research question, this research has objectives of study.

1. To describe how foods and beverages terms in Mitch Albom's novel *The First Phone Call from Heaven* are translated into Bahasa Indonesia.
2. To find out about the procedure used in translating foods and beverage terms in Mitch Albom's novel *The First Phone Call from Heaven* into Bahasa Indonesia.

### **1.4. Significances of Study**

This research has significances for the reader.

1. As the reference about procedure of translation, especially in translating food and beverages.
2. The reader has some choices to translate the food and beverages by choosing the appropriate procedure.
3. For the readers who want to be a translator, the theory will help them to be a reference and support in translation field.

### **1.5. Literature Review**

The first prior research is from M. Fariz Usman from State Islamic University Sunan Kalijaga Yogyakarta with the thesis entitled *The Translation of Islamic Term in Ahmad Fuadi's Negeri 5 Menara*. He focuses on two points: the procedure used to translate the Islamic term in *The Land of Five Towers* and the quality of the translation of the Islamic term found in *The Land of Five Towers*. The results of his

analysis are the translator of *The Land of Five Towers* applies 13 different translation procedures: literal translation (15,24%), transference (37,22%), naturalization (2,69%), cultural equivalent (0,44%), functional equivalent (2,24%), descriptive equivalent (8,52%), modulation (4,93%), addition (7,62%), shift (4,48%), omission (6,27%), expansion (0,44%), couplet (7,17%), and triplet (2,69%). The quality of the translation procedure applied to the Islamic term found in the novel are 35,42% very good, 55,60% good, 8,96% poor.

Second is a thesis entitled *The Translation of Noun Phrase In "My Old Home": The Comparison Analysis between Tri Wibowo Budi Santoso and Pipit Maizier's Translation* by Muhammad Murtadho from State Islamic University Sunan Kalijaga Yogyakarta. He focuses on two points. First, how the noun phrases in "My Old Home" are translated by Tri Wibowo Budi Santoso and Pipit Maizier into Indonesian language. Second, how they affect the quality of their translation. The result of his research is that he found 68 noun phrases in the "My Old Home" short story. Tri Wibowo Budi Santoso uses six translation procedures. There are 13 data using literal translation, 1 data using reduction, 3 data using modulation, 5 data using shift, 40 data using couplet, and 6 data using triplet. Whereas, Pipit Maizier uses four translation procedure there are 21 data using literal translation, 10 data using shift translation, 34 data using couplet, and 3 data using triplet. The both quality of translation procedure applied to the noun phrase found are 31 data very good (45,58%), 27 data good (39,71%), 10 data poor (14,71%) for Tri Wibowo Budi



Translation. In Pipit Maizier translation found 39 data very good (57,35), 29 data good (42,65%), and 0% data poor.

The third prior research is a thesis entitled *Translation Accuracy Based on Translation Strategies in Translating Names and Term Relates to Plant in Andrea Hirata's Laskar Pelangi into Rainbow Troop* by Evi Susanti from Sanata Dharma University Yogyakarta. She focuses on two points: the translation strategies applied in translating Names and Term of Plant found in the novel *Laskar Pelangi* into *Rainbow Troop* and the accuracy of the translation of the names and term relate to plant found in the novel *Laskar Pelangi* based on translation strategies applied on them. The result of the research is 7 strategies are applied from the 116 data found. 45 data used recognized translation, 6 data used transference, and 12 data used functional equivalent, 2 data with synonymy, 6 data with cultural equivalent, 18 data with omission, and 27 data with couplet. From data above there are 42 data with recognized translation is accurate translation. 9 data with functional equivalent, 2 data with synonymy, and 20 data with couplet is quite accurate translation. 4 data with cultural equivalent, 6 data using transference, and 18 data with omission is inaccurate translation.

The writer chooses three of those prior researches because all of them have the same theory applied in this research, Newmark translation theory. Although the same theory is applied, this research is different in the source of research. This research focuses only on the terms of foods and beverages in the Mitch Albom's *The First Phone Call from Heaven*.

## **1.6. Theoretical Approach**

Newmark says that translation procedure is used to analysis the sentence and the smaller units of language (1988:81). The writer analyzes the term of foods and beverages. As Newmark states that term includes in the smaller units, it is appropriate to analyze the data with Newmark translation procedure. The translation procedure according to Newmark consist of 19 procedures : literal, transference, naturalization, cultural equivalent, functional equivalent, descriptive equivalent, synonymy, through-translation, shift or transposition, modulation, recognize translation, translation label, compensation, componential analysis, reduction and expansion, paraphrase, other procedure, couplets, notes, addition, glosses (Newmark, 1988, 68-93).

The writer uses this theory to find how foods and beverages terms in Mitch Albom's novel *The First Phone Call from Heaven* are translated into Bahasa Indonesia. The writer also applies this theory to find out the procedure used in translating foods and beverages terms in Mitch Albom's novel *The First Phone Call from Heaven* translated into Bahasa Indonesia.

## **1.7. Method of Research**

### **1.7.1. Type of Research**

Qualitative research is a form of social inquiry that focuses on the way people interpret and make sense of their experience and the world in this they live (Malterud, 2001:398 in Wahyuni, 2013:2). The subject of this research is the novel; it is included

in qualitative research. The writer also uses library research. It is used to find the term of foods and beverages in the novel.

### **1.7.2. Source of Data**

This research only used primary data. The data focuses on terms of foods and beverages that taken from Mitch Albom's novel *The First Phone Call from Heaven* and its translation in Bahasa Indonesia.

### **1.7.3. Data Collection Technique**

The writer has some steps of collecting data.

1. Reading the Mitch Albom's novel *The First Phone Call from Heaven* in English version.
2. Finding the terms of foods and beverages from Mitch Albom's novel *The First Phone Call from Heaven*.
3. Noting the terms foods and beverage from Mitch Albom's novel *The First Phone Call from Heaven*.
4. Finding how the terms of foods and beverages in Mitch Albom's novel *The First Phone Call from Heaven* are translated in Indonesian language.
5. Listing all the terms on the table

### **1.7.4. Data Analysis Technique**

The data will be analyzed with several steps.

1. Classifying each data based on the procedure that is used

2. Grouping in the same procedure into seven categories
3. Explaining the data on each procedure
4. Drawing conclusion based on research finding and data analysis

### **1.8. Paper Organization**

This research consists of four chapters. Chapter one contains the introduction of research including the background of study, research question, objectives of study, significances of study, literature review, theoretical approach, method of research, and thesis organization. Chapter two contains theoretical background. Chapter three is research finding and data analysis. Chapter four contains conclusion and suggestion.

## CHAPTER IV

### CONCLUSION AND SUGGESTION

#### 4.1. Conclusion

After finding research and discussion, this research can be concluded that in the translation of foods and beverages terms in the novel *The First Phone Call from Heaven* by Mitch Albom there are 8 procedures are used. Those procedures are literal, transference, naturalization, shift, expansion, couplet, triplet, and quadruplet.

First, from 52 data, literal procedure is used in the 8 cases or 15.38%. Literal procedure used in the case of word to word translation and also to translate word that exist in the TL.

Second procedure is transference. It occurs in 5 cases or 7.69 % from all of the data. This procedure used to translate the words that not exist in the TL. So, the translator chooses to borrow the word and keep as original. But this borrowed word sometime not readable because the word is unfamiliar in the TL.

The third procedure is naturalization. It occurs in 4 cases or 9.62 % from all of the data. This procedure used to translate the word that adapt from the SL. The TL word adjusts the word from SL appropriate with the written and pronunciation. It

happens because in the SL written and pronunciation is different. In the contrary in the TL pronunciation and the written is the same.

The fourth procedure is shift. It occurs in 13 cases or 25% from all of the data. This procedure consists of two types. First is shift from plural to singular that occurs in 4 cases. It occurs because the difference of importance of the number and also different of specific signs of plural or singular between SL and TL. Second is shift from noun to noun phrase that occurs in 9 cases. This is happened because of the difference structure between SL and TL, especially in the position of head and modifier.

The fifth is expansion. This is occurs in one case or 1.92%. This procedure is used when text in the SL expanded in the TL but sometime it is useless.

The sixth procedure is couplet that occurs in 13 cases or 25% cases from all of the data. This procedure consists of 4 types. They are literal + naturalization, literal + shift, shift + expansion and naturalization + shift. This procedure occurs when the term consist of several word.so, the translator used the combination of two procedures to make the acceptable term in the TL.

The sixth procedure is triplet. It occurs in 6 cases or 11.54% from all of the data. This procedure consists of four types. They are literal + transference + shift, literal + shift + naturalization, transference + naturalization + shift and transference +

shift + synonym. This procedure occurs when translation use three combination procedures. This procedure is used when the terms consist of more than one word.

The last procedure is Quadruplet. It occurs in 2 cases or 3.85% with two different types. They are addition + literal + transference + shift and literal + equivalent + shift + expansion. It occurs when translator use four combination procedures. It is because the words in the term consist of more than two words.

#### **4.2. Sugestion**

After finish this research the writer has some suggestion for the readers. This suggestion is significance for the readers who want to be a translator. Become a translator is not easy especially in translating cultural word. The translator can't be lazy to open various dictionaries to know about the term. It is also can open the browser to add the information and also the picture. In addition, the translator also be careful with procedure is used. The translator must choose the appropriate procedure to make TL acceptable. The procedure from Newmark can be applied in various term not only in the food and beverage term.

The writer also has suggestion to the next researcher who has the same research. It will be better when all the data is written in the appendix although it has the same term but in different sentence and different page. So, it can be concluded from all of the data what is the most procedure used.

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## APPENDIX

No	Source Language	Target Language	Procedure
1	Eating only <u>crackers</u> , cereal, hard-boiled egg. (Albom 9)	Hanya makan <u>biscuit garing</u> , sereal, telur rebus. (Tantani 17)	Couplet Shift + Expansion
2	Eating only crackers, <u>cereal</u> , hard-boiled egg. (Albom 9)	Hanya makan biscuit garing, <u>sereal</u> , telur rebus. (Tantani 17)	Naturalization
3	Eating only crackers, cereal, <u>hard-boiled egg</u> . (Albom 9)	Hanya makan biscuit garing, sereal, <u>telur rebus</u> . (Tantani 17)	Couplet (Literal + Shift)
4	I got him some <u>oreo</u> . (Albom 15)	Aku membelikannya <u>oreo</u> . (Tantani 24)	Transference
5	A cup of <u>beef barely soup</u> . (Albom 38)	Semangkuk <u>sup daging sapi dan jali-jali</u> . (Tantani 56)	Triplet (Literal +Shift+addition)
6	A <u>bread crumb</u> to an appetite. (Albom 23)	<u>Sekeping remah roti</u> untuk memuaskan selera. (Tantani 35)	Literal
7	<u>The frozen custard stand</u> was boarded shut.(Albom 24)	Berdiri mengantri di kios <u>agar-agar beku</u> itu sudah pergi.(Tantani 36)	Couplet (Literal + Shift )
8	Although smoked damage made the tan walls look like <u>half-toast bread</u> .(Albom 42)	Meskipun asap hitam membuat dinding-dinding krem itu terlihat seperti <u>roti panggang setengah matang</u> .(Tantani 61)	Couplet (Literal + Shift)
9	The homemade <u>coffee cake</u> she served.(Albom 45)	Menjamunya dengan <u>kue kopi</u> buatannya sendiri. (Tantani 64)	Couplet (literal+Shift)
10	Two <u>vodka</u> and cranberry juices. (Albom 48)	Dua <u>vodka</u> dan jus cranberry. (Tantani 69)	Transference
11	Two vodka and <u>cranberry juices</u> . (Albom 48)	Dua vodka dan <u>jus cranberry</u> . (Tantani 69)	Triplet (Transference+Naturalization + Shift)

12	I will make some <u>spaghetti</u> . (Albom 49)	Aku akan membuat <u>spageti</u> . (Tantani 70)	Naturalization
13	She cut a piece of <u>chicken</u> . (Albom 55)	Ibunya memotong seiris <u>daging</u> <u>ayam</u> . (Tantani 77-78)	Shift (Noun →Noun Phrase)
14	Can I have more <u>potatoes</u> now?(Albom 56)	Boleh aku minta tambah <u>kentang</u> sekarang?(Tantani 79)	Shift (Plural→Singular)
15	Jack smelled <u>popcorn</u> . (Albom 57)	Jack mencium aroma <u>jagung</u> <u>letup</u> .(Tantani 80)	Shift (Noun→Noun Phrase)
16	A large bag of <u>potato chip</u> , butter, two can of tuna, and six-pack of beer.(Albom 64)	Sekantong besar <u>keripik kentang</u> , mentega, dua kaleng tuna, dan enam kaleng bir.(Tantani 88)	Couplet (Literal + Shift)
17	A large bag of potato chip, butter, two can of <u>tuna</u> , and six-pack of beer.(Albom 64)	Sekantong besar keripik_kentang, mentega, dua kaleng <u>tuna</u> , dan enam kaleng bir.(Tantani 88)	Transference
18	A large bag of potato chip, butter, two can of tuna, and six-pack of <u>beer</u> .(Albom 64)	Sekantong besar keripik_kentang, mentega, dua kaleng tuna, dan enam kaleng <u>bir</u> .(Tantani 88)	Naturalization
19	<u>Cookies</u> and other dessert (Albom 70)	<u>Kue kering</u> dan makanan pencuci mulut lainnya (Tantani 97)	Shift (Noun→Noun Phrase)
20	<u>Cookies</u> and other dessert (Albom 70)	<u>Kue kering</u> dan makanan pencuci mulut lainnya (Tantani 97)	Shift (Plural→Singular)
21	Egg. There was not enough <u>egg</u> . (Albom 83)	Telur. Mereka kekurangan <u>telur</u> . (Tantani 83)	Literal
22	He grabbed a can of <u>coke</u> from a small refrigerator.	Dia menyambar sekaleng <u>coke</u> dari kulkas.	Transference

	(Albom 85)	(Tantani 166)	
23	Has a thanksgiving meal of frozen turkey dinners and <u>tab</u> .(Albom 87)	Mengadakan jamuan hari thanksgiving yang menunya terdiri atas hidangan kalkun siap santap dan <u>minuman bersoda</u> .(Tantani 142)	Shift (Noun→Noun Phrase)
24	Remember <u>pistachio ice cream</u> ?(Albom 98)	Ingat es krim <u>pistachio</u> itu? (Tantani 132)	Triplet (Transference+Literal+ Naturalization + Shift)
25	<u>Coffee</u> or tea.(Albom 113)	Anda mau minum teh apa <u>kopi</u> . (Albom 151)	Literal
26	Coffee or <u>tea</u> . (Albom 113)	Anda mau minum <u>teh</u> apa kopi. (Albom 151)	Literal
27	Jules loves <u>waffles with ice cream</u> .(Albom 122)	Jules sangat menyukai <u>wafel</u> dengan es krim.(Tantani 162)	Couplet (Naturalization +Literal)
28	He'd be talking <u>pancakes</u> with his wife. (Albom 123)	Dia akan membicarakan <u>panekuk</u> bersama istrinya (Tantani 163)	Shift (Plural→Singular)
29	Doreen carried two <u>cokes</u> over the table (Albom 143)	Doreen membawa dua botol <u>coca cola</u> ke meja.(Tantani 190)	Literal
30	Inside, Amy boiled water and made <u>peppermint tea</u> .(Albom 152)	Di dalam rumah, Amy menjerang air dan membuat <u>teh peppermint</u> . (Tantani 201)	Triplet (Literal+Transference+Shift)
31	Pouring them <u>iced tea</u> . (Albom 174)	Menuang <u>es teh</u> bagi mereka. (Tantani 228)	Literal
32	<u>Turkey</u> was being cut and	<u>Daging kalkun</u> sudah diiris dan	Shift (Noun →

	distributed. (Albom 174)	dibagikan. (Tantani 228)	Noun Phrase)
33	He would never again stuff his mouth with <u>milk-soaked frosted flakes</u> . (Albom 176)	Takkan pernah lagi menjejali mulutnya dengan <u>frosted flakes yang direndam susu</u> . (Tantani 231)	Quadruplet (Transference+Literal+ Shift+ addition)
34	Jules, his face covered with <u>mashed potato</u> . (Albom 177)	Jules, dengan wajah coreng-moreng gara-gara <u>kentang tumbuk</u> . (Tantani 233)	Couplet (Literal + Shift)
35	Sully's mother enters with <u>the turkey</u> . (Albom 178)	Ibu Sully masuk dengan membawa <u>kalkun</u> . (Tantani 233)	Literal
36	You go in to buy <u>ketchup</u> . (Albom 178)	Membeli <u>saus tomat</u> saja susah. (Tantani 234)	Shift (Noun → Noun Phrase)
37	How about a <u>toast</u> ? (Albom 178)	Bagaimana dengan sekeping <u>roti panggang</u> ? (Tantani 235)	Shift (Noun → Noun Phrase)
38	The group filled its glasses with <u>wine</u> . (Albom 178)	Mereka mengisi gelas-gelas dengan <u>anggur</u> . (Tantani 235)	Literal
39	He went to the kitchen and poured himself a glass of <u>bourbon</u> . (Albom 182)	Dia pergi ke dapur dan menuang segelas kecil <u>wiski</u> untuk dirinya sendiri. (Tantani 239)	Literal
40	Some of them now shopped at the market for <u>bread</u> and jam and boxes of cereal. (Albom 189)	Beberapa dari mereka sekarang berbelanja dipasar untuk membeli <u>roti</u> dan selai juga berkotak-kotak sereal. (Tantani 248)	Literal
41	Some of them now shopped	Beberapa dari mereka sekarang	Literal

	at the market for bread and <u>jam</u> and boxes of cereal. (Albom 189)	berbelanja dipasar untuk membeli roti dan <u>selai</u> juga berkotak-kotak sereal. (Tantani 248)	
42	Creating <u>finger sandwich</u> of <u>ham</u> or egg salad. (Albom190)	Membuat <u>roti lapis mini berisi daging ham</u> , salad telur atau keju krim. (Tantani 249)	Quadruplet (Synonym, Shift, Transference, Addition)
43	Creating finger sandwich of ham or <u>egg salad</u> . (Albom190)	Membuat roti lapis mini berisi daging ham, <u>salad telur</u> atau keju krim. (Tantani 249)	Couplet (Literal+Shift)
44	Creating finger sandwich of ham or egg salad. (Albom190)	Membuat roti lapis mini berisi daging ham, salad telur_atau <u>keju krim</u> . (Tantani 249)	Expansion
45	Young Robbie would bring <u>roast beef sandwich</u> .(Albom 196)	Robbie kecil membawakan beberapa <u>roti lapis isi daging panggang</u> . (Tantani 257)	Triplet(Literal+Shift+Addition)
46	Once Frieda had brought everyone <u>ice water</u> . (Albom 203)	Begitu Frieda sudah membawakan <u>air es</u> . (Tantani 265)	Couplet (Literal + Shift)
47	How about <u>cidar</u> mill?(Albom 204)	Bagaimana dengan penggilingan <u>sari apel</u> ?(Tantani 267)	Shift (Noun→Noun Phrase)
48	I'd like to talk tonight about <u>manna</u> .(Albom 206)	Malam ini saya ingin berbicara tentang <u>manna</u> . (Tantani 270)	Transference
49	Tess made him <u>hot chocolate with real milk</u> . (Albom 262)	Tess membuat minuman <u>cokelat panas</u> untuknya <u>dengan susu murni</u> . (Tantani 340)	Couplet (Literal+Shift)

50	Plates of <u>pies</u> and cookies were lied out on bridge tables. (Albom 303)	Berpiring-piring <u>kue pai</u> dan biscuit diletakan di meja lipat. (Tantani 392 )	Shift (Plural→Singular)
51	Plates of <u>pies</u> and cookies were lied out on bridge tables. (Albom 303)	Berpiring-piring <u>kue pai</u> dan biscuit diletakan di meja lipat. (Tantani 392 )	Shift (Noun→Noun Phrase)
52	Plates of pies and <u>cookies</u> were lied out on bridge tables. (Albom 303)	Berpiring-piring kue pai dan <u>biscuit</u> diletakan di meja lipat.(Tantani 392 )	Shift (Plural →Singular)

## CURRICULUM VITAE



**RisaHeruwati**  
**(11150022)**

**Address:** Sompilan, Rt 02 Rw 26    **Mobile:** 081325163550  
Tegaltirto, Berbah,  
Sleman, DIY.

**Place of Birth:** Kebumen, Jawa Tengah

**Date of Birth:** Februari 18, 1986    **Interests:** Cook Book, Comedy and Music.

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### **Educational Background**

SD Negeri Pringtutul II	(1992-1998)
SLTP N Rowokele	(1998-2001)
SMU Negeri I Gombong	(2001-2004)
UIN Sunan Kalijaga Yogyakarta	(2011-2016)

### **Working Experience**

PT Sanken Indonesia	(2006-2011)
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