

CHAPTER IV

CONCLUSION

Translation does not only focus on language but also cultures which are different between the SL to the TL. In translating cultural word, the translator transfers the meaning and also the elements that insist in that word, including the idea, ideology, value, culture and so many more. There is cultural gap between the SL and the TL, it makes the word that has cultural concept. It may be a problem to the translator since there is no equivalent word that has the closest meaning.

Having analyzed the data in previous chapter, the writer concludes that there are five categories from seventeen (17) Minang cultural words found in the three selected short story, there are two data from material culture, fourteen data from social culture, and two data from organization. The cultural word have been dominated by social culture rather than the other categories.

Moreover, from eighteen of translation proposed by Newmark (1988), the writer finds that there are six translation procedures used by the translator in translating Minang cultural word into English. The first procedure is functional equivalent. There are two data using functional equivalent, they are *Talam* and *Pekan*. The second procedure is transference. There are seven data using transference, they are *Rumah Gadang*, *Angku*, *Tan Basa*, *Jang Kariak*, *Babanso*, *Pakiah*, *Nagari*. The third procedure is descriptive equivalent. There is one data using descriptive equivalent technique, this is *Mambang*. The fourth procedure is couplet, there is one data using couplet, this is *Pak Ngah*. The fifth procedure is cultural equivalent, there are four data using cultural equivalent, they are

Rompeng, Tambun, Menatap nanap, and Melayah. The last procedure is naturalization, there are two data using naturalization, they are *Silek* and *Sitaralak*.

