CHAPTER IV

FINDINGS

This chapter discusses an answer to the research problem. In the result section, content in English books will be discussed, therefore the result in each book are presented and explained thoroughly.

The findings of source culture, target culture, and international culture will be presented in this section in the form of tables and narrative explanation. Based on Cortazzi and Jin (1999) theory that source culture is students' culture (Indonesian culture for the context of this study), target culture is English speaking countries' culture (England, US, and Canada), and International culture is culture from around the world except for source culture and target culture.

The findings of this study are based on texts and pictures in the English course books for ten grade published by Balitbang, Minister of Culture and Education and Erlangga. Those books are called BI 1,2,3 and PTE 1,2,3. Bahasa Inggris X.XI.and XII are published by Balitbang Minister of Culture and Education, then, Pathway to English X, XI, and XII are published by Erlangga

To obtain the meticulous results, the textual data are divided into three types, namely utterance, sentence, and word. The utterance derives from dialogues which involve at least two persons and monologues. The sentence derives from passages and exercises. The word derives from some words or a

group of words which stand alone. The results of the six English coursebooks

are presented in Table 4.1.

Table 4.1: The Textual and Pictorial Tallies of the Course Books

Book	Textual Data			Pictorial Data
	Utterance	Sentence	Word	
Bahasa Inggris 1	10	76	135	52
Bahasa Inggris 2	27	12	80	61
Bahasa Inggris 3	10	18	96	75
Pathway to English 1	4	70	137	57
Pathway to English 2	3	24	70	68
Pathway to English	52	13	98	72

Another category will directly relate to all components of cultural

information by Cortazzi and Jin (1999), namely source culture, target culture, and

international culture. Therefore, there are eight parts in this section, namely food

and drinks, places, art, traditional ceremony, social behavior, beliefs and values,

history, and person. Also, in the last of this section, this study will present the total

occurrences in Bahasa Inggris for X grade and Pathway to English for X grade.

The findings will also be presented in a table and followed by an explanation.

1. **Food and Drinks**

Food and drinks category presents the occurrences of food and drinks

which appear depicting source culture, target culture, and international

culture. The textual and pictorial data are analyzed based on the food and

drinks category and categorized into each type of cultural information. To

achieve the effective results, the books under the same title are presented in one table and followed by an explanation. For that reason, When Bahasa Inggris represents BI 1, 2, and 3. Then, Pathway to English represents PTE 1, 2, and 3.

The first table demonstrates the representation of food and drinks for source culture, target culture, and international culture in Bahasa Inggris 1.

Table 42: Food and Drinks in Bahasa Inggris 1

Book	No.	SC	N	%	TC	N	%	IC	N	%
BI 1	1	Bake cookies	1	20%	Ginger cookies Choco chip cookies	1 1	20% 20%	0		
	2	Betutu	1	20%						
	3	Sate Languan	1	20%						
Total Bahasa Inggris			**3**	**60%**		**2**	**40%**			

Table 4.2 shows that Bahasa Inggris reached small numbers of food and drinks. Only three occurrences appeared and it referred to a portion of food, namely *bake cookies (Roti), Betutu, and sate languan.* Betutu is Bali's chicken spicy food with lots of spices and sate languan is fish which coconut, brown sugar, and spices. Also, that food is from source culture. Different from food from Target Culture. There are two kinds of foods shows such as Ginger Cookies and Choco chips cookies.

Ginger cookies are cookies from English country. It is common foods that special for Christmas eve. People celebrate a Christmas day with special foods "Ginger Cookies" .and other food is Choco chips that kind of food from the United States

Pathway to English shows different results from Bahasa Inggris.

The results of the representation of food and drinks from source culture,

target culture, and international culture are presented in Table 4.3.

Table 4.3: Food and Drinks in the Pathway to English

Book	No.	SC	N	TC	N	IC	N
PTE 1	1	Es kolang kaling	4	Sandwich	1	Peach	1
	2	Sugar palm	1			Sukiyaki	1
	3	Tumpeng	1			Shabu-Shabu	1
						Tempura	1
Total Pathway to English 1			6	**Total**	1	**Total**	4
PTE 2							
Total Pathway to English 2			0	**Total**	0	**Total**	0
PTE 3	0						
Total Pathway to English 3			0	**Total**	0	**Total**	0
Total Pathway to English			6		1		4

Table 4.3 shows that Pathway to English presented more varied

food and drinks than Bahasa Inggris. There were 11 occurrences of food

in Pathway to English. Different from Pathway to English, the target

culture was more represented in Bahasa Inggris. The ratio between the

occurrences of the source culture and the target culture was quite high

(38.1% or eight occurrences). Also, Pathway to English portrayed the

international culture in this category. Specifically, only once occurrences

of food (9%) were from the target culture, six occurrences (54%) were

from the source culture and four occurrences (36%) were from the

international culture.

Additionally, source culture was also represented by dialogues or

conversations between two speakers or more, those could be seen on page

166. for example, two speakers talking to each other about beverage as

shown in the picture below

. **Read the following dialogue.**

Situation : Louisa and Anisah are in the canteen.
Louisa : Well, what do you want to drink?
Anisah : Hmm . . . I'd like es cendol. What about you?
Louisa : Me? I'll have es *kolang-kaling*.
Anisah : Hey, do you like *kolang-kaling*, too?
Louisa : Hmm . . . not really. Yesterday I read a folktale from North Sumatra. It's about *kolang-kaling*. I'm curious about it, so I would like to try es *kolang kaling.*
Anisah : So, what's the story?
Louisa : Well, let me tell you. A long time ago, a husband and a wife lived happily in a village with their son Tare Iluh and daughter Beru Sibou. The family's happy life ended when the parents died.
Anisah : Oh, what a pity. And then?
Louisa : After their parents' death, the two siblings were taken in by their uncle. Now they had grown into adults. Tare Iluh looked for a job in another village but he wanted to make money fast and decided to gamble.
Anisa : Gambling is not the way to get money. Well, go on.
Louisa : He won at first, which made him happy, but he used up all the money when he lost. Determined to win, he borrowed money from the villagers, but lost time and again. He kept on borrowing money until debts accumulated. Because he could not pay the debt, he was sent to jail.
Anisa : Did his sister know about it?
Louisa : Finally, Beru Sibou about her brother's imprisonment. She wanted to visit her brother right away, but she did not know the way to the village. As Beru Sibou was getting lost in the jungle, she met an old man. She asked him about his brother. The old man told Beru Sibou to climb a high tree and sang about his brother.
Anisa : And then?
Louisa : Beru Sibou then climbed a tall tree and sang a song about his brother. However, nobody listened, and that made her upset. She then prayed to God to settle her brother's debts with every part of body. Do you know what happened then?
Anisa : No. What happened?

Figure 4.1shows the representation of cultures under the food and drinks
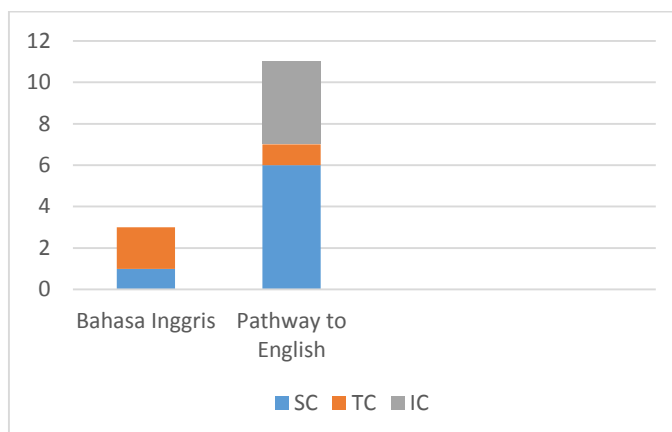category in Bahasa Inggris and Pathway to English.

Figure 4.4: The Representation of Food and Drinks

Figure 4.4 shows that Bahasa Inggris and Pathway to English show a different pattern of the representation of food and drinks in the source culture, target culture, and international culture. Bahasa Inggris presented low representation of food and drinks since only three occurrences were depicted and those only represent the source culture and target culture. Conversely, Pathway to English is more varied than Bahasa Inggris. 11 occurrences of food and drinks appeared in Pathway to English. Those food and drinks represent the source culture, target culture, and international culture. Besides, the source culture dominates the representation of food and drinks in the Pathway to English.

2. Places

Places category presents the names of places in the English course books that depict source culture, target culture, or international culture. The textual and pictorial data become the sources for this category.

Again, to have an effective explanation, the results of the places category are presented in the same way as the previous category. It means that pictures and one table presents the results for two books under the different title and the explanations are following.

Figure 4.2 show about Indonesian places through conversation

Picture above is talking about Indonesian places which means Jepara and Raja Ampat. It shows that that places being indicators that it represent the Indonesian culture as places. For the Target culture it shown in the picture below. Places that in USA means target places.
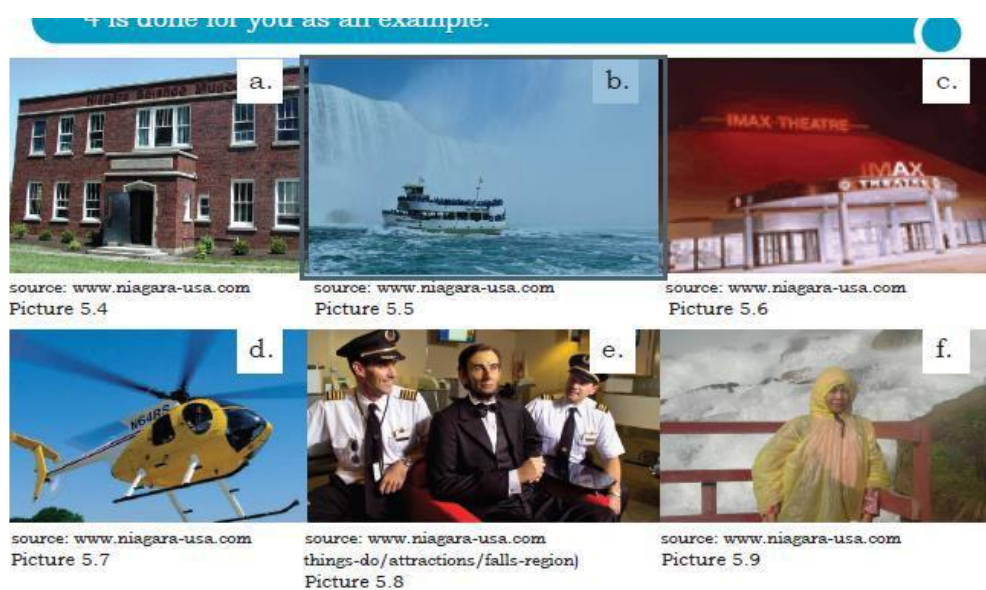
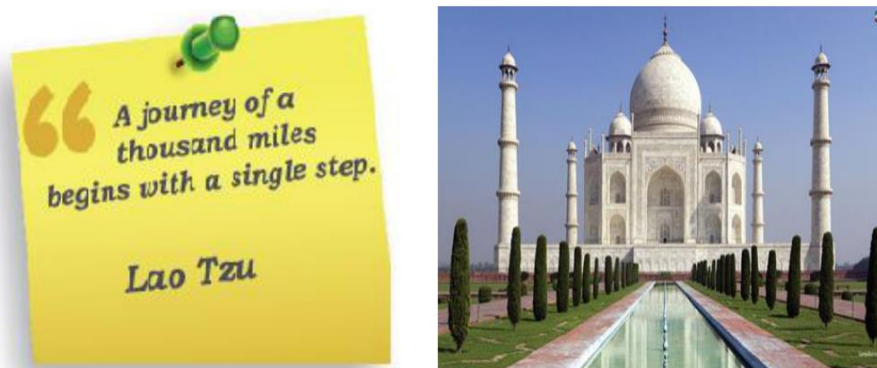Figure 4.3 show about USA places through pictures

Figure 4.4 show about Indonesian places through conversation

Picture above also show about the International culture. It is Taj Mahal from Hindia that show that there is a place that show as International Culture.

The representation of culture under this category in Bahasa Inggris is firstly demonstrated in Table 4.5

Book	No.	SC	N	TC	N	IC	N
BI 1	1	Raja Ampat Papua	1			Malaysia	
	2	Bunaken National Marine park	1	Minneapolis		Thailand	
	3	Malang	1			Kiyomizu Temple	
	4	Yogyakarta	3	ritish		Shinto Altar	
	5	Surabaya	3	Niagara	1	Tajmahal	1
	6	Padang, West Sumatra	1				
	7	Bali	1				
	8	Taman Ancol	1				
	9	Gelora Bung Karno	1				
Total Bahasa Inggris 1			13		6		6

Table 4.5 Places in Bahasa Inggris

Table 4.5 shows that Bahasa Inggris for grade X presents three of

those sources. All places in Bahasa Inggris 1 mostly from SC. There are 13 places from the source culture, 6 places from Target Culture and 6 places from International Culture. Specifically, there were 25 occurrences with nineteen different names of places. Pathway to English shares a similar pattern, but different from Bahasa Inggris.

Table 4.6 shows the result of the representation of places in Pathway to English.

Book	No.	SC	N	TC	N	IC	N
PTE 1	1	Jakarta	1	Texas	2	Greek	1
	2	Semarang	4	US	3	Singapore	4
	3	South Sumatra	2	London	2	India	1
	4	Surabaya	2			East Africa	1
	5	Medan	1				
	6	Riau	1				
	7	Maluku	1				
	8	Nganjuk	1				
	9	Rejosari	1				
Total Pathway to English 1			**14**		**7**	**Total**	**7**

Table 4.6: Places in Pathway to English

Table 4.6 shows that the representation of places reached 28 occurrences with sixteen different names of places in Pathway to English. In this category, the source culture was more represented. Besides, Pathway to English portrayed the target and international culture as well. Specifically, 14 occurrences with 9 places were the source culture, and seven occurrences with three places were the target culture. While, seven occurrences also appears with four places in International Culture, The ratio the source than others was high, which reached 66.7% (14

occurrences or nine places).

After explaining the results of each English coursebook, Figure 4.5 tries to summarize the representation of places in each type of cultural information in Bahasa Inggris and Pathway to English.
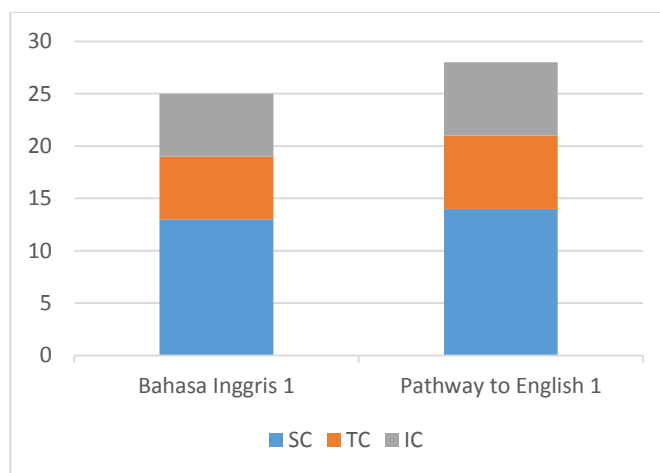

Figure 4.5: The Representation of Places

Figure 4.5 shows that Bahasa Inggris and Pathway to English show similar representation. The source culture dominated the representation of places in Bahasa Inggris and Pathway to English. Both of those English Books show Target Culture and International Culture.

3. **Art**

Art category presents the kinds of art in the English course books that represent the source culture, target culture, and international culture. The art is then classified into some types, namely music, literature (novels,

legends, fables, and myths), dress, dancing, painting, movie, and craft. Similar to the previous category, the textual and pictorial data are the sources for this category.

Next, text types (descriptive, recount, and narrative) presenting Indonesian cultures were easily found throughout the textbook, such as, recount text explained in *Bahasa Inggris* book that told recount text about *Cut Nyak Dhien* fought the colonialist of Dutch, that text was written in *Bahasa Inggris* book on page 145 to 146, another text about *Malin Kundang* (172), also, there was a recount text about *meeting my idol* (pp.110-111) . For example, the text can be seen in the picture below:

B.J. HABIBIE

Bacharuddin Jusuf Habibie known as BJ. Habibie was born on 25 June 1936. He was the Third President of the Republic of Indonesia (1998–1999). Habibie was born in Parepare, South Sulawesi Province to Alwi Abdul Jalil Habibie and R.A. Tuti Marini Puspowardojo. His father was an agriculturist from Gorontalo of Bugis descent and his mother was a Javanese noblewoman from Yogyakarta. His parents met while studying in Bogor. When he was 14 years old, Habibie's father died.

Figure 4.6. Recount text about B.J. Habibie representing source culture

The Borobudur Temple

Borobudur is a Buddhist temple built by the Syailendra Dynasty in the 9th century. It is located at Magelang, Central Java. The temple is famous all around the world. For hundreds of years, it had been buried under volcanic ash and vegetation, until its discovery in the 1800s.

Influenced by Indian Gupta architecture, Borobudur Temple stands on a hill-like construction with eight stone terraces. The first five are square, surrounded by walls with Buddhist reliefs. The upper three are round. Each of these terraces has bell-shaped stupas.

A large stupa crowns the **entire edifice** at the centre of the top circle. Passages and stairways stretch out 4.8 km to the peak. Borobudur Temple's architecture is **similar to** that of the temples at Angkor, Cambodia. They form mountain-like structures that symbolise the structure of the universe. Borobudur Temple, rededicated as a national monument in 1983, is a treasure for the nation.
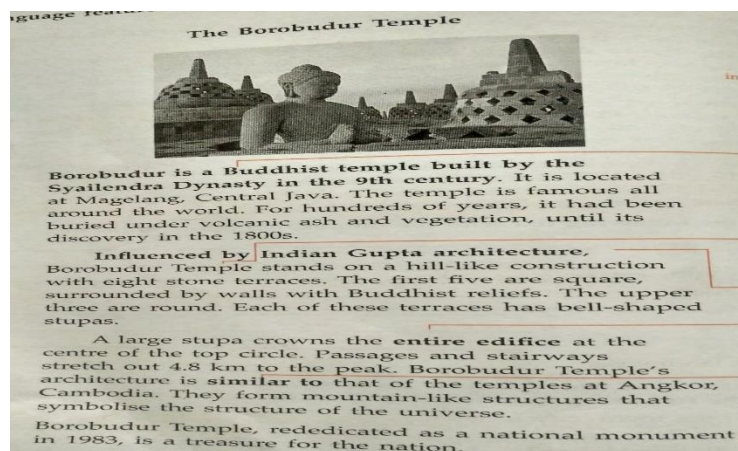
Figure 4.7 Recount text about Borobudur Temple representing source culture.

. The presentation of target culture was limited but it existed to all types of material of this textbook such as names, pictures, grammars, speech acts, readings, dialogues, songs and some quotations from the world figures. The above chart (see chart 4.1) explained that every chapter contained the target culture. The highest frequency of the target culture existence was in chapter 1 (25 times) while the lowest frequency was in chapters 6 and 9 (once). Names of people such as Ronald, Black Smith, Johnson, George, Conrad, and Bratt.
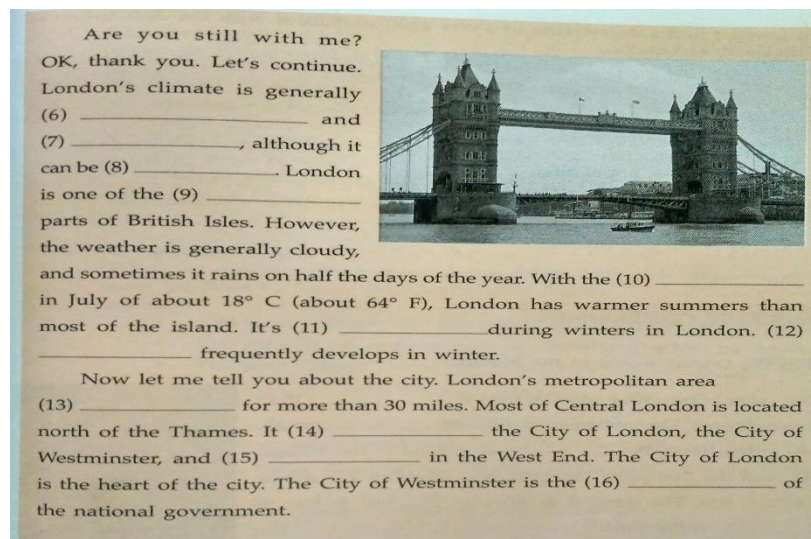

Figure 4.8. Pictures of Bridge in London representing target culture.

The way of presenting and explaining the results is the same as the previous category. A table presents the results of two books under the same title. The table is presented first and the explanations are following. Besides, the results of art in Bahasa Inggris and Pathway to English are then categorized into some types of art. The way of presenting is similar.

Table 4.7 demonstrates the results of representation of art for source, target and international culture in Bahasa Inggris for grade X. The table is presented in the following section.

Table 4.7: Art in Bahasa Inggris 1

Book	No.	SC	N	TC	N	IC	N
BI 1	1	Woodcraft from Jepara (Ukir Jepara)	1	Classical Music	1	Issumboshi	18
	2	Malin Kundang	19	Folk Music	1		
	3	Kancil	4				
Total Bahasa Inggris 1			24		2		18

Table 4.7 shows Bahasa Inggris for grade X depicted forty-one occurrences in the art category. The representation of art in source culture bigger than International Culture, which reached twenty-one occurrences. The target culture was quite lowly represented two occurrences, while the international culture represented 18 occurrences. As previously explained, the art is classified into some types, namely music, literature (novels, legends, fables, and myths), dress, dancing, painting, and movie. Thus, Table 4.8 tries to categorize the art that appears in Bahasa Inggris into those types.

Table 4.8: The Number of Art Types in Bahasa Inggris

Category	Bahasa Inggris X		
	SC	TC	IC
Music	0	2	0
Literature	23	0	18
Dress	0	0	0
Dancing	0	0	0
Painting	0	0	0
Movie	0	0	0
Craft	1	0	0

Table 4.8 shows that the types of art that occurred in Bahasa Inggris were literature, music, and craft. Literature was the most represented since it reached thirty-eight occurrences. Therefore, from the total numbers of art in Bahasa Inggris, literature mostly appeared. Besides, the literature from the source culture dominated the representation of art as well (twenty occurrences).

Besides, the literature from the source culture which appeared is a fable and a legend, specifically *Mousedeer and Crocodile* and *Malin Kundang*. *Malin Kundang* was repeated for nineteen times. It is including the repetition of characters involved in *Malinkundang*. The art from the international culture was in the form of literature as well.

specifically *A Issumboshi* (a fairy tales from Japan). Other types that appeared was a craft, namely *Ukir Jepara.* Those are from the source culture.

After that, international culture was also represented by reading texts (Descriptive and Narrative text). There was a descriptive text about Merlion Statue *Singapore* on page 91. Next, there was also a chapter named *Momotaro,* which was taken from a Japanese fairy tale, on pages

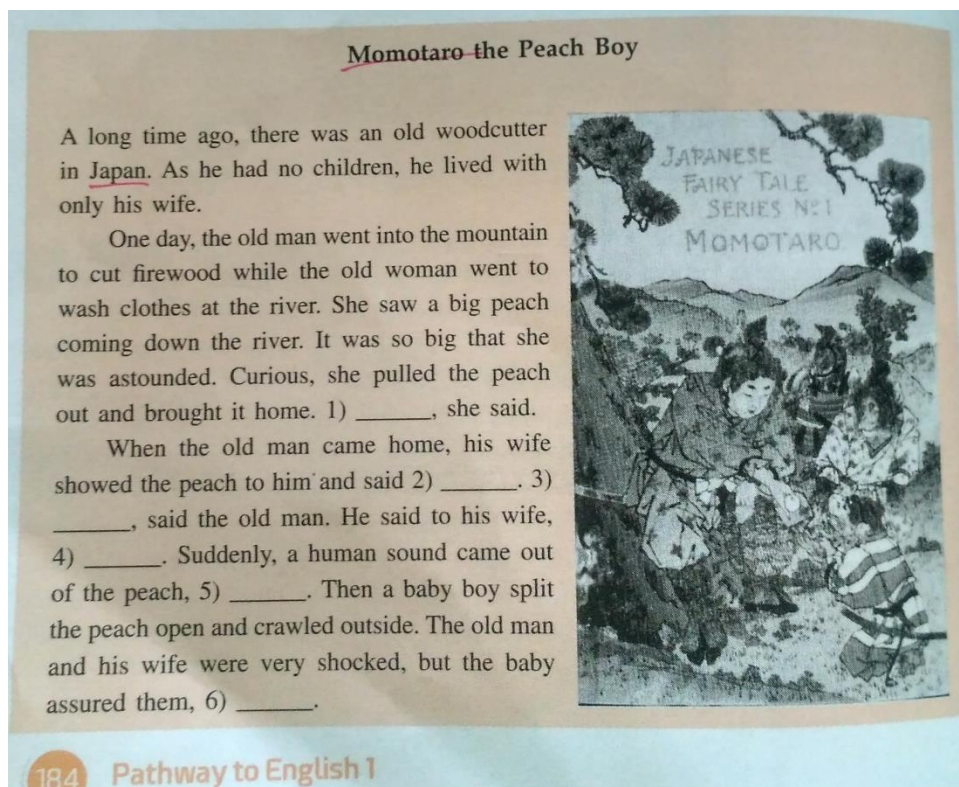184-185. The sample can be seen in the picture below:

Figure 4.9. Picture of Momotaro reading representing the international culture

On the contrary, Pathway to English presents different results from Bahasa Inggris. The results are presented in Table 4.9.

Table 4.9: Art in Pathway to English

Book	N	SC	N	TC	N	IC	N
PTE 1	1	Batik	1	The Green Knight	8	A boy and a girl wearing hanbok (traditional dress from Korea)	1

	2	Pahit Lidah	14	KingMidas	11	A man wearing a greek dress	1
	3	Kolang-kaling story	8			Momotaro	3
	4	Senua Island	11			Pigmy boy	2
	5	Batu Badaun	2				
	6	Bawang Merah dan Putih	1				
Total Pathway to English			**37**		**19**		**7**

Table 4.9 shows that there were sixty-three occurrences of art in Pathway to English. Thus, the representation of art in Pathway to English was higher than Bahasa Inggris. Further, similar to Bahasa Inggris, the art in the Pathway to English appears in the three culture. However, different from Bahasa Inggris, Pathway to English represented the source culture highest than other culture.

Similar to Bahasa Inggris, the art that appears in the Pathway to English will be classified into some types as well. The results are presented in the following table.

Category	Pathway to English 1		
	SC	TC	IC
Music	0	0	0
Literature	36	19	5
Dress	1	0	2
Dancing	0	0	0
Painting	0	0	0
Movie	0	0	0
Craft	0	0	0

Table 4.10: The Number of Art Types in Pathway to English

Table 4.10 shows that two types of art appeared in the Pathway to English, namely literature and dress. The dress was little represented in Pathway to English (three occurrences). Further, those dresses are from the international culture and source culture. They are *hanbok* (a traditional dress from Korea) and *Traditional Greek dress*. Another type that occurs were kinds of literature. The literature is represented in all culture.

After presenting and explaining the results in Bahasa Inggris and Pathway to English, the researcher will sum up the results of the representation of art in the source culture, target culture, and international culture.
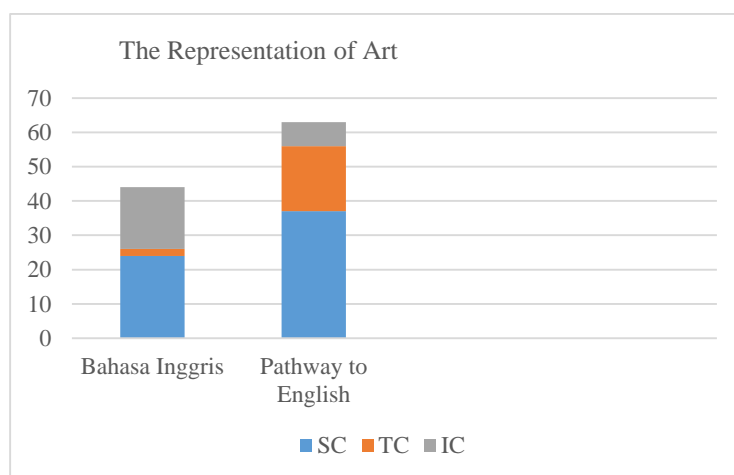

Figure 4.10: The Representation of Art

Figure 4.10 indicates that the results in Bahasa Inggris and Pathway to English show a similarity and some differences. The similarity is Bahasa Inggris and Pathway to English presented the three culture.

Then, the difference is in the numbers of occurrences. The number of art in Pathway to English was higher than Bahasa Inggris. Pathway to English reached sixty occurrences, while Bahasa Inggris only contained forty-four occurrences.

Further, Bahasa Inggris and Pathway to English also present similar results for the representation of target and international culture in this category. The representation of target culture as same as in Pathway to English. On the contrary, the representation of source culture was the highest in Pathway to English.

4. Traditional Ceremony

Traditional ceremony category presents some traditional ceremonies representing the source culture, target culture, and international culture. The textual and pictorial data are analyzed to find out whether the traditional ceremony appears the source culture, target culture, or international culture. The presentation of the results is still the same as the previous categories. A table presents the results of two books under the same title and explanations are following. However, in this category, only Pathway to English contains the traditional ceremony, while Bahasa Inggris does not. Therefore, the explanation of results is only the results of the Pathway to English.

Table 4.11 presents the results of the number of the traditional ceremony from the source culture, target culture, and international culture

in the Pathway to English.

Table 4.11: Traditional Ceremony in Pathway to English

Book	No.	SC	N	%	IC	N	%
PTE 1	1	Monday's Flag Raising Ceremony	1		Merry Christmas	1	
	2	Heroes' day at 10 November	1				
	3	Ngaben	1				
	4	Nyepi	1				
	5	Galungan	1				
Total Pathway to English			**5**	**83,33 %**	**Total**	**1**	**16,67 %**

Table 4.11 shows that the occurrences of traditional ceremony in Pathway to English were low, which only reached six occurrences. Concerning cultural information, the traditional ceremonies in Pathway to English were represented in the source culture and international culture. Meanwhile, the traditional ceremony from the target culture was not depicted. The number of occurrences of source culture and international culture was different.

To conclude the representation of this category, Figure 4.11 will sum up the results of both English coursebooks.
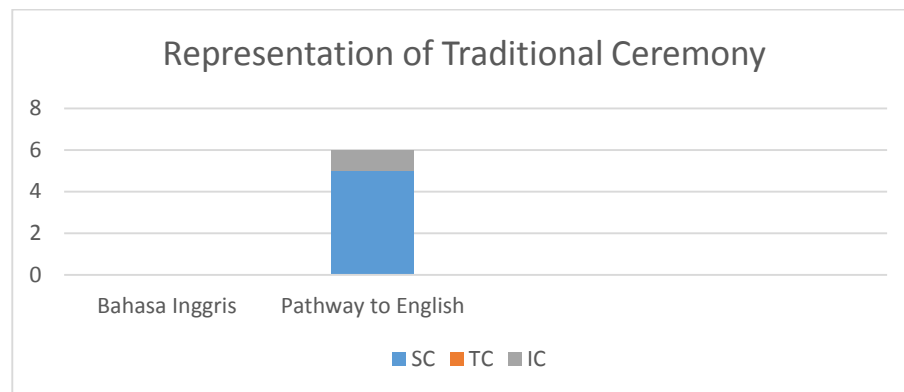
Figure 4.11: The Representation of Traditional Ceremony

Figure 4.11 indicates that Pathway to English portrayed the traditional ceremonies, while Bahasa Inggris did not. Further, the traditional ceremonies in Pathway to English are not from the target culture, but they are from the source culture and the international culture.

5. Social Behavior

Social behavior category presents common behaviors or habits from the source culture, target culture, or international culture. Therefore, textual and pictorial data becomes the source of this category. The results are presented in the same way as the previous categories. A table that represents two books under the different title is presented first and followed by the explanations.

Table 4.12 presents the results of social behaviors from the source culture, target culture, and international culture in Bahasa Inggris for X grade.

Table 4.13: Social Behavior in Bahasa Inggris

Book	No.	SC	N	%
Bahasa Inggris	1	Students wearing Indonesian student uniform for Senior High School	13	100%
Total Bahasa Inggris 1			**13**	**100%**

Table 4.12 shows that the representation of social behavior in Bahasa Inggris reached 13 occurrences. Further, all social behaviors are represented in the source culture. Meanwhile, the target culture and international culture were not depicted. Also, the social behaviors depicted were in the form of pictures (see Appendix 2) and it referred to one behavior. Those were pictures of a student who wears a uniform for Senior High School students (a white shirt with *OSIS* logo in the pocket and grey skirt or short). It is a typical uniform for Indonesian students. Therefore, it clearly shows the social behavior of Indonesian students who are obliged to wear a uniform when coming to school.

Next, the representation of social behaviors in the Pathway to English shows different results. The results are presented in Table 4.13

Table 4.13: Social Behavior in Pathway to English

Book	No.	SC	N	%	TC	N	%
Pathway to English1	1	Ring exchange in Indonesian wedding	1	33,33%	Shaking Hand when to congratulate other	2	66,67%
Total Bright 1			**1**	**33,33 %**	**Total**	**2**	**66,67%**

Table 4.13 shows that the number of occurrences of social behaviors in the Pathway to English was lower than Bahasa Inggris. Only three occurrences were showed. However, Pathway to English did not only portray social behaviors from the source culture but the target culture as well. Further, the representation of the target culture was higher than the source culture. Specifically, the source culture reached 33,33% (one occurrence) and the target culture reached 66,67% (two occurrences). Besides, the social behaviors depicted in the Pathway to English were more varied than Bahasa Inggris. Pathway to English presented two social behaviors, while Bahasa Inggris only presented one social behavior.

Figure 4.13 tries to conclude the representation of social behavior from source culture, target culture, and international culture in Bahasa Inggris and Pathway to English.
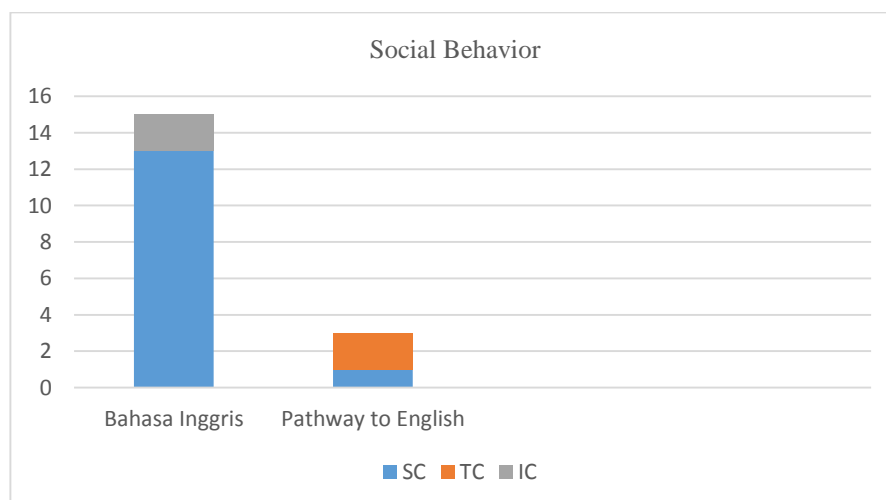
Figure 4.13: The Representation of Social Behavior

Figure 4.13 shows that the representation of social behavior from the source culture, target culture, and international culture between Bahasa Inggris and Pathway to English is very contrasting. In Bahasa Inggris, the source culture was highly represented, while the target culture was not depicted. Conversely, Pathway to English depicted two types of cultural information, namely the source culture and target culture. Different from Bahasa Inggris, the representation of target culture in Pathway to English was higher than the source culture.

6. Beliefs and Values

Beliefs and values category presents common beliefs and values from the source culture, target culture, and international culture. The textual and pictorial data are used to analyze this category.

The presentation of the results is still the same as the previous categories. A table presents the results of two books under the same title and explanations are following. However, in this category, only Bahasa Inggris contains the Belief and values, while Pathway to English does not. Therefore, the explanation of results is only the results of Bahasa Inggris.

Table 4.14 presents the results of the number of beliefs and values from the source culture, target culture, and international culture in the Pathway to English.

Table 4.14: Beliefs and values in Bahasa Inggris

Book	No.	SC	N	%	IC	N	%
Bahasa Inggris 1	1		0		Worship at The Kiyomizu Temple	1	
					Shinto Altar	1	
Total Bahasa Inggris			0			2	100%

Table 4.14 shows that the occurrences of belief and values in Bahasa Inggris were low, which only reached two occurrences. Concerning cultural information, the beliefs and values in Bahasa Inggris were represented in the international culture. Meanwhile, the Beliefs and values from the source culture and target culture were not depicted. The number of occurrences of international culture was different. To conclude the representation of this category, Figure 4.14 will sum up the results of both English coursebooks.
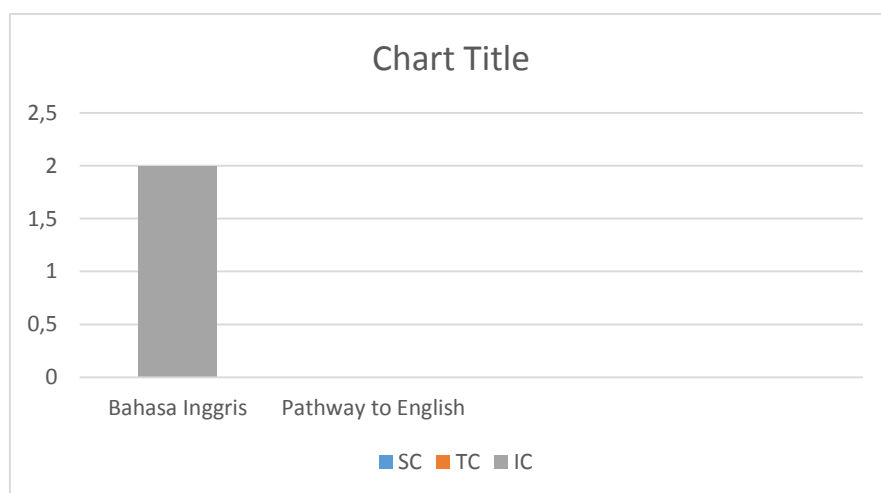

Figure 4.14 The Result of beliefs and values

Figure 4.14 indicates that Bahasa Inggris showed the beliefs and values, while Pathway to English did not. Further, the beliefs and values in Bahasa Inggris are not from the target culture, but they are from the international culture.

7. History

History category includes the textual and pictorial data of Bahasa Inggris and Pathway to English that depict history from source, target, and international culture. However, only the textual data represents this category, while the pictorial data does not. The way of presenting the results is the same as previous categories. The following table demonstrates the representation of history from source culture, target culture, and international culture in Bahasa Inggris.

Table 4.15: History in Bahasa Inggris

Book	No.	SC	N	%
Bahasa Inggris	1	Heroes Day	1	100%
Total Bahasa Inggris 1			**1**	**100%**

Table 4.15 shows that the representation of history in Bahasa Inggris reached once occurrence. Further, the history depicted are from the source culture and those are Indonesians national days. As a result, the target culture was not represented and neither was the international culture.

Pathway to English shows different results to Bahasa Inggris. The

results are presented in the following table.

Table 4.16: History in Pathway to English

Book	No.	SC	N	IC	N
PTE	1	Youth Pledge Day	1	World War 1	1
	2	National Education Day	1		
	4	Indonesian Independence Day	1		
Total Pathway to English 1			**5**		**1**

Table 4.16 shows that the total occurrences of history in Pathway to English were higher than Bahasa Inggris 1. Pathway to English reached six occurrences of history.

Different from Bahasa Inggris that only once, in Pathway to English were showed six times. Those are Indonesians national days and history about world war 1 day. No target culture was represented. Figure 4.15 tries to sum up the results of the history category. Figure 4.15 is presented below.
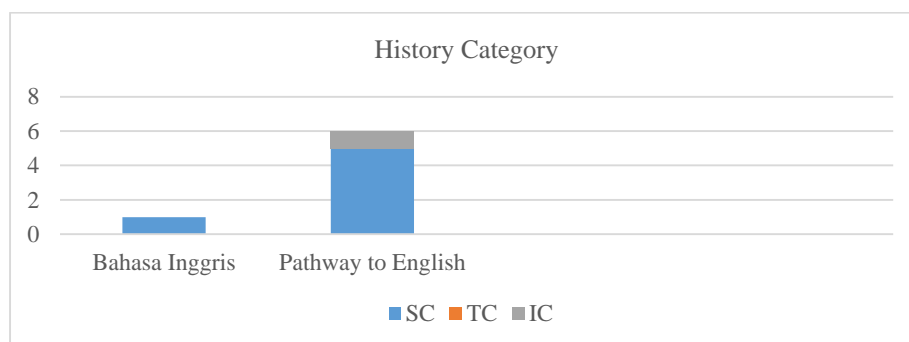

Figure 4.15: The Representation of History

Figure 4.15 indicates that Bahasa Inggris and Pathway to English show a similar representation of history that there was no target culture.

History in Bahasa Inggris and Pathway to English are represented in the source culture. No target culture and international culture was represented in Bahasa Inggris. But, in the Pathway to English, there was 1 International history(world war 1) and 5 source culture. However, the occurrences of history in Pathway to English was higher than Bahasa Inggris. Bahasa Inggris reached once the occurrence of history, while Pathway to English reached six occurrences (five national days and one world war 1).

8. Person

Person category includes typical names of the person from the source culture, target culture, and international culture. Source culture was mostly presented by names of people, like *Alia, Siti, Edo, Sinta, Alif, Deni, Ditta, Ditto, Dina, Yani, Rahmi, Riza, Firda, Wayan, Santi, Bayu, Rina, Afgan, B.J Habibie, Cut Nyak Dhien*To analyze this category, both textual and pictorial data in each coursebook are used. The results are presented in the same way as the previous categories.
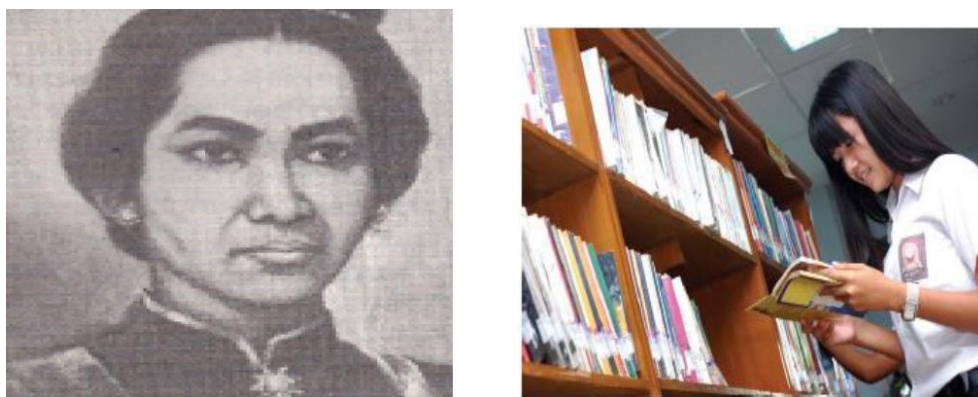

Figure 4.16 Cut Nyak Dhien and the Indonesian Senior High School Student representing

source culture

B.J. HABIBIE

Bacharuddin Jusuf Habibie known as BJ. Habibie was born on 25 June 1936. He was the Third President of the Republic of Indonesia (1998–1999). Habibie was born in Parepare, South Sulawesi Province to Alwi Abdul Jalil Habibie and R.A. Tuti Marini Puspowardojo. His father was an agriculturist from Gorontalo of Bugis descent and his mother was a Javanese noblewoman from Yogyakarta. His parents met while studying in Bogor. When he was 14 years old, Habibie's father died.

Figure 4.17. Recount text about B.J. Habibie representing source culture

After that, the dialogue about target culture was presented on page 97 to 98. This dialogue explained about two brothers called The Wright Brothers invented the airplane.

Interview With The Wright Brothers

In 1905, there was a TV talkshow that interview great inventors at that time. Below is a script of interview with The Wright brothers.

Host : Hello and welcome to our talkshow tonight, Great Inventors! Today we have very special guests, Orville and Wilbur Wright. We are going to ask them about their revolutionary inventions. What do you call your invention?
Orville : We invented airplane.
Host : Airplane? What is the tool for?
Wilbur : It's a tool that will help human being to fly!
Host : Oohhh, is it like a flying car? How did you get the inspiration?

Figure 4.18. Dialogue about the Wright Brothers representing target culture.

The dialogue about target culture also presented on page 9 and 54.
This dialogue explained about two friends when the opening ceremony
of a branch office
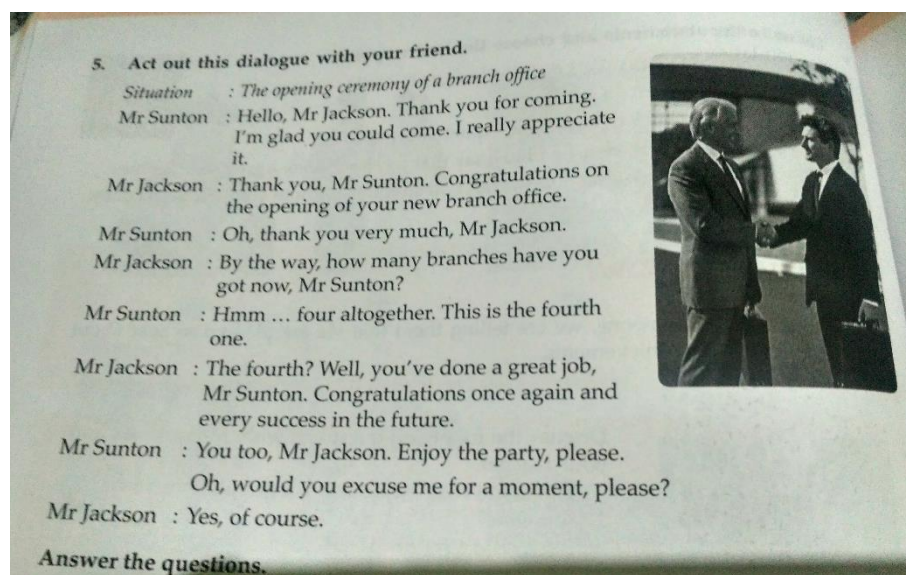
Picture 4.19. Dialogue about Mr. Sunton and Mr. Jackson representing target culture.

Table 4.17 demonstrates the results of the representation of a
person from the source culture, target culture, and international culture.

Table 4.17: Person in Bahasa Inggris

Book	No.	SC	N	TC	N	IC	N
Bahasa Inggris 1	1	Alia	21	Hannah	14	Saidah	10
	2	Sofia	1	Caroline	5		
	3	Edo	1				
	4	Slamet	1				
	5	Santi	18				
	6	Riri	14				
	7	Bayu	17				
	8	Priski	3				

9	Ami	5				
10	Riza	5				
11	Cut Nyak Din	6				
12	Teuku Umar	4				
13	Tomi	1				
14	Andrea	1				
15	Etty	1				
16	Rudi	1				
17	Sasha	1				
18	Narti	1				
Total Bahasa Inggris 1		**102**		**19**		**10**

Table 4.17 shows that the occurrences of names in Bahasa Inggris were very high. It reached 131 occurrences. 102 names from source culture, 19 names from target culture and 10 names from International Culture. All names represent all culture. In other words, the names of the characters used in the utterances, sentences, words, and pictures are the typical or common names used by Indonesian. Besides, the occurrences of the person in Bahasa Inggris presented the highest number of all categories. As a result, it also contributed to almost half of the total representation of source culture in Bahasa Inggris since the total occurrences of source culture in Bahasa Inggris was 102.

The representation of the person from the source culture, target culture, and international culture in the Pathway to English are similar to Bahasa Inggris. The following table presents the results of the representation.

Table 4.18: Person in Pathway to English

Book	No.	SC	N	TC	N	IC	N
Pathway to English	1	Budi	1	David	2	Salman	1
	2	Tiwi	3	Anne	1	Kotaro	1
	3	Ika	1	Selena	2	Thomas	1
	4	Tina	1	Alice	1		
	5	Nanda	1	Ronald	2		
	6	Tyas	1	Black Smith	1		
	7	Elis	1	Bill Jones	1		
	8	Butet	1	Jim Jones	1		
	9	Anisa	8	Giliam Jones	1		
	10			Johnson	1		
	11			Thompson	1		
	12			Caroline	1		
	13			Nick	2		
	14			Dominic	1		
	15			Geraldine	1		
	17			Mike	1		
	18			Peggy	1		
	19			Cornel	1		
	20			Bratt	1		
	21			Dave	1		
	22			Donovan	1		
	23			Ryan Carter	1		
	24			Trevor	1		
	25			Dotter	1		
	26			Mitch	1		
	27			Sylvia	1		
	28			Jack	7		
	29			Rosy	7		
	30			Gerald	1		
	31			Smith	1		
	32			Colin	1		
	33			Jennife	1		
	34			Bob	1		
	35			Susie	1		
	36			Brian	1		
	37			Ann	1		
	38			Simon	1		
	39			Pamela	1		
	40			William	1		
	41			Suzan	1		
	42			Helen	1		
	43			Jackson	4		
	44			Sunton	4		

	45			Louisa	8			
Total Pathway to English		**18**			**73**			**3**

Table 4.18 shows that the total occurrences of names in Pathway to English were 73. Different from Bahasa Inggris, the representation of the person from the source culture in Bahasa Inggris was the highest. Besides, the occurrences of the person in the Pathway to English presented the higher than source culture. Pathway to English 73 name from the target culture. And 3 names from international culture. Therefore, the ratio between the source culture and the international culture was very high (18), while the international culture reached 73 times.

To sum up the results of the representation of the person in Bahasa Inggris and Pathway to English, Figure 4.19 is presented in the following section.
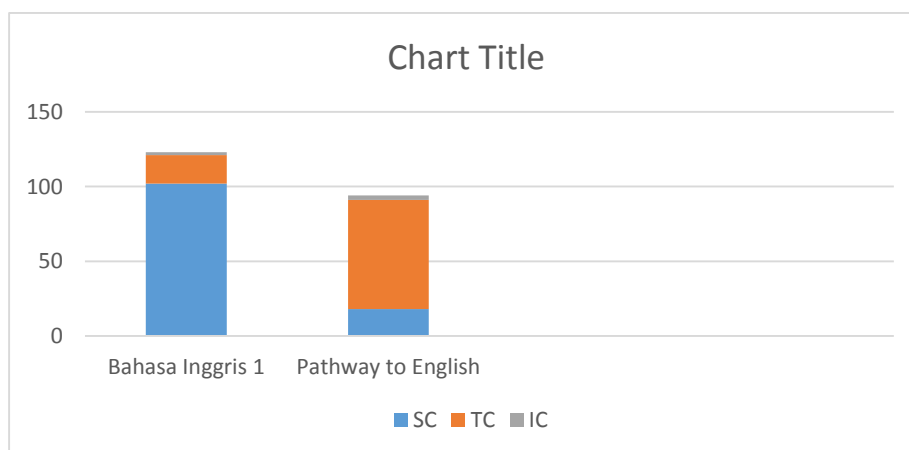

Figure 4.19: The Representation of Person

Figure 4.19 shows that Bahasa Inggris and Pathway to English share a different pattern. The source culture dominates the representation

of the person in Bahasa Inggris and Target Culture dominates the representation of the person in the Pathway to English. All names used in Bahasa Inggris and Pathway to English are the typical names from Target Culture. Further, the occurrences of the person in Bahasa Inggris reached the highest representation of source culture categories and Pathway to English reached the highest representation of target culture categories. From the number of occurrences of each cultural category, the following table will present the total number of occurrences in Bahasa Inggris and Pathway to English. Table 4.18 presents the total number of occurrences for Bahasa Inggris. Table 4.18 is presented below.

Table 4.18: Total Occurrences

Book	SC	TC	IC	Total
Bahasa Inggris	156	29	36	221
Pathway to English	86	102	23	211

Table 4.18 shows that Bahasa Inggris contained 221 occurrences of culture. The source culture reached the highest occurrence, namely 106 occurrences. The number of occurrences of the target culture and international culture in Bahasa Inggris was low. The target culture only reached twenty-nine occurrences, while the international culture reached

thirty-six occurrences. Thus, the target culture was the lowest represented in Bahasa Inggris.

Pathway to English also shares a similar result, but slightly different from Bahasa Inggris. Pathway to English presented 86 occurrences of culture. Very different from Bahasa Inggris, the target culture in Pathway in English reached the highest number of occurrences, namely 102 occurrences. Meanwhile, the source culture was 86 occurrence and the international culture was represented 23 occurrences.

Figure 4.20 will sum up the results of total occurrences of cultures represented in Bahasa Inggris and Pathway to English. Figure 4.20 is presented below.
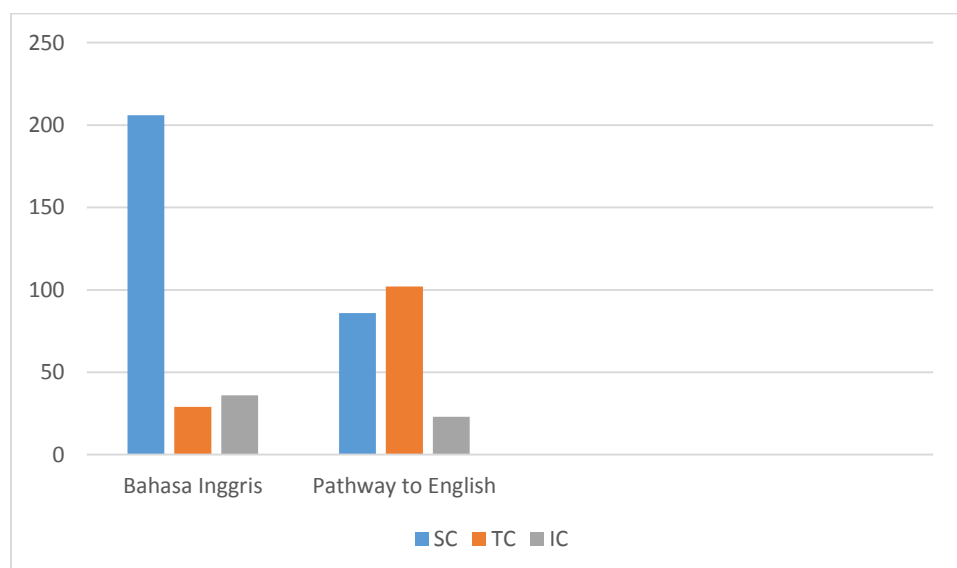

Figure 4.20 Total Occurrences

Figure 4.20 reveals that Bahasa Inggris and Pathway to English shared the different pattern. Bahasa Inggris represented the source culture

very highly. Meanwhile, the target culture and international culture were represented very lowly. Different from Pathway to English represented average between source culture and target culture. But, still the lowest occurrence in international culture. Also, Bahasa Inggris represented the target culture as the lowest, but conversely Pathway to English represents the international culture as the lowest.

Table 4.20 Summary of the Results

No	Types of cultural categories	Bahasa Inggris book			Pathway to English book		
		SC	TC	IC	SC	TC	IC
1	Foods and drinks	Bake cookies, Betutu, Sate Languan	Ginger cookies, choco chip cookies	-	Es kolang-kaling, sugar palm, Tumpeng	Sandwich	Peach, Sukiyaki, Shabu-shabu, Tempura
2	Places	Raja Ampat Papua, Bunaken National Marine Park, Malang, Yogyakarta, Surabaya, Padang, Bali, Taman Ancol, Gelora Bung Karno	US, Minneapolis, UK, British, Niagara	Malaysia, Thailand, Kiyomizu Temple, Shinto Altar, Tajmahal	Jakarta, Semarang, South Sumatra, Surabaya, Medan, Riau, Maluku, Nganjuk, Rejosari	Texas, US, London	Greek, Singapore, India, East Africa
3	Art	Ukir Jepara, Malin Kundang, Kancil	Classical Music, Folk Music	Issumboshi	Batik, Pahit Lidah, kolang-kaling story, Senua island, Batu Badaun, Bawang Merah dan Bawang Putih	The Green Knight, King Midas	A boy and a girl wearing hanbok, a man wearing the greek dress, Momotaro, pigmy boy
4	Traditional Ceremony	-	-	-	Monday's Flag Raising Ceremony, Heroes day, Ngaben, Nyepi, Galungan	-	Merry Christmas
5	Social Behavior	Students wearing Indonesian student uniform for Senior High School	-	-	Ring exchange in Indonesian wedding	Shaking hand when congratulating other	-

6	Beliefs and values	-	-	Worship at the Kiyomizu Temple, worship at Shinto Altar	-	-	-
7	History	Heroes Day,	-	-	Youth Pledge Day, National Educational Day, Indonesian Independence Day	-	World War
8	Person	Alia, Sofia, Edo, Slamet, Santi, Riri, Bayu, Priski, Ami, Riza, Cut Nyak Din, Teuku Umar, Tomi, Andrea, Etty, Rudi, Sasha, Narti	Hannah, Caroline	Saidah	Budi, Tiwi, Ika, Tina, Nanda, Tyas, Elin, Butet, Anisa	Budi, Annem Selena, Alice, Ronald, Black Smith Bill Jones, Jim Jones, Gilliam Jones, Johnson, Thompson, Caroline, Nick, Dominic, Geraldine,Mike, Peggy, Cornel, Bratt, Dave, Donovan, Ryan Carter, Trevor, Dotter,	Salman, Kotaro, Thomas

					Mitch, Sylvia, Jack, Rosy, Gerald, Smith, Colin, Jennife, Bob, Susie, Brian, Ann, Simon, Pamela, William, Suzan, Helen, Jackson, Sunton, Louisa	
Total Occurrence	156	29	36	86	102	23