PROPER NOUNS IN THE ENGLISH-BAHASA INDONESIA *THE ENCHANTRESS (THE SECRET OF THE IMMORTAL NICHOLAS FLAMEL)* TEXTS

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Abstract

This research focused on the proper nouns occurring in the English-Bahasa Indonesia in The Enchantress (The Secret of the Immortal Nicholas Flamel) texts. The research aimed to (1) describe the types of proper nouns, (2) describe the types of translation techniques, and (3) describe degrees of meaning equivalences of the proper nouns in the English–Bahasa Indonesia The Enchantress (The Secret of the Immortal Nicholas Flamel) texts.This study used descriptive type of research which applied a content analysis method. The data were taken from the English novel and Bahasa Indonesia The Enchantress (The Secret of the Immortal Nicholas Flamel) texts by Michael Scott. The occurrences of proper nouns in the novels were analyzed by the researcher. In this research, the data were analyzed by classifying the proper nouns into names of people, names of places, and names of objects; classifying the translation techniques into addition, omission, loan translation, literal translation and mixed translation; and analyzing meaning equivalence. Validity of the data and the findings was obtained by having analytical discussions with the researcher's consultants and by sharing with peers in order to compare the researcher's analysis by conducting deep analysis. The findings of this research are as follows: (1) the proper nouns in the novel consist of the names of people, in which the majority of the data refer to the names of characters in the story, the names of places, focusing on the geographical locations of the story, and the names of objects, focusing on the non-living things and the names of brands; (2) the translation technique consists of addition, omission, loan translation, literal translation, and mixed translation. The highest frequency is loan translation because the translator deals with many characters and names are not always translated; (3) the degrees of meaning equivalence consists of equivalent meaning and non equivalent meaning. The equivalent meaning consists of complete, increased, and decreased meaning. The complete meaning has the highest occurrence with 96.87% showing that the translator successfully transfers the meaning from ST into TT.

Keywords: proper nouns, types of proper nouns, translation techniques, degrees of meaning equivalence

BACKGROUND

Reading is a process of understanding something which is written or printed to get the messages. By reading a book, we will get information. As we read a book, we intend to get involved in the story of the book. It means we have to understand every message of the story. Therefore, understanding the story is much important. So it will be easy for people to enjoy the story. In this case, translator is needed.

One of many big issues which take place in translation is the translation of proper nouns. Proper nouns are one of the dilemmatic phenomena in translation because proper nouns are not like other words translation of which can be easily found in dictionaries. The proper nouns are related to the name of everything in the story. In translating proper noun, the translator has to know about the background of the name. According to Newmark (1988, 215), There remains the question of names that have connotations in imaginative literature. In comedies, allegories, fairy tales and some children's stories, names are translated, unless, as in folk tales, nationality is important. However, it is easy to deal with proper nouns. It needs translation techniques to deal with the phenomena of proper nouns. In the novel, there are so many phenomena of proper nouns. It can be categorized as the names of characters, the names of non-living thing, or the names of setting in the story.

In the practical and narrow sense, translation is recognized as an activity of transferring meaning between two or more languages. Certainly in the process of translation, a translator cannot sometimes do translation easily. Conflicts and problems on viewing the matters related to translation are the distraction in translating texts. How the source text can be comprehended by the target text readers is the focus related to the equivalence. The expressions of the text between the source languages and the target languages are often different. Certainly, a good translator must always do his best to find the equivalence of both languages.

From the problems described above, this research discussed the types of the proper nouns and the translation techniques. Moreover, this research also discussed the degrees of meaning equivalence in the proper noun.

RESEARCH METHOD

This study is qualitative research that focuses on the analysis of proper noun. Moleong (2001), states that qualitative research is a research, which describes and produces descriptive data consisting of written and spoken words. In descriptive qualitative method, the researcher only described a phenomenon without any hypothesis. The researcher collected the data, analyzed them, and drew a conclusion without making generalization. However, in presenting the occurrences of the data, the research used

quantitative data to perform the number or the percentage of occurrences of each characteristic.

The research data were taken from the English-Bahasa Indonesia *The Enchantress (The Secret of The Immortal Nicholas Flamel)* texts written by Michael Scott, published by Random House Inc. on May 22, 2012. The data focused on the phenomena of proper nouns. The phenomena of the proper nouns which occurred in the novel were collected by the researcher. The data were rechecked by the other researcher to make sure the data were correct. The data collection of proper nouns was categorized depended on the use of techniques which appeared in the novel. The researcher tried to analyze it from both languages, and then he identified the effects of the techniques to the degrees of meaning equivalence.

In this research, the data collection was focused on the first time data appeared in the novel, the second and the third were ignored.

In this research, the key instrument was the researcher because he measured and determined whether the words or the phrases could be categorized as the data or not. The researcher also collected the data, analyzed the data, made the interpretation and the conclusion and reported the result. The secondary instruments in this research were the data sheets to collect the data from the words and phrases in *The Enchantress (The Secret of The Immortal Nicholas Flamel)* texts.

The process of data analysis began when the researcher started in the collecting data. The researcher collected the data step by step until the data saturated. Next, he examined the categories that had been identified and determined how type of proper nouns, the translation techniques and the degrees of meaning equivalence were linked.

RESULTS AND DISCUSSIONS

Results

There are 3 types of proper noun in the novel. The proper nouns occurrences in the novel are classified and the researcher has made a table to show the frequency of each proper nouns. The proper nouns occur in English-Bahasa Indonesia *The Enchantress (The Secret of The Immortal Nicholas Flamel)* texts can be seen in the table 2 below.

No	Types of Proper nouns occurrences in the text		Frequency	Percentage
	ST (Source Text)	TT (Target Text)		
1.	Names of People		191	50.2%
2.	Names of Places		47	12.3%
3.	Names of Objects		143	37.5%
	Total		**381**	**100%**

From the table above it can be seen that the highest frequency of proper nouns is the names of people. It is related with the use of the names of characters in the novels. When dealing with proper nouns in the novels, the researcher found many names including called names and alias. With 50.2% percentage, the names of people are the highest phenomena in the proper nouns. The smallest unit of proper nouns is the names of

places with only 12.3% data. These names are focused on the names of every place in the story, such as the name of nations, cities, etc. The frequency of names of objects has 37.5% data out of 100%. It is because the names of object are focused on the setting, the names of every non-living thing and the names of the brands in the story. The total numbers of proper nouns in the English-Bahasa Indonesia *The Enchantress (The Secret of The Immortal Nicholas Flamel)* texts are 381 cases.

In this research, the researcher classifies the translation technique into five techniques; addition, omission, loan translation, literal translation and mixed translation. The translation techniques that occur in proper nouns in the English-Bahasa Indonesia *The Enchantress (The Secret of The Immortal Nicholas Flamel)* texts can be seen in the table 3 below:

Translation Techniques		Frequency	Percentage
Addition		8	2.1%
Omission		4	1.1%
Loan Translation	Pure	187	49.1%
	Naturalized	18	4.7%
Literal Translation		95	24.9%
Mixed Translation		69	18.1%
Total		**383**	**100%**

From the table above it can be seen that the highest frequency of translation techniques is the technique of loan translation with 205 cases out of 381. It is because the translator deals with the names of the characters. And the majority of the data is the names of the characters. So, loan translation technique is needed by the translator. The loan translation itself is divided into 2 classification, they are pure and naturalized loan translation. The frequency of pure loan translation is 49.1% and naturalized loan translation has 4.7% out of 381. The form of literal translation has 24.9% out of 381 cases. This term is used because there are phenomena that can be solved using literal translation. It is focused on the objects and the names. The called name and alias are the name that can be solved using literal translation. The form of mixed translation has 18.1% out of 381. The combination between techniques is really needed in solving proper noun. Sometimes, one technique is not enough. The phenomena are focused on the names of places and the names of objects. The smallest frequency is omission with only 4 data or 1.1% out of 381. The number of addition technique in proper nouns in the English-Bahasa Indonesia *The Enchantress (The Secret of The Immortal Nicholas Flamel)* texts is 2.1% out of 381. The total occurrences of proper nouns techniques in the novel are 381 cases.

In this case the degrees of meaning equivalence which contains in the English-Bahasa Indonesia *The Enchantress (The Secret of The Immortal Nicholas Flamel)* texts were also analyzed by the researcher. The meaning can be equivalence or non-equivalence. The equivalent meaning is divided into three types they are: complete meaning, increased meaning, and

decreased meaning. Non-equivalent meaning is divided into two types they are: lost meaning and different meaning. Here is the result as you can see in the table 10 below:

No	Meaning Equivalences	Frequency	Percentage
1.	Complete Meaning (Com)	366	96.1%
2.	Increased Meaning (Inc)	8	2.1%
3.	Decreased Meaning (Dec)	1	0.3%
4.	Different Meaning (Dif)	4	1%
5.	No Meaning (NM)	2	0.5%
	Total	**383**	**100%**

Discussions

1. **The Types of proper nouns which occur in *The Enchantress (The Secret of The Immortal Nicholas Flamel)* texts.**

a) The names of people

The names of people are related to the characters in the story. Not all proper nouns are translated, according to Newmark (1988, 214) in his theory also explains, normally, people's first and surnames are transferred, thus preserving their nationality, and assuming that their names have no connotations in the text.

| **Sophie Newmann** | opened her eyes. (ST 10)
| *Sophie Newmann* | *membuka mata. (TT 18)*

In this case, the words "*Sophie Newmann*" referred to the names of people. It was directly transferred from English to Bahasa Indonesia without changing anything to the name.

b) The names of places

Translating proper nouns is not easy to do. You have to consider many aspects. It will be so complicated to literally translate the words or phrases. Newmark (1988: 215) You have to be up to date in your rendering, to check all terms in the most recent atlas or gazetteer and, where necessary, with the embassies concerned.

| He's | in **Chicago**, |but will come in on the first flight in the morning. | (ST 104)

| *Dia ada | di **Chicago**, | tapi akan dating dengan penerbangan pertama pagi hari. | (TT 132)*

In this case, the word "*Chicago*" is classified as one of the city in the U.S.A. the translator tries to bring the original form of name to the target language. So, there are no specific changes on the names of the city. Therefore, it is included as the names of places.

c) The names of objects

According to Newmark (1988: 215), Names of objects as proper names consist of trademarks, brands or proprietaries, They are normally transferred- often coupled with a

classifier if the name is not likely to be known to the TL readership.

| They were all mixed up together, along with the energies from | **the four Swords of Power**. (ST 56)

| *"Aroma mereka berempat bercampur, bersama dengan energy dari* | ***empat Pedang Kekuatan****." (TT 73)*

The example above shows us that the phrase is categorized as the names of objects. The translator translated the phrase "*the four Swords of Power*" into "*empat Pedang Kekuatan*" with literal translation.

2. **Translation techniques in the English-Bahasa Indonesia *The Enchantress (The Secret of The Immortal Nicholas Flamel)* texts**

a) Addition

For a reason, the translator can add information to TT when the equivalent of a term in ST cannot be found in TT. When this strategy is applied in translation, the source language word or expression is transferred to the text but additional information is provided. Addition occurs when a word or information is added to the target text in purposes so that the information in the target text increases.

| Using the length of wood as a walking stick, he followed | **Death** | through the door and into a small circular room. | (ST 127)

| *Dengan menggunakan sebatang kayu sebagai tongkat, dia mengikuti* | **sang Kematian** | *melewati pintu dan masuk ke dalam ruangan kecil melingkar.* | (TT 160)

b) Omission

Based on Baker (1992: 40-41), omission is dealing with the meaning of the source text. It means that '…the meaning conveyed by a particular item or expression is not vital enough to the development of the text to justify distracting the reader with lengthy explanation, translator can and often simply omit translating the word or expression…'.

| I was born in | **the Year of Our Lord 1330**, | more than six hundred and seventy years ago. | (ST 1)

| *Aku dilahirkan pada* | ***1330 tahun****, | lebih dari enam ratus tujuh puluh tahun yang lalu.* | (TT 5)

In this case, the translator translated "*the Year of Our Lord 1330*" into Bahasa Indonesia "*1330 tahun*". The translator used omission technique to omit information "*Our lord*" in the phrase. The form of the phrase "*1330 tahun*" is not comfortable in the structure of TL. It should be translated as "*tahun 1330*".

c) Loan Translation

Loan Translation is defined as a type of direct translation in the elements of SL is replaced by "*parallel*" RL elements. They

describe such a procedure as the simplest type of translation, since it merely involves the transfer of an SL into RL without being modified in any way, wishes to create a particular stylistic effect, or to introduce some local colour into RL. In this research loan translation is divided into two techniques, they are pure and naturalized loan translation. The examples of loan translation can be seen below.

| Staring into the glass, he murmured, "take me to | *San Francisco*." | | (ST 5)

| *Seraya menatap cermin, dia bergumam, "Bawa aku ke | San Fransisco." | | (TT 12)*

The example above shows us that the translator deliberately transferred the name "*San Francisco*" from SL to TL. It is categorized as pure loan translation. So, the translator does not change anything about the name but keep the original name of the city into TL.

d) Literal Translation

According to Molina and Albir (2002: 2), literal translation is word for word translation. Literal translation occurs when there is an exact structural, lexical, even morphological equivalence between two languages. The examples of literal translation can be seen below:

| "I can see one person in the boat. It's | **Black Hawk** | . He's alone..." | (ST 22)

| *"Aku dapat melihat ada satu orang di kapal itu. | Elang Hitam |. Dia sendirian…." | (TT 33)*

It can be seen that the phrase "*Black Hawk*" is translated, "*Elang Hitam*", in the right way using literal translation. The meaning is completely transferred from SL to TL.

e) Mixed Translation

Mixed translation is a technique which is found based on the phenomena in the text. This technique is alternatively used because the phenomena in the text are not easily solved by using only one technique. Therefore, the translator needs to combine at least two techniques to solve the problem of proper nouns. The combination of techniques can be loan translation and literal translation or addition and omission.

| And I was | **the Alchemyst**. | | (ST 1)

| *Dan aku adalah | Sang Alchemyst. | | (TT 5)*

From the example above, the translation did combining 2 kinds of techniques which are literal translation and loan translation. In the phrase "*the Alchemyst*" the translator literary translated the article into "*sang*" and keep the original name "*Alchemyst*" which is part of loan translation.

3. **The degrees of meaning equivalence in the English-Bahasa Indonesia *The Enchantress***

(The Secret of The Immortal Nicholas Flamel) **texts**

The occurrence of proper noun in translation may influence the degree of meaning equivalence. It can be complete, increased, or decreased meaning. Meanwhile, non-equivalent meaning is the meaning of the translation which does not convey the meaning of the original writing. Non-equivalence meaning occurs when one or more of the vocabularies used are narrower in scope than the other vocabularies. In this case non-equivalence may be replaced by adopting a loan term. There are two degrees of non-equivalent, they are different meaning and no meaning.

CONCLUSIONS

Types of proper nouns occurred in the English-Bahasa Indonesia *The Enchantress (The Secret of The Immortal Nicholas Flamel)* texts are names of people, names of places and names of objects. The numbers of occurrences of proper nouns in the novel are 381 cases. The names of people occur 50.2%. The occurrences of the names of places are 12.3%. And the numbers of occurrences in the names of objects are 37.5%. The researcher used 5 translation techniques to solve the problem of proper nouns. They are (1) addition with 8 cases or 2.1%, (2) omission with only 4 occurrences 1.1%, (3) loan translation with 205 data or 53.8%, (4) literal translation with 95 data or 24.9% and (5) mixed translation with 69 or 18.1%. The equivalent degrees consist of complete, increased, decrease and no meaning. However in the novel, complete meaning is the highest frequency with 366 times out of 381 or about 96.1%. This occurrence shows that the translation maintains the message of source language. Followed by increased meaning which occurs 8 data out of 381 or 2.1%. Different meaning which occurs 4 data out of 381 or 1% followed by no meaning which occurs twice out of 381 data or 0.5%. In the other hand, there is only 1 occurrence of decreased meaning from the novel or (0.3%).

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