

**THE ENGLISH TRANSLATION OF PROPER NOUNS IN FUADI'S
NEGERI 5 MENARA AS REALIZED IN KILBANE'S *THE LAND OF FIVE
TOWERS***

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Abstract

The objectives of this research are (1) to identify the types of proper nouns in the novel Negeri 5 Menara, (2) to identify the techniques that are used by the translator in translating the proper nouns in novel Negeri 5 Menara and its English version The Land of Five Towers, and (3) to describe the degree of meaning equivalent of the translation of the proper nouns in Negeri 5 Menara and its English version The Land of Five Towers. This research employs a descriptive qualitative approach. However, to strengthen and support the data analysis this research also employs quantitative analysis to show the answer of first and second objective. The data were collected from Fuadi's Negeri 5 Menara and its English translation in the form of word or phrase which are containing proper noun. The results of this research show that all types of proper nouns are found in the texts. They are personal name, geographical unit, nationality and religion, holiday, time unit, and word used for personification. The most frequent proper noun is personal name with 37.54% occurrences. It shows that Fuadi's Negeri 5 Menara involves many characters. All the translation techniques are also found in the English version of Negeri 5 Menara. They are rendition, copy, transcription, recreation, substitution, deletion, addition, transposition, phonological replacement, and conventionality. Copy is the most frequent technique that is used by the translator in translating the proper nouns. It is used in 377 data or 56.60%. It implicates that any proper noun can be translated by copying technique. For the degree of meaning equivalence of the translation of the proper noun, the result is mostly fully equivalent with 613 occurrences of 666 data. It shows that mostly the translation of the proper nouns in Fuadi's Negeri 5 Menara is good in terms of the meaning equivalence.

Keywords: translation technique, proper noun, Negeri 5 Menara.

BACKGROUND

Translation is not a simple activity. It does not simply change

the form of the words, phrases, or sentences but translator must transfer the message or idea. Therefore, there are problems that may occur in its translation. The problems that usually occur in translating novels are address term, cultural item, religion expression and proper nouns.

Proper noun is related to message because it can be the subject or object of an idea. In Fuadi's novel, there are many proper nouns. Translating the proper nouns can be in several ways. The example of the proper nouns translation in the English version of *Negeri 5 Menara* is "Amak" that means "mother". Angie, the translator of the novel, did not translate "Amak" into "mom", "mother", or its synonym. Even, she preserved the form without any change. The technique used by the

translator is copying. This research focuses only on proper nouns which exist in *Negeri 5 Menara* by A.Fuadi and its English version *The Land of Five Towers* translated by Angie Kilbane.

From those phenomenon, the researcher is willing to analyze the translation of proper nouns in Fuadi's *Negeri 5 Menara* that are realized in Kilbane's *The Land of Five Towers*.

This research adopts six types of proper noun proposed by Frank (1972). They are personal names, geographical units, nationalities and religions, holidays, time units, and words used for personification. It also employs ten translation techniques of proper noun proposed by Fernandes (2006): rendition, copy, transcription, recreation, substitution, deletion, addition,

transposition, phonological replacement, and conventionality. To assess the quality of the translation, this research employs the quality assessment by Bell (1991), they are equivalent meaning which consists of fully equivalent and partly equivalent, and non equivalent which consists of different meaning and no meaning.

RESEARCH METHOD

This research is a descriptive qualitative research. The data of this research are taken from *Negeri 5 Menara* by A. Fuadi and its English version *The Land of Five Towers*. The data are the proper nouns in the form of words or phrases. The instruments in this research are the researcher herself, data sheet, and related references.

FINDINGS AND DISCUSSION

A. FINDINGS

The research findings contain the result of data analysis in the form of classification of the proper nouns, classification of the translation techniques used in translating the proper nouns, and degree of meaning equivalence of the translation of the proper nouns. This research finds 666 data of proper nouns.

Table 1. Types of Proper Nouns in Fuadi's *Negeri 5 Menara*

No.	Types of Proper Noun	F	P
1.	Personal names	250	37.54 %
2.	Geographical units	210	31.53 %
3.	Nationalities and religions	80	12.01 %
4.	Holidays	2	0.30 %
5.	Time units	9	1.35 %
6.	Words used for personification	115	17.27 %
Total		666	100 %

From Table 1, the most frequent type of proper nouns found in Fuadi *Negeri 5 Menara* is personal names. It is followed by geographical units, word used for personification, nationalities and religions, time units

and holidays. It shows that the Fuadi's *Negeri 5 Menara* involves many characters.

Table 2. Translation Techniques of the Proper Noun in Fuadi's *Negeri 5 Menara*

No.	Techniques	F	P
1.	Rendition	51	7.66 %
2.	Copy	377	56.60 %
3.	Transcription	9	1.35 %
4.	Recreation	16	2.40 %
5.	Substitution	16	2.40 %
6.	Deletion	42	6.31 %
7.	Addition	33	4.95 %
8.	Transposition	10	1.50 %
9.	Phonological replacement	1	0.15 %
10.	Conventionality	111	16.67 %
Total		666	100 %

From Table 2 it can be seen that the most frequent technique is copy. It is followed by conventionality, rendition, deletion, addition, recreation, substitution, transposition, transcription, and phonological replacement. Based on the finding above, it can be seen that

actually all the types of proper nouns can be translated by using copy technique.

Table 3. Degree of Meaning Equivalence of the Translation of Proper Noun in Fuadi's *Negeri 5 Menara*

No.	Meaning Equivalence	F	P
1.	Fully Equivalent	613	92.04 %
2.	Partly Equivalent	15	2.25 %
3.	Different Meaning	9	1.35 %
4.	No Meaning	29	4.35 %
Total		666	100 %

Based on Table 3, from 666 data, the translation of proper noun in *Negei 5 Menara* is mostly fully equivalent with 613 data (92.04%). It is followed by no meaning with 29 data (4.35%) and partly equivalent with 15 data (2.25%). The lowest number of frequency is different meaning with 9 data (1.35%). It shows that non equivalent does not mean bad translation but equivalent means good translation.

B. DISCUSSION

1. Types of Proper Nouns

a. Personal names

ST: Aku bahkan sudah berjanji dengan Randai, ...

TT: I'd even made a pact with Randai,...

(33/5.5/PN/cop/FE)

Randai is a friend of Alif, the main character in *Negeri 5 Menara*. Randai is a rival in everything especially in academic. The translator copies the ST into the TT and it makes the meaning fully equivalent.

b. Geographical units

ST: . . .secawan es tebak di **Pasar Ateh**, Bukittinggi.

TT: ...a glass of shaved ice made by a spinning machine in my village in West Sumatera.

(04/2.2/GU/del/NM)

Pasar Ateh is a market in Bukittinggi. The translator does not translate it in the TT. It has no meaning in the TT since the translator deleted it.

c. Nationalities and religions

ST: ...penuh orang Yahudi ...

TT: ...full of Jewish people...

(403/177.166/NR/con/FE)

The third example is Yahudi from datum number 403. It is a religion. The translation of this religion is Jewish. It has been a convention. Therefore, the meaning is fully equivalent.

d. Holidays

ST: Pada suatu Idul Fitri, ...

TT: One Idul Fitri holiday, ...

(346/160.150/H/cop/FE)

ST: ...hari besar keramat ketiga setelah Idul Adha dan Idul Fitri.

TT: ...the third biggest holy day after Idul Adha and Idul Fitri.

(438/190.177/H/cop/FE)

Idul Fitri and Idul Adha are holidays. Those are celebrated by all Muslims in the world. Idul Fitri is celebrated on 1st Syawal, while Idul Adha on 10th Dzulhijah. The translator copies those ST to the TT. Therefore, the TT has fully equivalent meaning.

e. Time units

ST: Setiap malam Senin dan malam Kamis...

TT: Every Sunday night and Thursday night,...

(305/118.111/TU/sub/FE)

The next datum is malam Senin, the translator substitutes Senin into Sunday which is actually Senin is Monday but the meaning is fully equivalent since malam Senin is equivalent with Sunday night.

f. Words used for personification

ST: ...di papan notnya:
Sepasang Mata Bola.

TT: ...on the note board:
Sepasang Mata Bola (A Pair of Eyes)...

(117/34.32/P/add/FE)

The third example is a title of song by Ismail Marzuki. The translator keeps the source language but she adds the translation in English and it makes the meaning equivalent.

2. The Translation Techniques of the Proper Nouns

a. Rendition

ST: ... ada surat dari Pak Etek Gindo,...

TT: ...there's a letter from Uncle Gindo...

(54/11.11/PN/ren/FE)

In datum number 54, Pak Etek in Minangese means little brother of

father. The translator translates it into "Uncle Gindo". Because the Pak Etek is translated into "uncle" so that this datum is classified as rendition. In the novel, Pak Etek Gindo is uncle of Alif, the main character in *Negeri 5 Menara*. This datum has fully equivalent meaning.

b. Copy

ST: ... menumpang bus kecil Harmonis yang terkentut-kentut merayapi Kelok Ampek Puluah Ampek.

TT: ...I rode a small Harmonis bus that sputtered along a notorious road called Kelok Ampek Puluah Ampek.

(70/15.15/GU/cop/FE)

The next datum is Kelok Ampek Puluah Ampek. It is a name of a road in West Sumatera. The meaning of Kelok Ampek Puluah Ampek is 44 junctions. The translator does not translate it in the TT. The meaning is fully equivalent because the translator copies the ST in the TT.

c. Transcription

ST: Maka selesai shalat Ashar berjamaah,...

TT: After finishing congregational Asr prayer,...

(192/82.76/NR/trcrip/FE)

The first example is Ashar. For Moslem it is a prayer in the afternoon before the sunset. The translator transcripts it into “Asr”, the pronunciation is quiet different but the meaning is fully equivalent.

d. Recreation

ST: ...bordir yang produknnya sampai ke Tanah Abang.

TT: ...embroidery business whose products went as far as Malaysia.

(248/99.93/GU/rec/DM)

The first example is datum number 248, Tanah Abang. It is name of a place in Jakarta, Indonesia. In translating those words the translator recreates Tanah Abang into Malaysia. It is totally different meaning because Malaysia is a country in north-west of Indonesia near Sumatera and Kalimantan or Borneo.

e. Substitution

ST:...dengan membaca Ummul Al-Quran dan dilanjutkan ...

TT: ...by reciting Al-Fatihah and continuing ...

157/52.50/NR/sub/FE

The last example of this technique is datum number 157. This datum is found in page 52 in Bahasa Indonesia version. It is written Ummul Al-Quran which means the mom of Al-Qur’an. It is known as the other name of Al-Fatihah, the first surah in Al-Qur’an. The translator directly substitutes with Al-Fatihah. Since the meaning is the same, therefore it is fully equivalent.

f. Deletion

ST: Gue dari Jakarte, anak Betawi asli. Tau Monas kan?...

TT: I’m from Jakarta. You know Monas,...

(146/47.44/NR/del/NM)

The third datum is Betawi. It is name of an ethnicity in Jakarta, Indonesia. The translator does not translate it. Since she deletes it in the TT, there is no meaning in the TT.

g. Addition

ST: ...ke Jawa saja tidak.

TT: ...why not to East Java?

(123/36.35/GU/add/FE)

Datum number 123, in the ST page 36 is Jawa. The translator translates into East Java. She adds

“east” in the TT, since in the TT is more specific and it does not change the context so that the meaning is fully equivalent.

h. Transposition

ST: ...sebuah buku berjudul Biografi Kiai-Kiai Pendidik.

TT: ... a book titled Biographies of Kiais in Education.

(155/49.47/P/trpos/PE)

The first example is datum number 155, Biografi Kiai-Kiai Pendidik,. It is a book title. The translator translates in the TT into “Biographies of Kiais in Education”. It is classified into transposition because the word *pendidik* means someone who teaches and education is the process of teaching. Since the meaning is changed from the person into the process, the meaning in the TT is partly equivalent.

i. Phonological replacement

ST: Gue dari Jakarte, anak Betawi asli. Tau Monas kan?...

TT: I’m from Jakarta. You know Monas,...

(145/47.44/GU/trcrip/FE)

Jakarte is found in page 47 in Negeri 5 Menara. In accent of Betawi /a/ becoms /e/. It is classified as phonological replacement since the translator translates it into “Jakarta”. The meaning is fully equivalent because it does not change the meaning in the TT.

j. Conventionality

ST: ...naik mobil ke kantor George Bush di Gedung Putih,

...

TT: ...by car away from George W. Bush's office at the White House,...

(12/2.2/GU/con/FE)

The first example is datum number 12, Gedung Putih. It is US President’s office. It has been a conventionality that Gedung Putih is known as “White House”. The meaning in the TT is fully equivalent because the meaning does not change.

3. The Degree of Meaning Equivalent of the Translation of the Proper Nouns

a. Fully equivalent

ST: . . . tampak The Capitol, gedung parlemen Amerika Serikat . . .

TT: ... lay the Capitol,
...congressional building of the
United States....

(02/1.1/GU/con/FE)

The examples above are categorized into fully equivalent. It could be seen in translation of Amerika Serikat in the ST and the TT. Amerika Serikat is the name of country and it is classified in geographical unit. To get the fully equivalent meaning, the translator simply puts the translation of Amerika Serikat which had been a conventionality, United States, in the TT.

b. Partly equivalent

ST: ...azan Ashar
berkumandang...

TT: ...the call to afternoon
prayer was already echoing....

(191/81.76/NR/sub/PE)

Datum number 191 is categorized as partly equivalent. It could be seen in the translation of Ashar in the ST which is translated by substituting it with afternoon prayer. The word Ashar means prayer when the sun in position about 45 degrees to west horizon. When the translator translates into

afternoon prayer, it makes the meaning ambiguous because dzuhur is also done in the afternoon.

c. Different meaning

ST: Sehabis Isya, murid-murid
berbondong-bondong...

TT: After dinner, students filled
...

(150/48.46/NR/rec/DM)

The next datum is Isya in the ST which is translated differently into dinner in the TT. It has different meaning since Isya is a prayer for Muslim done in evening after Maghrib while dinner is the time for eating in the evening. Prayer and eating so are different things that it make the meaning in the TT is different.

d. No meaning

ST: ... berguru ke Mekkah
asuhan ulama terkenal seperti
Syeikh Ahmad Khatib Al-
Minangkabawy dan Syeikh
Sayid Babas El-Yamani.

TT: ..., studied in Mecca at the
beginning of the 20th century.

(42/7.7/PN/del/NM)

The second datum is Syeikh Ahmad Khatib Al-Minangkabawy. He is a Muslim figure from West

Sumatera. The translator also omits it in the TT. The next is Quint, it is a brand of ink, but in the TT, it is not translated by the translator. Since those proper nouns in the ST are not translated, it has no meaning in the TT.

CONCLUSIONS

According to the findings and discussion above, the conclusions of this research are the types are personal name, which is the most frequent type of proper noun found 250 data in the text, followed by geographical unit which is seen in 210 data, then word used for personification is found in 115 data, time unit occurs 9 data and the most infrequent type is holiday which is found only 2 data. Fuadi's *Negeri 5 Menara* involves many characters since the main character, Alif, met many people and he has many friends both in Sumatera and in Madani Islamic Boarding School.

This research finds out ten techniques proposed by Lincoln Fernandes (2006). The most frequent is copy which appears 377 times, followed by conventionality which is

seen in 111 data. Then rendition is seen in 51 data, the next is deletion with 42 data. Addition occurs in 33 data. Recreation and substitution are seen in 16 data. Transcription is seen 9 times and transposition occurs 10 times. Most infrequent is phonological replacement. It is only seen one time. From the finding above, it can be concluded that actually all the types of proper noun can be translated by copying from the ST into TT.

For the degree of meaning equivalent, the researcher discovers the fully equivalent meaning 613 data, followed by no meaning which is in 29 data. The partly equivalent is in 14 data and different meaning is only 10 data. From the data analysis can be concluded that non equivalent does not mean bad translation but equivalent means good translation.

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