ADDRESS TERMS IN UMAR KAYAM'S *PARA PRIYAYI* NOVEL AND THEIR TRANSLATED EXPRESSIONS IN VLADISLAV ZHUKOV'S *JAVANESE GENTRY* NOVEL

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ABSTRACT

This research aims at describing: the types of address terms found in Umar Kayam's Para Priyayi novel and their translated expressions in Vladislav Zhukov's Javanese Gentry novel, the techniques of translation applied by the translator in translating address terms in Umar Kayam's Para Priyayi novel and their translated expressions in Vladislav Zhukov's Javanese Gentry novel, and the meaning equivalence of the translation of address terms in Umar Kayam's Para Priyayi novel and their translated expressions in Vladislav Zhukov's Javanese Gentry novel.

This research applied a descriptive qualitative research method. The data sources are two novels, Umar Kayam's Para Priyayi novel and their translated expressions in Vladislav Zhukov's Javanese Gentry novel. The data are in the form of dialogue chunks containing address terms. When the data of address terms have the same meaning and context, the researcher only takes one sample to generalize the sample result. Then, the percentage and frequency are used to strengthen the findings and result. There are 102 data found in Para Priyayi novel and its translated novel entitled Javanese Gentry.

The findings show that the most dominant is the kinship type of terms. On the contrary, the least type of address terms occurring in the novels is pronouns. Kinship terms and pronouns are very difficult to translate from source text to target text. They depend the differences of the background of cultures. Meanwhile, the most used technique of translation in translating address terms in the novels are borrowing. In terms of meaning equivalence, the translation of address terms has high degree of meaning equivalent than non-equivalent. In conclusion, the translator has successfully transferred the deep explanation of types of address terms as equivalently as possible.

Key words: address terms, translation techniques, meaning equivalence, Para Priyayi, Javanese Gentry

I. Introduction

Every language reflects the social characters of the speakers, the addressees and the relations between them. When people communicate with others, their dialogues may contain address terms. Address terms are usually used to show the possession of formal and informal manners and the consideration of the people. They could be the first name, last name, nickname, titles, or combinations of them. Each country has different context of address terms, for example Indonesian. Indonesian people usually use address terms in daily conversation. Indonesia has variety of languages; one of them is Javanese. Javanese people have their own address terms. In Javanese family, a mother addresses her daughter with *Nduk* and her son with *Le*. A brother addresses his older sister with *Mbak* and addresses his older brother with *Mas*. A daughter addresses her mother with *Mbok* or *Ibu*. It can be said that address terms is easy to find in the dialogues. Indonesian address terms can be translated in several forms in Indonesian since there are many kinds of words to address someone such as pronoun of address (*kamu, kita, kau,* etc), titles (*Dik, Mas, Pak,* etc), names (*Wanagalih, Lantip, Ngaisah, Soedarsono*, etc), and kinship terms (*Pakde, Ibu, Bapak,* etc).

This research aims at describing (1) the types of address terms found in Umar Kayam's *Para Priyayi* novel and their translated expressions in Vladislav Zhukov's *Javanese Gentry* novel, (2) the techniques of translation applied by the translator in translating address terms in Umar Kayam's *Para Priyayi* novel and their translated expressions in Vladislav Zhukov's *Javanese Gentry* novel, and (3) the meaning equivalence of the translation of address terms in Umar Kayam's *Para Priyayi* novel and their translated expressions in Vladislav Zhukov's *Javanese Gentry* novel.

II. LITERATURE REVIEW

Translation is a phenomenon that has most effect on everyday life. There are many notions of translation that are proposed by scholars. They have different ways or opinions to define translation. Bell (1991: 5-6) defines that translation is the expression in another language (or the target language) of what has been expressed in another, source language, preserving semantic and stylistic equivalence. In other word, process of translation is the activity which is done by translator when he or she transfers a message from source language into target language. Meanwhile, there is a careful analysis about process of translation. In the case,

source language to target language having quite different grammatical and semantic structure.

To answer the first formulation of the problem, the researcher applied four of 18 techniques of translation by Molina and Albir (2002: 509). Borrowing, literal translation, modulation, and generalization.

The second question about types of address termsIn addition, according to Braun (1988: 12) states that address terms are divided into 9 forms, but the researcher only uses 4 of 9 types of address terms : Pronouns are often used to refer to a noun that has already been mentioned. English and Indonesia pronouns system are different. English pronoun system did not have familiar and formal on singular and plural. Kinship terms are the most important one that has the closest relation with other people; in general kinship terms are divided into four groups: nuclear family, extended family, marital relations, and law kinship terms. It can be concluded, kinship terms create a relationship through marriages or blood ties.

Titles refer to given initials of individuals in order to show their social ranks or gender in different circumstances. The usage of title terms concerns with the addresser and addressee that have different social

status, age, and intimacy. In Indonesian culture, calling people based on the background culture. For instance, Javanese address terms, people call someone with *Mbak*, *Mas*, *Le*, *Nduk*, etc.

In Western culture, people usually call people by first of given name. Even though, in Indonesian culture people sometimes call someone with local name, because Indonesia has different aspect of culture. The third formulation of the problem is meaning Equivalence.Languages have different from each other; they are different in regulations and rules about the grammatical and form. Then, these grammatical and forms have different meanings. Equivalent is central concept of translation study, so the translated expression must be equivalent with the source language expression in terms of context and content.

Bell (1991: 6) says text in different language (between ST and TT). He is divided into 2 types, equivalent (fully and partly equivalent) and non-equivalent (different meaning and no meaning). Based on theory of Bell (1991: 6), meaning equivalence is divided into two kinds: Fully equivalent meaning occurs when the message of the source text is fully translated into target text, or the source text is translated into target text with the same meaning. Partly equivalent meaning occurs

when the translation is added or omitted some information in the target text which is not found in the source text, or when the source text is translated into target text with the same meaning or style, not both.

For example:

Different meaning occurs when the source text is translated into target text using the different meaning. No meaning occurs when the source text does not translate into target text.

III. RESEARCH METHOD

This research applied a descriptive qualitative type. By using descriptive qualitative type, the researcher only described, analyzed, collected, classified the data, and drew conclusion than counted data. The data are dialogue chunks containing address terms in the source text and their translated expressions in the target text. Moreover, the data are taken from two novels; Umar Kayam's *Para Priyayi* which is translated into Vladislav Zhukov's *Javanese Gentry*. The first version was published by PT Pustaka Utama Grafiti in 1992 and the translated novel was published by Lontar in 2013. Meanwhile, The data were collected by the researcher read the original version and its English version. When the data of address terms have the same meaning and context, the researcher only took one sample to generalize the sample result.

In this research, the data were analyzed qualitatively. The technique of data analysis as follow:

a. The researcher analyzed the data in order to know the type of address terms.

    : Titles

    : Pronouns
    K

    : Kinship TermsN

    : Names

b. The researcher analyzed the data of the translation techniques.

c. The researcher analyzed the using of address term to find out meaning equivalence.

d. The result of the research is described in details. Then,to achieve the trustworthiness of data, the researcher checked the accuracy of the data by consulting to three students of English Literature, Ester Susetya Ningsih, S.S, Isna Nur Imama, and Sari Wahyuning Tyas, S.S.

IV. FINDINGS AND DISCUSSION

1. **Description of Types of Address Terms Used in Novel of Umar Kayam's*Para Priyayi***

That out of 102 data, the higher rank types of address terms on source text are kinship terms, they occur 39 times and their percentage is 38.23%. The second rank is names. They occur 27 times, their percentage is 26.47%. The third rank is titles. They occur 25 times; with the percentage is 24.50%. The last is pronouns of address; the number of frequency is 11. Then, the number of percentage is 10.78%.

Meanwhile, the higher rank types of address terms on target text are kinship terms. They occur 30 times out of the total 102 data, their percentages are 29.41%. The second is titles. They occur 28 times, and their percentage is 27.45%. The third rank is names. They occur 27 times with the percentage 26.47%. The last rank is pronouns of address with the percentage of 16.67%. They occur 17 times on the data. In addition, the higher rank types of address terms shows that the types most often used by the participants on the novels. In contrast, the lowest rank of types of address terms that this types seldom used by the participants. These novels mostly use the higher rank of types of address terms to address other participants

2. **Description of the Translation Techniques Used to Translate the Address Terms in *Janavese Gentry***

The translator mostly used borrowing technique. It is said, the percentage of borrowing is 58.82%. The second technique that is mostly used by translator is literal translation since its percentage number is 21.56%. The third technique is generalization and modulation with the percentage 9.80%. In these novels, the translator mostly translates target text with borrowing technique. Meanwhile, the novel tells about the Javanese life and the translator maintains sense of meaning and culture of the novels.

3. **Description of the Meaning Equivalence of the Translation of Address Terms**

The researcher found 102 data it can be seen that the higher rank of meaning equivalence is fully equivalent. Its percentage is 78.43%. It is followed by partly equivalent with the percentage of 15.68%. The lowest rank is different meaning; its percentage is 5.88%. Meanwhile, the last type of meaning equivalence is no meaning. It does not hasnumber of frequency and percentage. Mostly data in appendices have meaning, so the type of no meaning is not found in the data.

A.   Discussion

1.   **Types of Address Terms are Used in Novel of by Umar Kayam's *Para Priyayi***

In daily conversation, people often use address terms. They use address terms considering the age, sex, culture, and the relationship between one people to other. In this research, the types of address terms are classified into 4 types. They are pronouns of address, kinship terms, titles, and names. Below, these types of address terms are as follows:

a.   Pronouns of Address

There are 11 data categorized into pronouns of address in source text. Meanwhile, there are 17 data categorized into pronouns in target text. Below are some examples of the data:

(7/N1/16/N2/22)

*ST: **Kamu** sekarang sudah besar. Sudah enam tahun.*

TT: **You**'re big now. You're six.

Based on the example above is the dialogue between Embok and Wagé. The word *kamu* in the source text is used by Embok to address Wagé. *kamu/anda* is either a second person singular or a second person plural. Meanwhile, it should be translated as required by a formal form of second person in Indonesian pronominal system but it is considered not very polite to address an adult reader or listener using *kamu/anda*.

b.   Kinship Terms

There are 39 data categorized into kinship terms in source text. Meanwhile, there are 30 data categorized into kinship terms in target text. Below are some examples of the data:

(18/N1/34/N2/46)

ST: *Belum, **Pakdhe**.*

TT: No, not yet, **Uncle**.

Based on the example above is the dialogue between uncle and Soedarsono. Based on the table of Indonesian kinship terms, Pakdhe or uncle is listed by masculine. Pakdhe or uncle is one of the part families. We can address Pakdhe or uncle, when mother or father has oldest brother.

c.   Titles

There are 25 data categorized into titles in source text. Meanwhile, there are 28 data categorized into titles in target text. Below are some examples of the data:

(3/N1/13/N2/19)

ST: *Inggih, **Ndoro**. Di rumahtidakada orang yang menjagatole.*

TT: *Inggih*, **Ndoro**. There is no one to look after him in our house.

The datum above is the dialogue between Embok and Ndoro.   Based on the example, the translator translates *Ndoro*into *Ndoro*in the target text. It is categorized into titles since the addresser uses it to address master or mistress. In

daily life, people sometimes use the title *Ndoro*. Meanwhile, *Ndoro* is only uses people that have high status.

d. Names

There are 27 data categorized into names in source text. Meanwhile, there are 27 data categorized into names in target text. Below are some examples of the data.

(5/N1/16/N2/22)

ST: ***Wagé, Le, anakkuyo, Ngger.***

TT: **Wagé,** my dear, my child, listen to me.

The datum above is the dialogue between Embok and Wagé. As seen in the example, the translator translates Wagé into Wagé in the target text. It is categorized into names. In Indonesian names, Wage less popular names. They use Wagé for villager's name. In Javanese culture, Wagé is one of the names of Java market day namely; *Kliwon, Wage, Pon, Pahing, Legi*. Today, Indonesian people especially Javanese person uses the modern names rather than old names. There is some example, Sabrina, Karmila, Putri, etc.

2. The Translation Techniques are Used to Translate the Address Terms in *Janavese Gentry*

Translation is a phenomenon that has a huge effect on everyday life. Translation as a process or a product and identity such sub-types as literary translation; novels, bilingual books, and another literal works, technical translation, subtitling, etc.

a. Borrowing

Borrowing is a translation technique that is applied by translator to take a word or an expression straight from another language. It is pure (without any change). There are 60 data categorized into borrowing in the novel of *Para Priyayi* and its translation.

Below are some examples of the data:

(37/N1/88/N2/113)

ST: *Paerah itu kesurupan, **Pakdhe**.*

TT:Paerah's got a devil in her, **Pakdhé**.

The datum above is the dialogue between Soenandar and Uncle. Based on the example above, the translator employs borrowing technique in the novel. The translator translates *pakdhe* into *pakdhe*. The translator maintains the word *pakdhe*in the source text into target text. He employs the borrowing technique, because a word *pakdhe* directly taken from the primary novel. Meanwhile, the translator translates it to maintain the genre of the novel.

b. Generalization

Generalization is a translation technique uses more general or neutral term in the target language. There are 10 data categorized into generalization in the novel of *Para Priyayi* and its

translation. Below are some examples of the data:

(2/N1/10/N2/15)

ST: *Bapakmu, **Le**, pergi jauh. Juaaauuh sekali.*

TT: Your father, **child**, has gone away: far, far away.

The datum above is the dialogue between Embok and Lantip. Based on the example above, the translator employs generalization technique in the novels. The translator translates *Le* into child. In Javanese, *Le* means boy or child, so the translator translates *Le* in the source text into child in the target text for more general. The translator translates *Le* into child avoid the ambiguity, unnaturalness, and miss understanding of the readers

c. Literal Translation

Literal translation is a translation technique that is applied by translator to translate a word or an expression into word for word. It is the direct transfer of a source text. There are 22 data categorized into literal translation in the novel of *Para Priyayi* and its translation. Below are some examples of the data:

(35/N1/79/N2/101)

ST: *Nyuwunsewu, **Bapak**. Saya ingin mengemukakan pendapat saya.*

TT: If I may, **Father**, could I say something?

The datum above is the dialogue between Hardojo and Father. Based on

the example, the translator employs the literal translation technique. He translates *Bapak* into father. He translates word for word. The word *Bapak* has same meaning of Father in English language. Actually, Indonesian people call her father with *Bapak* or Ayah or Babe. All of them are according the local language in Indonesian.

d. Modulation

Modulation is a translation technique that is applied by translator to change the point of view consist of using a phrase that is different in the source and target text to convey the same idea, and focus or cognitive. There are 10 data categorized into modulation in the novel of *Para Priyayi* and its translation. Below are some examples of the data:

(19/N1/35/N2/47)

ST: *Nah, tahunya **kamu** sudah pinter merokok.*

TT: Looks like **he** knew how to smoke all along.

The datum above is the dialogue between Uncle and Soedarsono. Based on the example, translator employs modulation technique. Modulation is a translation technique that is applied by translator to change the point of view consist of using a phrase that is different in the source and target language to convey the same idea, focus or cognitive. The translator changes the word *kamu* in

ST into the word he in TT. The word *kamu* is second person in formal but the word **he** is third person. The translator changes the point of view from ST into TT.

3. Meaning Equivalence of the Translation of Address Terms

a. Equivalence

i. Fully Equivalent Meaning

Fully equivalent meaning occurs when the message of the source text is fully translated into target text, or the source text is translated into target text with the same meaning. There are 46 data categorized into fully equivalent meaning in the novel of *Para Priyayi* and its translation. Below are some examples of the data:

(9/N1/16/N2/23)

ST: *Oh, **Embok**mu tetap disini, di Wanalawas.*

TT: Oh, your **mother** will stay here, in Wanalawas.

The datum above is the dialogue between Embok and Wagé. Based on the example, the translator employs fully equivalent meaning. The translator translates the word Embok into mother. Javanese people often call or address his/her mother with Embok. They have same meaning, so the translator maintains the meaning of these words. Then, he keeps the readers understand.

ii. Partly Equivalent Meaning

Partly equivalent meaning occurs when the translation is added or omitted some information in the target text which is not found in the source text, or when source text is translated into target text with the same meaning or style, not both. There are 16 data categorized into partly equivalent meaning in the novel of *Para Priyayi* and its translation. Below are some examples of the data:

(18/N1/34/N2/46)

ST: Belum, *Pakdhe*.

TT: No, not yet, **Uncle**.

The datum above is the dialogue between Soedarsono and Uncle. Based on the example above, the translator employs partly equivalent meaning. The translator translates the word *Pakdhe* into Uncle. They have different meaning *Pakdhe* means uncle older than one's parents.

b. Non Equivalent Meaning

i. Different Meaning

Different meaning occurs when the source text is translated into target text using the different meaning. There are 6 data categorized into different meaning in the novel of *Para Priyayi* and its translation. Below are some examples of the data:

(19/N1/35/N2/47)

ST: Nah, tahunya *kamu* sudah pinter merokok.

TT: Looks like **he** knew how to smoke all along.

The datum above is the dialogue between uncle and Soedarsono. The translator translates the word he into *kamu*. He changes point of view on dialogue chunks. The word he and you included the pronoun of address. The word he means *dia (laki-laki),* but the word you means *kamu*. Meanwhile, his technique included different meaning of equivalence. Then, he maintains the meaning of dialogue chunks.

ii. No meaning

No meaning occurs when the source text does not translate into target text. Based on this research, there is no data about no meaning equivalent. There are 34 data categorized into no meaning in the novel of *Para Priyayi* and its translation. Below are some examples of the data:

(3/N1/13/N2/19)

ST: *Inggih, **Ndoro**. Di rumah tidak ada orang yang menjaga tole.*

TT: Inggih, **Ndoro**. There is no one to look after him in our house.

The datum above is the dialogue between Embok and Ndoro.would be flushed and shining with sweat. Then, *Ndoro* called Lantip's mother. Based on the example above, the translator translates *Ndoro* to *Ndoro*. *Ndoro* means people who have high status in particular

district. The example above is considered no meaning translation. It is said so since the address term in the source text is not translated in the target text. The translator does not consider the English, but only translates the Bahasa Indonesia.

Address terms are social phenomenon. When people do conversation, they usually use address terms. They use address terms depend on sex, social background, occupation, family background, etc. Based on the finding and result that has been stated and explained in the previous chapter, the researcher can draw some conclusion as follows: Based on the theory proposed by Braun (1988:12), there are four of nine types of address terms; pronoun of address, kinship terms, titles, and names. The data show that the most dominant of types of address terms is kinship terms on the source text (38.23%). On the target text, the most dominant is kinship terms (29.41%). In contrast, the lowest rank of types of address terms that this types seldom used by the participants. This novels use the higher rank of types of address terms to address other participants. The translator mostly uses kinship terms, because the novel mostly tells about the relationship in other characters. The relationship is based on blood ties, such as brother, sister, etc. Then, the relationship is related through

marriages, such as husband and wife. The last relationship is related indirectly through the mediation of another relative such as, father's brother, mother's sister, etc.

Based on the theory proposed by Molina and Albir (2002: 509), there are of four of nine techniques of translation; borrowing, generalization, literal translation, and modulation. The data show that, the most dominant technique is borrowing (58.82%). It means the translator translates source text to target text using borrowing technique. Moreover, the translator maintains the original type of word and genre of the text, the function of the text, avoid misunderstanding of the receiver of the text, avoid malfunctions of the text, and create a communicative situation from both the sender and receiver.

Based on theory proposed by Bell (1991: 6), there are three of four types of meaning equivalence; fully equivalent, partly equivalence, different meaning, no meaning. The data show that the most dominant is fully equivalent 45.09%). The translator translates all of the text. He uses fully meaning equivalence to make readers understand and success to translate the whole data.

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