ADDRESS TERMS IN ANDREA HIRATA'S *LASKAR PELANGI* AND THEIR TRANSLATED EXPRESSIONS IN ANGIE KILBANE*'S THE RAINBOW TROOPS*

Written by   : Arga Ihsan Riyananda
First Supervisor   : Drs. Asruddin Barori Tou, M.A., Ph. D
Second Supervisor : Yosa A Alzuhdy, S.S., M.Hum

English Literature Study Program
Faculty of Languages and Arts
Yogyakarta State University
arga.ihsan@yahoo.com

Abstract

This research is focuses on address terms in Andrea Hirata's *Laskar Pelangi* and their translated expression in Angie Kilbane's *The Rainbow Troops*. The objectives of this study are: 1) to describe the types of address terms that occur in Andrea Hirata's *Laskar Pelangi* and their translated expressions in Angie Kilbane's *The Rainbow Troops* 2) to describe the translation techniques demonstrated by the translated expressions of the address terms in Angie Kilbane's *The Rainbow Troops,* and 3) to describe the degree of meaning equivalence demonstrated by the address terms in Andrea Hirata's *Laskar Pelangi* and their translated expression in Angie Kilbane's *The Rainbow Troops*.

This research was a descriptive type of research. This research was also supported by quantitative analysis in which the researcher used numbers and percentages to count the occurrences of the types of address terms, translation techniques, and meaning equivalence degree. The data of this research were in the form of phrases, words and morphemes. Meanwhile, the context of the data was expressions in dialogues among the participants in *Laskar Pelangi* and *The Rainbow Troops*. The main instrument of this research was the researcher himself and the secondary instrument was the data sheet. To ensure the trustworthiness of the data, the researcher applied triangulations by conducting peer discussions and routine consultations with his supervisors.

The research reveals three findings. First, of the five types of address terms under study used by the characters in *Laskar Pelangi* (personal names, terms of intimacy, kinship terms, titles and descriptive phrases) the mostly used type is titles. It shows that titles are the most common address term used in daily coummunication. Second, of the six translation techniques analyzed here (borrowing, amplification, reduction, literal translation, transposition and modulation), the most frequently used type are borrowing and literal translation. It shows that borrowing and literal translation are the most effective way to translate address terms. Third, concerning the meaning equivalence degrees in translation of *Laskar Pelangi,* the degree of meaning equivalence is mostly fully equivalence. It can be said that the quality of translations is good.

Keywords: translation, address terms, *Laskar Pelangi*, meaning equivalence degree

INTRODUCTION

Translation is part of human communication. Translation is proposed to deliver messages and information from one language into another language or from the source language into the target language. Translation has an important role in communication because it is a means of transferring messages in a certain kind of communication. Translation acts as a bridge of communication and relationship between individuals, groups, organizations, and nations. The process of translation is the act of giving the meaning to both written and spoken language. In addition, the process of translation is not creating a new meaning, but recreating the original meaning into another form.

Meanings of the source text are really significant to give the readers impressions. That is why the meanings of the source text should be transferred and translated optimally to avoid any different understanding caused by different meanings. Related to the case explained above, the researcher is interested to do research toward the novel. The research is aimed at analyzing the novel because Andrea Hirata's *Laskar Pelangi* represents Indonesian culture, the struggle of Indonesian people, education, and friendship. This research is also aimed at analyzing the realization of address terms of the novel because of the differences of the address terms in Bahasa Indonesia version *Laskar Pelangi* and in the English version *The Rainbow Troops*. Address terms are terms that are expressed by words or phrases to refer to names or titles (or some combination of these) used to address someone. Address is to name someone in a specific way (when speaking or writing). Meanwhile, a term is a word or phrase used to describe a thing or to express a concept, especially in a particular kind of language or branch of study.

Address terms could potentially appear in literary works like short stories or novels. In literary works, especially literary works translated into other languages, there might be some social and cultural differences between the source text and the target text. In this study, there are two literary works being compared, the novel Laskar Pelangi and its translated version *The Rainbow Troops*. There is a relationship between the original novel and its English version because it involves two languages having cultural differences, for example: differences in greetings, differences in values, etc. Therefore, there is potential for differences in context about meaning and expression in Indonesian culture to the English culture. According to the formulation of the research, the

objectives of the research can be stated as follows:

1. to describe the types of address terms that occur in Andrea Hirata's *Laskar Pelangi* and their translated expressions in Angie Kilbane's *The Rainbow Troops*,

2. to describe the translation techniques demonstrated by the translated expressions of the address terms in Angie Kilbane's *The Rainbow Troops*, and

3. to describe the degree of meaning equivalence by the address terms in Andrea Hirata's *Laskar Pelangi* and their translated expression in Angie Kilbane's *The Rainbow Troops*.

This research aims at describing the realization of address terms in Andrea Hirata's *Laskar Pelangi* into Angie Kilbane's *The Rainbow Troops*. There are seven types of address terms proposed by Khani and Yousefi (2010) in an article "The study of Address Terms and Their Translation from Persian to English". They are personal names, kinship terms, terms of intimacy, titles, descriptive phrases, pronouns, and zero address terms. The researcher needs to find the most appropriate types of address terms to support these aspects in target language. Here, the researcher found 5 types of address terms following the theory from Khani and Yousefi; they address terms are:

personal names, pronouns, kinship terms, terms of intimacy and titles. Address terms that are not translated in the target language are then categorized as unrealized.

In this research, there are 15 techniques of translation used, which are proposed by Ana Fernandez Guerra in her journal entitled *Translating Culture: Problem, Strategies and Practical Realities* (2012:7). The techniques are adaptation, borrowing, calque, compensation, reduction, description, equivalence, amplification, generalization, literal translation, modulation, particularization, substitution (linguistic-paralinguistic), transposition and variation.

The researcher needs to find the most appropriate technique to support these aspects in target language. Here, the researcher found 4 techniques following the theory from Ana Fernandez Guerra; they are: borrowing, amplification, reduction ,literal translation, modulation and transposition. The table below shows the frequency and percentage of the techniques used in translating address terms.

In this research, the meaning equivalence degrees are based on the study by Bell (1991:6). He says that a source text which is transferred into a target language can be equivalent in different degrees. Based on Bell's

theory, meaning equivalence is delivered into equivalent meaning which consists of fully equivalent and partly equivalent and non-equivalent which consists of different meaning and no meaning. This research is expected to be a valuable source of reference in translation especially in the address terms. The student of English Department can enrich their knowledge related to address terms and technique in translation. Also, it is expected that this research give a contribution to other writers who want to do further research on address terms and technique in translation.

RESEARCH METHOD

This research employed a descriptive type of research. In this research the method of analysis employs a descriptive method of analysis in which the data are analyzed and classified in terms of types and degrees. In this research, the writer used descriptive method that is a method that applies the techniques of finding, collecting, classifying and analyzing the data.

This research presented frequencies and percentages helping the researcher describe the data finding related to the types of address terms used by researcher. This research described the translation of address terms that focused on categorizing types of address terms.

Besides, this research also tried to identify translation techniques employed by the researcher in translating expression containing address terms. Then, assessing degree of meaning equivalence of the address terms in Andrea Hirata's *Laskar Pelangi* as the first data source and their translated expression in Angie Kilbane's *The Rainbow Troops* as the second data source was also conducted.

The data in this research included in one address terms expression unit having one meaning unit in the Andrea Hirata's *Laskar Pelangi* in contrast to one translated expression unit having one meaning unit in Angie Kilbane's *The Rainbow Troops*. The address terms represent the data expressed in the data sources of this study. There were two data sources to analyze the translation of the address terms from Bahasa Indonesia to the English Version. They were the Bahasa Indonesia novel *Laskar Pelangi* by Andrea Hirata and English novel *The Rainbow Troops* by Angie Kilbane. The Bahasa Indonesia novel was published by Bentang Pustaka in 2005 and English novel was published by Bentang Pustaka in 2009. The original novel consists of 30 chapters on 382 pages, while the English version consists of 48 chapters on 453 pages.

Since the researcher used the qualitative approach, the main instrument of the research is the researcher himself. The researcher designed the research, collected, analyzed, interpreted and reported the data. The second instruments of this research were data sheet.

Research procedure is a series of activities that the researcher does in implementing investigation. The data collection was done in several stages below: 1. reading the novel *Laskar Pelangi* and *The Rainbow Troops*, 2.Selecting all expressions consisting address terms in the dialogues of the two novels, 3. transferring the expressions of address terms from the dialogues of the two novels in the form of sentence in the data table, 4. classifying the data based on types of address terms and the translation techniques that used, 5. identifying the listed expressions containing address terms by interpreting the data in some classification examples of the types of address terms, the translation techniques and the degree of meaning equivalence, 6. coding the data to make easier analysis, and 7. presenting the result.

Vanderstoep and Johnston (2009:179) stated that trustworthiness could be achieve by doing triangulation. The triangulation process was used to check the validity of the resarch and to increase the readers' belief. The researcher reads *The Rainbow Troops* story comprihensively and confirms selected data carefully; the data were coordinate with the research questions. After that, the researcher gave the data and anlysis to his triangulation partners. The triangulation partners analyzed the data and their analysis whether they were corrector still needed to be analyzed. This research was also triangulated by two students of English Literature Study Program of Yogyakarta State University.

FINDINGS AND DISCUSSION

A. FINDINGS

There are 24 data of address terms expression occurs in *The Rainbow Troops*. The type of address terms which is mostly used in the novel is titles. titles are found in 10 data (41.67 %) in the source language and 8 data (33.33 %) in target language. It shows that titles are the most common address terms used in daily coummunication. The second type used is personal names, which appears in 8 data (33.33 %) in source language and 6 data (25.00 %) in the target language. The third type used is terms of intimacy which appear 3 data (12.50 %) in the source language and 2 data (8.33 %) the target language. It is followed by kinship terms which appear 2 data (8.33 %) in the source

language and 2 data (8.33 %) in the target language and by descriptive phrases which appears in 1 datum (4.17 %) in the source language and 1 datum (4.17 %) in the target language. Then the unrealized address terms appear 4 data in the target language. There are 2 data (8.33 %) in personal names and 2 data (8.33 %) in titles.

The most frequent translation techniques are borrowing and literal translation. Borrowing which appear in 7 data (29.17 %) and Literal translation which appear in 7 data (29.17 %) of the whole techniques. It shows that borrowing and literal translation are the most effective way to translate address terms. It is followed by reduction which appears 4 data (16.66 %) of the whole techniques. Then amplification technique appears 4 data (16.66 %) of the whole techniques. Next, modulation technique appears 1 datum (4.17 %) of the whole techniques and transposition technique appears 1 datum (4.17 %) of the whole techniques.

The fully equivalent meaning of address terms are discovered in 18 data (75 %) Fully equivalent meaning is the most frequent equivalence meaning degree found because the address terms in source language are fully translated in the target language. It is followed by the no meaning in 4 data (16.66 %). Then, it is continued

with different meaning in 1 datum (4.17 %) and partly equivalent meaning in 1 datum (4.17 %).

B. DISCUSSION

1. **Discussion on the Types of Address Terms in Andrea Hirata's *Laskar Pelangi* and their translated expressions in Angie Kilbane's *The Rainbow Troops***
a. Personal Name
(Datum 010 /82-103/PN-PN/LIT/1)
SE: "Purnama! **Lintang**, bulan purnama di atas Dermaga Olivir, Indah Sekali! itulah jawabanmu, ke mana kau bersembunyi selama ini?"
TE: "Full moon, **Lintang**, Your answer is beautiful as a full moon! Where have you been hiding all this time?"

In the expression above, the datum is taken from dialogue between Mrs. Mus and Lintang at the classroom in the early morning. Mrs. Mus is one of the teachers in novel Laskar Pelangi. Mrs. Mus gave appreciation to Lintang's answer in the classroom.

As seen in the example above, the word Lintang in the source language is used by Mrs.Mus to address Lintang, her student. It is categorized into personal name since it is from the word Lintang which is the name of a person.

Meanwhile, in the target language, the translator also translates the word Lintang into Lintang.

b. Kinship Terms

(Datum 008/73-73/KT-KT/LIT/1)

SE: "Kemarilah **Ayahanda**.. berapa empat kali empat?

TE: "Come here, **Father**. How much four times four?"

The example above is taken from the dialogue between Lintang and Lintang's father at the bedroom in the morning. This dialogue happened when Lintang was asking a question to his father. His question was about mathematics formula to do his homework.

As explained in Chapter II, kinship terms are related to family relationship that can be from blood relation, marriage, and adoption. The word ayahanda in the source language is used to address a male parent by his child. It is categorized as a kinship term since it is used to address the family member, that is Lintang's father. In the target language, the word father also refers to a male parent. The translator applies literal translation technique to translate it and the translation is fully equivalent.

c. Terms of Intimacy

(Datum 011 /84-106/TI-TI/LIT/1)

SE: "Sabarlah **anakku**, pertanyaanmu menyangkut penjelasan tafsir surah Ar-Ruum dan itu adalah ilmu yang telah berusia paling tidak seribu empat ratus tahun. Tafsir baru akan kita diskusikan nanti kalau kau kelas dua SMP.."

TE: "Patience, **my child**. The answer to your question involves interpretations of Ar-Ruum which involves at least 1,400 years of knowledge. We will study interpreation later when you are in junior high school."

The datum above is taken from the dialogue between Mrs Mus and Lintang at the classroom in the morning. Mrs. Mus gave information about interpretations of Ar Ruum. She told Lintang that he could study the interpretation of Quran when he entered Junior High School.

From the example above, the word anakku is used by Mrs. Mus to address Lintang. It is categorized as terms of intimay since it is used to address a student in the school in the formal form. In this expression, the word anakku is not translated to my son because he is actually not her son. It is translated into my child which is used as a formal and polite way of speaking to a student.

d. Titles

(Datum 003/14-8/TT-TT/BOR/1)
SE: "**Bapak Guru**.." kata ibunya terngah-engah.
TE: "**Bapak guru**," said his mother, gasping for breath.

The datum above is taken from the dialogue between Harun's mother and Mr Harfan. Harun's mother had an autism syndrome son. Harun's mother wanted her son to study at Muhammadiyah School.

From the example above, the word Bapak Guru is used by Harun's mother to address Mr. Harfan. It is categorized into titles since it is used to address an older man in the formal form. In this expression, the word Bapak is not translated into father because he is not her father. It is translated into Bapak Guru which is used as a formal and polite way of speaking to a man. In the target language, the translator borrows the word Bapak Guru to become fully equivalent.

e. Desriptive Phrases
(Datum 021/147-161/DP-DP/LIT/1)
SE: "Turun dulu, **tuan raja**..," Syahdan menggodaku ketika sepeda kami menanjak.
TE: "Off you go, **your Majesty**.", Syahdan teased me as we hit our first slope.

The datum above is taken from the dialogue between Syahdan and Ikal. They were discussing about riding a bicycle to chalk at the street in the early morning. Ikal is the main character in novel Laskar Pelangi.

From the example above, the word tuan raja is used by Syahdan to address Ikal. It is categorized into descriptive phrases since it is used to address with with of intention of insulting or offending people. The word tuan raja in this sentence not really refers the really king but for insulting person.

2. Discussion on the Translation Techniques demonstrated by the expressions in question
a. Borrowing
(Datum 002/13-6/TT-TT/BOR/1)
SE: "Baru sembilan orang **Pamanda Guru**...," ucap Bu Mus bergetar sekali lagi.
TE: "Just nine People **Pamanda Guru**," Bu Mus uttered shakily once again.

The datum above is taken from the dialogue between Mr. Harfan and Mrs Mus. They were talking about a student at the classroom in the early morning. Mr. Harfan is the teacher and the principal in the Muhammadiyah School. Mrs. Mus

was the smart teacher in the Muhammadiyah School.

From the example above, the word Pamanda Guru is used by Mrs. Mus to address Mr. Harfan. The word Pamanda Guru is translated into Pamanda guru using borrowing technique. Borrowing is chosen when taking a word or expression in the target text straight from another language. It can be pure (without any change) or it can be naturalized (to fit the spelling rules in the target language). In this example, the expression uses pure borrowing.

b. Amplification
(Datum 017/138-152/PN-PN/AMP/1)
SE: "Kalau makan buah bintang kebanyakan, manisnya memang dapat membuat orang mabuk, **Har**, pandangan kabur dan mulut melantur." Samson menarik pelatuk dan penghujatan pun dimulai.
TE: "If someone eats to many bintang fruits, he can get drunk, **Mahar**, blurred vision, a rambling mouth." Samson pulled the trigger.

c. Reduction
(Datum 005/27-28/TT-U/RED/4)
SE: "Silahkan **ananda**.." Bu Mus meminta sekali lagi dengan sabar.
TE: "Go Ahead," Bu Mus nudged once more.

The expression above is taken from the dialogue between Mrs. Mus and A Kiong. It took place in the classroom in the morning. Mrs. Mus asked A Kiong to come in front of class for introducing his name and address to other people in the classroom.

Based on the example above, the translator employs reduction technique in translating the source language into the target language. It is used by Mrs. Mus to address her student, A Kiong. The word ananda in the source language, which means my child or my student, is not realized in the target language. It is because the translator reduces ananda in the target language.

d. Literal Translation
(Datum 019/139-153/TT-TT/LIT/1)
SE: Sahara berusaha menyadarkan kesesatan Mahar "Jangan kau campur adukkan imajinasi dan dusta, **kawan**. Tak tahukah engkau, kebohongan adalah pantangan kita, larangan itu bertalu-talu disebutkan dalam buku Budi Pekerti Muhammadiyah."
TE: "Dont get caught up in lies and imagination, **friend**. You know, lying is forbidden to us. The prohibition appears over and over again in our Muhammadiyah Ethics book," Sahara lectured.

The datum above is taken from the dialogue between Mahar (Samson) and Sahara. It happened at the classroom in the morning. Sahara said to Mahar (Samson) that they should be honest and not supossed to tell a lie.

Based on the example above, the word kawan in the source language is used by Sahara to address Mahar (Samson), her friend. The word kawan in the source language is literally translated into friend in the target language. The word kawan in Bahasa Indonesia is to call someone who has relationship with the speaker such as partner in school, partner in work or neighbors.

e. Modulation
(Datum 006/60-63/TT-PN/MOD/3)
SE: "Sebentar lagi **anakku**, sebentar lagi.." jawab Bu Mus sabar berulang-ulang, puluhan kali, sepanjang tahun.
TE: "Soon, **Harun**, very soon." Bu Mus answered softly, over and over again, thousand of times, all year around, year after year.

The datum above is taken from the dialogue between Mrs. Mus and Harun. It happened in the morning at the classroom. Mrs. Mus was talking to Harun about Eid.

The datum above is an example of different meaning translation. It could be seen in the translation of anakku in the source language that is translated differently into Harun in the target language. The word Anakku in this expression does not really refer to her son / her girl but to respect her student who is a young boy. The word anakku in Bahasa Indonesia means my son or my girl and the word Harun means the name of person.

f. Transposition
(Datum 009/73-79/KT-KT/TRN/2)
SE: "em..em empat belas **bujangku**.. tak diragukan lagi empat belas.. tak lebih tak kurang." Jawab beliau sembari tersengal sengal kehabisan napas tapi juga tersenyum lebar riang gembira
TE: "ffoh..ffoh fourteen, **son**, no doubt about it, no more, no less," He answered while panting to catch his breath, but wearing wide smile full of pride.

The expression above is taken from the dialogue between Lintang and Lintang's father at the bedroom in the afternoon. This dialogue happened when Lintang's father answered Lintang's question. His father answered the result of the matemathic formulation to Lintang.

From the example above, the word bujangku is used by Lintang's father to address Lintang. The word

bujangku in Bahasa Indonesia means anak laki-lakiku. The word son in the target language is to replace the word bujangku in the source language. The translator applies transposition technique to translate it and the translation is partly equivalent.

3. Discussion on the Meaning Equivalence of the address terms and their translated expressions

a. Fully Equivalent Meaning

(Datum 010/82-103/PN-PN/LIT/1)

SE: "Purnama! **Lintang**, bulan purnama di atas Dermaga Olivir, Indah Sekali! itulah jawabanmu, ke mana kau bersembunyi selama ini?"

TE: "Full moon, **Lintang**, Your answer is beautiful as a full moon! Where have you been hiding all this time?"

From the expression above, the datum is taken from dialogue between Lintang and Mrs. Mus at the classroom in the early morning. Mrs. Mus was a smart teacher in the novel Laskar Pelangi. Mrs. Mus appreciated Lintang's answer in the classroom.

Based on the example above, the translation of address terms is considered to be fully equivalent. The word Lintang in the source language is translated into Lintang in the target language. Lintang is the name of a person.

b. Partly Equivalent Meaning

(Datum 009/73-79/KT-KT/TRN/2)

SE: "em.. em.. empat belas **bujangku**.. tak diragukan lagi empat belas.. tak lebih tak kurang." Jawab beliau sembari tersengal sengal kehabisan nafas tapi juga tersenyum lebar riang gembira.

TE: "ffoh.. ffoh.. fourteen, **son**, no doubt about it, no more, no less," He answered while painting to catch his breath, but wearing wide smile full of pride.

The datum above is taken from the dialogue between Lintang's father and Lintang at the bedroom in the morning. Lintang's father answered question from his son, Lintang. He gave mathematics formula to Lintang.

The expression above belongs to literal translation. The word bujangku is used by Lintang's father to address Lintang. The word bujangku in Bahasa Indonesia means anak laki-lakiku. The word son in Bahasa Indonesia that means anak laki-laki in the target language is close enough to replace the word bujangku in the source language. In this case, the translator replaces the message in the source language using reduction technique with partly equivalent meaning.

c. Different Meaning

(Datum 006/60-63/TI-PN/MOD/3)

SE: "Sebentar lagi **anakku**, sebentar lagi.." jawab Bu Mus sabar berulang-ulang, puluhan kali, sepanjang tahun.

TE: "Soon, **Harun**, very soon." Bu Mus answered softly, over and over again, thousand of times, all year around, year after year.

The datum above is taken from the dialogue between Mrs. Mus and Harun. It happened in the morning at the classroom. Mrs. Mus was talking to Harun about Eid.

The datum above is an example of different meaning translation. It could be seen in the translation of anakku in the source language that is translated differently into Harun in the target language. The word Anakku in this expression does not really refer to her son / her girl but to respect her student who is a young boy. The word anakku in Bahasa Indonesia means my son or my girl and the word Harun means the name of person.

d. No Meaning

(Datum 004/14-8/TT-U/RED/4)

SE: "Terimalah Harun, **Pak**, karena SLB hanya ada di pulau Bangka, dan kami tak punya biaya untuk menyekolahkannya ke sana. Lagi pula lebih baik kutitipkan dia di sekolah ini daripada mengejar-ngejar anak ayamku."

TE: "Please accept Harun. The Special Needs Schools is all the way on Bangka Island. We don't have the money to send him there."

The datum above is taken from the dialogue between Mr. Harfan and Harun's mother. It happened at the classroom in the morning. Harun's mother was talking with Mr. Harfan that Harun would join and study in Muhammadiyah school.

The datum above is an example of no meaning translation. It could be seen in the translation of address terms in the source language that is not translated in the target language. The word Pak which is the abbrevation for bapak or father in English, that is reduced by the translator.

CONCLUSION

Related to the first objective, in terms of the types of address terms in Andrea Hirata's Laskar pelangi and their translation in The Rainbow Troops, out of 7 techniques proposed by Khani and Yousefi (2010), found 5 types are employed to be anlyzed here, they are personal names, pronouns, terms of intimacy, kinship terms, and titles. The number of address terms found are 24. The type of address

terms that is mostly used in the novel is titles. titles are found in 10 data (41.67 %) in the source language and 8 data (33.33 %) in target language. It shows that titles are the most common address terms used in daily coummunication.

2. Related to the second objective, in terms of translation techniques, out of 15 techniques proposed by Guerra (2012:7), found 6 techniques are analyzed here, they are borrowing, amplification, reduction, literal translation, modulation and transposition. There are 24 data of address terms translated using translation tehnique. The mostly used technique are borrowing and literal translation which appear borrowing in 7 data (29.17 %) and literal translation in 7 data (29.17%) of the whole techniques. It shows that borrowing and literal translation are the most effective way to translate address terms.

Related to the third objective, in terms of the degree meaning equivalence, describing of meaning equivalence of the translation of address terms in Andrea Hirata's Laskar pelangi and their translation in The Rainbow Troops, the findings of the degree of meaning equivalence are based on the answers of the respondents. There are two respondents asked to measure the degree of meaning equivalence.

Degree of meaning equivalence is divided into equivalent meaning which consists of fully equivalent and partly equivalent and non equivalent which consists of different meaning and no meaning. The fully equivalent meaning of address terms are discovered in 18 data (75 %) Fully equivalent meaning is the most frequent equivalence meaning degree found because the address terms in source language are fully translated in the target language. Therefore, it can be said that the translator succesfully translated the original novel into the target language with good quality.

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