CHAPTER IV

FINDINGS AND DISCUSSION

4.1   Findings

The data of this study is taken from two novels, The Alchemyst in English and its Indonesian translation. The analysis of the data shows that the proper names which is classified into three types consisting of 113 personal names, 34 geographical names, and 74 names of objects (as mentioned in the table 4.1). And all the proper names that are found in the novel as mentioned above are translated into 9 of 10 techniques. The detail of the data is shown in the table below.

Translation techniques / Classifications		Rndt	Copy	Trsc	Sbst	Rcrt	Del	Add	Tpst	PR	Cvnt	Total	
Personal names	Names of person		17									17	1 1
	Names of creatures	3	17	2	1	1	1	12	2			39	3
	Nicknames and titles	22	21	1			1	11			1	57	
Geographical names		7	20					1	6			34	
Names of objects		20	21	6	1		5	13	6		2	74	
Total		52	96	9	2	1	7	37	14		3	221	

Table 4.1 The classification and the translation techniques used in the novel

Rndt : Rendition   **Del** : Deletion
Copy : Copy   **Add** : Addition
Trsc : Transcription **Tpst** : Transposition
Sbst : Substitution   **PR**   : Phonological Replacement
Rcrt : Recreation   **Cvnt** : Conventionality

From the table above, the study found that the number of the first ten of proper names (personal names) is 113 or 51,1%, this type is divided into three: name

of person consists of 17 data or 7,6%, names of creature consists of 39 data or 17,6%, and nicknames and titles consists of 57 data or 25,7%.

Meanwhile, concerning with the translation techniques used in the proper names, there are 9 techniques comprising of 25 of rendition, 55 of copy, 3 of transcription, 1 of substitution, 1 of recreation, 2 of deletion, 23 of addition, 2 of transposition, and 1 of conventionality.

The second type of proper names (geographical names) that found in the novel is 34 or 15,4%, and they are translated by using 4 translation techniques: 7 of rendition, 20 of copy, 1 of addition, and 6 transposition.

The last type of proper names (names of object) that found in the novel is 74 or 33,5%. They are translated by using 8 translation techniques: 20 of rendition, 21 of copy, 6 of transcription, 1 of substitution, 5 of deletion, 13 of addition, 6 of transposition, and 2 of conventionality.

The total amount of each technique are 52 (23,5%) of rendition, 96 (43,4%) of copy, 9 (4,1%) of transcription, 2 (0,9%) of substitution, 1 (0,4%) of recreation, 7 (3,1%) of deletion, 37 (16,7%) of addition, 14 (6,3%) of transposition, and 3 (1,3%) of conventionality. From the description above, it is shown that the copy technique is the most used technique by the translator of The Alchemyst novel.

4.2 Discussion

In this discussion, first of all this study will describe about the classification start with personal names, then geographical names and finally names of objects.

Proper names that found in each type of classifications will be analyzed using translation techniques.

4.2.1 Personal Names

Personal name is divided into three types: names of person, names of creature, and nicknames and titles.

4.2.1.1 Names of person

In this novel, names of person refer to human characters that support the story if the novel. In this classification the names are only as a label, which means does not have any descriptive meaning that related to physical appearances nor personal traits of characters. It is found 17 data which used copy technique, one of them is discussed below:

ST	TT
(1) Sophie Newman pressed her fingers against the Bluetooth earpiece as she spoke. (p. 11)	**(1) Sophie Newman** menekankan jemarinya ke perangkat Bluetooth di telinganya ketika berbicara. (p. 11)

Sophie Newman in the example (1) of the ST, is one of the main characters that have an important role in The Alchemyst novel. The name of **Sophie Newman** is exactly precisely translated in the same as ST. This name is also a kind of non-

descriptive name and it does not have any special meaning. That is why it is called copy technique.

4.2.1.2 Names of creatures

Names of creatures that found in the novel are adopted from the creature in myths and legends. Besides, the name of non-human living and animal are also classified as names of creatures. There are 40 names of creatures that found in the novel that using 8 different techniques of translation: 3 of rendition, 17 of copy, 2 of transcription, 1 of substitution, 1 of recreation, 1 of deletion, 12 of addition, and 2 of transposition technique. The example of each technique that used in this type of classification is discussed below.

ST	TT
(2) "We are creatures from the legend, **the Were clans, the Vampire, the Giants, the Dragons, the Monster**." (p. 129)	**(2)** "Kami adalah makhluk-makhluk dalam legenda, **klan siluman, Vampir, Raksasa, Naga, dan Monster**." (p. 114)

The proper name above in the example (2) is classified as a creature because it is a kind of non-human living. The proper name above translated into **klan siluman, Vampir, Raksasa, Naga, dan Monster** and easily translated by rendition because that name in TT has an equivalent meaning with the ST.

ST	TT
(3) She looked at Flamel. "They are	**(3)** Dia memandang Flamel. "Apakah

Torc Allta?” (p. 168)   mereka **Torc Allta**?” (p. 148)

The name above in example (3) is simply copied from ST into TT. It is mentioned in the novel the physical of this creature that looked like a boar. This creature is not real and comes from a myth. According to this novel, it is also said Torc Allta can change their appearance into a human. **Torc Allta** is simply copied into TT in the same name as ST by the translator of course with a reason. This name can be easily understood by the reader, because the name is also mentioned with the description of its physical appearance by other sentences in the novel.

ST	TT
(4) “**Pterosaurs** are older,” Sophie said. (p. 274)	**(4)** “**Pterosaurus** lebih purba.” Kata Sophie. (p. 242)

The name above in the example (4) is using transcription technique. Pterosaur is a kind of creature that lives on dinosaur time. **Pterosaurs** in ST is translated into **Pterosaurus** in TT, because it is equivalent with standard of Indonesian spelling system by adding ‘u’ alphabet between ‘r’ and ‘s’ on the last syllable.

ST	TT
(5) You alone faced down the Night Hag and her **Undead army**. (p. 102)	**(5)** Kau melawan *Night Hag*—Hantu Malam dan pasukan *zombie*-nya sendirian. (p. 89)

The name **Undead army** in the example (5) is using substitution technique. **Undead army** has a meaning of a group of army which is human-like but not life and also not dead. They are alive but they do not have soul, so they can move but cannot thinking and acting normally like a human commonly do. The reason why the name

Undead army from ST translated into **zombie** on TT, because zombie is also acting like undead army. **Zombie** is a creature that is equivalent with **Undead army**, because zombie has same habit like undead army to make a group if they attack and pretending like a human-living.

ST	TT
(6) "I have no idea what a **lizard-nathair** is…and I'm not sure I want to know either." (p. 125)	**(6)** "Aku tidak tahu apa *naga-nathair* itu… dan aku tidak yakin apa aku ingin tahu." (p. 111)

The name **Lizard-nathair** in the.example (6) is using recreation technique. In this novel, the nathairs is described as a creature that looked like pterosaurs from the dinosaurs' time. It means, nathair is a kind of flying creature that also comes from the legend and myth story. The word **Lizard** in ST, actually has a literal meaning *kadal* in Indonesian. But in this novel, **Lizard** is translated into **Naga** because it is more equivalent to use and combine with the **nathair**. *Naga* or Dragon in English has appearance looked like lizard but it is bigger and wilder. The word of **Nathair** in ST itself is simply copied into TT in the same name in ST because its name acts only as a label. So, **naga-nathair** is more suitable to represent this creature.

ST	TT
(7) "You are not one of **the First Generation of the Elder Race**," Hekate reminded her. (p. 178)	**(7)** "Kau bukan dari *First-Generation*—**Generasi Pertama**," Hekate mengingatkannya. (p. 158)

The name above in the example (7) is using deletion technique. The reason why the words of the **Elder Race** in ST is deleted on the TT is because since the

sentence before the sentence of the example above, it is often mentioned the **Elder Race** from **the First Generation** and **the Next Generation**. So, it might be the translator considered if the words of **the Elder Race** from ST does not necessary to put in the TT.

ST	TT
(8) One day I caught him attempting to steal it, and I knew then that he had allied himself with **the Dark Elders.** (p. 71)	**(8)** Pada suatu hari, dia tertangkap basah sedang berusaha mencuri buku itu, dan kemudian aku tahu bahwa dia bersekongkol dengan *Dark Elder*—**Tetua Gelap**. (p. 63)

The name **Dark Elders** in the example (8) is using addition techniques. The translator used to add the literal meaning of **the Dark Elders** on ST which is **Tetua Gelap** after the words **Dark Elder** on TT, because the translator might want the target readers know especially children if this name acts as an evil character and can be translated into its literal meaning in Indonesian.

ST	TT
(9) Remember, I stood beside you when we fought **the demon Fomor.** (p. 101)	**(9)** Kalau kau lupa, aku ada di sampingmu saat kita melawan **Fomor si iblis**. (p. 89)

The name above in the example (9) is using transposition technique. The word **the demon** on ST means **si iblis** in Indonesian, and **Fomor** itself is simply copied as label. The position of **Fomor** is moved to the front and followed by the word **si iblis** because the translator adapted Indonesian grammatical system in purpose to make the meaning equivalent. So, **the demon Fomor** in ST is translated into **Fomor si iblis** in TT.

4.2.1.3 Nicknames and Titles

The last type of personal names is nicknames and titles. Nicknames means nickname that is given for the character, and title following the names for characters. In other words, nicknames and titles refer to a name that is used to call the characters other that their real names. There are 56 of nicknames and titles that are found in the novel: 21 of rendition, 21 of copy, 1 of transcription, 1 of deletion, 11 of addition, and 1 of conventionality. Each of the using translating techniques in this type of classification is discussed below.

ST	TT
(10) "We are **the guardians of the Book**," Perry said (p. 38)	**(10)** "Kami adalah **pelindung Buku**," kata Perry (p. 34)

The name **the guardian of the Book** in the example (10) refers to the titles of characters Nicholas Flamel and Pernelle. This name is using rendition technique. **The guardian of the Book** from the ST is translated to **pelindung Buku** is equivalent, because the words in ST translated into its literal meaning in TT.

ST	TT
(11) "Ah, **Madame Perenelle**. I was wondering where you were." (p. 38) .	**(11)** "Ah, **Madame Perenelle**. Aku sedang bertanya-tanya di mana dirimu berada." (p. 33)

The name **Madame Perenelle** that is mentioned in the example (11) is using copy technique. The word of **Madame** itself is used to speak with a woman in order to be polite and shows respect. Actually, in Bahasa Indonesia the word *Madame* is equivalent with the word *Nyonya*, but the translator just exactly copied the name

Madame Perenelle to the TT in the same as ST. the message is actually delivered to the target reader, because the using of the word **Madame** is quite often in Indonesia cultural background.

	ST		TT
(12)	Dee is an **alchemist**, (p, 49)	**(12)**	Dee adalah seorang **alkemis**, (p. 44)

The name above in example (12) is using transcription technique. The word **alchemist** from ST translated into **alkemis** in TT according to the Indonesian spelling system. The word **alkemis** is adapted from the pronounciation of alchemist in English, so the **alchemist** in ST is equivalent with the **alkemis** in TT.

	ST		TT
(13)	"You aren't from **the First Generation of the Elder Race**." (p. 178)	(13)	"Kau bukan dari *First Generation*—**Generasi Pertama.**" (p. 158)

The name in the example (13) is using deletion technique. The words of **the Elder Race** from the ST is deleted because the translator think if it does not necessary. In the sentences before the sentence of the example, the words **Elder race** is often mentioned and also described about its kind of Generation. So, the name in TT from the ST is equivalent even though combine with copy technique before its literal translation just to make sure the target reader understood the message.

	ST		TT
(14)	"**Mistress of the Air**." Morrigan said. (p. 449)	**(14)**	"**Mistress of the Air—Penguasa Udara**" Morrigan berkata. (p. 398)

The example (14) above is using addition technique. The name **Mistress of the Air** from the ST is translated into **Mistress of the Air—Penguasa Udara** in TT by adding the literal meaning that mentioned in ST after the exact copied of the word of ST that put on TT. The translator did that in aim to widen the knowledge of the target reader and complete the meaning of the original text itself.

ST	TT
(15) I became the greatest alchemyst of all time, sought after by kings and princes, by emperors and even **the Pope** himself. (p. 52)	**(15)** Aku menjadi Alchemyst terbesar sepanjang masa, dipercaya oleh para raja dan pangeran, para kaisar, dan bahkan **sang Paus** sendiri. (p. 47)

The name **the Pope** in the example (15) above is using conventionality. **The Pope** is a title for a leader of Vatican. **The Pope** from the ST translated into **sang Paus** in the TT according to the cultural background in Indonesia. So, the meaning of the name in TT which is translated from ST is equivalent.

4.2.2 Geographical Names

Geographical name is a name that refers to particular area or place and it contains geographical features (Newmark, 1988: 246). There are 34 of geographical names or 15,38% that found in the novel: 7 of rendition, 20 of copy, 1 of addition, and 6 of transposition. Each example of the using techniques in this type of classification is discussed below.

ST	TT

(16) The twins' parents were archaeologists, currently on loan to the **University of San Francisco.** (p. 58)

(16) Orangtua si kembar adalah arkeolog yang saat ini sedang bekerja untuk **Universitas San Francisco**. (p. 53)

The name **University of San Francisco** in the example (16) is using rendition technique. In real world, this place is really exist. The place name **University of San Francisco** from ST rendered directly into **Universitas San Francisco** in TT. The word **University** is equivalent to **Universitas**, and **San Francisco** is directly copied because the name of a place commonly does not changed and used just as a label, and this name of place is conventionally used around the world.

ST	**TT**
(17) Millennia ago, when **Danu Talis** sank beneath the waves, a few of the Elders were able to rescue some of the flora and fauna and transplant it to other lands. (p.339)	**(17)** Ribuan tahun yang lalu, saat **Danu Talis** tenggelam tergulung ombak, beberapa Tetua berhasil menyelamatkan sebagian flora dan fauna dari sana, lalu membawanya ke tanah yang lain. (p. 303)

The name **Danu Talis** in the example (17) is using copy technique. The name Danu Talis from ST is a name of place that becomes a legend and there is not any equivalent word for this name of place in TT, thus **Danu Talis** is exactly precisely translated in TT in the same as ST.

ST	**TT**
(18) "I think they're pterosaurs," she said, remembering the huge suspended skeleton she had seen in the **Texas Natural Science Center**. (p. 274)	**(18)** "Kurasa mereka pterosaurus," katanya, teringat pada model kerangka besar yang dilihatnya di **Pusat Ilmu Pengetahuan Alam Texas**. (p. 242)

The name above in the example (18) is using transposition technique. This name is properly translated into TT because the translator translated this name based on Indonesian grammatical system. The word **center** in ST translated into **Pusat**, while **Natural Science** translated literally into **Ilmu Pengetahuan Alam,** and the name **Texas** is simply copied because this name has function as a label of place**.** According to Indonesian grammatical system, the word **Pusat** moved in the front of **Ilmu Pengetahuan Alam**, which has function as the explanation of what kind of place, and the name **Texas** is moved to the back because it explained the location of the place. The meaning of the ST that translated into TT is equivalent because the translator also using rendition on its name.

ST	TT
(19) "You both are already leaving your world and entering a **Shadowrealm,"** (p. 201)	**(19)** "kalian sudah jauh meninggalkan dunia kalian dan memasuki sebuah **Shadowrealm—Alam bayangan**," (p. 178)

The example (19) is using addition technique. **Shadowrealm** translated into Indonesian as **Alam bayangan**. The TT is translated by adding the literal meaning of Shadowrealm itself which **Alam bayangan** after the exact word from the ST in purpose to widen the knowledge of the target reader. So, the meaning of the original text is completely delivered to the target readers.

4.2.3   Names of Objects

Name of objects is a type of classification in proper names that contains of events, months, years, and non-living things. There 74 names of object or 33,4% that are found in the novel: 20 of rendition, 21 of copy, 6 of transcription, 1 of substitution, 5 of deletion, 13 of addition, 6 of transposition, and 2 of conventionality. Each of example that using techniques that are found in this type of classification is discussed below.

ST	TT
(20) Josh peered over the edge of the cellar, eyes watering with the stink of **sulfur and mint.** (p. 21)	**(20)** Josh mengintip dari balik pintu ruang bawah tanah, matanya terasa basah akibat aroma tajam **belerang dan mint**. (p. 19)

The name of example (20) above is using rendition technique. **Sulfur and mint** on the ST means kind of odor and classified as non-living thing. The words **sulfur and mint** has literal meaning of **belerang dan mint** in Indonesian. So, the name on TT which is translated from the ST is equivalent and can delivered the meaning completely.

ST	TT
(21) "**Excalibur**, the Sword of Ice. I thought it was lost ages past, thrown back into the lake when Artorius died." (p. 377)	**(21)** "**Excalibur**, Pedang Es. Aku piker senjata itu telah hilang berabad-abad yang lalu, tenggelam di danau saat Artorius meninggal." (p. 335)

The name **Excalibur** in the example (21) is using copy technique. As mentioned above, Excalibur is the Sword of Ice and classified as a non-living thing.

Everything that is touched by this sword will be frozen and changed into an ice. In

real world, this sword becomes a legend and its existence still becomes a mystery.

The name of **Excalibur** is exactly copied from ST to TT with the same word and

remains unchanged because this name does not have any literal meaning and only as

a label of a non-living object.

ST		TT
(22)	Elle had never quite got over her **Goth** phase. (p. 12)	**(22)** Elle tak pernah benar-benar melewati masa Gotik-nya. (p. 12)

The name in the example (22) above is using transcription technique. The

name **Goth** from ST is translated into Indonesian as **Gotik** in TT because the word

Goth itself comes from the word Gothic. In Indonesian, Gothic translated as **Gotik**

according to Indonesian Spelling system based English pronunciation.

ST		TT
(23)	Closing her phone and pushing her **headset** into a pocket, she leaned over the open jar of dark tea leaves and inhaled. (p. 30)	**(23)** Menutup telpon lalu mengantongi **perangkat Bluetooth**-nya, Sophie membungkuk di atas toples berisi the hitam dan menarik napas. (p. 27)

The name **headset** in the example (23) is using substitution technique. The

tool headset in the example above is a kind of wireless tool. The reason **headset**

substituted into **perangkat Bluetooth**, because this wireless tool using Bluetooth line

to connect the tool with the cellphone as mentioned in the novel. It is mentioned if the

characters Sophie used a tool with Bluetooth connection to talk on the phone with her

friend. So, the ST that translated into TT can be equivalent and deliver the meaning

completely because of the description before the sentence of the example above.

ST	TT
(24) Fleming ducked as the gray man sent **three long spearlike blades of yellow energy** across the room. (p. 26)	**(24)** Fleming menunduk, saat si pria kelabu mengirim **bilah-bilah energy kuning panjang mirip tombak** melintasi ruangan. (p. 23)

The name on the example (24) above is using deletion technique. The word

three on ST which means nominal of the **long spearlike blades of yellow energy,**

does not translated into TT. To change the nominal of that things, the translator prefer

chooses only **bilah-bilah** to shows if that things are more than one, and do not

translated **three** which means *tiga* in Indonesian. However, the meaning of its

translation from the ST is equivalent and completely delivered to the target readers.

ST	TT
(25) She had been working in The Coffee Cup since she and her brother had arrived in San Francisco for **the summer**. (p. 27)	**(25)** Sophie telah bekerja di Coffee Cup sejak dia dan saudara kembarnya tiba di San Francisco untuk **menghabiskan liburan musim panas**. (p. 27)

The name **the summer** in the example (25) is classified as name of object

because summer is a kind of event which usually happened in the middle of the year.

This example is using addition technique, because usually on that season the school is

off and the translator decided tohe translated the name into **menghabiskan liburan**

musim panas on TT in aim to explain the target reader if usually on summer the

school is off.

ST	TT
(26) Foul, **yellow-tinged smoke**	**(26) Asap kuning berbau tajam**

coiled and dripped from the gray man's gloved hands, spattering onto the wooden floor like dirty liquid. (p. 23)	menggulung dan menetes dari tangan bersarung si pria kelabu, meluap ke lantai bagaikan cairan keruh. (p. 20)

The name above in the example (26) is using transposition technique. The translator adapted Indonesian grammatical to transposition the word **smoke** which is translated as **asap** to the front of the group of the name in aims to make TT equivalent in target language.

ST	TT
(27) He quickly pulled out his iPod **earbuds**. (p. 18)	**(27)** Dia cepat-cepat mencabut *earphone* iPod-nya. (p. 17)

The name above in the example (27) is using conventionality technique. The name **earbuds** from ST translated into **earphone** on TT based on Indonesian cultural background, commonly Indonesian people called it with **earphone**. The translator might think if the word **earphone** is more understandable for the target readers than using different name that has the same function, which is tool that help people to listening what the heard privately.

From the discussion above, it can be concluded from all of the techniques using in the proper names found in The Alchemyst novel the copy technique is the mostly using technique in each of type of classification proper names. The reason why the translator does not want to change the meaning of a name, because most of names found in the novel only acted as a label. In this case, the names does not have equivalent name in the target language. In the other side, the using of copy technique

has its problem if it is too much used. The target readers might not understand the real message or meaning of those names since copy technique produce unfamiliar name that are rarely used in target reader's language culture. To solve the problem, sometimes the translator adding the techniques of addition in TT that might help the target readers understood the real meaning or message from ST, because the addition techniques gives more explanation of the names from its original text.