



***PROPER NAMES IN THE INDONESIAN-ENGLISH TRANSLATION OF NOVEL  
LASKAR PELANGI: A TRANSLATION PROCEDURES ANALYSIS***

**NAMA DIRI DALAM PENERJEMAHAN NOVEL *LASKAR PELANGI* DARI  
BAHASA INDONESIA KE BAHASA INGGRIS: ANALISIS PROSEDUR  
PENERJEMAHAN**

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***Abstract***

*Translation of literary works is not simply a rendering process from one language to another. It requires the choice of appropriate methods and procedures in order to produce a good-quality translation. The purpose of this study, is to reveal the translation procedures used by the translator in the Indonesian-English translation of the novel Laskar Pelangi, the Rainbow Troops. The procedures refer to the theory of translation suggested by Newmark. This study designed as qualitative study, namely Descriptive Translation Study (DTS). The data are collected using document procedure and then analyzed using thematic analysis. The result of this study shows that there are 327 PN found, and 223 of them have the equivalent translation in TL. There are twelve procedures used by the translator that include addition (3%), couplets (16%), cultural equivalent (2%), expansion (3%), reduction (6%), functional equivalent (4%), recognized translation (9%), through translation (11%), transference (39%), transposition (2%), and modulation (0.4%). Transference procedure dominates the procedures. This finding implies that the translation tends to be oriented to SL (emphasis on SL).*

***Keywords:*** novel; proper names; translation; translation procedures

**Abstrak**

Penerjemahan karya sastra bukan sekadar proses alih bahasa dari satu bahasa ke bahasa lain. Diperlukan pemilihan metode dan prosedur penerjemahan yang tepat untuk menghasilkan terjemahan yang baik dan berkualitas. Penelitian ini bertujuan untuk menemukan prosedur penerjemahan yang digunakan dalam penerjemahan novel Laskar Pelangi dari bahasa Indonesia ke bahasa Inggris yang berjudul, the Rainbow Troops. Prosedur penerjemahan mengacu pada teori prosedur penerjemahan yang dikemukakan

oleh Newmark. Penelitian ini dirancang sebagai penelitian kualitatif, yakni Deskriptif Translation Study (DTS). Data dikumpulkan dengan menggunakan teknik dokumentasi dan kemudian dianalisis menggunakan analisis tematik. Hasil penelitian menunjukkan bahwa terdapat 327 Nama Diri dalam novel *Laskar Pelangi* dan 223 diantaranya memiliki padanan terjemahan dalam Bahasa Sasaran. Ditemukan bahwa penerjemah menggunakan dua belas prosedur penerjemahan, yakni addition (3%), couplets (16%), cultural equivalent (2%), expansion (3%), reduction (6%), functional equivalent (4%), recognized translation (9%), through translation (11%), transference (38%), transposition (2%), and modulation (0.4%). Sebagian besar prosedur penerjemahan yang digunakan adalah transference. Temuan ini menunjukkan bahwa penerjemahan novel ini cenderung berorientasi pada Bahasa Sumber (penekanan pada BSu).

**Kata Kunci:** novel; nama diri, penerjemahan; prosedur penerjemahan

### 1. Introduction

Translation has valuable functions for human life. One of those functions is as a transmitter of culture (Newmark, 1988). Cultural transmission is very effective through literary works. Baker and Saldanha (1998, p. 67) point out that literary translation mediates cultural differences. Literary translation is the translation of any genre of literary works, such as prose, poetry, and drama. High-quality literary works are commonly translated into other languages. One of Indonesian's best-seller novels is *Laskar Pelangi* which has been translated into 30s languages around the world. This novel is translated into English by Angie Kilbane under the title "*The Rainbow Troops*."

As a genre of prose, the novel *Laskar Pelangi* contains a story built by its characters, settings, and plot. Each character and setting has its own Proper

Name (PN) that becomes its identity. PN is a unique reference to each individual and places whether in real life or literary works. PN is defined as a word that is the name of a person, a place, an institution, etc, and is written with a capital letter (Oxford Advanced Learner's Dictionary, 2010). Therefore, the name of a person in a novel refers to the name of each character in the story. The names of the place refer to the setting or the location where the story takes place.

PN becomes a specific problem in translation. Translation of PN is categorized as the *problem-restricted theory of translation* (Shuttleworth, 2014, p. 131). Translation of people's names, geography names, and names of objects are translated differently in different countries. For example, Egypt is translated into Indonesia as *Mesir*, England '*Inggris*', Dutch '*Belanda*', etc. The same

issue can be seen in the translation of institutions, names of brands, etc in literary works. Mistakes in translating PN may bring serious problems since PN attaches to the identity of someone or something that must be translated as accurately as possible.

In order to produce a good and accurate translation and satisfy readership, especially PN translation, a translator needs to better consider, the use of the appropriate translation methods, procedures, and ideology. Those are related to the approaches chosen by the translator during the process of translation. Need analysis of potential readership is preferable. This study focus on the procedures of the Indonesian-English translation of the novel *Laskar Pelangi* “*The Rainbow Troops*.”

There are several relevant studies on this topic. A study by Yasin (2018) found that the Indonesian-English translation of the novel *Laskar Pelangi* is considered less qualified. While Pahlawanita (2018) investigates the translation of cultural terms in the novel *Laskar Pelangi*. Ngestiningytas (2013) reveals the translation strategy of idiom in the novel *Laskar Pelangi*. A study by Melisda focuses on the translation of figures of

speech in the novel *Laskar Pelangi*. Kuswoyo (2014) analyzes the linguistic aspect of the novel *Laskar Pelangi*. Lestari, et al. (2020) analyzes the Translation Procedures in Translating PN from English into the Indonesian version of the novel *Pembunuhan di Orient Express*. A study by Suriadi & Ihsani (2019) analyzes the translation strategies of PN in an English-Indonesian translation of the novel *Harry Potter and the Chamber of Secrets*.

Those studies focus on the translation of the novel *Laskar Pelangi* in the aspects of cultural terms, idioms, parts of speech, metaphors, PN, and particular linguistic properties. The translation strategy, which Newmark calls the procedure, of PN is found in the study of the translation of the novel Harry Potter. No previous study has been conducted on the translation procedures in the translation of PN in the novel *Laskar Pelangi*. This study can be connected to the above study by Yasin (2018) which found that the translation of the novel *Laskar Pelangi* is found less qualified in several aspects. This less quality may be connected to the ability in using appropriate methods and procedures for certain literary works. Thus, this study may become an initial follow-up to answer

the result of the study by focusing on the other aspect, PN, and translation procedures.

The purpose of this study is to reveal the translation procedures used by the translator in translating PN in the Indonesian—English translation of the novel *Laskar Pelangi* “*The Rainbow Troops*” by Angie Kilbane, based on the translation procedures suggested by Newmark (1988). Studies on this specific aspect are important to conduct since PN becomes an identity attached to someone or something else. Therefore, mistakes in PN translation may not be a trivial matter. This study is expected to contribute to the development of translation theory particularly those related to the translation of PN. This study may become a beneficial reference and additional point of view for students and researchers conducting studies on the same issue and for the translator who works in the field of translation, for competence development in translation.

### 1. Theoretical Basis

This study is conducted based on Valentine’s concept of PN and Newmark’s theory of translation procedures. Thus, those theories are elaborated below.

### 2.1 The Concept of Proper Names

Hartmann and Stork (Valentine, et al., 1996) define PN as “The name of an individual person, place or object, as opposed to a common noun which refers to any of all things denoted by the noun.” Based on the above definitions, PN shares several features. It is an identity attached to someone, something, place, object, and institution. It may be the name of people, rivers, streets, mountains, buildings, campus, etc. All PN are nouns or noun phrases and are written in uppercase. The other feature (Valentine, et al., 1996) is that, unlike common nouns, PN is not used with determiners, such as the, that, my, etc. Valentine, et al. (1996, p. 3) also distinguish between ‘proper noun’ and ‘proper name’—which are often regarded to be the same. A proper noun is seen as a single word while a proper name consists of more than one word. PN normally functions as a single unit with respect to grammar.

Valentine, et al. (1996, p. 4) categorize PN into eight categories that include personal names, geographical names, names of unique objects, names of unique objects, name of unique animals, name of institutions and facilities, name of newspaper and magazines, title of books, musical pieces, paintings or sculptures,

and name of single event. While Zabeeh (1968) divides PN into five categories, namely personal names, place names, institution names, and artifact names. Each category is divided into many subcategories.

## 2.2 Translation of Proper Names

Translation study is categorized into general translation and partial translation theory. Partial translation studies are divided into six categories. One of those categories is called *problem-restricted theories* which include translation of metaphor and PN (Hatim & Munday, 2004). Hence, PN becomes a specific problem in translation studies. It is a theory that focuses on one or more specific problems within the entire area of general translation.

With regard to the translation of PN, Newmark (1988) divides PN into three categories. Firstly, people's names consist of people's first names and surnames. They are mostly untranslated because they deal with identity. Secondly, names of objects that consist of trademarks, brands, or properties. They are mostly translated especially if the names are not possibly known by the TL readership. Thirdly, geographical names or the names of

certain countries that are mostly translated subject to the countries' wish to determine their own choice of names.

## 2.3 Newmark's Translation Procedure

In order to produce a good translation product, a translator needs to consider the appropriate translation methods, procedures, and ideology. The translation method relates to the whole text, while translation procedures are used for sentences and the smaller units of language (Newmark, 1988, p. 45). Thus, procedures deal with a narrow scope of linguistic units such as sentences, clauses, phrases, and words.

In relation to translation methods, Newmark (1988) proposes eight methods based on the category of emphasis. Translation methods which are SL emphasis on consist of word-for-word translation, literal translation, faithful translation, and semantic translation. On the other hand, TL emphasis includes adaptation, free translation, idiomatic translation, and communicative translation. To which it emphasizes, mostly determines the translator's basic orientation, either SL or TL orientation.

Newmark (1998) suggests 19 categorizations of translation procedures

which becomes the theoretical framework of this study. Those translation procedures are transference, naturalization, cultural equivalent, functional equivalent, descriptive equivalent, synonymy, through-translation, translation label, shifts or transpositions, modulation, recognized translation, translation label, couplets, compensation, component analysis, adaptation, reduction and expansion, paraphrasing, and note, addition, and glosses.

## 2. Research Method

This study is designed as qualitative research, namely Descriptive Translation Study (DTS), based on Holmes' map, and falls into the category of product-oriented DTS. Product-oriented studies existing translation that may involve the description or analysis of a single ST-TT or a comparative analysis of several TTs of the same TS (Munday, 2016, p. 17). Thus, the translation product refers to in this study is the novel *Laskar Pelangi* and its translation version "*The Rainbow Troops*". Further, a comparative analysis of the text of the novel *Laskar Pelangi* (ST) and its translation version (TT) is conducted in order to reveal its translation procedures.

The data collection procedure used in this study is the documents procedure (Creswell, 2009). The document indicated in this study is the novel *Laskar Pelangi* and its translation version "*The Rainbow Troops*." The steps taken in the data collection procedure include a) reading the whole text of the novel *Laskar Pelangi* (ST) and its translation version '*The Rainbow Troops*' (TT); b) finding out the data of PN in the novel *Laskar Pelangi* and in the *Rainbow Troops*, that appear in the form of words, phrases, clauses, and sentences that contain PN from both versions of the novel; c) categorizing the data into ST and TL comparisons.

The data is analyzed using thematic approach. Matthews and Ross (in Saldanha, et al, 2013) declare that thematic analysis is a process of working with raw data to identify and interpret key ideas or themes. The following steps in analyzing the data include presenting the data by comparing each couple of chunks of data (comparison of ST and TT); that is, each word, phrase, clause, or sentence containing PN in the novel *Laskar Pelangi* and its translation version. Each couple of data is analyzed to find its translation procedure based on the theory of translation procedures by Newmark (1988).

**3. Discussion**

The result of the data analysis using the thematic approach shows that there are 378 PN found in the novel *Laskar Pelangi*. Among those numbers, 253 PN have the translation equivalent in the TL. The rest of the PN have no translation equivalent or, in other words, they are left untranslated.

The author of the novel *Laskar Pelangi* uses PN that are categorized into personal names, names of institutions and facilities, geographical names, names of unique objects, names of a single event, titles of books/musical pieces, music/paintings/ sculptures, and artifact names. In addition, most of the PN found in the novel is the result of an intertextual process. The author uses PN taken from an external part, out of the story.

Out of 253 data of PN translation, SL—TL comparison, the translator applies twelve procedures to translate PN into English the *Rainbow Troops*. Those procedures are as follows:

| Procedures          | Qty | Percent age |
|---------------------|-----|-------------|
| Couplets            | 36  | 16%         |
| Addition            | 6   | 3%          |
| Cultural equivalent | 5   | 2%          |
| Expansion           | 6   | 3%          |

|                        |    |     |
|------------------------|----|-----|
| Reduction              | 14 | 6%  |
| Functional equivalent  | 9  | 4%  |
| Naturalization         | 9  | 4%  |
| Recognized translation | 20 | 9%  |
| Through translation    | 25 | 11% |
| Transference           | 87 | 39% |
| Transposition          | 5  | 2 % |
| Modulation             | 1  | 0,4 |

The translator uses 12 procedures in translating PN from Indonesian language into English. Those numbers are dominated by transference, (38%), through translation (couplets%), and through translation (12%). Based on the V diagram suggested by Newmark (1988), transference, as the process of transferring SL into TL, is in the same category as through translation (literal translation). Therefore, the translation of PN in the Indonesian-English translation tends to use be more oriented to SL or SL emphasis, rather than TL emphasis. The translator tries to make the readers closer to SL culture in the aspect of PN.

Each translation procedure is described below.

**a. Transference**

The translator uses the transference procedure by transferring the SL word into TL words. In other words, the SL words are left untranslated. The purpose of applying this procedure is to expose the readers, or closer, to SL culture. In the novel *Laskar Pelangi*, the example of the use of the transference procedure can be found in almost all categories of PN.

a) *Lintang*→Lintang (personal name). The name Lintang, one of the characters in the novel *Laskar Pelangi*, is left untranslated. Most personal names are commonly left untranslated, applying the transference procedure. As noted by Newmark (1988, p. 82) the names of living (except the Pope and or two royals) are transferred. The other example is Bank BRI→BRI, where Bank Rakyat Indonesia (name of institution) is translated as BRI in the TL. It sometimes also appears as BRI or Bank Rakyat Indonesia in the TL. As the name of a company, it is left untranslated. BRI is one of the state-owned companies in Indonesia. According to Newmark (1988:82), the names of private companies and institutions are normally transferred (untranslated).

b) *Babel*→Babel (geographical name), *babel* is abbreviated from Bangka Belitung and becomes the setting of place where the novel *Andromeda*→Andromeda (name of unique object). As the name of the galaxy, Andromeda is a unique object, and translation to other languages is not necessary.

c) *Have I Told You Lately that I Love You*→ Have I Told You Lately that I Love You (Title of musical pieces). Title of songs and lyrics are not necessarily translated. Thus, the choice of transference procedure for musical pieces is quite appropriate. In the other example, the translator combines this procedure and the other procedure especially addition in the form of the translation of such titles of music or books in TL.

d) *Thai Tse Ya*→Thai Tse Ya (Title of sculpture). Thai Tse Ya is a name of sculpture as a part of the Chinese tradition and it is taken from the Chinese language. Through the use of the transference procedure, the translator may introduce the readers to the terms around the Chinese tradition in Indonesia.

e) *Chiong Si Ku*→Chiong Si Ku (name of single event). Like Thai Tse Ya,

Chiong Si Ku is a part of Chinese culture and the same procedure is applied.

- f) *Surah Annisa*→surah An-Nisa (artifact name). Surah An-Nisa is one of the verses in the Al-Quran and it is normally untranslated. Even the translator does not translate the modifier surah. Transference is fully applied in the phrase. *Laskar Pelangi* took place. Therefore, it appears eight times in the ST both independently and in the phrase Menara Babel “The Tower of Babel.”

By applying the transference procedure, the translator may try to provide the local culture to the readers of *the Rainbow Troops*. Through this translation version, the readers have the opportunity to learn about the culture in which the novel was written.

### b. Cultural Equivalent

The cultural equivalent procedure is an approximate translation where an SL cultural word is translated by a TL cultural word. This procedure may also be applied to cultural words which also, at the same time, become PN. The examples are shown below

- a) *Hang Jebat*→Robin Hood. Hang Jebat is translated as Robin Hood. The

sentences are “...kami duduk berkeliling mendengar kisah Bu Mus tentang petualangan Hang Jebat” (SL) → “we sat around listening to Bu Mus telling the story of Robin Hood.” Both of them are not the characters in the novel, instead, the result of the intertextuality process. Western people are familiar with the character Robin Hood who virtually has much in common with Hang Jebat. If the translator maintains the PN Hang Jebat, a Malay legend, the readers may find it difficult to understand it.

- b) *Rhoma Irama*, Hujat Duit→Rhoma Irama, hujan duit. Rhoma Irama, Rain of Money. The dangdut singer, a Malay backcountry idol – our Elvis Presley (personal name). Besides the other procedure applied in the translation of this phrase, the translator also applies cultural equivalent procedure. He uses the pop singer legend singer Elvis Presley in the western culture to describe Rhoma Irama – a dangdut singer legend in Indonesia. By using Elvis Presley will have better understanding who Rhoma Irama is.
- c) *‘Seperti Persahabatan Tupai dan Kura-Kura’*→ ‘Friendship of ‘the Mouse and Elephant’ (title of book).

'Tupai dan Kura-Kura', a title of book, quoted by the author is translated as 'the Mouse and Elephant' (title of book) in the TL. In other words, cultural words in ST is translated as cultural words in TT.

By using the cultural equivalent procedure, the translator translates the PN (at the same time as cultural words) with PN (cultural words) in the TL setting. The translator seems to help readers to have a better understanding of the ST by translating them with culturally equivalent words in TL. Thus, this procedure may reduce the readers' difficulty in understanding certain cultural words that they are unfamiliar with.

### c. Functional Equivalent

This procedure is commonly applied to cultural words, at the same time becomes PN, and requires the use of a cultural free word or a new specific term, and neutralizes or generalizes the SL word. The examples of the use of the functional procedure in the translation of the novel *Laskar Pelangi* are

a) *David yang kecil dan Goliath sang raksasa*→the boy-Hercules. The author uses David and Goliath as intertextuality in the form of allusion. In the English version, the translator renders them into boy-Hercules. Those ST-TT couples are

functionally the same; that is, to describe or symbolize two opposing comparisons 'the weak' (boy, David) and 'the strong' (Goliath, Hercules). Through this procedure, the translator helps the readers to understand what *David yang kecil dan Goliath sang raksasa* means.

b) *Jamsostek*→government insurance (name of institution). The translator generalizes the term Jamsostek into government insurance. He may find no TL equivalent or recognised translation of Jamsostek, so the use of functional equivalent is a good choice. If the translator maintains Jamsostek, most foreign readers will not understand. Thus, government insurance is the best choice.

d) DDT→chemical gas (name of facilities). DDT is abbreviated from dichloro-diphenyl-trichloro-ethane, a chemical compound developed as an insecticide. The translator seems to neutralize and simplify the ST using the general term 'chemical gas.

By using this procedure, the translator tries to simplify the translation by using neutral, general terms that the readers may be familiar with.

### d. Reduction and Expansion

With the use of this procedure, the translator tries to reduce or expand the word in ST into more or less words in TT.

The expansions from the novel are as follows:

- a) *Bang Amran Isnaini bin Muntazib Ilham*→ Bang Amran Isnaini (personal name). The translator uses the reduction procedure by eliminating half part of the personal name bin Muntazib Ilham. The personal name in ST is the typical Malay name, but the translator decides to simplify it to become only the first name and last name, not the extended name.
- b) *Pengawas sekolah dari Depdikbud Sumatra Selatan*→The South Sumatra Department of Education and Culture (name of institution). The phrase *pengawas sekolah* is reduced in the TL and this reduction doesn't change the meaning.
- c) *Manggar*→Manggar river (Geographical name). Manggar is translated as Manggar river. The translator expands a single word to two words. The translator seems to understand the context that the Manggar is a name of a river. The translator tries to clarify that Manggar is actually the name of river in order to prevent the readers misunderstanding.
- d) *Kaleng biskuit Khong Guan*→ cookie tins (name of unique object). Kaleng

biskuit Khong Guan is translated as cookie tins. The brand name *Khong Guan* is reduced in the TL. This reduction does not change the meaning, instead, it will add effectiveness.

- e) *Kawanan Burung Pelintang Pulau*→ Pelintang Pulau Flock (title of painting). The title of painting 'Kawanan Burung Pelintang Pulau' is translated as Pelintang Pulau Flock. The word 'burung' is reduced in the TL. Notwithstanding, the word 'flock' has semantically contained 'bird'.
- f) *Surah Ar-Ruum*→ Ar-Ruum (artifact name). the word *Surah* 'verse' is reduced in the TL. This reduction may either help or confuse the readers.

The procedure of reduction and expansion is used by the translator as a part of the flexibility and creativity in the translation process. The most important this is to enable readers to read the TT in the nicest possible way. The one-to-one translation is not necessarily needed in all circumstances.

#### e. Addition Procedure

Translators use the addition procedure in order to provide additional information in a translation that may appear in several ways such as within the text or notes, at the

bottom of the page, at the end of the chapter or as glossary, and at the end of the book.

a) *Samson*→Samson – A noble title that he bore proudly (personal name). The translator uses this procedure to give additional information about Samson. It appears within the text with a dash. The translator describes Samson as a ‘noble title’ based on the context of story. Borek (a character in the story) uses the title proudly.

b) *Pedoman Utama Warga Muhammadiyah*→ The primary principle of Muhammadiyah, the second largest Islamic organization in Indonesia with more than thirty million members (name of institution). The addition procedure is applied in the form of an appositive after a comma adding information about Muhammadiyah as the second largest Islamic organization in Indonesia. This addition will help the readers to know detail about Muhammadiyah.

c) *APC*→APC – Aspirin, Phenacetin, and Caffeine (name of unique object). The Additions, from which APC is abbreviated, appear in the form of a dash. APC is a general term. The additional procedure is needed to allow

readers to know the abbreviation of APC.

d) *Orang-orang Aborigin*→The native Australian inhabitants, the Aborigines (artifact name). The additional phrase appears at the beginning of the SL as appositive which functions as the additional information about Aborigin, the native Australian inhabitants.

The use of this procedure may help the readers who are not familiar with the word ‘aborigin.’ For them, this translation version may become a new source of world knowledge. Therefore, the readers of *The Rainbow Troops* do not have to think hard to look for the meaning of the words they are not familiar with.

#### **f. Recognized Translation**

The recognized translation is the official or the generally accepted translation of any institutional term (Newmark, 1988:89). These are several examples of the use of this procedure in the translation of the novel *Laskar Pelangi*.

a) *Nabi Nuh*→Noah (personal name), Noah is a recognized translation, in English, of Nabi Nuh.

b) *DPR*→ Legislative assembly (name of institution), legislative assembly is the organization or one of the two parts that makes law in some countries or states (Cambridge Advanced Learner’s

- Dictionary, 2010). Thus, it is considered as the official translation of DPR.
- c) Eropa→Europe (geographical name) is the official translation of Eropa (see Cambridge Advanced Learner's Dictionary, 2008).
- d) *P3K*→first-aid kit (name of facility). First aid means “basic medical treatment which is given to someone as soon as possible after they have been hurt in an accident or suddenly becomes ill” (Cambridge Advanced Learner's Dictionary, 2008). It is equivalent to the term P3K in SL which has the same meaning. By using this
- e) *Kong Hucu*→ Confucians (artifact name). A Confucian is a person who believes in the teachings of the Chinese philosopher Confucius (Oxford Advanced Learner's Dictionary, 2010).

The use of this procedure eases both the translator and the readers since the TL is the standard word that can be found in a dictionary. The translator does not have to think hard to search for the meaning of particular words since the standard translation has been available.

#### **g. Transposition**

Transposition is a change in grammar from SL to TL (Newmark, 1988, p. 55).

The example from the novel are *Jazirah Arab*→Arabian Peninsula (geographical name). The transposition procedure is shown in the grammatical change; that is, Arab as a noun is translated as Arabian as an adjective. It is the change in the class of words. The other example of this type of transposition is where the word Mesopotamia is translated as Mesopotamian and Brazil is translated as Brazilian. While the other example of transposition is the phrase containing PN *Majalah Aktuil* langganan abangku (name of magazine) which is translated as ‘Aktuil, a magazine my brother subscribes to.’ In this example of transposition, it is possible for the translator to use literal translation, but not in accord with natural usage in the TL.

#### **h. Couplets**

Couplets is the Combination of two or more procedures respectively for dealing with a single problem (Newmark, 1988). The examples of the use of couplets in the translation of the novel are explained below.

- a) *Rhoma Irama, Hujat Duit*→ Rhoma Irama, hujan duit. Rhoma Irama, Rain of Money. the dangdut singer, a Malay backcountry idol – our Elvis Presley. In translating such PN, phrases, the

translator uses more than one procedure, namely transference, addition, and cultural equivalent. Rhoma Irama is translated as Rhoma Irama (transference). ‘The dangdut singer, a Malay backcountry idol – our Elvis Presley’ is the additional phrase that does not exist in the ST. It is the translator’s creativity to provide the readers with more precise information about the singer Rhoma Irama. The other procedure is that the translator quotes Elvis Presley in order to explain who Rhoma Irama is. The translator may consider that both singers are legends, very well-known singers, and culturally equivalent.

- b) *Pedoman Utama Warga Muhammadiyah* → The primary principle of Muhammadiyah, the second largest Islamic organization in Indonesia with more than thirty million members (name of institution). This procedure is considered couplets because there are three procedures applied by the translator, namely through translation, reduction, and addition. The word ‘warga’ in the ST is reduced. Thus, it is categorized as reduction procedure. Through translation is used by the translator in translating ‘*Pedoman Utama Warga*

*Muhammadiyah*’ literally as ‘The primary principle of Muhammadiyah.’ The translator also uses additional procedures by adding appositive as additional information about Muhammadiyah as. This phrase is not found in the SL

- c) *Bukit-bukit lembab di Brazil ini* → the Brazilian hills (geographical name). In translating this phrase, the translator uses the couplet procedure that is indicated by the use of three procedures, namely transference, reduction, and transposition. Brazil is translated as Brazilian (transference). The word ‘lembab’ doesn’t appear in the TL (reduction). Brazil (noun) is translated as Brazilian (adjective) (transposition).
- d) *Dul Muluk, sandirawa kuno kampung kami* → Dul Muluk, an ancient play (title of drama). Dul Muluk is translated as Dul Muluk (transference), while sandiwara kuno kampung kami, as appositive explanation, is reduced to Dul Muluk, an ancient play. “Kampung kami” is reduced. The use of two procedures means that the translator uses couplets procedure.
- e) *Surah An-Nisa* → Surah an-Nisa in the holy Qur’an (Artifact name). The translator uses transference and

expansion procedures. Surah An-Nisa is left untranslated (transference) and “in the holy Qur’an” is an expansion – it only appears in the TL.

#### **i. Modulation**

Modulation is a variant through a change of viewpoint (Newmark, 1988). The example of the use of this procedure are ‘*Belitong Timur*’ (geographical name) is translated as ‘coastal Belitong’. There is a different view of point between the author and translator concerning the PN. The author sees Belitong from the perspective of the wind direction such as *timur* (east), west, south, west, and north. While the translator sees that area from its position to the sea, the Belitong which located near the sea.

#### **j. Compensation**

The compensation procedure is used when loss of meaning or there is no one-to-one translation equivalent. Therefore, the translator chooses to compensate it in another part. An example of the use of this procedure is *Taman Jurassic* which is translated as prehistoric paradise (name of facilities). There is no equivalent translation of the term Jurassic. Instead, the translator compensates it with the term recognized in the dictionary. Jurassic means the period between around 208 to

146 million years ago when the largest known dinosaurs lived (Oxford Advanced Learner’s Dictionary, 2010). Therefore, the translator’s choice of prehistoric make sense.

#### **k. Naturalization**

Naturalization is the process of adapting SL words to normal pronunciation, then to normal morphology. The example of the use of this procedure are shown below:

- a) The words *Tiran Nebuchadnezzar III* (personal name) is translated as Tyran Nebuchadnezzar III (Tiran-Tyran). Tyran is a morphologically acceptable word in TL, instead of Tiran.
- b) *Konstantinopel* (geographical name) is translated as Constantinople.
- c) *Al-Qur’an* (artifact name) is translated as the Koran, but in the other place (page) is translated using transference procedure, Al-Qur’an.

#### **l. Through Translation**

Through translation is simply defined as literal translation. These are the example of the application of the through translation in the novel *Laskar Pelangi*:

- a) *SKP (Sekolah Kepandaian Putri)* → *Sekolah Kepandaian Putri* (Vocational Girls’ School). Vocational Girls’ School is ther literal translation of SKP. The translator uses this procedure in

that he would not find the equivalent translation of SKP in English. Therefore, the best choice is to translate it literally.

- b) *Keutamaan Memelihara Jenggot* → The Excellence of Caring for a Beard (title of a book). It is a part intertextuality process. Title of books are often translated differently, but in this novel the translator chooses literal translation, a safe procedure for the translator.
- c) *Indonesia Tetap Merdeka* (title of song) → “Indonesian forever free.” The translator’s choice of literal translation may be caused by the difficulty of finding the recognized translation or the result of the other translation.

#### 4. Closing

In translating PN from the novel *Laskar Pelangi* (SL) to its English version *Rainbow Troops*, the translator applies twelve translation procedures. Those procedures include transference, cultural equivalent, functional equivalent, reduction and expansion, addition, transposition, through translation, modulation, and couplets. Among those procedures, transference dominates the other procedures (39%) followed by

couplets (16%), and through translation (11%).

The domination of transference procedure dan through implies that the translation of the novel *Laskar Pelangi* tends to be oriented to the SL (SL emphasis), rather than SL-oriented (TL emphasis). In other words, the translator tries to make the readers of the *Rainbow Troops* closer to SL or SL culture in the aspect of PN. However, the study on basic orientation relates to the study on translation methods and ideology. Further studies on these two aspects in the translation of PN are expected.

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