

TRANSLATION STRATEGY ANALYSIS OF THE PROPER NAME IN THE FANTASY GREEK MYTHOLOGY NOVEL

CIRCE

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Abstract: Translation is the process of conveying the meaning of a text in the source language to an equivalent text in the target language. Newmark (1998) stated, "Translating is rendering the meaning of the text into another language in the way that the author intended the text." Translation allows ideas and information to spread across cultures. It is a courier for disseminating knowledge, protecting cultural legacy, and playing a crucial role in the advancement of a worldwide economy. This paper employs a descriptive methodology. The researcher employs this technique to aid in their analysis of the novel. The data are the proper names in Madeline Miller's Circe novel, both the English and Indonesian versions. The novel's proper name is most frequently translated using the pure borrowing technique. The second most common strategy is established equivalence. These methods resulted in the most accurate translation of the proper name.

Keywords: fantasy novel, greek mythology, proper name, translation strategy.

RESEARCH BACKGROUND

Language can be defined as a comprehensive system of symbols, encompassing spoken, manual (signed), or written forms, which individuals employ to communicate their thoughts, feelings, and ideas within the context of a certain social group and its cultural framework. Translation allows ideas and information to spread across cultures. The postal system serves as a means of disseminating knowledge, safeguarding cultural legacy, and playing a crucial role in the advancement of a worldwide economy.

Translation refers to the process of conveying the intended meaning of a text in one language to another language, ensuring that the message remains equal in the target language. In the English language, there exists a terminological differentiation, not present in all languages, between the acts of translating written texts and interpreting oral or signed communication between individuals who speak different languages. According to this distinction, the process of translation can only commence once written content emerges within a specific language community.

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Newmark (1998) stated, “translating is rendering the meaning of the text into another language in the way that the author intended the text.” Newmark has divided proper nouns into five categories:

1. Proper names
2. Historical institutional terms
3. International institutional terms
4. National institutional terms
5. Cultural terms

The translation technique employed by Molina and Albir was widely utilized in the field of translation. Molina and Albir (2002) have identified eighteen translation techniques, namely: Adaption, Amplification, Borrowing, Calque, Compensation, Description, Discursive creation, Established Equivalent, Generalization, Linguistic amplification, Generalization, Linguistic Compression, Literal Translation, Modulation, Particularization, Reduction, Substitution, (Linguistic, Paralinguistic), Transposition, and Variation.

REVIEW OF RELATED LITERATURE

A proper noun refers to a particular individual, location, or object, and is distinct from a generic term. In the English language, it is customary to capitalize proper nouns, irrespective of their position inside a sentence. These entities are alternatively referred to as "proper names" due to their function of assigning precise designations to nouns.

According to Newmark (1988), the transfer of proper names in translation is commonly undertaken with the aim of preserving the national identity, provided that those names bear no intrinsic link to the text. It is important to take into account the translation process when dealing with names that have implications in imaginative writing, such as comedies, allegories, fairy tales, and certain children's stories. However, this consideration may be waived if the nationality of the names is of significance, as is the case with folk tales. According to Newmark, while considering the significance of both nationality and connotation of a proper name, it is recommended to first translate the name into the target language and afterwards naturalize the translated term into a new proper name.

Previous studies have provided empirical evidence and further advanced the current research. In their study titled "The Strategies for Translating Proper Names in Children's Literature, No. 15," Jaleniauskiene and Čičelytė (2009) examined the translation methods employed for proper names in children's literature. They use the quantitative method and applied strategy proposed by Eirlys Davies, namely preservation, addition, omission, globalization, localization, transformation, and creation. The most frequently used strategy is localization, which is considered the most appropriate strategy for translating proper names.

Another research was done by M. Agus Suriadi and Ni'mah Nurul Ihsani from UIN Syarif Hidayatullah Jakarta in 2019. This research investigates the different categories of proper nouns

and the approach to translating proper nouns in Harry Potter and the Chamber of Secrets, a novel written in English and translated into Indonesian. A standard address typically has six distinct categories of information, encompassing four components related to geographical places and one designation pertaining to an object. In the translation of proper names in Harry Potter and the Chamber of Secrets, the translator employs the techniques of copy, rendition, and recreation. The copy strategy is the most frequently employed approach in novels. Out of the eleven proper names mentioned before, seven of them employed the copy method. The second most prevalent approach for rendition involves the usage of three legitimate names. Ultimately, there exists only a singular proper noun that utilizes the concept of re-creation. Hence, the implementation of a copy strategy can serve as a viable approach for incorporating proper names into the target language (TL) while maintaining the integrity of the original name and introducing the foreign cultural context associated with it. Additionally, in cases where a proper name possesses a corresponding semantic interpretation in the target language (TL), it may be translated employing the rendition technique.

RESEARCH METHOD

This research employs a qualitative approach, wherein non-numerical data (such as text, video, or audio) is gathered and analyzed to get insights into thoughts, opinions, or experiences. This study focuses on the analysis of proper names found in Madeline Miller's novel *Circe*, encompassing both the English and Indonesian versions of the text. The researcher employs the translation procedures proposed by Molina and Albir in order to assess the stylistic elements employed in the work. There are some procedures before analyzing the translation strategy. Firstly, the writers must find a novel that has both an English and an Indonesian version to analyze. Secondly, in order to gather the necessary information, the writers must read both novels several times. Thirdly, the writers look for the theory that will be applied to the analysis. Then, the writers note down the proper name on both novels and compare them, and the final step contains the examination of the translation of the proper name utilizing the theory that has been uncovered by the writers. The focus of this study is to the data, which consists of the proper names of characters. Consequently, the samples encompass the proper names of characters in English, as well as their translated proper names in Indonesian.

RESULT AND DISCUSSION

This study mainly concerned to analyze the translation strategies applied on translating proper names in the fantasy greek mythology novel *Circe*. The researcher categorized the data under three categories: name of characters, name of objects, and name of places.

Table 1 Examples of translated proper names and the strategies

| Source Text | Target Text | Translation Strategy |
|-------------|-------------|----------------------|
| Circe | Circe | Pure Borrowing |

| | | |
|---|---|------------------------|
| Oceanos | Oceanos | Pure Borrowing |
| Nymph | Nymph | Pure Borrowing |
| Demigod | Manusia setengah dewa | Established Equivalent |
| Pharmakeia | Pharmakeia | Pure Borrowing |
| Mycenaean barges | Perahu-perahu seret dari Mycenae | Established Equivalent |
| Phoenician traders | Kapal-kapal dagang dari Phoenicia | Established Equivalent |
| Egyptian galleys, Hittites and Aethiopians and Hesperians | Perahu-perahu dayung dari Mesir, Hittite dan Ethiopia dan Hesperia. | Established Equivalent |
| Pithoi | Pithoi | Pure Borrowing |
| Olympian riddles | Teka-teki dari Olympus | Established Equivalent |
| Olympus | Olympus | Pure Borrowing |
| Colchis | Colchis | Pure Borrowing |

The island of Crete

Pulau Crete

Established Equivalent
and Pure Borrowing

Mount Dicte

Gunung Dicte

Established Equivalent
and Pure Borrowing

Sparta

Sparta

Pure Borrowing

1. Name of Characters

The names of characters are usually their personal given names, but they can also be the names of fictional or mythical characters in a fantasy novel.

Data 1

SL: An aunt stayed on hoping to curry favor with my mother and named me Hawk, Circe, for my yellow eyes, and the strange, thin sound of crying.

TL: Seorang bibi tetap di sana, dengan harapan bisa mengambil hati ibuku, dan menamaiku Elang, Circe, karena mataku yang kuning, dan tangisanku yang aneh dan tipis.

In the example of a proper name above, the translator used pure borrowing to translate Circe's name. It is a given name, and the translator chose to use pure borrowing to keep the original name.

Data 2

SL: She caught my father's eye when he came to visit the halls of her own father, Oceanos.

TL: Dia menarik perhatian ayahku ketika ayahku datang mengunjungi istana Oceanos, ayah dari ibuku.

The translator used pure borrowing to translate the god's name in the preceding example of a proper name. It is a given name, and the translator chose to translate Oceanos's name using pure borrowing.

Data 3

SL: They called me nymph, assuming I would be like my mother and aunts and thousand cousin.

TL: Mereka menyebutku nymph, menganggap aku akan menjadi seperti ibu dan bibi-bibi dan seribu sepupuku.

The translator used pure borrowing to translate the Nymph character's name in the preceding example of a proper name. It is the name of a mythical character, and the translator chose to

use pure borrowing to translate it because it was a mythical character and there were no equivalent words to replace it.

Data 4

SL: A demigod, his kind were called, mortal themselves but blessed by divine parentage.

TL: Manusia setengah dewa, begitu jenisnya disebut, manusia tetapi diberkati melalui orang tua mereka yang dewa.

In translating the proper name above, the translator used an established equivalent to translate the name of the character. It is because there is an equivalent word in the target language (TL) that accurately describes the character.

Data 5

SL: "Pharmaka," my father said.

TL: "Pharmaka," kata ayah.

The translator used pure borrowing to translate the character's name because there is no equivalent word that can describe the character well in the TL.

2. Name of Objects

According to the Cambridge Dictionary (2023), an object is something that can be seen or touched but is usually not a living animal, plant, or person. It could be a solid, material, or physical object or a collection of valuable items. An object's name may also include trademarks or propitiaries.

Data 1

SL: Around us ships crowded the bay: Mycenaean barges, Phoenician traders, Egyptian galleys, Hittities and Ethiopians and Hesperians.

TL: Di sekitar kami, kapal-kapal memenuhi teluk itu: perahu-perahu seret dari Mycenae, kapal-kapal dagang dari Phoenicia, perahu-perahu dayung dari Mesir, Hittite dan Ethiopia dan Hesperia.

Because there are equivalent words in the TL that can replace the source language (SL) and accurately define the terms, the translator used established equivalents to translate the names of objects in the above data.

Data 2

SL: We passed grain cellars, storage rooms lined with rows of pithoi, the great ceramic jars that held the palace's largesse of oil and wine and barley.

TL: Kami melewati gudang-gudang gandum, ruang-ruang penyimpanan yang dipenuhi berderet-deret pithoi, guci-guci keramik besar yang berisi persediaan minyak dan anggur dan jelai istana.

Because there is no equivalent word in the TL to replace the name, pure borrowing used by the

translator in the translation above.

Data 3

SL: Olympian riddles were always double-edged.

TL: Teka-teki Olympus selalu seperti pedang bermata dua.

The translation above used established equivalent techniques because there are equivalent words in the target language. The "Olympian riddles" was translated into "Teka-teki Olympus" so the target reader could understand the words better.

3. Name of Places

Place in the context can be a real place (geographical terms, addresses, or streets) or a fictitious place. The names of most places in this novel are based on Greek myths.

Data 1

SL: She had already begun imagining herself at feast upon Olympus, sitting at Queen Hera's right hand.

TL: Dia sudah mulai membayangkan dirinya menghadiri pesta-pesta di Olympus, duduk di sebelah kanan Ratu Hera.

The translator used a pure borrowing technique in translating the place name above. This is because there is no equivalent word in the target language to replace the place's name.

Data 2

SL: "In my kingdom of Colchis, ..."

TL: "Di kerajaanku, Colchis, ..."

The translator translated the place's name using a pure borrowing technique, as there is no equivalent word in the TL.

Data 3

SL: We reached the island of Crete just before noon on the seventh day.

TL: Kami tiba di Pulau Crete tepat sebelum tengah hari pada hari ketujuh.

The translation above used established equivalents and pure borrowing. "The island of" was translated with its established equivalent into "Pulau," and "Crete" was translated through pure borrowing into "Crete." The techniques are combined to get a more accurate translation.

Data 4

SL: Mount Dicte, it is called.

TL: Gunung Dicte, namanya.

The translator combined the established equivalent with pure borrowing in this translation. The term "mount" was translated into "gunung," and the word "dicte" was translated into "dicte" by pure borrowing. Because the word structure is the same in both languages, the word position does not change.

Data 5

SL: "I find I am no rush for Sparta," Penelope said.

TL: "Aku merasa tidak ingin buru-buru ke Sparta," jawab Penelope.

The translation above used a pure borrowing technique, where the name "Sparta" was translated into "Sparta" because in the target language, there does not exist a word that can serve as a direct substitute for the word found in the source language.

CONCLUSION

In Madeline Miller's *Circe*, there were three types of proper names: names of characters, names of objects, and names of places. There are thirteen data that researcher gathered from the novel. Five data points are names of characters; three data points are names of objects; and five data points are names of places. Pure borrowing technique is most used in translating the proper name in the novel. The second technique that used the most is established equivalent. These strategies produced a most accurate translation of the novel's proper names.

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