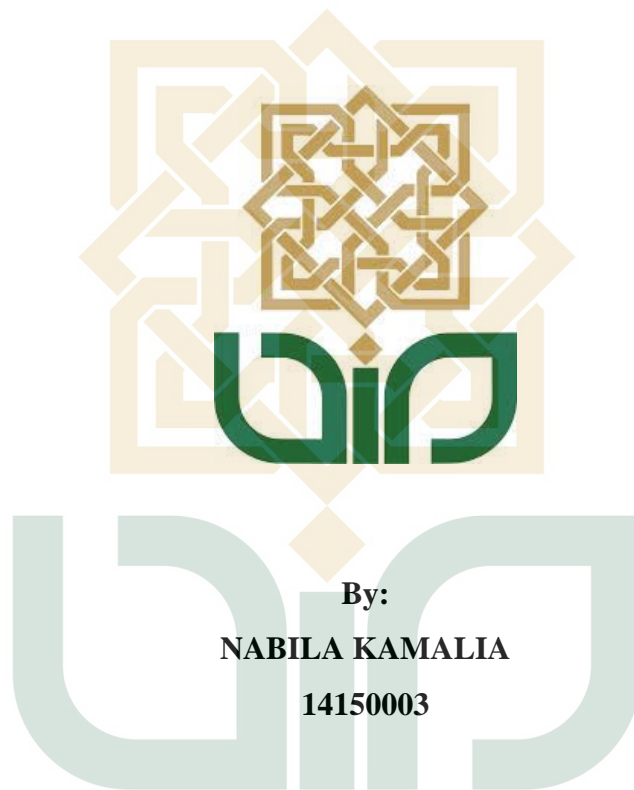**PROPER NOUNS IN ENGLISH AND INDONESIAN**

(TRANSLATION APPROACH OF NOVEL)

A GRADUATING PAPER

Submitted in Partial Fulfillment of the Requirements for Gaining

the Bachelor Degree in English Literature

By:

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YOGYAKARTA

2019

A FINAL PROJECT STATEMENT

I certify that this graduating paper is definitely my own work. I am completely responsible for the content of this thesis. Other researcher's opinions or findings included in the thesis are quoted or cited in accordance ethical standards.

Yogyakarta, February 7th, 2019

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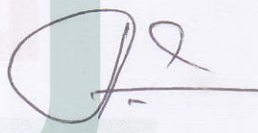
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Saya menyatakan bahwa skripsi tersebut sudah dapat diajukan pada sidang Munaqasyah untuk memenuhi salah satu syarat memperoleh gelar Sarjana Sastra.

Atas perhatian yang diberikan, saya ucapkan terima kasih.
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iv

PROPER NOUNS IN ENGLISH AND INDONESIAN

(TRANSLATION APPROACH OF NOVEL)

Nabila Kamalia

ABSTRACT

Proper nouns are often seen so simple that they might be taken as an easy work in translation process. In fact, they might be problematic in translation. Some different techniques might be applied to translate proper nouns. Moreover, proper nouns bring messages from their source language, so it is important to decide the proper technique so that the messages are conveyed well in the target language. This research aims to describe the categories of proper nouns and to determine the translation techniques applied to translate proper nouns existing in J. R. R. Tolkien's *The Lord of the Rings: The Fellowship of the Ring* and its bahasa Indonesia translation, *Sembilan Pembawa Cincin*. This research employs descriptive qualitative technique. The data of the research are all proper nouns found in both novels. To categorize the proper nouns, the researcher uses the theory proposed by Newmark (1988). The categories are names of people, names of objects, and names of places. Meanwhile, to determine the techniques applied to translate those proper nouns, the researcher uses the theory from Davies (2003). The translation techniques are including preservation, literal translation, addition, omission, globalization, localization, transformation, and creation. The result of the research shows that names of places are the most frequent proper nouns that appear in the text, and preservation becomes the most frequent techniques applied to translate those proper nouns. This result indicates that the translator tends to maintain the original proper nouns as in the source language text making the names remain foreign in the target language text.

Keywords: *proper nouns*, *translation technique*, *literary work, the lord of the*

rings

PROPER NOUN DALAM BAHASA INGGRIS DAN BAHASA INDONESIA
(PENDEKATAN PENERJEMAHAN NOVEL)

Nabila Kamalia

ABSTRAK

Proper noun (kata benda spesifik) sering terlihat sederhana sehingga dianggap sebagai pekerjaan mudah dalam proses penerjemahan. Pada kenyataannya, *proper noun* dapat menjadi masalah dalam penerjemahan. Selain itu, *proper noun* membawa pesan dari bahasa sumbernya, jadi penting untuk menentukan teknik yang tepat agar pesan yang terkandung dapat tersampaikan dengan baik dalam bahasa target. Penelitian ini bertujuan untuk mendeskripsikan kategori *proper noun* dan untuk menentukan teknik penerjemahan yang digunakan untuk menerjemahkan *proper noun* yang ada pada novel *The Lord of the Rings: The Fellowship of the Ring* karya J. R. R Tolkien dan terjemahan bahasa Indonesia yang berjudul *Sembilan Pembawa Cincin*. Penelitian ini menggunakan teknik deskriptif kualitatif. Data dari penelitian ini adalah semua *proper noun* yang ditemukan pada kedua novel. Untuk mengkategorikan *proper noun* tersebut, peneliti menggunakan teori yang diusulkan oleh Newmark (1988). Kategorinya adalah nama orang, nama benda, dan nama tempat. Sedangkan untuk menentukan teknik yang digunakan untuk menerjemahkan *proper noun* tersebut, peneliti menggunakan teori dari Davies (2003). Teknik penerjemahan yang dimaksud adalah *preservation*, *literal translation*, *addition*, *omission*, *globalization*, *localization*, *transformation*, dan *creation*. Hasil dari penelitian ini menunjukkan bahwa nama tempat adalah kategori *proper noun* yang paling banyak muncul dalam teks, dan *preservation* menjadi teknik yang paling sering digunakan untuk menerjemahkan *proper noun* tersebut. Penelitian ini menunjukkan bahwa penerjemah cenderung mempertahankan bentuk *proper noun* tersebut seperti dalam teks bahasa sumber membuat nama tersebut tetap asing dalam teks bahasa target.

Kata Kunci: *proper noun*, *teknik penerjemahan*, *karya sastra, the lord of the rings*

MOTTO

Happiness is not something that you have to achieve.

You can still feel happy during the process of achieving something.

(RM)

Don't compare your life to others.

There's no comparison between the sun and the moon,

they just shine when it's their time

(anonymous)

DEDICATION

This graduating paper is dedicated to:

My beloved parents

English Department, State Islamic University Sunan Kalijaga

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بِسْمِ اللهِ الرَّحْمَنِ الرَّحِيمِ

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Yogyakarta, February 7th, 2019

The Researcher,

Nabila Kamalia
Student No. 14150003

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LIST OF ABBREVIATIONS

TL   : Target Language

SL   : Source Language

CALD : Cambridge Advanced Learner's Dictionary

FR   : The Fellowship of the Ring

SPC   : Sembilan Pembawa Cincin

NPe   : Names of People

NOb   : Names of Objects

NPl   : Names of Places

PRE   : Preservation

LIT   : Literal Translation

ADD   : Addition

GLO   : Globalization

LOC   : Localization

TRA   : Transformation

CRE   : Creation

CHAPTER I

INTRODUCTION

1.1   Background of study

People around the world has a language to communicate each other. The languages used by people are different one another. Each language has its own uniqueness because it carries its characteristic of the culture. It is because language and culture are interrelated. For instance, Indonesian people prefer to speak politely to the elder without really considering the tenses. Meanwhile, those who speak English consider the use of tenses when communicating. That is an evidence that there are differences among languages. It relates with the Islamic perspective in the verse of the Holy Quran as written below:

وَمِنْ آيَاتِهِ خَلْقُ السَّمَا وَاتِ وَالْأَرْضِ وَاخْتِلاَفُ أَلْسِنَتِكُمْ وَأَلْوَانِكُمْ إِنَّ فِي ذٰلِكَ لَآيَاتٍ لِلْعَالِمِينَ ﴿٢٢﴾

"And among His Signs is the creation of the heavens and the earth, and the difference of your languages and your colors; verily, in that are indeed signs for men of sounds knowledge." (Ar-Rum: 22) (Al-Hilali and Mukhsin Khan, 2011: 736)

The verse above has explained that people speak different languages in different regions of the world. However, nowadays, many people learn foreign languages. They want to be able to communicate with people from foreign countries, to study, to work, or to travel to other countries. Therefore, language is one of the important things in communication. When communicating, both speaker and listener are expected to have the same understanding. It will be easy

1

when the communication is done by spoken language, but it will be different in written language. In written language how the speaker communicates is by the writings. It will be difficult to gain understanding from the written text especially if the language is not readers' native language.

To understand and to get information which is written in other languages, translation will be needed. People will know and get what is meant by the writer easily through translation. Translation is "rendering the meaning of a text into another language in the way that the author intended the text" (Newmark, 1988: 5). Translation is not an easy work to do. The translators may find some difficulties and problems in translating a text. In the translation process or even in the translation product, an error can occur in every element including morpheme, word, phrase, clause, and sentence. They must understand the Target Language (TL), such as its cultural aspect and grammar. Therefore, the message or information from other languages can be conveyed well.

Literary works, such as books, novels, or short stories is one of verbal communication. Using written text, authors share their ideas or thoughts. Novels are fictional works in which the authors present the ideas through certain stories and the creation of characters. Those characters in a novel were named by the author. The name given has particular meaning based on the character's characteristics or the author's consideration. Sometimes the name given has no specific meaning. It is just to help the readers order the characters in a story. Those characters are grammatically known as proper nouns. Proper nouns are about not only the characters' name but also specific places or things. Translating

proper nouns is not as easy as it seems. The translators should consider using some particular techniques so that the expected meanings are transferred well. The translator can transfer the word literally, retransform, or simply copy the exact word as written in the source text.

J.R.R. Tolkien's *The Lord of the Rings* trilogy is a genuine masterpiece. The most widely read and influential fantasy epic, it is also one of the most memorable and beloved tales of all time. *The Lord of the Rings* series is very popular and has been translated into different languages including bahasa Indonesia. Also, the trilogy is eventually made into films and watched by people all over the world. The first series originally published in 1954, *The Fellowship of the Ring* was set in a pre-historic era in an invented version of our world which Tolkien called Middle-earth. There were Men, Elves, Wizards, Dwarves, Trolls, Orcs, and of course Hobbits. This book was concerned with Hobbits and their treacherous journey to destroy the One Ring.

In fictional text, as in this novel *The Fellowship of the Rings*, proper nouns do not always refer to real, existing people, places, or things in a factual way. In addition, the words that construct the proper nouns are from various languages, such as Common Speech, as referred by the author as English, Elves language created by the author, and other languages. It becomes difficult to be rendered into different languages, and the readers with different cultural and linguistic knowledge may not have the same associations. The translator must have specific skill and techniques to translate such proper nouns so that the messages are delivered accurately to the readers. Eirlys E. Davies (2003: 72) introduces the

techniques employed in translating Culture-Specific References; it also can be used to analyze the techniques the translator applied in translating proper nouns. Here comes the example of the analysis.

ST: No one had a more attentive audience than old Ham Gamgee, commonly known as **the Gaffer**. (FR:2)

TT: *Yang paling banyak menarik perhatian pendengar adalah si tua Ham Gamgee, yang lebih dikenal sebagai si Gaffer (yang berarti Lelaki Tua)*. (SPC:2)

The word *Gaffer* according to *Cambridge Advanced Learner's Dictionary* (*CALD*) (2008) is an informal English use of an old man. It is included into category of people's names because it is a person's nickname. Instead of transferring its meaning into *Lelaki Tua* which is equivalent in bahasa Indonesia, the translator decides to preserve the word *Gaffer* and gives an additional information inside the text. This translation technique is called addition. The translator aims to maintain the source culture and provides the information to make the target readers receive the message easily.

1.2 Scope of Study

This research focuses on categorizing the proper nouns that exist in both versions, *The Fellowship of the Ring* as the Source Language (SL) and its bahasa Indonesia translation, *Sembilan Pembawa Cincin*, translated by Gita Yuliani K as the Target Language (TL), and analyzing the techniques applied to each of those. The proper nouns that exist in the novels are including names of people, names of objects, and names of places. In most cases, those proper nouns are transferred

literally without any change, some others are transferred by some additions, and the rest are transferred by some other techniques. In most cases, the translator tends to maintain the source text's name and brings the reader to the source culture. However, the researcher does not examine that the translation applied by the translator is correct and appropriate or not.

The names such as *Bilbo Baggins*, *Frodo Baggins*, *Sam Gamgee* in the novel are translated as they are, *Bilbo Baggins*, *Frodo Baggins*, *Sam Gamgee*, without any change. It is acceptable as person names are usually not translated. Instead of localizes those names, the translator tends to maintain the original names. Similar cases are seen in titled names, for example *Master Everard Took* and *Miss Meliot Brandybuck* which are translated into *Master Everard Took* and *Miss Meliot Brandybuck*. The titles Master and Miss have an equivalent term in bahasa Indonesia, for example *Bapak*, *Pak*, or *Tuan* and *Ibu*, *Nona*, or *Nyonya*. The translator does not adopt the equivalent local term of the target language but simply copies the term from the source language. By maintaining the source cultural terms and detailed existed in the original text, it can be seen that the translator attempts to bring and get the readers involved to the source language and culture.

A different case found is the translation of *The Sackville-Baggins* which is translated into *keluarga Sackville-Baggins*. In the previous examples, the translator simply copies person names. Here, the translation of family name is translated by adding the word *keluarga* into the translated name so that it becomes more common to the target readers.

1.3   Problem Statement

1. What are the categories of the proper noun presented in the novel *The Fellowship of the Ring* and its bahasa Indonesia translation, *Sembilan Pembawa Cincin*?

2. What are the techniques applied by the translator in translating these proper nouns?

1.4   Objectives of Study

Based on the research question, the objectives of study are to describe what the categories of the proper nouns and what the techniques applied in translating the proper nouns presented in the novel *The Fellowship of the Ring* and its bahasa Indonesia translation, *Sembilan Pembawa Cincin*.

1.5   Significances of Study

For the significances of the study, this research is expected to give some contributions in translation study, especially about translation techniques, which can be used to deal with the problem in translating proper nouns. This research can contribute some benefits for the students to enrich the knowledge about translation techniques in the subject that deals with proper nouns. For other researchers, this research might be useful as the reference to conduct similar study.

1.6   Literature Review

The researcher finds some prior researches related to this research. The first is a research entitle "Challenges in Translation of Proper Nouns: A Case Study in Persian Translation of George Orwell's *Animal Farm*". This research is

written by Mojtaba Askari and Alireza Akbari in 2014 and is published in *International Journal of Comparative Literature & Translation Studies* 2(2). This research uses a descriptive qualitative method. This research investigates two major translations of *Animal Farm* of George Orwell. The first rendering is pertained to Amirshahi (2010) and the second one Firuzbakht (1988). This research investigates the translation procedures of proper nouns in accordance with Newmark and Vermeer's theories of translation. This research shows that Newmark mostly peruses proper noun artificially to saturate the taste of the reader. While, Vermeer sets up the mutual agreement between the reader as the client and the translator in this process.

The second is a journal from Sayed Alireza Shirinzadeh and Tengku Sepora Tengku Mahadi entitled "Translating Proper Nouns: A Case Study on English Translation of Hafez's Lyrics" published in *English Language Teaching*; Vol. 7, No. 7; 2014. This study aims to investigate the strategies that has been used in Vermes' (2003) model of translation strategies rendering proper nouns. The categorization of translation strategies proposed by Vermes (2003) are as follow: transference, translation, substitution and modification. The translator uses the transference strategy for rendering proper nouns of Hafez's lyrics into English. The researchers use qualitative method in analyzing the data. The data are *Twenty Four* lyric of Hafez chosen randomly by the researchers as the source text and its English translation by Pazargadi (2003) as the target text. The findings show that Pazargadi uses transference as the most frequent procedure in his target text. It includes thirty-one percent of the proper nouns. Translation strategy is in the next

rank with twenty-six percent. Addition strategy is used by the translator. It comprises twenty percent of the nouns. The translator uses substitution strategy in his translation which is thirteen percent. Transference plus phonetic adaptations includes five percent of the whole proper nouns. Modification and generalization strategies have been applied both with two percent by the translator. Finally, omission strategy is the rarest of all the strategies since it includes only one percent of all proper nouns.

The third is a journal by Erys Shandra entitled "Ideological Tendency Assessed from the Translation Techniques Applied through the Proper Nouns in Joanne K. Rowling 'S *Harry Potter and the Sorcerer's Stone* and Its bahasa Indonesia Translation *Harry Potter Dan Batu Bertuah*" published in *QUILL* 4(1) 2015. In this article, the researcher (1) classifies the existing proper nouns in Joanne K. Rowling's *Harry Potter and the Sorcerer's Stone* and its bahasa Indonesia translation, *Harry Potter dan Batu Bertuah*, by Listiana Srisanti, (2) identifies the translation techniques applied in translating the proper nouns, (3) traces the ideological tendency of the translated proper nouns from the dominant techniques which are employed, and (4) traces the ideological tendency of each category of the translated proper nouns. The researcher employs a mixed method involved descriptive qualitative and quantitative method. The data of this research are all proper nouns which exist in the novel. The researcher uses the category of proper nouns proposed by Frank (1972) and the translation techniques proposed by Davies (2003). The findings of this research show all categories of the proper nouns such as name of person, name of geographical unit, nationality, name of

holiday, name of time unit and words used for personification, while the translation techniques are including preservation, addition, globalization, omission, localization, transformation and creation. Foreignization ideology is employed 264 times or 69.11% of the total proper nouns, whereas domestication ideology is employed 118 times or 30.89% of the total proper nouns. From the research findings, it could be concluded that the translation of proper nouns tends to foreignization ideology.

The fourth is a journal by Muhammad Petrich entitled "Proper Nouns in the English – bahasa Indonesia *The Enchantress (The Secret of the Immortal Nicholas Flamel)* Texts" written in 2015 and published in *QUILL* 4(2). This research focuses on the proper nouns occurring in the English - bahasa Indonesia in *The Enchantress (The Secret of the Immortal Nicholas Flamel)* texts. The research aims to (1) describe the types of proper nouns, (2) describe the types of translation techniques, and (3) describe degrees of meaning equivalences of the proper nouns in the English – bahasa Indonesia *The Enchantress (The Secret of the Immortal Nicholas Flamel)* texts. This research uses descriptive type of research which applies a content analysis method. The data are taken from the English novel and bahasa Indonesia *The Enchantress (The Secret of the Immortal Nicholas Flamel)* texts by Michael Scott. The researcher uses Newmark's classification of proper nouns. The findings of this research are as follows: (1) the proper nouns in the novel consist of the names of people, in which the majority of the data refer to the names of characters in the story, the names of places, focusing on the geographical locations of the story, and the names of objects, focusing on

the non-living things and the names of brands; (2) the translation technique consists of addition, omission, loan translation, literal translation, and mixed translation. The highest frequency is loan translation because the translator deals with many characters and names are not always translated; (3) the degrees of meaning equivalence consists of equivalent meaning and non-equivalent meaning. The equivalent meaning consists of complete, increased, and decreased meaning. The complete meaning has the highest occurrence with 96.87% showing that the translator successfully transfers the meaning from ST into TT.

The last research is written by Svetlana Nedelcheva entitled "Translation Strategies in The Lord of the Rings". This research is written in 2017 and is published in *Twelfth International Scientific Conference KNOWLEDGE WITHOUT BORDERS 3(3)*. This research aims to figure out the various strategies applied by Lybomir Nikolov, the translator of J.R.R. Tolkien's trilogy *The Lord of the Rings* into Bulgarian. The research focuses on personal names, toponyms and some nicknames. This research uses a parallel English-Bulgarian corpus of more than 130 proper names. The data is excerpted manually from the first two books of the trilogy, namely *The Fellowship of the Ring*. This research applies Newmark's classification (1988b) with some necessary modification to meet the specificities of the analyzed material. The translation procedures are transference, naturalization, cultural equivalent, functional equivalent, descriptive equivalent, componential analysis, synonymy, through-translation, shift or transposition, compensation, paraphrase, couplets, and notes. The analysis shows that two or even more strategies can work together. Furthermore, it has been found

metaphorical and metonymical mapping in the correspondence of the source language and target language. They make the translated text even more forceful and incisive.

Based on those prior researches above, they have some similar interests with this research. One of the interests is that those researches discuss about translation techniques. The focus of study is also the same, that is proper nouns that exist in the written text. However, this research gives a different analysis. This research has different data and object of research. The object of this research are the novel *The Fellowship of the Ring* and its bahasa Indonesia translation. The data are proper nouns found in both novels. The analyses are about the categories of proper nouns found in the novel and the translation techniques applied in translating those proper nouns.

1.7   Theoretical Approach

This research employs several theories to figure out the categories of proper nouns in Tolkien's *The Fellowship of the Ring* and its bahasa Indonesia translation. Then, the researcher determines the translation techniques applied by the translator to translate those proper nouns. The theories employed in this research are about translation, translation techniques, and proper nouns.

Some experts have stated their own definition of translation. Peter Newmark (1991: 27) defines translation as the act of transferring the meaning of a unit of language, a whole or a part of a text, from one to another language. Roman Jakobson distinguishes three kinds of translations. They are intralingual translation, interlingual translation, and intersemiotic translation. Intarlingual

translation is translation of verbal signs in the same language. Interlingual translation is translation of verbal signs in different languages. The last, intersemiotic language is translation of verbal signs into non-verbal signs (symbolic). This research involves two novels served in two different languages, so it belongs to interlingual translation.

This research aims to describe the categories of proper nouns that exist in the original or English version of the novel and its bahasa Indonesia translation. The researcher uses Newmark's (1988: 214) theory of the categorization of proper nouns. Newmark divides proper nouns into three main categories which are names of people, names of objects, and names of places. Names of people cover up several form of names ranging from names of real (non-fictional) characters and names of fictitious characters. Names of objects are divided into trademarks, brand names, and proprietary names. The last is names of places that are divided into two groups which are names of real places (geographical names, addresses, names of streets, squares, etc.) and names of fictional places.

The second theory used is the translation techniques proposed by Davies. Davies (2003: 72-89) offers eight procedures that can be used in translating proper nouns. These eight procedures are under two headings which are foreignization and domestication. They are preservation, literal translation, addition, omission, globalization, localization, transformation, and creation that will be explained in the following chapter.

1.8   Method of Research

In this part, the researcher explains what method that is employed to lead the research in order to get the good results of analysis. Here, the researcher also describes the type of research, what is data source, and how to collect and analyze the data.

1.8.1   Types of Research

This research employs a library research with a descriptive qualitative method. The researcher collects the data from both novels and the information that is relevant to the topic of the research from books, journal, thesis, and scientific research both printed and electronic.

According to John W. Creswell (2009), qualitative research is "a means for exploring and understanding the meaning individuals or group ascribe to a social or human problem". Then, based on C. R. Kothari (2004: 2), "descriptive research includes surveys and fact-finding enquiries of different kinds. The major or purpose of descriptive research is description of the state of affairs as it exists at present". This research uses descriptive qualitative method since it aims to describe the phenomenon of proper nouns, their categories and how they are translated.

1.8.2 Data Source

Data are the object of analysis. The context of the data is considered as the identity of the object of analysis (Sudaryanto, 1988: 14). The primary data used in this research are the novel *The Fellowship of the Ring* written by J.R.R Tolkien published in 1954 and its bahasa Indonesia translation, *Sembilan Pembawa Cincin*, translated by Gita Yuliani K. The data of this research are all proper nouns in *The Fellowship of the Ring* and in its bahasa Indonesia translation. The data are in the form of sentences taken from written text in both novels.

1.8.3 Data Collection technique

Collecting data means identifying and selecting data for the research and gathering information from other sources. According to Creswell (2009), there are four basic types of data collection techniques in qualitative research. They are observation, interview, documents, and audio-visual materials. The data of this research are collected through examining document. Thus, the technique employed is documentation. Data are collected from Tolkien's *The Fellowship of the Ring* as the source text and its bahasa Indonesia translation. The first step is reading both of the novels. The reading is done firstly through the source text then followed by the bahasa Indonesia version. The second is listing all the proper nouns in both the source text and its translation in the target text in a sheet. The third is underlying and noting every unclear data. The data

listed are identified and classified based on categories of proper nouns and translation techniques.

1.8.4 Data Analysis Technique

This research employs descriptive analysis techniques. To analyze the formulated problem statements, the researcher finishes it descriptively. In analyzing the data, the researcher firstly classifies the proper nouns that have been listed before. This classification is done by splitting them up into three categories including names of people, names of object, and names of places both of the source and the target text. Secondly, the proper nouns which exist in the source text are compared and analyzed to the target text to figure out the technique applied by the translator using the seven procedures to translate proper nouns.

1.9 Paper Organization

This paper is divided into four chapters. The first chapter is introduction. It consists of background of study, scope of study, problem statement, objectives of study, significances of study, literature review, theoretical approach, method of research, and paper organization. The second chapter is theoretical framework that explains what translation is with the following its types, process, techniques, and what proper noun is with the following its categorization. The third chapter is the findings and discussion that contains analysis of the data. The last chapter is conclusion and suggestion.

CHAPTER IV

CONCLUSION AND SUGGESTION

This chapter consists of the conclusions and suggestions drawn as the final part of the problem statements formulated in the first chapter. The conclusions and suggestions are drawn after conducting the analysis of the categorization of the proper nouns found in the text and the techniques applied by the translator in translating the proper nouns. The conclusions and suggestions are as follow.

4.1 Conclusion

Regarding to the first formulated problem of the research, this research finds that all the three categories of proper nouns proposed by Newmark (1988) are presented in the text. The total data found in J. R. R. Tolkien's *The Lord of the Rings: The Fellowship of the Ring* are 512 data. The categories are names of people which are found in 233 data (45.42%), names of objects which are found in thirty-nine data (7.60%), and names of places which are found in 240 data (46.98%).

In relation to the second formulated problem of the research, there are seven techniques applied by the translator in translating the proper nouns in the text. The most frequent technique applied by the translator is preservation which is applied in 267 data, followed by literal translation which is applied in 161 data, localization in forty-five data, addition in twenty-eight data, transformation in ten data, globalization in one data, and lastly creation which is also applied in one data only. The researcher does not find any proper noun translated using omission technique.

The result indicates that the translator tends to maintain original terms as in the source text, making the translated terms remain foreign in the target text. It can be seen as the translator's way to introduce new terms that do not exist in the target language. However, the translator has tried to translate some proper nouns in order to make the names sound local in some ways and to bring the names closer to the target language.

4.2 Suggestion

In translation, dealing with proper nouns is not always easy for the translator. It becomes an obstacle in the process of translation. To get a good translation, it requires a deep understanding of language and culture possessed in both source language and target language. Moreover, the translator should consider the proper technique to translate proper nouns so that source language messages are conveyed well, and there is no distortion of source language values in target language.

It may be a challenge for students who study translation to conduct such research. Besides having translation ability, having an adequate cultural knowledge is needed. Considering the difficulties in translating proper nouns, students are suggested to practice in dealing with proper nouns, examining which the best translation techniques that can be used to translate proper nouns. By doing continuous practices, students' translation skill and cultural knowledge could be improved.

This research is far from perfect. Therefore, the researcher suggests to other researchers to examine better for further researches, specifically in analyzing translation technique applied to translate proper nouns. Translation techniques used in this research can also be applied in other objects, such as song lyric and short story.

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