

CHAPTER IV

FINDING AND DISCUSSION

This chapter shows and explains the results of the research and the analysis of data that has been conducted. In sub-chapter finding, it outlines briefly the data findings starting from the proper nouns category, the translation techniques are used in translating of proper nouns, and the ideological tendency of the translator in proper nouns translation. Furthermore, in the sub-chapter discussion, it explains in detail the results of data analysis starting from the proper nouns category, the translation techniques are used in translating of proper nouns, and the ideological tendency of the translator in proper nouns translation.

A. Findings

This sub-chapter shows the result of the research which consists of categories of proper nouns, translation techniques used in translating proper nouns, and the ideological tendency of translator in proper nouns translation.

1. The Categories of Proper Nouns

To classify the data based on the category of proper nouns which were obtained from seven original *the Chronicle of Narnia* novels and its translations, the researcher used Vermes as cited in Marković (2018: 29) theory because according to him there are several categories of proper nouns which especially appear in either fantasy or fiction literatures such as names of humans and other sentient beings, geographical names, titles of paintings, books, periodicals, newspapers, etc., names of nationalities, names of temporal units and festivals,

names of animals and other names. Based on his theories, the researcher conducted the categorization and analysis. The categorization and analysis were presented as follows.

Table 5. Proper nouns categories found in seven original *the Chronicle of Narnia* novels and its translations.

No	Proper Nouns Categories	Frequency	Percentages
1	Names of Humans and Other Sentient Beings.	302	53.8%
2	Geographical Names.	101	18%
3	Titles of Paintings, Books, Periodicals, Newspapers, Etc.	18	3.3%
4	Names of Nationalities,	4	0.7%
5	Names of Temporal Units and Festivals.	13	2.3%
6	Names of Animals.	49	8.7%
7	Other Names.	74	13.2%
	Total	561	100%

From the table above, the result of proper nouns categories consist of seven categories. There are 561 data of proper noun that found in seven original *the Chronicle of Narnia* novels and its translations. The most proper noun category is Names of Humans and Other Sentient Beings with 302 data (53.8%). The Names of Humans and Other Sentient Beings is the category with the highest number of proper nouns data that been found because the names of characters are very important in the development of stories in a fantasy literature especially novels that have several series.

The characters which presented in a multi-serial novel are very complex. Although only a few names of characters are lined up to be the main characters in a story, but the names of supporting characters are also very much needed in it to give variation to the readers of the novel. This makes the proper noun in the names of humans and mythological creatures appear in the text of the novel.

After that, the second position is placed by Geographical Names category with 101 data (18%). It could happen because after the appearance of the names of characters that supports the story in a novel. Then, name of places are also supporting elements to make a setting where the story is located. The novel has many chapters that there are seven novels. The setting of place is not only in one place but many different places. Some places are real and imaginary locations. The large variety of places in a multi-series novel is undeniable, so that it causes why the number of proper nouns in the category of geographical names to appear frequently.

Afterward, Other Names category is in the third position with 74 data (13.2%). Proper noun can also be something that is not specifically categorized. Then in the theory used, the objects are grouped into other names. The reason why this proper noun is found because there are so many specific objects in the novel whether they are objects that exist in the real world or only objects that are imagination. These objects become additional elements in building the story of a novel. It is not surprising that there are very many proper names that are categorized as other names appear. They are also usually related to the characters in the novel's story.

Furthermore, the fourth position is Names of Animals with 49 data (8.7%). Names of animals often appear in the novel's storyline because this novel is a fictional novel where there are many characters in the form of animals. most of the animals that appear in the story are animals that can actually be found in the real world but the difference is some of these animals could communicate and talk like human beings.

Then, the fifth position is followed by Titles of Paintings, Books, Periodicals, Newspapers, Etc category with 18 data (3.3%). The proper noun category titles of paintings, books, periodicals, newspapers, etc is very little to find because in the novel the story does not discuss much about the objects that related to the books. Although there are several books displayed in the story, the books could be real things or imaginary books like the books about magic.

The Names of Temporal Units and Festivals are found that there are 13 data (2.3%). This proper noun is not too much displayed because the mention of time is only mentioned a few times. There are also only two festivals such as festivals that are real and imaginative. The last category is Names of Nationalities category for 4 data (0.7%). This category is the least found because there are not many characters who have a country. so it's no wonder only found very little.

2. The Translation Technique of Proper Nouns

This kind of translation is Inter-lingual translation. It is the translation in the real sense because translator should translate the text from the source language text into the target language text correctly and accurately. To help translator translate the text, there are a lot of translation techniques could be used by the

translators and in line with translating of proper nouns. The researcher used Vermes theory as cited in Shirinzadeh, Mahadi (2014: 10-11). There are eight different techniques to translate proper noun such as Transference, Substitution, Translation, Modification, Omission, Addition, Generalization, and Transference Plus Phonetic Adaptation.

Table 6. The translation techniques of proper nouns used in *the Chronicle of Narnia* novel translation.

No	Translation Techniques	Frequency	Percentages
1	Transference	189	33.7%
2	Substitution	8	1.4%
3	Translation	270	48.1%
4	Modification	38	6.8%
5	Omission	7	1.2%
6	Addition	34	6.1%
7	Generalization	9	1.6%
8	Transference Plus Phonetic Adaptation	6	1.1%
	Total	561	100%

From the table above, the result of the translation techniques of proper nouns used in *the Chronicle of Narnia* novel translation which consisting of eight different translation techniques. The most translation technique translator used is translation technique for 270 data (48.1%). In the use of translation techniques, it is the most frequently used technique in translating proper nouns because some proper nouns consist of several words that form into a phrase that it could literally be translated into the target language. The proper noun is formed from several the

ordinary nouns. So the use of translation techniques becomes very dominant for the translators.

After that, the second position is placed by transference technique for 189 data (33.7%). The use of the transference technique is the second technique that is frequently used. It is very common for the translator to use this technique because the proper nouns of the novel are usually in the form of people and beings names which can be said to be conventional names. It does not carry semantic meaning. It could not be searched for its equivalent but the best thing is to keep it in its original form in the target language text.

Afterward, modification technique is third position with 38 data (6.8%). The translator used the modification technique because some of the proper noun did not have equivalence to the target language. This technique uses closest equivalence or even far away meaning from the source language.

While the fourth position is addition technique with 34 data (6.1%). This technique is used by the translator by adding additional information beside the proper noun which is usually in the form of sentence with opening and closing brackets. Then, sometimes translator adds a word to the target language.

After that, it is followed by generalization technique for 9 data (1.6%). Some proper nouns are not very well known to target language readers so this technique is applied in order to avoid misunderstandings and make the target language readers easier to understand the proper noun. This technique uses general meaning or super-ordinate noun.

Furthermore, the substitution technique has been found 8 data (1.4%). This technique is not very much used because there are only a few proper nouns categorized as geographical names that could be translated into the target language. The most proper nouns are the names of the countries. Then, Omission technique is only 7 data (1.2%). This technique is rarely used because there are not many proper nouns in the novel that have no equivalence. So, that's the reason why this technique is only found in a small amount of data. Whereas some of the proper nouns that were eliminated because there was no proper equivalence or it was only more of a personal choice from the translator who judged that the proper noun was not important to display in the target language.

The last category is transference plus phonetic adaptation technique with 6 data (1.1%). This happens because phonetically there are not many proper nouns that could be adjusted to the target language so that the data found is very minimal. Some proper nouns are categorized as names of humans and sentient beings that change their phonetics.

3. The Tendency of Ideology in Proper Nouns Translation

Ideology in translation is one of the elements that support the process of translation. Ideology in translation shows that there are two tendencies of the translator, they could maintain the foreign taste into their translation works or adjusts the local taste of target language and culture in their translation works.

The researcher used Venuti theory as cited in Hoed (2006: 84), which Venuti puts it in terms of foreignizing translation and domesticating translation. Foreignizing translation (Foreignization) is an ideology of translation which

oriented to the source language or culture while Domesticating translation (Domestication) is an ideology of translation which oriented to the target language or culture. It has relation in techniques translations which are used by the translator.

Table 7. The tendency of translation ideology

No	Ideology	Frequency	Percentages
1	Foreignization	459	81.8%
2	Domestication	102	18.2%
Total		561	100%

The table above shows that the tendency of translation ideology by the translator in proper nouns translation is foreignization. Foreignization is dominant ideology with 459 data (81.8%). This ideology is obtained because the existence of relations with the use of certain techniques of translation. The use of transference and translation techniques is the key why this ideology dominates the proper noun translation. Foreignization prioritizes maintaining a foreign sense in the translation work.

Many proper noun which can be translated literally and proper noun which are conventional name become factors that lead the writer to be more inclined towards ideology foreignization in the translation work. Furthermore, domestication is not too many with 102 data (18.2%) but still giving good contribution in translation works. Domestication ideology is also the result of the use of several techniques such as substitution, modification, omission, addition, generalization, and transference plus phonetic adaptation. There is no ideology

tendency for translator to be one hundred percent in translation works. It happens due to the use of techniques that vary according to what will be translated. It could be concluded that the translator tend to use Foreignization as the translation ideology in this translation novel.

B. Discussion

In this sub-chapter, it aims to explain the results of data analysis that obtained from seven novels of *the Chronicle of Narnia* and its translations. There are three main analyses that will be explained here. First, the proper noun category, then, proper noun translation techniques used by translator and the last is the tendency of proper noun translation ideology.

1. The Categories of Proper Nouns

As mentioned earlier in the finding sub-chapter, the researcher used Vermes as cited in Marković (2018: 29) theory in categorizing the proper nouns because according to him there are seven categories of proper nouns which especially appear in either fantasy or fiction literatures such as names of humans and other sentient beings, geographical names, titles of paintings, books, periodicals, newspapers, etc., names of nationalities, names of temporal units and festivals, names of animals and other names. The categorization and analysis of proper nouns are presented as follows.

a) Names of Humans and Other Sentient Beings

Names of humans and other sentient beings include single person names, nicknames, families' names, imaginary names or names of imaginary creatures or

mythologies in the world, and imaginary families' names. The names that usually appear in fiction or fantasy novels are imaginary names or names of mythological creatures. In addition, this category also includes family names, jobs and so on.

Table 8. The data of proper nouns in the category of names of humans and other sentient beings (imaginary names)

No	Source Text	Target Text
1	In those days Mr. Sherlock Holmes was still living in Baker Street and the Bastables were looking for treasure in the Lewisham Road.	Di masa-masa itu, Mr Sherlock Holmes masih tinggal di Baker Street dan keluarga Bastable masih mencari harta terpendam di Lewinsham Road.
7	...and in those days there lived in London a girl called Polly Plummer	...dan di masa-masa itu, hiduplah di London anak perempuan bernama Polly Plummer .
8	but only Mr. Ketterley and Miss Ketterley, a brother and sister,	hanya Mr Ketterly dan Miss Ketterley, kakak-beradik.
144	Once there were four children whose names were Peter , Susan,	Dulu ada empat anak yang bernama Peter , Susan, Edmund, dan Lucy.

In datum number 1, *Mr. Sherlock Holmes* is the proper noun. The proper noun is in the form of phrase. It is included into names of human character because *Mr. Sherlock Holmes* is name of person that appears in the novel. *Mr. Sherlock Holmes* is a super-logical and clever detective consultant who lives in 221B Baker Street, London. Furthermore, in datum number 7 *Polly Plummer* is also name of person that appears in the novel. *Polly Plummer* is a human and good friend of some characters in first novel. She is quite famous because she becomes witness about the creation and end of Narnia itself.

Then, in datum 8 *Mr. Ketterley* is also the proper noun. It is in the form of phrase. *Mr. Ketterley* is also name of person that appears in the novel. *Mr.*

letterley is a famous magician, although sometimes it can be said as a person who likes magic, he lived in London around 1900. In datum number 144 *Peter* is a main character of this novel with his three brothers and sisters in some series novel. His full name is Peter Pevensie. He is a young man who traveled to Narnia, the eldest son of the Pevensie children, and the ruler of the Kingdom of Narnia after the death of the White Witch. As the oldest, he is responsible and caring, always wanting to do what is best for his brothers and sisters.

The proper nouns data above are included into the category of names of humans and other sentient beings because the fictional characters name or imaginary names are a part of developing the novel. The proper nouns above are imaginary names that appear in both original novels and translations. The proper nouns above appear as characters that fill the story.

Table 9. The data of proper nouns in the category of names of humans and other sentient beings (imaginary families' names)

No	Source Text	Target Text
3	In those days Mr. Sherlock Holmes was still living in Baker Street and the Bastables were looking for treasure in the Lewisham Road.	Di masa-masa itu, Mr Sherlock Holmes masih tinggal di Baker Street dan keluarga Bastable masih mencari harta terpendam di Lewinsham Road.
58	An old Dorsetshire family , Ma'am."	Keluarga tua Dorsetshire , Ma'am
233	All the Buffins always were. One of the most respected of all the giant families in Narnia	Semua keluarga Buffin begitu. Salah satu keluarga raksasa paling dihormati di Narnia

The proper nouns above are imaginary families' names that appear in both original novels and translations. The proper nouns above appear as characters that fill the story.

In datum number 3, *the Bastables (Keluarga Bastables)* is the proper noun. The proper noun is in the form of phrases. *the Bastables (Keluarga Bastables)*, they are a family consisting of six children namely *Dora, Oswald, Dicky, Alice, Noel and Horace Octavius Bastable* who appeared in a fiction book on the storyline of the Narnia novel, his book *The Story of the Treasure Seekers*. The six of them try to recover the wealth of their lost family while living at 150 Lewisham Road, London.

Furthermore, in datum number 58, *an old Dorsetshire family (Keluarga tua Dorsetshire)* is the proper noun. The proper noun is in the form of phrases. *An old Dorsetshire family (Keluarga tua Dorsetshire)* is magician family in Narnia storyline. This family is not quite much appearing because they are such a legend in the story of Narnia. It is the reason why their information is not too much to be known in the novel.

While in datum number 233, *the Buffins (keluarga Buffin)* is the proper noun which categories as names of humans and sentient beings. It is included into names of sentient beings. The proper noun is in the form of phrases. *The Buffins (keluarga Buffin)* was one of Narnia's old Giant clans who were not too smart but they were the most respected giant clans. They also uphold tradition, and its members are famous for their kindness, very respectful, and brave. They are different from the stereotype that says the giant is cruel and evil.

Table 10. The data of proper nouns in the category of names of humans and other sentient beings (mythological beings names)

No	Source Text	Target Text
85	...with them came Fauns and Satyrs and Dwarfs.	...Bersama mereka datang juga faun , satyr (=manusia bertanduk, bertelinga, berbuntut, dan berkaki seperti kambing), dan dwarf.
86	...with them came Fauns and Satyrs and Dwarfs.	...Bersama mereka datang juga faun, satyr (=manusia bertanduk, bertelinga, berbuntut, dan berkaki seperti kambing) , dan dwarf.
87	...with them came Fauns and Satyrs and DwarfsBersama mereka datang juga faun, satyr (=manusia bertanduk, bertelinga, berbuntut, dan berkaki seperti kambing), dan dwarf .

The proper noun above is mythological beings names that appear in both original novels and its translations. In datum number 85, *Fauns (faun)* is the proper noun which appears in the novel. The proper noun is in the form of word. *Fauns (faun)* are creatures that are half human and half goat in the world of Narnia. Some of fauns are servants of the Aslan lion who are very trusted, kind, noble and most loyal. Their bodies are very short with the upper to waist like humans while the lower part is like a foot resembling two legs of a furry goat. On their foreheads have two horns and also have a tail.

On the other hand, in datum number 86, *Satyrs (satyr)* is the proper noun. The proper noun is in the form of word. *Satyrs (satyr)* are Narnia creatures that are tangible like goats. Different from the human-faced faun, the satyr is entirely a goat's appearance but that is standing upright with two legs like humans. They are usually brown and even white. They have the power to jump far and high because their legs resemble goats. They have good and evil behavior such human. The

satyrs were also famous as troops who participated in several major wars in Narnia story.

Furthermore, in datum number 87, *Dwarfs (dwarf)* is the proper noun. The proper noun is in the form of word. *Dwarfs (dwarf)* are short-bodied Narnia creatures and humanoid races like ordinary humans. All dwarfs have the expertise of blacksmiths and miners. They are also great archers. There are two ethnic dwarfs namely Red Dwarf and Black Dwarf. Their physical difference lies only in the color of the hair and beard. Then, the Red Dwarf is usually more cheerful while the Black Dwarf prefers to frown. They have a behavior that is not easy to believe in someone or something. But if they believe they will be loyal to what they believe. When they sleep they like to snore.

b) Geographical Names

Geographical names could be any entities such as country, mountain, hill, river, ocean, building, etc. Fiction literatures or novels puts real name of place that exist in the world but mostly imaginary places.

Table 11. The data of proper nouns in the category of geographical names (streets)

No	Source Text	Target Text
2	In those days Mr. Sherlock Holmes was still living in Baker Street .	Di masa-masa itu, Mr Sherlock Holmes masih tinggal di Baker Street .
4	the Bastables were looking for treasure in the Lewisham Road .	keluarga Bastable masih mencari harta terpendam di Lewinsham Road .

The proper nouns above are names of street that appear in both original novels and translations. It is included into the category of Geographical names in the

proper nouns category. In datum number 2, *Baker Street (Baker Street)* is name of street in the storyline of Narnia novel. It is the place where one of characters living. He is Sherlock Holmes who famous as a brilliant detective.

Furthermore, in datum number 4 *Lewinsham Road (Lewinsham Road)* is the name of road where the Bastables family (one of family which appear in Narnia novel) living in the past century at that the moment. It contains with many treasures. The data above shows that name of road or street is include into geographical name in proper noun category. It shows that where the some characters living in the storyline of Narnia novel.

Table 12. The data of proper nouns in the category of geographical names (imaginary places)

No	Source Text	Target Text
20	Now that they were talking by daylight in the attic instead of by candlelight in the Smugglers' Cave it seemed much less likely that the empty house would be haunted.	Karena mereka sekarang sedang berbicara di loteng dengan cahaya matahari siang dan bukannya dengan sinar lilin di Gua Penyelundup , semakin tidak tampak adanya kemungkinan rumah kosong itu ada hantunya.
127	Have you forgiven the Boy for the violence he did you in the Hall of Images in the desolate palace of accursed Charn?	Apakah kau sudah memaafkan anak laki-laki itu karena telah menyakitimu di Aula Sosok di istana terlantar Charn yang terkutuk?
128	into the Western Wild	masuk ke Daerah Barat yang Liar

The proper nouns above are names of imaginary places that appear in both original novels and translations. Those places only exist in the plot of the fantasy novel. It is included into the category of Geographical names in the proper nouns category. In datum number 20, *the Smugglers' Cave (Gua Penyelundup)* is the

proper noun. It is in the form of phrase. *The Smugglers' Cave (Gua Penyelundup)* is the place where one of the characters from the Narnia novel is hiding and keeping her stuff. Even though the name is cave smuggler but actually it doesn't resemble a big cave. The cave is very small and also located next to a well. The cave can be reached through a dark tunnel even though pieces of light can enter through the narrow cracks of the cave. It is said to be a smuggler's cave because one character in Narnia likes to store or hide her belongings to that place so that it resembles a place for smuggling something.

Hereafter, in datum number 127, *the Hall of Images (Aula Sosok)* is the proper noun. It is in the form of phrase. *the Hall of Images (Aula Sosok)* is a part of the room of an empire that existed in the past century in the land of Narnia. Inside it contains hundreds of statues all of which sit on a rock. The statues are very large and tall because the statue of the ancestors at that time was descended from jinn and Giants. The statues are the forerunners of the kingdom which tied with a magic spell. If someday people will be able to wake them up again.

Furthermore, in datum number 128, *the Western Wild (Daerah Barat yang Liar)* is the proper noun. It is in the form of phrase. *The Western Wild (Daerah Barat yang Liar)* is a place located in a row of mountain pine in the west of the land of Narnia. The place was known to be uninhabited because the place was confined by the highlands and adjacent to the land of the witches. it makes the place very scary.

Table 13. The data of proper nouns in the category of geographical names (real city and country)

No	Source Text	Target Text
6	And in those days there lived in London a girl called Polly Plummer.	Dan di masa-masa itu, hiduplah di London anak perempuan bernama Polly Plummer
12	...and if your father was away in Indiadan kalau ayahmu berada jauh di India .
83	The moles came out just as you might see a mole come out in England .	Tikus tanah-tikus tanah keluar dari tanah tepat seperti yang biasa mereka lakukan di Inggris .

The proper nouns above are names of real city and country that appear in both original novels and translations. Sometimes there is not only a city or country setting that is imaginative in the novel but also there are emerging countries and cities that are actually real and exist in this world. It is included into the category of Geographical names in the proper nouns category.

In datum number 6 *London (London)* is the capital city of England and the United Kingdom is the largest metropolitan area in the United Kingdom and also the largest urban zone in the European Union by area. It is located along the Thames River. It appears in the plot of novel's story.

Then, in datum number 12 *India (India)* is a country in Asia that has the second largest population in the world, with a population of more than one billion people, and is the seventh largest country by size of geographical area.

Furthermore, in datum number 83 *England (Inggris)* is a country that is part of the United Kingdom. This country located in Europe continental. The topography of England consists mainly of hills and lowlands, especially in central and southern England.

Table 14. The data of proper nouns in the category of geographical names (real places)

No	Source Text	Target Text
64	blasting Buckingham Palace or the Houses of Parliament.	meledakkan Istana Buckingham atau Gedung Parlemen.
65	blasting Buckingham Palace or the Houses of Parliament.	meledakkan Istana Buckingham atau Gedung Parlemen.

The proper nouns above are names of real places that appear in both original novels and translations. Sometimes the plot of novel shows that there are not only imaginative places but also places that actually exist in the real world. It is included into the category of Geographical names in the proper nouns category.

In datum number 64 *Buckingham palace (Istana Buckingham)* is the official home and royal palace of the British Queen in London. This palace has been the official residence of the British monarchy since 1837. Queen Victoria is the first Queen to occupy Buckingham Palace London. From a distance, there was a large white painted building, standing majestically around a busy highway with vehicles. There is also a beautiful garden full of flowers and green grass around the highway before crossing the road towards the palace.

While In datum number 65 *the Houses of Parliament (Gedung Parlemen)* are also known as the Westminster Palace or the Houses of Parliament - the English parliament lives. The palace is located on the northern edge of the Thames River in the heart of London from the City of Westminster, close to historic Westminster Abbey and Whitehall and Downing Street government buildings. Parliament Buildings are the Palace of Westminster, a meeting place of the House of Commons and House of Lords of the United Kingdom.

c) **Titles of Paintings, Books, Periodicals, Newspapers, etc.**

Titles of paintings, books, periodicals, newspapers, etc are anything that shows and labels as title of paintings, books, periodicals, newspapers, etc in the story of novels. Sometimes there are a lot of the titles of imaginary sacred books in the fantasy novel story which contain with some spells.

Table 15. The data of proper nouns in the category of titles of paintings, books, periodicals, newspapers, etc

No	Source Text	Target Text
154	most of them very old books and some bigger than Bible in a church.	kebanyakan buku tua dan beberapa lebih besar daripada Kitab Suci di gereja.
161	They had titles like The Life and Letters of Silenus or Nymphs and Their Ways or Men, Monks, and Gamekeepers ; a Study in Popular Legend or Is Man a Myth?	Buku-buku itu berjudul Kisah Hidup dan Surat-Surat Silenus atau Nymph—Peri Air dan Cara Hidup Mereka atau Manusia, Biarawan dan Gembala: Studi tentang Legenda Populer atau Apakah Manusia Sekadar Mitos?
162	They had titles like The Life and Letters of Silenus or Nymphs and Their Ways or Men, Monks, and Gamekeepers ; a Study in Popular Legend or Is Man a Myth?	Buku-buku itu berjudul Kisah Hidup dan Surat-Surat Silenus atau Nymph—Peri Air dan Cara Hidup Mereka atau Manusia, Biarawan dan Gembala: Studi tentang Legenda Populer atau Apakah Manusia Sekadar Mitos?

The proper nouns above are books title or the names of books. It could be real books and imaginary books. It appears in both original novels and translations. In datum number 154 *Bible (Kitab Suci)* is designation for a collection of scriptures that are sacred in Judaism and Christianity.

Furthermore, in datum number 161 *The Life and Letters of Silenus (Kisah Hidup dan Surat-Surat Silenus)* is a book found in the old library of the land of Narnia which contains the life of a Silenus and the spell letters he had during his lifetime. While in datum number 162 *Nymphs and Their Ways (Nymph—Peri Air dan Cara Hidup Mereka)* is a book that was also found in the Narnia library that reveals their way of life. Nymphs themselves are fairies that live in water.

d) Names of Nationalities

Names of nationalities are the official right to belong to a particular country. In the fantasy novel, there are a lot of imaginary characters that have their own nationalities or identities where they come from.

Table 16. The data of proper nouns in the category of names of nationalities (imaginary nationalities)

No	Source Text	Target Text
28	The box was Atlantean	Kotak itu buatan bangsa Atlantis ,
135	Then Digory knew that all the Narnians had heard those words	Kemudian Digory tahu semua penghuni Narnia telah mendengar kata-kata itu
480	...And all the Sea People were sitting on their horses staring up at what had happened	...Dan semua Kaum Manusia Laut duduk di kuda mereka memandangi kejadian ini.

There are many characters that appear and usually some characters have the community where they came from in *the Chronicle of Narnia* novel. It could consist of imaginary nationalities. These are the following data that represents imaginary nationalities. In datum number 28 *Atlantean (bangsa Atlantis)* is the designation of an Atlantis people or people who live there. They are famous for their intelligence and progress despite living in a primitive era. The people also

learn about how to pass the journey to another world. Atlantis people may not be on earth anymore because they have moved to another realm with secrets and sophisticated technology. Furthermore, in datum number 135 *the Narnians* (*penghuni Narnia*) is the variety of special and loyal races, inhabitants of the world and the land of Narnia, created by Aslan. Several races can consist of Centaurs, Dryads, Dwarfs, Fauns, Naiads, Satyrs, and others.

Then, in datum number 480 *the Sea People* (*Kaum Manusia Laut*) is People living under the sea realm. They look like ordinary people but live under water. They have legs and are not finned. They travel by riding on giant seahorses that use crowns and chains that made of pearls. One of the striking things about them is the dark purple hair color.

Table 17. The data of proper nouns in the category of names of nationalities (real nationalities)

No	Source Text	Target Text
257	Anglo-Saxons or Ancient Britons or someone coming back to modern England!	orang Anglo-Saxon, orang Briton kuno, atau orang yang datang lagi ke Inggris modern.
258	... Anglo-Saxons or Ancient Britons or someone coming back to modern England!	orang Anglo-Saxon, orang Briton kuno, atau orang yang datang lagi ke Inggris modern.

It is not only imaginary nationalities but also real nationalities that exist in the world but it appears in plots of novel story. The following are some proper nouns that are included in the names of nationalities category. In datum number 257 *Anglo-Saxons* (*orang Anglo-Saxon*) are people living in island maritime countries located in Europe. Then, in datum number 258 *Ancient Britons* (*orang Briton kuno*) are people from Celtic who lived and inhabited Great Britain from the iron

age of England to the Middle Ages. They are the ancestors of people who speak modern English.

e) Names of Temporal Units and Festivals

Names of temporal units and festivals are any names of time unit such as days, months, year, era, etc while festival could be any names of real festival or event and of course imaginary festival and event which appear in the story of novel.

Table 18. The data of proper nouns in the category of names of temporal units and festivals (real and imaginary holidays names)

No	Source Text	Target Text
155	What with the parcels and the snow it looked just as if he had been doing his Christmas shopping.	Dengan bungkusan dan semua salju itu, dia tampak baru saja selesai belanja untuk Hari Natal .
415	at the great Autumn Feast this year.	Festival Besar Musim Gugur tahun ini.

There are some proper nouns that are categorized as Names of Temporal Units and Festivals like holiday names that are both real and imaginary. The following is the data of the proper nouns that represent it.

In datum number 155 *Christmas (Hari Natal)* is Christian festivities are commemorated annually by Christians on December 25 to commemorate the birthday of Jesus Christ.

After that, in datum number 415 *the great Autumn Feast (Festival Besar Musim Gugur)* is the holiday that celebrated by the Giants of Ettinsmoor, at the festival the giants sought out the delicacy of the most sought cuisine, namely dishes made from the human body.

Table 19. The data of proper nouns in the category of names of temporal units and festivals (months)

No	Source Text	Target Text
204	the whole wood passing in a few hours or so from January to May	seluruh hutan hanya butuh beberapa jam untuk mengalami perubahan dari bulan Januari ke bulan Mei.
205	so from January to May	dari bulan Januari ke bulan Mei .
439	August 7th.	7 Agustus

The names of the months also include the proper nouns which are categorized as names of temporal units and festivals as well. The following are some proper nouns data that represent these categories. In datum number 204 *January (bulan Januari)* is the first month of the year in Julius and the Gregory Calendar and one of seven months with 31 days. The first day of the month is known as New Year's Day. This month, on average, is the coldest month of the year in most of the northern hemisphere (where this month is the second month of winter) and the hottest month of the year in most of the Southern Hemisphere (where this month is the second month of summer)

Furthermore, in datum number 205 *May (bulan Mei)* is May is the fifth month in the Gregorian calendar. Its name comes from Latin which most likely refers to Dewi Maia. This month has 31 days.

After that, in datum number 439 *August (Agustus)* is the eighth month of the year in the Gregorian calendar. One in seven other months that has 31 days. In normal years, no other month starts on the same week as in August even on leap years, February starts on the same day. August ends on the same day as November every year.

Table 20. The data of proper nouns in the category of names of temporal units and festivals (era or age)

No	Source Text	Target Text
264	I wish I could have lived in the Old Days	kuharap aku bisa hidup di Zaman Dulu
353	This is the story of an adventure that happened in Narnia and Calormen and the lands between, in the Golden Age.	Ini kisah petualangan yang terjadi di Narnia, Calormen, dan tanah yang berada diantara keduanya, pada zaman keemasan.

After the names of the months also included the proper noun categorized as Names of Temporal Units and Festivals as well. The names of an era or age are also included into it. The following are several proper nouns data that represent these categories. In datum number 264 *the Old Days (Zaman Dulu)* is the era refers to the former Narnian State that existed before the conquest of Telmarines. He killed the narnia creatures at that time.

Furthermore, in datum number 353 *the Golden Age (zaman keemasan)* is known as an age with a long and happy time, at that time there were Four Kings who ruled the people of Narnia well. After expelling the remnants of the White Witches, the four rulers enforced good law, guarded the peace and nature of the land, and encouraged ordinary people to live the lives they wanted.

f) Names of Animals

Names of animal have its own place in proper noun category because animals usually appear in the fantasy novel as main characters or additional characters. Name of animal is clearly the real name of animal which exist in the world even it is a part of fantasy novel. It will be different if the animal has a name, it will be categorized in names of humans and other sentient beings.

Table 21. The data of proper nouns in the category of names of animal

No	Source Text	Target Text
100	when a Rabbit said,	ketika Kelinci berkata,
101	“There!” said the Mole	"Wow!" kata Tikus Tanah .
103	A Panther , which had been washing its face,	Macan Kumbang , yang sedang mencuci muka,
104	What’s the Thing talking about, Horse? ” said several voices.	"Apa yang makhluk itu bicarakan, Kuda? " kata beberapa suara.
105	At that moment a large Bulldog , who had been sniffing and staring	Pada saat itu, bulldog besar yang sejak tadi mengendus dan menatap
116	“I’m sure it’s not a tree,” said the Badger .	"Aku yakin dia bukan pohon," kata Luak .

the Chronicle of Narnia novel is indeed identical to some animals in the storyline. These animals are also the proper nouns contained in the novel. The following are several proper nouns data that represent this category. In datum number 100 *a Rabbit (Kelinci)* is mammals from the family Leporidae, which can be found in many parts of the earth. Rabbits breed by means of a child called vivipar. Formerly, these animals were wild animals that lived in Africa to the mainland of Europe.

Then, in datum number 101 *the Mole (Tikus Tanah)* is the majority member of the family mammals Talpidae with the order Soricomorpha. Although most mice hide in holes of the ground, some species are aquatic or semi-aquatic. Mole has a cylindrical body and is covered by feathers, with small protected eyes, while mice ears cannot be seen. Mole eats invertebrates that live underground.

After that, in datum number 103 *A Panther (Macan Kumbang)* is one of the subspecies of leopards that is only found in tropical forests, mountains and

conservation areas of Java, Indonesia. These leopards have two variations in skin color, which are bright (orange) and black (panther). Java leopards are an identity animal of West Java Province. Compared to other leopards, the Java leopard is the smallest, and has a sharp sense of sight and smell.

Furthermore, in datum number 104 *Horse (Kuda)* is one of the ten modern species of mammals from the genus *Equus*. This animal has long been one of the important as economic and historical pets, and has played an important role in the transportation of people and things for thousands of years.

While in datum number 105 *a large Bulldog (bulldog besar)* is one of the oldest dogs breeds in the world originating from England, it is often known as the English bulldog. At first this dog was kept as a fighting dog / fighter with wild cows / bulls, so that the Bulldog is an aggressive and tough dog.

The last is in datum number 116 *the Badger (Luak)* is categorized in animals with a small population (Least Concern). Nevertheless, this animal is not a weak animal, but a ferocious carnivore. Even badger is known as the bravest animal in the world. In looking for food, this animal had absolutely no fear, even there seemed to be no creature on this earth that he feared.

g) Other Names

Other names could be any names of object which appear in the novel. Sometimes the objects are clothes, weapons, etc.

Table 22. The data of proper nouns in the category of other names

No	Source Text	Target Text
5	if you were a boy you had to wear a stiff Eton collar every day	kalau kau anak lakilaki kau harus mengenakan kerah Eton yang kaku setiap hari
18	How would you like to lie awake listening for Uncle Andrew's step to come creeping along the passage to your room?	Apakah kau masih akan menyukainya kalau harus selalu terbaring dalam keadaan terjaga mendengarkan langkah kaki Paman Andrew yang mengendap-endap sepanjang koridor menuju rumahmu?
21	If vacuum cleaners had been invented in those days Polly would have thought it was the sound of a Hoover being worked a long way off.	Kalau mesin penyedot debu sudah ditemukan saat itu, Polly pasti akan berpikir itu suara penyedot debu yang sedang digunakan jauh sekali.
51	"Was it the Deplorable Word that made the sun like that?"	"Apakah Kata Kemalangan yang menjadikan matahari begitu?"
69	Jadis the Queen of Queens and the Terror of Charn.	Jadis sang ratunya ratu dan Teror Charn.

Many objects that appear in the novel storyline, these objects also belong to the proper nouns. The following are several proper nouns data that represent this category. In datum number 5 *a stiff Eton collar* (*kerah Eton yang kaku*) is school uniforms from ethon dormitories in the United Kingdom. The uniform is famous for its stiff collar. So that many students who study there are uncomfortable wearing them and outdated. After that, in datum number 18 *Uncle Andrew's step* (*langkah kaki Paman Andrew*) is the usual step from Uncle Andrew who disturbs someone while sleeping. Then, in datum number 21 *the sound of a Hoover* (*suara penyedot debu*) is a device that uses an air pump to create an empty state to suck dust and dirt, from the floor that has a sound that is sometimes very noisy.

While in datum number 51 *the Deplorable Word (Kata Kemalangan)* is a weapon in the form of a spell from a country called Charn. The spells contained are very dangerous. The effect is to be able to destroy and kill all living things in the world with a ceremony and utterance. One and only person who will not die is the one who chants the mantra. Furthermore, in datum number 69 the *Terror of Charn (Teror Charn)* is the terror of a spell spoken to annihilate all life in the world of Narnia.

2. The Translation Technique of Proper Nouns

This part of discussion outlines the explanation about the translation techniques of proper noun that use by the translator in *the Chronicle of Narnia* translation. The researcher used Vermes theory as cited in Shirinzadeh, Mahadi (2014: 10-11). There are eight different techniques to translate proper noun such as Transference, Substitution, Translation, Modification, Omission, Addition, Generalization, and Transference plus Phonetic Adaptation. The discussions below are the detailed explanation and analysis of each employed technique.

a) Transference

Transference is a technique that is very suitable for certain proper noun translations. In the transference technique for proper noun translation, there are 189 data (33.7%). These are the following sample data which represent the use of transference technique in proper noun translation in the *The Chronicle of Narnia* translation.

Table 23. The data on the application of transference technique in proper nouns translation.

No	Source Text	Target Text
19	“ Daddy thought it must be the drains,”	Menurut Daddy pasti pipa-pipanya yang tidak beres,”
26	And I knew enough even then to know that it wasn’t Greek, or Old Egyptian, or Babylonia, or Hittite , or Chinese.	Dan bahkan aku tahu cukup banyak untuk yakin kotak tersebut bukan buatan Yunani, Mesir kuno, Babilonia, Hittite , ataupun Cina.
145	Once there were four children whose names were Peter, Susan , Edmund and Lucy.	Dulu ada empat anak yang bernama Peter, Susan , Edmund, dan Lucy.
146	Once there were four children whose names were Peter, Susan, Edmund and Lucy.	Dulu ada empat anak yang bernama Peter, Susan, Edmund , dan Lucy.
147	Once there were four children whose names were Peter, Susan, Edmund and Lucy .	Dulu ada empat anak yang bernama Peter, Susan, Edmund, dan Lucy .

The following are some proper nouns data that translated using the transference technique. In the datum number 19 a proper noun "Daddy" is translated into the target text to be "Daddy". Proper noun "Daddy" itself is the name of person in the novel and it refers to the main character in the storyline of the novel. Similar to other data such as in the datum number 26 proper noun "Hittite" still translated as "Hittite". Proper noun "Hittite" itself is also the name of person in the novel. After that, in the datum number 145 that proper noun "Susan" in the original form still translated as "Susan" in translation text.

Then, in the datum number 146 "Edmund" is translated into the same form "Edmund", In line with previous data, in datum number 147 the proper noun "Lucy" is also translated into target text becomes "Lucy".

In the analysis above, transference is the technique that applied by the translator to translate certain proper nouns which from the source text without any changes in the target text (Vermes, 2003: 93). The data show that the names of people or conventional name have no changes in the form of translation. Proper nouns in target text are still remaining the same as the source text. The tendency of a translator to use this technique because translating proper nouns especially the names of characters (person, people) does not require other techniques because names are labels that cannot be translated. It is also called by conventional names.

It is the appropriate choice for a translator to translate the proper noun in the form of human or fictional characters names. Furthermore, the transference technique is also used to maintain more original character recognition for target text reader by maintaining the names of characters that appear in *The Chronicle of Narnia* novel still the same as like the source text.

The use of this technique is in line with the results of previous research. Based on the results of research from Majcher (2017: 146) states that the use of transference techniques or transcription in translation is more applied in the translation of people's names, animal names and animated characters names and transference technique is very often used by the translator himself/herself.

Furthermore, according to the results of research from Juzeleniene, Petroniene, Kopylovaa (2016: 804) it was stated that the use of preservation techniques is commonly used in the translation of names, whether male or female names. Although the use of these techniques carried out based on different

theories from the theories which currently used by researcher, but preservation is also the same technique like transference itself. The term of preservation itself refers to two techniques such as literal and transference technique.

b) Substitution

Substitution is a technique commonly used in translating proper nouns that are categorized as geographical terms. There are 8 data (1.4%). This technique places sixth position in its application to the translation of proper nouns in the novel *The Chronicle of Narnia*.

These are the following sample data which represent the use of substitution technique in proper noun translation in the *The Chronicle of Narnia* translation.

Table 24. The data on the application of substitution technique in proper nouns translation.

No	Source Text	Target Text
23	And I knew enough even then to know that it wasn't Greek , or Old Egyptian, or Babylonia, or Hittite, or Chinese.	Dan bahkan aku tahu cukup banyak untuk yakin kotak tersebut bukan Yunani , Mesir kuno, Babilonia, Hittite, ataupun Cina.
27	And I knew enough even then to know that it wasn't Greek, or Old Egyptian, or Babylonian, or Hittite, or Chinese .	Dan bahkan aku tahu cukup banyak untuk yakin kotak tersebut bukan buatan Yunani, Mesir kuno, Babilonia, Hittite, ataupun Cina .
45	like an avalanche in the Alps .”	Seperti salju longsor di Pegunungan Alpen ."
424	if King Arthur came back to Britain , as some people say he will.	Ketika Raja Arthur kembali ke Inggris , seperti yang dikatakan beberapa orang.

The following are some proper nouns data that are translated using the substitution technique. In the datum number 23, the proper noun “*Greek*” is

translated into "*Yunani*" in the target text. In this datum, proper noun is translated using substitution techniques because the translation result could be accepted by the target text reader because it is the right equivalent to translate a country name in target language. It shows that there is a significant change in the phonetic but the meaning is still the same.

Furthermore, in the datum number 27, the proper noun "*Chinese*" is translated into "*Cina*" in the target text. In the proper noun translation, the translator uses equivalent that match the target language. The form of that proper noun is not the same between the source text and the target text. The word "*Cina*" has been fixed in the target language.

In line with previous datum, in the datum number 424, the proper noun "*Britain*" is translated into "*Inggris*" in the target text. Even though the writing is slightly different but the translation has been used in the target language so that the target text reader will easily understand the term.

Then, in the datum number 45, the proper noun "*the Alps*" is translated into "*Pegunungan Alpen*" in the target text. It is also still the same with previous data because the term that has been translated into the text target correctly. The term is fixed in the target language.

From the analysis above, the data show that the translator using substitution technique. Substitution technique is used by using the conventional correspondent of the proper nouns in source language to the target language (Vermes, 2003: 93). It is applied in translating geographical terms like name of countries and places. The use of this technique usually refers to the subconscious of the translators

themselves because the translator already has sufficient knowledge in translating these names into the target language. After that, this technique is used by the translator because the translation of the names of some places and geography has been fixed in the target language.

So, certain names of geographical units are different in form of written and pronunciation between source text and target text and the translator usually uses substitution techniques because there are certain terms that have other names in the target language.

c) Translation

There are 270 data (48.1%) that found in the novel translation. Translation technique places first position in its application to the translation of proper nouns in the novel *The Chronicle of Narnia*.

This technique is very dominating in its application to the translation of proper nouns in the novel *The Chronicle of Narnia*. These are the following sample data which represent the use of translation technique in translating of proper noun in the *The Chronicle of Narnia* translation.

Table 25. The data on the application of translation technique in proper nouns translation.

No	Source Text	Target Text
101	“There!” said the Mole	"Wow!" kata Tikus Tanah .
102	“Perhaps they’re the Second Joke ,” suggested the Jackdaw.	"Mungkin mereka lelucon kedua ," usul Jackdaw.
127	Have you forgiven the Boy for the violence he did you in the Hall of Images in the desolate palace of accursed Charn?	Apakah kau sudah memaafkan anak laki-laki itu karena telah menyakitimu di Aula Sosok di istana terlantar Charn yang terkutuk?
326	It lies within the skirts of the Great Woods	Tempat itu berada di pinggir hutan raya

The following are some proper nouns data that are translated using the translation technique. In the datum number 101, the proper noun "*the Mole*" is translated into "*Tikus Tanah*" in the target text. Mole is a very specific type of mouse. This mouse lives on the ground. In this proper noun translation, the translator has translated it literally based on the target language (*Tikus Tanah*) and it has referred to something very specific.

In line with previous analysis, in the datum number 102 the proper noun "*the Second Joke*" is translated into "*lelucon kedua*" in the target text. The translator translates the proper noun word by word but uses the correct structure in the target language so that the translation can be easily understood by the target text reader clearly.

Furthermore, in the datum number 127, the proper noun "*the Hall of Images*" is translated into "*Aula Sosok*" in the target text. The word "*Hall*" is the large entrance room of a house or building. It is very appropriate when it translated into "*Aula*" in Indonesian language but "*Images*" which means physical likeness or representation of a person, animal, or thing, photographed, painted, sculpture, or otherwise made visible or in Indonesian language means "*Gambar*" translated different becomes "*Sosok*". The word "*Sosok*" is more directed to "*figure*" in English but translator still use "*Sosok*" as the translation choice. In this section, the translator has applied the translation because it looks for equivalence of meanings that are close to and it could still be understood by the target text readers.

Then, in the datum number 326 the proper noun “*the Great Woods*” is translated into “*hutan raya*” in the target text. The translator still translates the proper noun word by word but using the correct structure in the target language even though it is a close synonym in meaning. The word “*Great*” can be generally translated as “*besar*” in Indonesian language but the translator chooses the equivalent of the word “*raya*”. Then, the word “*wood*” could be translated as “*kayu*” in English but the translator chooses “*Hutan*”.

In this case, the translation in English to Indonesian has many equivalents that could be chosen according to the context. English proper nouns are not only limited to one meaning in the target text but there is a lot of meaning which could be used in Indonesian. So it is not a problem as long as the meaning matches the source language.

From the analysis above, translation is a technique commonly used in translating proper nouns that can be translated literally in the target language (Vermes, 2003: 94). It could be called as Literal translation. Although the proper noun in fantasy novels or fiction is made by the creativity of the novelist, it does not mean that all the proper noun could not be translated. There are proper nouns that could be translated literally because it forms like ordinary nouns but it has proper noun characteristics that using capital letters in the beginning of word.

The results of data analysis from the use of translation techniques in the translation works are also reinforced by some results of previous studies conducted by other researchers. first, the results of the research from Abdelbaki (2016: 31) which show that the use of translation techniques was indeed used to

translate the proper noun which resembles ordinary noun and proper noun which allows it to be translated literally. There were translations literally in the names of animals and also objects. Although in his research he used a different theory. He used the theory of Davies. In his research the "translation" technique was called preservation. Even though it was different in terms but the application of the technique is the same.

The second research is a study from Jonikaite (2014: 22) which shows that the use of literal techniques was conducted for some proper nouns that could be translated based on the target language. In her research, she used a theory from Davies so that the term literal changed to preservation. The preservation technique is also a translation technique for transference and literal but by using just one term.

It was different from the Vermes theory which does not combine between the two literal techniques and transference in one term. Her research was translated into English into the language of Lithuania. Some of the striking proper nouns using literal techniques are names of fruits and imaginative objects. These reinforces that the proper nouns which could actually be translated literally is better to use literal techniques.

d) Modification

In this technique, there are 38 data (6.8%) and it becomes third position technique which used most by the translator. These are the following sample data which represent the use of modification technique in translating of proper noun in the *The Chronicle of Narnia* translation.

Table 26. The data on the application of modification technique in proper nouns translation.

No	Source Text	Target Text
72	“ Dog! ” came her cold, clear voice, ringing loud above all the other noises.	" Budak! " terdengar suara dingin dan lantangnya, berdering keras di atas semua suara lain.
159	Daughter of Eve from the far land of Spare Oom where eternal summer reigns around the bright city of War Drobe,	Putri Hawa dari negeri Ruang Kosong yang jauh , tempat musim panas abadi merajai kota cahaya Le Mari,

The following are some proper nouns data that are translated using the modification technique. In the datum number 72, the proper noun “*Dog*” is translated into “*Budak*” in the target text. In this proper noun, the translator translates it differently in meaning from what is in the source text. The proper noun from the source text is “*Dog*” which literally means “*Anjing*” in Indonesia language but it is translated as “*Budak*” or in English is called by “*Slave*”. It indicates that the translator uses a modification technique because it can be seen from the difference of the meaning and form in the results of proper noun translation in target text.

Furthermore, in the datum number 159, the proper noun “*the far land of Spare Oom*” is translated into “*negeri Ruang Kosong yang jauh*” in the target text. Literally, the form of translation of the data is very distinct. It should be translated “*tanah jauh dari Spare Oom*” in the target text but the translator translates it differently in terms of form and meaning. It also indicates that the translator uses a modification technique.

From the analysis above, this translation technique is used by translators when there is no equality in translating terms in the source language into the target language so that the term is replaced by the closest term from the target language which may differ greatly from the source language term (Vermees, 2003: 94). The Proper nouns in the source text are translated distinctly in the target text. It happened significantly different because some proper nouns are the fictional objects. It will be very difficult to get the appropriate equivalent so the translator translated the proper noun as close as possible in terms of its meaning or might be translated beyond from the original meaning of the source text.

A previous research strengthened the use of modification techniques for certain proper noun translations. First, the results of research from Jonekaite (2014: 37) showed that the use of modification was applied on certain specific properties such as imaginative names due to it is very difficult to find equivalence in the meaning of the target language so that the translation results are far from the real meaning. In her research, the use of modification term was replaced by creation strategy because she used Davies' theory. Even though the term was different but the application is still the same.

After that, in a previous research from Majcher (2017) showed that there was little finding of modification techniques in Polish and German translation. This happen because the focus of Majcher's research is to translate living creatures' proper noun names, geographical or topographical names, so that it is appropriate not to find the use of modification techniques because of geographical or topographical names are not suitable for using this technique.

e) Omission

In this technique, there are 7 data (1.2%). These are the following sample data which represent the use of omission technique in translating of proper noun in the *The Chronicle of Narnia* translation.

Table 27. The data on the application of omission technique in proper nouns translation.

No	Source Text	Target Text
66	As a result she was told that she had been very naughty indeed and that she wouldn't be allowed to play with " That Kirke Boy " any more if anything of the sort ever happened again.	Akibatnya Polly dimarahi karena telah sangat nakal dan dia tidak akan diperbolehkan bermain dengan " Anak Kirke " lagi kalau kejadian seperti ini kembali terjadi.
67	"Hullo! What's that?" thought Digory. "Fire-engine? I wonder what house is on fire. Great Scott , it's coming here.	Wah! Apa itu? pikir Digory. Pasukan pemadam kebakaran? Kira-kira rumah mana yang terbakar ya? Astaga, suaranya menuju ke arah sini.

The following are some proper nouns data that are translated using the omission technique. In the datum number 66, the proper noun "*that Kirke boy*" is translated into "*anak Kirke*" in the target text. The word "*that*" actually is not translated into the target text. There is omission in the translation its proper noun. The translator applied this technique through omitting partially the word "*That*". The omission happened in the partially.

Furthermore, in the datum number 67, the proper noun "*Great Scott*" is not translated at all into the target text. The translator applied as a whole of phrase. It made the proper noun in the source text was not show up in target text.

In this case, omission is the technique of translation a term from the source language to the target language by removing it (Vermes as cited in Shirinzadeh,

Mahadi, 2014: 11). The use of omission techniques by the translator is carried out for various reasons based on the theory as first; omission is applied to the proper noun translation because it considers that the elements or words are not important for the target text reader.

Second, the translator could not find the equivalent that matching into the target language. Third, the translator does not want to repeat the translation of the word because it was mentioned before, avoiding excessive repetition. This technique is also applied by the translator to avoid misunderstanding of the target language readers in understanding the proper noun.

The results of this research were also reinforced by two previous studies. First, Jonikaite (2014: 24) showed that the use of omission translation techniques was applied on some proper nouns by removing completely proper nouns from the source language into the target language. Removing is conducted because the translator considers the proper noun to be not very important for development of the story in the translation work.

Furthermore, in the research conducted by Abdelbaki (2016: 34), it was shown that the use of omission techniques was done by removing only the proper noun partially. The example is removing emotive colors that are on the proper noun so that the core of the proper noun is still maintained. As well as research from this study, there was the use of omission techniques by completely removing the proper noun and removing it in partial.

f) Addition

In this technique, there are 34 data (6.1%). These are the following sample data which represent the use of addition technique in translating of proper noun in the *The Chronicle of Narnia* translation.

Table 28. The data on the application of addition technique in proper nouns translation.

No	Source Text	Target Text
32	“I was learning a good deal in other ways (it wouldn’t be proper to explain them to a child) about Magic in general.	"aku sedang mempelajari banyak sihir secara umum dengan berbagai cara (yang kurasa tidaklah pantas bila dijelaskan kepada anak kecil).
85	with them came Fauns and Satyrs and Dwarfs	Bersama mereka datang juga faun, satyr (=manusia bertanduk, bertelinga, berbuntut, dan berkaki seperti kambing) , dan dwarf.
162	They had titles like The Life and Letters of Silenus or Nymphs and Their Ways or Men, Monks, and Gamekeepers	Buku-buku itu berjudul Kisah Hidup dan Surat-Surat Silenus atau Nymph—Peri Air dan Cara Hidup Mereka atau Manusia, Biarawan dan Gembala?
210	he saw that it looked like an Alsatian	Dia melihat makhluk itu mirip anjing Alsatian ,
454	They called that land Burnt Island	Mereka menamai pulau itu Burnt Island – Pulau yang Terbakar
465	such as Astrolabes	Misalnya astrolabe (alat pengukur dalam astronomi) ,

The following are some proper nouns data that are translated using the addition technique. In the datum number 32, the proper noun “*Magic*” is translated into "*banyak sihir*" in the target text. In the translation of that proper noun, there are additional elements of the word "*banyak*". It indicates that the translator uses the addition technique. Furthermore, in the datum number 85, the

proper noun “*Satyrs*” is translated into “*satyr (=manusia bertanduk, bertelinga, berbuntut, dan berkaki seperti kambing)*” in the target text. In this data, it is different from before which only adds a word. The translator provides an additional explanation in the form of a sentence.

In this section, the translator retains the original proper noun form (*Satyr*) from the source text but is added with additional explanations in the form of sentences (*=manusia bertanduk, bertelinga, berbuntut, dan berkaki seperti kambing*) in the target language and using open and close parentheses. In this case the translator very clearly wants to inform the target text readers about what is meant by the term itself and to provide a good understanding for the target text readers.

Then, in the datum number 162, the proper noun “*Nymphs and Their Ways*” is translated into “*Nymph—Peri Air dan Cara Hidup Mereka*” in the target text. A little bit different than before, the translator keeps “*Nymph*” originally in the target text and the translator adds a short description in the phrase of “*Nymph*” in the target language (*Peri Air*). Besides that the translator also adds the word “*hidup*” in its translation of “*Their Ways*” into “*Cara Hidup Mereka*” so that it further clarifies the meaning of the proper noun. If it is not added to the word, it might bring up ambiguity in which is the word “*ways*” it is meant.

After that, in the datum number 210, the proper noun “*Alsatian*” is translated into “*anjing Alsatian*” in the target text. In this case, the translator maintains the original form of the proper noun “*Alsatian*” in the target text but the translator

adds the word "*anjing*". This is done to inform that Alsatian is a type of dog to the target text reader because not all readers can understand that the proper noun.

While in the datum number 454, the proper noun "*Burnt Island*" is translated into "*Burnt Island – Pulau yang Terbakar*" in the target text. The translator still maintains the proper noun in the source text without any changes into the proper noun translation (*Burnt Island*). The translator adds a short description beside the proper noun with the line as the boundary (*– Pulau yang Terbakar*). In the datum number 465, the proper noun "*Astrolabes*" is translated into "*astrolabe (alat pengukur dalam astronomi)*" in the target text. A distinctive feature of the addition technique is maintaining a portion of the proper noun form from the source text into the translation of the proper noun target text. This can be seen in this datum. "*Astrolabes*" is maintained and given a brief explanation by opening and closing brackets (*alat pengukur dalam astronomi*).

From the analysis above, addition technique is used by the translator to translate the proper noun by additional information through marginal note or brief description (Vermees as cited in Shirinzadeh, Mahadi, 2014: 11). The aim makes clear and easy understanding the proper noun to the target text readers. The addition technique is used to prevent ambiguity in understanding the meaning or content of the proper noun. It could be used by the translators itself with their own consideration because each translator have different perspective to choose what proper noun that should be used addition information. There is no concrete rule in its application. It is pure the choice of the translator itself. Furthermore, addition is

also a translation technique using extensions. The expansion used through information insertion and marginal notes.

The results of this research were also reinforced by three previous studies. First, Jonikaite (2014: 23) showed that the use of addition translation techniques was conducted on some proper nouns by adding some words that inserted next to the original proper noun. There are even additions by inserting sentences. The results of the research showed that the proper noun with category names of people and place which to be concerned by the translator to apply this technique. While the results of research from Abdelbaki (2016: 32) showed also the use of addition techniques was applied by inserting additional information in the form of words in the desired proper number. The proper noun translated using this technique is in the category of animal names. Furthermore, in the research carried out by Juzeleniene, Petroniene, Kopylova (2016: 803) showed that the proper nouns that were categorized as names of famous people became the most widely used addition technique.

From some of the research above, many proper noun variants are translated using addition techniques. The proper noun is not only fixed on one category in the proper nouns. This is in line with the theory that the actual use of this technique is more to the personal translators themselves because it all depends on each consideration to assess whether the target language reader can understand the proper noun or the reader cannot understand so that additional information is needed through that technique.

g) Generalization

In this technique, there are 9 data (1.6%). These are the following sample data which represent the use of generalization technique in translating of proper noun in the *The Chronicle of Narnia* translation.

Table 29. The data on the application of generalization technique in proper nouns translation.

No	Source Text	Target Text
97	Come hither to me, you the chief Dwarf, and you the River-god, and you Oak and the He-Owl, and both the Ravens and the Bull-Elephant.	kau pemimpin bangsa Dwarf, kau Dewa Sungai, kau Roh Pohon Ek, dan Burung Hantu jantan, juga kedua gagak hitam , dan gajah jantan.
113	“There!” said a Warthog , “it’s only a tree. I always thought so.”	"Nah!" kata Babi Hutan . "Ternyata hanya pohon. Sudah kuduga."
154	Most of them very old books and some bigger than Bible in a church.	Kebanyakan buku tua dan beberapa lebih besar daripada Kitab Suci di gereja.

The following are some proper nouns data that are translated using the generalization technique. In the datum number 97, the proper noun “*the Ravens*” is translated into “*gagak hitam*” in the target text. In the proper noun “*the Ravens*” is a kind of crow that is not only black but the translator here translates it generally as “*Gagak Hitam*” because crows are very identical to black color even though not all types of crows are black.

Furthermore, in the datum number 113, the proper noun “*a Warthog*” is translated into “*Babi Hutan*” in the target text. In this proper noun, “*Warthog*” is a type of wild boar that only lives in Africa and has very long fangs. Its body shape is different from many types of wild boar in general. This translation can be

analyzed that the translator translates it becoming a proper noun which is commonly known by target text readers (*Babi Hutan*) or in English is called by wild boar.

Then, in the datum number 154, the proper noun “*Bible*” is translated into “*Kitab Suci*” in the target text. Proper noun “*Bible*” actually refers to a specific holy book, namely the holy book of Christians, but here the translator translates the proper noun into “*Kitab Suci*” or in English “Holy Books”.

Based on analysis above, generalization is a technique used by translators when a term or noun in the source language is translated through a super-ordinate noun or the noun which is more commonly known to the reader (Vermes as cited in Shirinzadeh, Mahadi, 2014: 11). It could be seen that the translator uses general terms. It aims to facilitate the target language text readers in understanding more about the terms.

h) Transference plus Phonetic Adaptation

In this technique, there are 6 data (1.1%). These are the following sample data which represent the use of Transference plus phonetic adaptation technique in translating of proper noun in the *The Chronicle of Narnia* translation.

Table 30. The data on the application of transference plus phonetic adaptation technique in proper nouns translation.

No	Source Text	Target Text
133	“If you please, sir,” said Queen Helen (for that is what Nellie the cabman’s wife now was),	"Kalau Anda tidak keberatan, Sir," jawab Ratu Helen (karena itulah nama Nelle si istri kusir sekarang),
137	They christened him Brandy because he made that noise so often.	Mereka menamakan dia Brendi karena dia sering sekali menyuarakan itu.

The following are some proper nouns data that are translated using the transference plus phonetic adaptation technique. In the datum number 133, the proper noun “*Nellie*” is translated into “*Nelle*” in the target text. In the datum number 137, the proper noun “*Brandy*” is translated into “*Brendi*” in the target text. This shows that the translator uses the transference technique plus phonetic adaptation.

In this case, transference plus phonetic adaptation is a proper noun translation technique used by translators to transfer the name of the source text into the target text with phonetic adaptation and adjustment so that it matches the target language text (Vermees as cited in Shirinzadeh, Mahadi, 2014: 11). In other words, the proper nouns are translated through the phonetics that corresponds to the target text reader. It could be seen that there are only a few changes phonetically.

3. The Tendency of Ideology in Proper Nouns Translation

The ideology in translation is absolutely the choice of the translator in maintain the readers close to the taste of source language or bring the reader to close the target language culture. The ideology used by the translator is like between two opposing poles, between source-oriented and target-oriented languages, which Venuti put forward with the terms *Foreignization* and *Domestication*.

Foreignization is dominant ideology with 459 data (81.8%) while domestication is not too much with 102 data (18.2%) but still giving good contribution in translation works because the ideology was not absolute thing and the translator has tendency to choose what his/her preferred ideology in translation

. Foreignization becomes dominance in proper nouns translation the seven series novels of *Chronicle of Narnia* translation because the proper nouns translation that found in seven series novel translation consists of many *names of humans and other sentient beings* and *geographical names*. Even though only some of geographical names were still maintain the same as the source language because there were no equivalents and commonly found in imaginary geographical names. In this case, the use of transference technique to translate *names of humans and other sentient beings* and *geographical names* becomes the effect why foreignization appears into the works.

Furthermore, the use of translation technique or literal translation influences the translation becoming the foreignization tendency. Translation technique (literal technique) was related to the foreignization. It will be automatically grouped as part of why foreignization ideology happens. It was used because proper nouns were not only conventional names but also the common nouns that have equivalency. That is why translation technique was frequently used in translating of proper nouns.

C. Research Limitation

This research has several limitations. This research only analyzes translation categories, techniques and tendency translation ideology in the seven series Narnia novels and its translations in English and Indonesian without a more in-depth study of the possible shift in meaning.