

CHAPTER I

INTRODUCTION

A. The Background of the Problem

Literary works are created within a certain period of time that may tell about the circumstances and situations occurring at the time of the creation of literary works, whether social, cultural, religious, political, economic, and educational. In addition, literary works could be used as a social-cultural document that captures the reality of a certain period, but it is not also meant that the literary work is a reflection of the condition when the literary work is written. The term of a genre in literary work usually refers to one of the three classical literary forms of epic, drama, or poetry.

This categorization is slightly confusing as the epic occurs in verse too, but it is not classified as poetry. It is, in fact, a precursor of the modern novel (prose fiction) because of its structural features such as plot, character presentation, and narrative perspective. Although this old classification is still in use, the tendency today is to abandon the term “epic” and introduce “prose,” “fiction,” or “prose fiction” for the relatively fresh literary forms of the novel and the short story.

One form of the literatures as a media to pour the creative idea of the author is a novel. A novel is one of the literary works that have great demand by people from teenager to adults. Reading novel is like a new trend and lifestyle for most young people nowadays through the printed novel or digital novel. It proves that people tend to like a reading novel due to enjoying their leisure time and it does

not need to get serious understanding when they are reading it. Novels are fictional works of art addressing ideas from the author, through the development of complex characters. Those characters could be ranging from person to animal, real or imaginary thing, but all are named.

The name given to the character has particular meaning based on the character's characteristic and the author's careful considerations. In some cases, the given names have no meaning. It is just a mean to help the readers order name of characters. Those names of characters in a novel are also grammatically known as Proper Nouns. Name of characters are not the only proper nouns in a novel. There are still more categories of the proper noun but the categorizations of proper noun are mostly known like the names of person, names of place and names of object whereas many scholars have their own theories about categorization of proper noun such as including both conventional names for example names that do not have any meaning in themselves and name that are loaded with certain historical and cultural associations.

(1) ST: "***The Wood*** between ***the Worlds***," said ***Polly*** dreamily.

TT: "***Hutan*** di antara ***Dunia-Dunia***," kata ***Polly*** menerawang.

From the example above, there are *the Wood*, *the Worlds*, and *Polly* as a proper noun. All proper nouns have differentiation in categorization. Through this example, the researcher is sure that there a lot of categories proper nouns could be explained. This is the first reason why the researcher wants to conduct the research by analyzing more complex about categorization in the proper noun.

After that, the proper noun is still one of challenging task for the translators to translate into the target language because some scholars have different perspectives in looking proper noun as things that should be translated or not. Translating of the proper noun is definitely not a simple thing because it takes more consideration in translation and it is also related to cultural stuff. Some of the translators consider that proper nouns do not need to be translated into target text. In certain circumstances many Proper nouns that do not have meaning and equivalence words in the target language. Proper nouns are only regarded as labels or titles which are attached to things, person, or place. For example:

(2) ST : In those days *Mr. Sherlock Holmes* was still living in *Baker Street* and the Bastables were looking for treasure in the *Lewisham Road*.

TT : Di masa-masa itu, *Mr Sherlock Holmes* masih tinggal di *Baker Street* dan keluarga Bastable masih mencari harta terpendam di *Lewinsham Road*.

From the example above, it is known that the translator still maintains proper noun in the source language in the target language. It is very interesting for the researcher to see what translation techniques used by the translators who have a perspective that there are some proper nouns that were considered for not being translated. Translator keeps the name of the character which includes into proper nouns such as *Mr. Sherlock Holmes*, *Baker Street*, and *Lewisham Road*. Therefore, translators simply transfer the proper noun from source text into the target text during the translation process without any modification. Perspectives above are the reason why the proper noun is not considered to be translated.

However, another different point of view about translating proper noun is proper noun might be non-descriptive but they are obviously not non-informative due to it contains information about the culture of source language through the name or geographical even though proper nouns do not have literal meaning, when translators can recognize the culture of proper nouns, they would convey the information through the names. For example:

(3) ST : In those days Mr. Sherlock Holmes was still living in Baker Street and *the Bastables* were looking for treasure in the Lewisham Road.

TT : Di masa-masa itu, Mr Sherlock Holmes masih tinggal di Baker Street dan *keluarga Bastable* masih mencari harta terpendam di Lewinsham Road.

From the example above, *the Bastables* is translated *keluarga Bastable* into target text. There is a change that a translator does. In the article “*the*” becomes “*keluarga*”. It is also an important example why researcher wants to conduct about explaining the technique which translator use. It becomes the second reason for researcher to conduct the research with find out and explain the technique that translator use in a novel.

Hereafter, a translator usually has a tendency to maintain the peculiarities of the source language in the results of the translation. While there is also a tendency to translate a novel closes to the culture of the target language readers. This tendency is usually referred to as ideology in translation. This ideological tendency can be seen from the technique used by the translator itself. The researcher is very interested in exploring what ideologies a translator uses in his

translation. This is also in line with the second problem that the translator will examine. So, researchers want to examine the problem of ideology in translation as a formulation of the problems in the research.

From the explanation above, the researcher wants to conduct the research in order to find out what the categories proper noun that appears in the novel because the proper noun is commonly known as the only name of the person but actually there are more categories of the proper noun which might exist in the novel. Second, to find out and explain what are the techniques which translator uses in the works through the techniques which suit with the specialty of cultural specific item technique in translation which fit to proper noun as well. And the last is to explain about what is the ideology tendency in novel translation through the techniques that used by the translator.

Furthermore, the researcher chooses seven novels of Narnia as the object of the research. It is written by Clive Staples Lewis or the world is known as C.S Lewis. Born on November 29, 1898, in Belfast, Ireland, C.S. Lewis went on to teach at Oxford University and became a renowned Christian apologist writer, using logic and philosophy to support the tenets of his faith. He is the most improbable person to become the author of some of the 20th century's most influential books on Christianity and literary works.

The Narnia novel is chosen due to Narnia novels have various characters, places, objects, rather than other novels. For instance, we compare it with other fiction novels such as Goosebumps novels. The Goosebumps novel is a horror fiction genre. That novel is fixated only on certain proper nouns such as people's

names and place names because this novel does not have a continuous story and it tells only something not too complicated and its location setting is usually only one to two places. While the other proper noun categories are very difficult to obtain because the novel focuses only on one or two character and place. It is the reason why the lack of proper noun variations in the Goosebumps novel.

After that, Goosebumps is also lack of moral value. It just about scare and the things that actually imaginative and extra while The Narnia novel has a lot of moral value that readers could take such as leadership, optimistic, unyielding and affection. Furthermore, the Narnia novel has continues story and it has multi serial novel that totally seven series, so the characters which appear in the novel are very complex and there are many proper noun variations. The Narnia is a fictional genre novel. This novel tells the story of several events. Here are some synopses of the Narnia novel.

This novel is started from Peter Pevensie, Susan Pevensie, Edmund Pevensie, and Lucy Pevensie who was evacuated to the home of Professor Diggory Kirke because of World War. One day, when they were playing hide and seek in the house, Lucy found a wardrobe, and she decided to hide there. Lucy was very surprised to see in it a country called Narnia, and there she met a faun named Mr. Tumnus who said that Narnia was being cursed by a white witch named Jadis for hundreds of years with a long winter.

Then it is continued to Prince Caspian (10th Caspian) living with his uncle, a Narnia Lord Protector, Miraz and his red-haired wife, Prunaprimia. They are Telmar Nations, who came from the Telmar River near Wood Shudering. They

(Caspian I; Caspian the Conqueror) conquered Narnia, fought against talking animals, lulled fairies, and drove out the old Narnians and built new Narnia without miracles, more like our boring world, full of schools, prisons, children who were beaten by their parents, etc.

Afterwards, the other stories about Edmund and Lucy Pevensie were sent to the house of their naughty cousin, Eustace Clarence Scrubb, for a vacation. However, unexpectedly, they were drawn into the world of Narnia, through the image of a ship on the wall of the room coming to life. The three of them fell into the sea and were helped by the crew of a ship called the Dawn Treader.

Then, in the fourth series novel, *The Chronicles of Narnia: Silver Chair*. The story begins when Eustace is talking about Narnia with her friend, Jill Pole behind the school gymnasium. Suddenly they were chased by children and teachers (because Jill had previously cried and that confused them). Eustace and Jill run down the cliffs of the land and look for the entrance to the school. After entering the door, they found themselves in Narnia. Because of Jill's carelessness, Eustace fell into a ravine. Jill is so confused that she finally meets Aslan.

Whereas, in the fifth series of novels, namely *The Chronicles of Narnia: The Horse and His Boy*. The story begins with the character Sastha is a child who lives in the coastal area of Calormen. He was raised by a rude and money-hungry man named Arsheesh. Sastha always dreamed of traveling to the north that she had never known. One day, a Calormene commander with his war horse intended to buy Sastha. Arsheesh invited the commander to stay at his hut while bidding on prices, and Sastha was forced to stay at the stable. Installed, Sastha was surprised

when the commander's war horse could speak. The horse was named Bree, a Talking Horse who was kidnapped from Narnia and became a slave to the Calormenes.

After that, on the sixth series of novels namely *The Chronicles of Narnia: Magician's Nephew*. The story begins in London around 1885, when two children, Digory Kirke and Polly Plummer meet. One day, while exploring the attic of the house, they accidentally entered the room that was wrong and surprised Uncle Digory, Andrew Ketterley. Uncle Andrew, a self-taught magician, deceives Polly to touch a magic ring that is yellow. The result was that Polly suddenly vanished. Then, Uncle Andrew deceives Digory for following Polly using another ring, promising that Digory can bring Polly back using a green magic ring.

Then, in the seventh series novel *The Chronicles of Narnia: The Last Battle*. The story begins with the power of the last king of Narnia, King Tirian. Narnia has experienced a long period of peace and prosperity, going on from the reign of King Caspian X. Tirian, who is a direct descendant of Caspian X, is informed by a centaur named Roonwit that strange and unpleasant events are happening in the country and planetary conjunctions -planets show very dangerous signs.

The seven of Nania novels are *The Lion, the Witch, and the Wardrobe*, *Prince Caspian: The Return to Narnia*, *The Voyage of the Dawn Treader*, *The Silver Chair*, *The Horse and His Boy*, *The Magician's Nephew*, and *The Last Battle* while the seven translation novels are *Sang Singa*, *Sang Penyihir dan Lemari*, *Pangeran Caspian*, *Petualangan Dawn Treader*, *Kursi Perak*, *Kuda dan Anak Manusia*, *Keponakan Penyihir*, and *Pertempuran Terakhir* novel. From the

explanation above, the researcher wants to conduct the research about Analysis of proper noun in the seven series of Narnia novels translation.

B. The Identification of the Problem

The problem of the background issues mentioned above can be identified some problems in translation as follows;

1. A proper noun is only known the names of person, names of place, and names of the object but actually there are more specific categorization of the proper nouns
2. There are many different techniques of proper noun translation but the specialty of translating proper noun is also available.
3. The ideology of translating proper noun tends to domestication or foreignization.

C. The Focus of the Research

The researcher focuses on categorizing the proper nouns that exist in the texts seven original The Narnia novels translation. After that, analyzing the strategies applied and ideology of the proper nouns translation in the Translation of seven series Narnia novels which are *Sang Singa, Sang Penyihir dan Lemari, Pangeran Caspian, Petualangan Dawn Treader, Kursi Perak, Kuda dan Anak Manusia, Keponakan Penyihir, and Pertempuran Terakhir novel.*

D. The Formulations of the Research

The researcher formulates the problem as follows;

1. What are the categories of proper nouns which found in the translation of seven series Narnia novels?
2. What are the techniques of translating proper nouns that used by the translator in the seven series Narnia novels translation?
3. What is the tendency of ideology in translating proper nouns that applied by the translator in the seven series Narnia novels translations?

E. The Objectives of the Research

1. To analysis what are the categories of proper nouns which found in the seven series Narnia novels translation.
2. To analysis what are the techniques of translating proper nouns that used by the translator in the seven series Narnia novels translation.
3. To analysis what is the tendency of ideology in translating proper nouns that applied by the translator in the seven series Narnia novels translations.

F. The Significance of the Research

The researcher expects this research will be beneficial for theoretical and practical in translation studies in the future.

a. Theoretical benefits

1. It is expected to explain the newest theory in deciding the best technique applied to translate proper nouns

2. It is expected to explain detail understanding through various theories by some scholars about the characteristics of a proper noun.
 3. It is expected to explain detail understanding through various theories by some scholars about the categorization of proper noun.
- b. Practical benefits
1. It is expected to give translator about the variant of the appropriate techniques in translating proper noun.
 2. It is expected to help translator about deciding the appropriate ideology tendency in translating of proper noun.