



**TECHNIQUE AND IDEOLOGY IN ENGLISH-INDONESIAN  
TRANSLATION OF VOCATIVES AND PROPER NAMES  
IN TOLKIEN'S *THE HOBBIT***

a Thesis

Submitted in Partial Fulfillment of the Requirements for Master's Degree Program  
in English Language Education

by

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2016**

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## **MOTTO AND DEDICATION**

*“All translation is a compromise – the effort to be literal and the effort to be  
idiomatic.”*

(Benjamin Jowett)

**To Graduate Program,  
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## ABSTRACT

Weni Ratnasari. 2016. *Technique and Ideology in English-Indonesian Translation of Vocatives and Proper Names in Tolkien's The Hobbit*. Supervised by Dr. Issy Yuliasri, M.Pd and Dr. Rudi Hartono, S.S, M.Pd.

Keywords: Technique, Ideology, Vocatives, Proper Names

Ideology has become increasingly central in translation studies. If the translator believes that culture in source language needs to be preserved, it means the translator embraces the ideology of foreignization. Conversely, if the translator considers a translation should be more concerned with culture in target language, so the translator embraces the ideology of domestication. The aim of this present study is to reveal technique and ideology which is reflected in the translation of vocatives and proper names in *The Hobbit*. To be more precise, this study also tries to examine the quality of vocatives and proper names translation by assessing its accuracy, readability and acceptability.

This study applied descriptive qualitative research. Aside from getting data from *The Hobbit*, the data are gotten from target readers' questionnaire. To ensure the trustworthiness of the study, this research applied triangulation in which experts raters validates the translation quality. This study used translation quality instrument by Nababan.

Based on the analysis, this study reveals three findings. First, the translator applied 9 techniques in translating 75 vocatives, they are copy, literal translation, discursive creation, reduction, addition, establish equivalence, generalization, deletion and transposition. In dealing with proper names, the translator used 7 translation techniques. They are copy, recreation, conventionality, adaptation, addition, generalization and deletion. Second, this study reveals that the translator adopted more ideology of foreignization in transferring vocatives into Indonesian. It is realized by the use of copy and literal translation technique that applied by the translator to transfer 67 vocatives data, while 29 vocatives data were domesticated. This study also reveals that the translator adopted more foreignization ideology when deal with proper names. 69 data of proper names were foreignized, while 22 data were domesticated. Third, dealing with the quality of translation, it is proved that there are various translation quality of vocatives and proper names in *The Hobbit*. Out of 75 vocatives data, 48 are accurate, 25 are less accurate, and 2 data are inaccurate. In term of acceptability, 52 vocatives translation are acceptable, 22 less acceptable, and 1 vocative considered as unacceptable. In term of readability, 56 vocatives are included in high readability, 18 vocatives are classified into sufficient readability and 1 has low readability. Meanwhile, from 88 data of proper names, 72 data are accurate, 12 data are less accurate, and 4 of them are inaccurate. In addition, 78 data of proper names are categorized as acceptable, 9 data are less acceptable and 1 data is unacceptable translation. In term of readability, 66 data of proper names considered as high readability, 21 data have sufficient readability and 1 translation of proper has low readability level.

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## **LIST OF ABBREVIATIONS**

BT	:	Back Translation
ST	:	Source Text
TT	:	Target Text

## **CHAPTER I**

### **INTRODUCTION**

This chapter deals with background of the study, reason for choosing the topic, statements of problems, objectives of the study, significance of the study, scope of the study, definitions of terminologies, and organization of the thesis.

#### **1.1 Background of the Study**

Ideology has become increasingly central in translation studies. Ideology is often coded in the linguistic expression, so translation that engages in a transfer from one language into another language is selected as an effective tool of ideological operation. Ideology functions as an “invisible hand” in translation practice. That is to say, ideology dictates translation selection and translation strategies to some extent.

Hatim and Mason mention the ideology of translation is a basic orientation chosen by the translator (in Hatim and Munday, 2004). If the translator believes that culture in source language needs to be preserved, it means the translator embraces the ideology of foreignization. Conversely, if the translator considers a translation should be more concerned with culture in target language, so the translator embraces the ideology of domestication.

Novel, a kind of literary works, has been communication media as well as entertainment known by Indonesian people. In this recent years, the translation of novels from English to Indonesian shows rapid expansion. Through a novel, the readers are not only pleased by various storylines and themes, but also the worth value and knowledge which make it attractive to read. Novel represents the

condition where the story takes place including cultural, economic, social and political situations. That is why sometimes the readers find strange and uncommon names of personal, places, names of things and etc.

For most of us, names are titles used to distinguish one person to another, and any possible further functions or meanings of names receive little or no attention at all. Yet if we look at names and address term from different angle, we discover a fascinating world full of meaning and description (Ainiala in Makinen, 2010). When naming a literary character, many writers pay careful attention to find the most befit name to the fictive person they are crafting. The name, if it is chosen properly, can also describe, sum up and portray the characteristics of the fictional figure, help the reader in getting familiar with the story and the fictive world, and last but not least, also entertain and enliven the reading experience (Bertills, 2003).

In regard to the translation, to translate vocatives and proper names are not simple. The translators mostly face a complicated case while they are translating vocatives and proper names in novel since proper name usually has various allusions indicating gender, age, geographical terms, history, specific meaning, playfulness of language and cultural connotations (Kalashnikov, 2006). As Jaleniauskiene and Cicelyte (2009) point out that the translation of proper names is one of the most challenging activities every translator faces. They also add that the translation of proper names is one of the most difficult areas any translator usually faces while working on adult or children's literature (p.31). Regarding the

difficulties, technique and ideology of vocatives and proper names is interesting to discuss further.

In this case, the writer chooses the first series of *The Hobbit* novel. *The Hobbit* which has undoubtedly been one of the biggest literary phenomena of the last decade. It was created by British author John Ronald Reuel Tolkien. The *Hobbit* is a fantasy novel and children's book which has imaginary world and describes its detail in a matter of fact way, and written in stylistic language. This story presents a small person (Hobbit) *Bilbo Baggins* who takes part in great adventures. It also contains friendship, loyalty, dangerous villains as well as fills with suspense and humor. Millions of copies sold in over 50 different languages, also awarded a prize for the best Juvenile fiction – these are only a few indicators of *The Hobbit's* massive popularity.

The examples of vocatives and proper names in *The Hobbit* can be seen below:

ST : “What is he, *my precious?*”

TT: “makhluk apa dia, *sayangku?*”

The example of vocatives above is considered as descriptive phrase in term of endearment. Speaker addresses the listener with a special address “my precious” which indicates there is a close relationship between them.

ST: We have proceeded in advance to make requisite preparations, and shall await your respected person at The Green Dragon Inn, *Bywater*, at 11 a.m. sharp.

TT : Kami berangkat lebih dahulu untuk membuat persiapan yang diperlukan.

Kami akan menunggu kedatanganmu di Penginapan Naga Hijau, *Bywater*, pukul 11.00 tepat.

The italic word from example above is a proper names in term of geographical names since it indicates the name of place. The translator used copy technique for translating *Bywater*. Here translator copies the name written in source text to target text without any changes. "*Bywater*" was a village in the Westfarthing of the Shire, north of the East Road Bywater was located on The Water, a small stream that ran through part of the Shire, and where the village takes its name from.

In short, there are particular aspects that need to be taken into account when considering whether or not and how to translate vocatives and proper names in fiction. Comparing and contrasting two translations might offer interesting insights not only into how differently translators can go about treating fictive names, but also into differing culture-related translation practices and values related to them. The aim of this present study is to reveal technique and ideology which is reflected in English-Indonesian translation of vocatives and proper names found in *The Hobbit or There and Back Again*. To be more precise, this study also tries to examines the quality of vocatives and proper names translation by assessing its accuracy, readability and acceptability.

## **1.2 Reasons for Choosing the Topic**

Several reasons stand behind selecting this topic. The writer has noted that mostly we all use vocatives and proper names in daily life without paying

attention to the process of this linguistic phenomenon especially in the world of literature and translation. Translator's knowledge and experience play a major role in selecting certain techniques that will be used in translating vocatives and proper names. Besides, translation cannot be separated from ideology in which a source text is suggested to be localized or foreignized. Thus, it will have an impact on the quality of the translation.

These reasons motivate the writer to choose technique and ideology beyond vocatives and proper names translation as a topic of the research. The writer is curious about techniques used by translator in transferring vocatives and proper names into Indonesian; whether it is translated literally or otherwise modified in the target language or not and identify the most frequent translation ideology applied by the translator; foreignization or domestication in dealing with vocatives and proper names. The writer also wants to analyze and assess the quality of vocatives and proper names translation of Tolkien's *The Hobbit: There and Back Again*.

### **1.3 Statement of the Problems**

The problems of this study are formulated as follows:

1. What techniques are used in English-Indonesian translation of vocatives and proper names in Tolkien's novel?
2. What translation ideology is reflected in rendering vocatives and proper names of *The Hobbit*?
3. How is the quality of vocatives and proper names in the translation of this novel?

#### **1.4 Objectives of the Study**

In accordance with statement of problems above, this study aims:

1. To reveal techniques used in rendering vocatives and proper names into Indonesian in Tolkien's novel.
2. To ascertain translation ideology which is reflected in the translation of vocatives and proper names in *The Hobbit*.
3. To analyze and assess the quality of vocatives and proper names translation of this novel.

#### **1.5 Significance of the Study**

It is expected that this study will give positive results for at least three aspects. The first is theoretical aspect, which means that this present study is expected to enrich the findings of previous research and to give further explanation related to the translation of vocatives and proper names. The second is practical aspect, which means this study is expected to be useful for other researchers in translation studies, especially who are interested in analyzing technique, ideology and translation quality of a literature work. The last is professional aspect in which this study intends to provide new inputs and ideas for professional translators in translating small unit of language like vocatives and proper names and to raise the lack of awareness regarding to translation quality in term of accuracy, acceptability, and readability in literary works.

## **1.6 Scope of the Study**

The problem in this study is limited on the translation of vocatives and proper names appeared in the first novel series of Tolkien's *The Hobbit*. This study also focuses on finding out technique applied by the translator as well as translation ideology which is reflected in the translation of vocatives and proper and translation quality in term of accuracy, readability, and acceptability.

## **1.7 Definitions of Key Terms**

Definitions of key terms are important to be given in order to avoid misinterpretation and misunderstanding.

### **1. Translation Technique**

Translation technique is a procedure for analyzing and classifying how equivalence translation in progress and can be applied to various units lingual (Molina and Albir, 2002).

### **2. Ideology**

In the field of translation, ideology is defined as a principle or belief of "right or wrong" for a translation. This translation ideology has two types: foreignization and domestication. Foreignization is source language oriented while domestication is target language oriented.

### **3. Vocatives**

Vocatives are words or phrases used to address an addressee or a listener directly, usually in the form of a personal name, title, or descriptive phrase.

#### 4. Proper names

Proper names are terms for denoting specific individuals or individual groups, with personal names being the most typical. In every society each person has at least one personal names, and in large technological societies, a family name as well. It means, when we refer to a particular person, we can use their name.

#### 5. Translation

Translation is the expression in another language (or target language) of what has been expressed in another, source language, preserving semantic and stylistic equivalences (Bell, 1991).

#### 6. Translation Quality Assessment

Translation quality assessment means measuring the quality of translation. Translation quality covers three components: accuracy, acceptability and readability. These three components will determine the quality of a translation product. Subsequently, every translator should attempt to formulate a translation from SL text into TL text that is readable, accurate, and acceptable to the readers.

### **1.8 Organization of The Thesis**

The writer sets up the outline of this research paper as follows:

Chapter I describes an introduction. This chapter briefly presents the content of paper to the readers which covers background of the study, reason for choosing the topic, statements of problems, objectives of the study, significance of the study, scope of the study, definitions of key terms, and organization of the thesis.

Chapter II presents review of related literature. It consists of detailed theories which are related to the study. It also covers review of previous studies, review of theoretical studies; translation, translation technique, translation ideology, vocatives, proper names, translation quality assessment, brief description about *The Hobbit* and theoretical framework.

Chapter III explains research methodology. This part includes assumptions, research design, object of the study, source of data, roles of the researcher, unit of analysis, method of data collection, method of data analysis and triangulation.

Chapter IV analyzes the findings. It explores deeply about the findings of data gained from analysis of vocatives and proper names in source language text and target language text, which covers translation technique; translation ideology; translation quality in term of accuracy, acceptability and readability.

Chapter V presents conclusion and suggestion. It contains the conclusions of the study and suggestions made on the basis of the research findings.