

An Analysis of Translation Techniques and Quality of Event Names in Historical Book Entitled  
An Outline Of American History

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### Abstract

This research aims at mapping out categories of event names found in historical book entitled An Outline of American History, finding translation techniques used in translating the event names and describing the impact of translation techniques on translation quality in terms of accuracy and acceptability. As the basis, besides understanding about U.S.A historical country background, the translator should have competencies in selecting and applying appropriate translation techniques in order to reduce misconception in translation, since not all of readers know event names in American history. The translator needs careful consideration in translating them. The different culture and historical background might be a problem and barrier for the translator.

*Keywords:* event names, proper names, translation technique, translation quality

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The historical book *An Outline of American History* contains many important historical events. The historical events influence people and the world. Concerning name of events, there are some factual events names, i.e. Black Monday, World War I and Red Scare. Translating those names requires careful consideration. The understanding of target language history is often a problem for translators who have different historical, cultural and regional background. Translator should be able to bring the historical meaning or historical identity (e.g. Red Scares and Black Monday, the names belong to historical event names). Translator should understand the U.S.A. historical background.

Event names as one type of proper names may be complicated to translate (Vermes, 2001, p. 144) . As stated by Jaleniauskiene and Čičelytė (2009) translation is complicated since proper names usually have various allusions indicating sex, age, geographical belonging, history, specific meaning, playfulness of language and cultural connotations. Translator may consider some aspects (p. 31). He/she may consider the use of special names, the use of meaningful names, interpretation of names, the contribution to characterization, allusions in proper names, text function or effect they create, etc. In addition, as one type of proper names, event names should be translated properly because translating event names deals with cultural background. As stated by Shirinzadeh and Mahadi (2014) proper names might often be problematic in translation especially in the course of rendition between different cultures (p. 8). For example, the event name *Sekaten* is the name of Javanese traditional festival which cannot be translated into English. The festival *Sekaten* is only held in Central Java. Therefore it is difficult to find the

exact equivalent of *Sekaten*. It can be inferred that translating proper names cannot be separated from the culture of source language. Moreover, Al-Qur'an and Al-Azzam (2014) state that proper names are richly loaded with cultural connotations, reference to historical events, culture-specific metaphors, and some other types of allusions (p. 103). Thus, proper names cannot be separated from culture and historical event.

A number of researches on proper name translation have been conducted. Jaleniauskiė and Čičelytė (2009), Shirinzadeh and Mahadi (2014) and Abdolmaleki (2012) describe the details about translation techniques that are applied in translating literary works. Abdolmaleki in his article "Proper Names in Translation: An Explanatory Attempt" describes and classifies types of proper name. Similarly, Fernandes (2006) also classifies ten translation strategies in Children's Fantasy Literature. He also presents the types of meaning usually conveyed by names. Meanwhile, Rabadi (2012) in his research "A Moment of Truth in Translating Proper Names in Naguib Mahfouz' Trilogy from Arabic into English", not only explores strategies that translator chooses in rendering proper names but also finds out the translator's ideology in rendering names by domesticating or foreignizing them.

Almost all previous researches on proper name translation are conducted related to literary works and study the appropriate translation strategies used in translating proper names. Carried out with different focus, this research studies the historical book *An Outline of American History* and its translation, focusing especially on one type of proper names to identify whether event names are translated properly. It is challenging for the translator, since the historical event names are facts of events, while he/she has to bring the historical meaning of event names to the target language with the similar understanding as that in the source language. Unfortunately, not all readers are familiar with *American* historical event names. Thus, this research also attempts to

find out the categories of event names and the translation techniques used by the translator in translating the event names in historical book entitled *An Outline of American History* and render them in *Garis Besar Sejarah Amerika* and to describe the impact of the translation techniques on the accuracy and acceptability of the translation of event names in historical book entitled *Garis Besar Sejarah Amerika*.

### **Methods**

This research is descriptive qualitative since the analysis of this research is done inductively. The data are event names in historical book entitled *An Outline of American History* and comments from informants or raters. The research employs purposive sampling to identify the event names as the data of the research. This research also involves three informants as the raters assessing the translation quality. The data from the informants are gained through Focus Group Discussion (FGD).

In selecting the informants or raters, the research employs some criteria. The raters are selected with criteria of mastering the structure and grammatical aspects of both languages, bahasa Indonesia and English. The raters should also have translation skill. The three raters should also have knowledge about American history. They are also willing to participate in this research.

To gather the information from the informants, questionnaire is used as part of the instruments. The research also provides the instrument for the raters containing scores and qualitative parameters to assess the quality of translation. The instruments are those proposed by Nababan, et al (2012). FGD was conducted to obtain in-depth information from the informants or the raters. Through FGD, the research has a direct opportunity to clarify unclear information.

The data in this research are analyzed applying technique proposed by Spradley model (in Onwuegbuzie, et al, 2012 p. 17). The first step of analyzing data is domain analysis. In this analysis, domain analysis is applied to separate the other components which do not belong to data. In this step, the data used for this research which are event names from *An Outline of American History* book are separated from the words and phrases not related to the topic of the research. In taxonomic analysis, the data are classified based on their category, which in this research, are classified based on the types of event. The third step is componential analysis. In this step, the translation techniques are identified in event names translated by applying the theories of Fernandes (2006) and Van Coillie's (2006). The final stage is analyzing the theme or characteristic of pattern of relationship among the domains.

### **Result**

The research findings show that there are three types of event names in historical book entitled *An Outline of American History* which are in line with the theory of Hermans (1988) and Fernandes (2006). They divide three kinds of event names: event names belonging to conventional name, event names belonging to loaded name that has semantic meaning and event names belonging to loaded name that has semiotic meaning.

Hermans (1988) has divided the names into two categories that are conventional names and loaded names. Conventional names are those seen as 'unmotivated' for translation, since they apparently do not carry a semantic load; their morphology and phonology do not need to be adjusted to that target language system; or perhaps they have acquired an international status (Hermans in Fernandes, 2006, p. 42). Event names which have an international status or considered acceptable by the source language culture (e.g. Pearl Harbor) belong to conventional names. Meanwhile, loaded names are 'motivated' for translation, ranging from faintly

‘suggestive’ to overtly ‘expressive’ names. It includes names whose historical or cultural associations can be made on the basis of the ‘encyclopedic knowledge’ available to interlocutors of particular culture (Hermans, 1988, p. 88). Event names which carry semantic and semiotic load are included in loaded names.

Fernandes (2006) incorporates loaded names which can function to convey semantic, social semiotic and symbolic meaning. Finding identifies two kinds of loaded names. They are loaded name which has semiotic and loaded name which has semantic meaning. From a semiotic perspective, names in many cultures act as signs, generating ancient history or more recent historical associations, indicating gender, class, religious identity, nationality, intertextuality, mythology and so on (Fernandes, 2006, p. 46). Here, event names which indicate historical event, era or period belong to loaded name which has semiotic meaning. Conversely, in semantic terms, names have a prominent role where they usually have their meaning potential activated in order to describe a certain quality of a particular narrative effect (Fernandes, 2006, p. 46). The event names which can describe the historical events themselves are included in loaded names which have semantic meaning. For instance, the semantic meaning in event names “**Black Monday**”. **Black** in “**Black Monday**” has several meanings, here black means a depressing thing (Oxford Advanced Learner’s Dictionary, 2010, p. 138). This semantic meaning *black* gives the readers an idea about the depressing thing that happened on Monday in American history.

In analyzing the translation of event names, the researcher applies two translation technique theories proposed by Fernandes (2006) and Van Coillie’s (2006). The result of translation technique analysis shows that there are 24 translation techniques applied by the translator for translating three types of event names in the historical book *An Outline of American History*.

Table 1.1

*The Translation Techniques Used and the Types of Event Names*

No	Translation Techniques	CN	LN		Sub Total
			LN. Mio	LN. Man	
1	Non translation plus additional explanation	2	4	8	14
2	Reproduction	3	-	5	8
3	Rendition	-	2	4	6
4	Replacement by another or additional explanation	-	1	-	1
5	Translation of names with particular connotation	-	1	-	1
6	Conventionality	-	-	7	7
7	Transcription	-	-	1	1
8	Rendition+ Reproduction	-	3	9	12
9	Rendition + Transposition	-	1	2	3
10	Conventionality + Reproduction	-	-	10	10
11	Conventionality +	-	-	1	1



Rendition					
12	Rendition + Deletion	-	-	1	1
13	Conventionality +	-	-	2	2
Transcription					
14	Rendition +	-	-	6	6
Transcription					
15	10 Combination	-	-	19	19
Techniques					
Total	24 translation techniques	5	10	77	92

Specific notes:

CN : Conventional Name

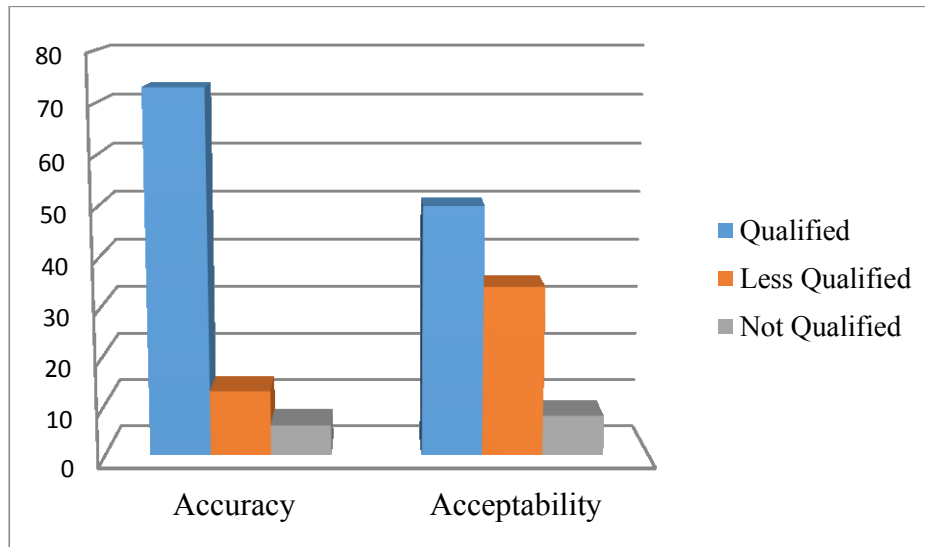
LN : Loaded Name

LN. Mio : Loaded Name belonging to Semiotic meaning

LN. Man : Loaded Name belonging to Semantic meaning

From the table, it can be clearly seen that the translator applies non translation plus additional explanation in translating event names in historical book entitled *An Outline of American History*. Other techniques, consisting of couplet technique rendition + reproduction, conventionality + reproduction and combination technique) are dominantly used by the translator. Most translation techniques produce acceptable and accurate translation. From the total of 92 data of event names 73 data are identified as accurate translation, 13 are less accurate translation, 6 are inaccurate translation, 50 data are acceptable, 34 data are identified as less

acceptable and 8 data are unacceptable. The following diagram is the data distribution of accuracy and acceptability of the translation of event names.



**Figure 1** Distribution of accuracy and acceptability of event names translation.

Non translation plus additional explanation is the technique which is most dominantly used by the translator to translate the event names. There are 14 data that are translated by using this technique. Most of them are accurate but less acceptable. Below are the following examples.

Example 1:

76/AOAH/290-329/LN-mio

ST: Not only did the Cold War shape U.S. foreign policy, it also had a profound effect on domestic affairs. Americans had long feared radical subversion, and during the **Red Scare** of 1919-1920, the government had attempted to remove perceived threats to American society.

TT: *Perang Dingin tidak hanya membentuk kebijakan luar negeri Amerika Serikat, tetapi juga memberi pengaruh besar pada kehidupan dalam negeri. Rakyat Amerika sejak lama*

*takut akan gerakan subversi radikal, dan selama **Red Scare (Ketakutan terhadap Komunis)** tahun 1919-1920, pemerintah telah mencoba untuk membuang ancaman kepada masyarakat Amerika tersebut.*

Example 2:

59/AOAH/253-285/LN-mio

ST: Prohibition was a reaction to the social and intellectual revolution of the time -- variously referred to as the Jazz Age, the era of excess, the **Roaring '20s**. Many were shocked by the changes in the manners, morals and fashion of American youth, especially on college campuses.

TT: *Benang merah yang menghubungkan fenomena yang berbeda-beda seperti kebangkitan kaum fundamentalis agama dan Pelarangan adalah reaksi terhadap revolusi sosial dan intelektual pada waktu itu – yang juga disebut Jazz Age, era berlebihan, dan **Roaring 20's (20an yang meraung)**. Banyak yang terkejut dengan perubahan perilaku moral, dan gaya berpakaian anak muda Amerika, terutama di kampus perguruan tinggi.*

Example 3:

05/AOAH/22-42/LN-man

ST: The prosperity of the towns, which prompted fears that the devil was luring society into pursuit of worldly gain, produced a religious reaction in the 1730s that came to be known as the **Great Awakening**.

TT: *Kemakmuran kota-kota membangkitkan ketakutan bahwa setan akan membujuk masyarakat ke dalam perburuan nafsu duniawi belaka sehingga timbul reaksi keagamaan pada 1730-an, yang di-kenal sebagai **Kebangkitan Besar (The Great Awakening)**.*

Example 1 is assessed by the raters as an accurate translation because the additional explanation *Ketakutan terhadap Komunis* delivers the message and semantic meaning of the **Red Scare** as fear of Communism accurately by using the correct equivalent choice of words in the target language. In Western culture in early twentieth century, **Red** and **Red Scare** were always associated with the fear of Communism. **Red** in **Red Scare** has semantic meaning that is the red flag of Russia. *Ketakutan terhadap Komunis* belongs to an accurate translation because it is relevant with the context of situation and culture in the target language and it is not ambiguous. Example 1 is also assessed by the raters as an acceptable translation since the additional explanation *Ketakutan terhadap Komunis* is commonly used in the target language and familiar to the readers. For those who are the readers of *An Outline of American History book*, *Ketakutan terhadap Komunis* is the familiar term to represent **Red Scare** as a nationwide panic to the Communist revolution.

Meanwhile, example 2 is assessed by the raters as accurate translation but it is less acceptable. There is no distortion meaning in the additional explanation of **Great Awakening**. But the additional explanation *Kebangkitan Besar* sounds less natural in culture of the target language and less familiar to the readers. One of raters said that *Kebangkitan Besar* is less familiar to her as a reader. She suggests the translator to translate **Great Awakening** into *Kebangkitan Agama* as additional explanation. To prove whether the rater's suggestion of the equivalent name of **Great Awakening** in the target language culture is acceptable and commonly used in the target culture, searching of event name **Great Awakening** in Indonesian Christianity book is conducted and found out that **Great Awakening** is translated into *Kebangunan Rohani Besar*. To clarify the information, the Christian people are asked to tell their understanding of *Kebangunan Rohani Besar* which results in the finding that they are

more familiar with *Kebangkitan Agama*. Thus, *Kebangunan Rohani Besar* is more appropriate and acceptable to the readers because it has already been used and known in the target language culture.

Example 3 is assessed as deserving the lowest score in accuracy and acceptability. It is assessed as inaccurate and unacceptable translation by the raters since the additional explanation *20an yang meraung* does not deliver the meaning of event names **Roaring 20s** accurately and the additional explanation which is the literal translation of event names is not familiar for the readers, even looks strange in the target culture. The additional explanation also does not deliver the meaning of **Roaring 20s** to reflect the exuberant of prosperity and revelry typified by the roaring of automobiles in the crowded city streets, the noisy sound of mass production methods in factories and the sound of jazz music in speakeasies and radios. One of the raters has said that the name **Roaring 20s** comes from the sound of automobile machines. She explained that **roaring** in **Roaring 20s** means the sound of automobile or car machines, and not roar in literal meaning. The three raters suggest the term *20an yang meraung* is replaced into *Hingar Bingar tahun 20an*. *Hingar Bingar tahun 20an* can deliver the message and the meaning of the **Roaring 20s**. As the additional explanation, it can give the description of Roaring 20s to the readers.

The other interesting findings are the event names that are translated by using conventionality technique. All of event names that are translated by using this technique are acceptable and accurate. The following provides the examples.

Example 1:

01/AOAH/13-14/ LN-mio

ST: In addition, the **Industrial Revolution** had created a burgeoning textile industry, which demanded an ever-increasing supply of wool to keep the looms running.

TT: *Selain itu, **Revolusi Industri** telah menciptakan industri tekstil yang berkembang pesat, yang terus menuntut pemasokan wol agar pabrik bisa terus beroperasi.*

Example 2:

06/AOAH/40-46/LN-mio

ST: Eventually most colonies became royal colonies, but in the mid-17th century, the English were too distracted by the **Civil War (1642-1649)** and Oliver Cromwell's Puritan Commonwealth and Protectorate to pursue an effective colonial policy.

TT: *Pada akhirnya kebanyakan koloni menjadi koloni kerajaan, tetapi pada pertengahan abad ke-17, Inggris juga dikoyak oleh **Perang Saudara (1642-1649)**, dan Puritan Persemakmuran yang dipimpin Oliver Cromwell dan Protektorat memperlakukan kebijakan yang efektif.*

Example 3:

74/AOAH/281-317/LN-mio

ST: The **Cold War** was the most important political issue of the early postwar period. It grew out of long standing disagreements between the Soviet Union and the United States.

TT: ***Perang Dingin** adalah salah satu isu politik terpenting pada periode awal pascaperang. Perang ini muncul dari ketidaksepakatan yang berkepanjangan antara Uni Soviet dan Amerika Serikat.*

The three examples above are assessed as accurate and acceptable translation. Example 1 belongs to an accurate translation since the translation **Revolusi Industri** delivers the message of **Industrial Revolution** accurately. The translated term **Revolusi Industri** is also commonly used

in the target language and familiar to the readers. Thus, it is identified as acceptable translation. In line with example 1, example 2 is also delivers the message accurately and the translation *Perang Saudara* is the correct equivalence name in the target language to describe a war between groups of people in one country that is called **Civil War**. *Perang Saudara* is also commonly used in the target language and familiar to the readers therefore, it is categorized into acceptable translation. Example 3 is also assessed by the raters as acceptable and accurate translation since *Perang Dingin* is the correct equivalent name n of **Cold War**. *Perang Dingin* in target language has similar meaning to that of **Cold War** which means a situation where two countries who have a very unfriendly relationship and they are fighting each other. The name *Perang Dingin* is acceptable in the target language because this name is commonly used in the target language and familiar to the readers.

Another analysis of event names translation reveals event names that are translated by applying Reproduction technique. This technique reproduces the original name in target text or borrows the name. Not all event names that are translated using this technique are accurate and acceptable. Below are the examples.

Example 1:

58/AOAH/253-284/LN-mio

ST: Prohibition was a reaction to the social and intellectual revolution of the time -- variously referred to as the **Jazz Age**, the era of excess, the Roaring '20s. Many were shocked by the changes in the manners, morals and fashion of American youth, especially on college campuses.

TT: *Benang merah yang menghubungkan fenomena yang berbeda-beda seperti kebangkitan kaum fundamentalis agama dan Pelarangan adalah reaksi terhadap revolusi sosial dan*

*intelektual pada waktu itu – yang juga disebut **Jazz Age**, era berlebihan, dan Roaring 20's (20an yang meraung). Banyak yang terkejut dengan perubahan perilaku moral, dan gaya berpakaian anak muda Amerika, terutama di kampus perguruan tinggi.*

Example 2:

Datum: 61/GBSA/258-291/LN-mio

ST: And during the entire **New Deal** era, public criticism and debate were never interrupted or suspended; in fact, the New Deal brought to the individual citizen a sharp revival of interest in government.

TT: *Dan sepanjang era **New Deal**, kecaman masyarakat tidak pernah terputus atau terhenti; **New Deal** memang telah membangkitkan kembali minat orang pada pemerintahan.*

Example 3:

77/AOAH/299-340/CN

ST: Blacks took matters into their own hands. The National Association for the Advancement of Colored People (NAACP) was determined to overturn the judicial doctrine, established in the court case **Plessy v. Ferguson** in 1896, that segregation of black and white students in schools was constitutional if facilities were "separate but equal."

TT: *Orang kulit hitam akhirnya turun tangan sendiri. Asosiasi Nasional untuk Kemajuan Orang Kulit Berwarna bertekad meruntuhkan doktrin hukum, yang dibentuk dalam kasus **Plessy v. Ferguson** tahun 1896, yang mengatakan bahwa pemisahan siswa berkulit hitam dan putih di sekolah adalah konstitusional bila fasilitasnya "terpisah tapi sejajar."*

Example 1 above is assessed by the raters as inaccurate and unacceptable translation. The event name **Jazz Age** sounds unnatural, strange in target language culture. Besides **Jazz Age** is uncommon term in the target language, **Jazz Age** sounds strange for the readers. Thus, **Jazz Age**



is considered as unacceptable translation, the name *Jazz Age* is unable to deliver the message accurately in the target language and is not the correct equivalent term to describe a period of time when Jazz music was popular. All the raters suggest the translator to translate **Jazz Age** into *Era Jazz* or *Masa Jazz*. In line with the raters, the researcher also suggests the translator to translate **Jazz Age** into *Era Jazz* because both **Era** and **Age** are the term which have similar meaning, a particular or period time. In addition, the raters also said *Era* is the correct term to translate **Age** and it is commonly used in TT.

Meanwhile, example 2 is assessed by the raters as accurate translation but it is less acceptable. There is no distortion meaning in the name *New Deal* but the borrowing name *New Deal* does not sound familiar to the readers and less natural in the target language culture. The readers need more explanation about the event name *New Deal*. In addition, during the discussion, the three raters gave suggestion to give the additional explanation to the original name.

The last example, example 3, the borrowing name *Plessy v. Ferguson* is assessed by the raters as accurate and acceptable translation. The borrowing name is able to deliver the message of *Plessy V. Ferguson* as the name of a case in American History accurately. *Plessy v. Ferguson* is also acceptable because the three raters as readers are familiar and already know the name *Plessy v. Ferguson* as an important event in American History.

The couplet technique Rendition + Reproduction technique is also applied in translating event names. This couplet technique mostly produces less acceptable translation and accurate translation. The following are the examples.

Example 1:

14/AOAH/66-72/LN-mio

ST: When the smoke had cleared, three Bostonians lay dead in the snow. Dubbed the "**Boston Massacre**," the incident was dramatically pictured as proof of British heartlessness and tyranny.

TT: *Ketika asap mesiu buyar, tiga warga Boston tewas tergeletak di salju. Peristiwa ini dikenal dengan **Pembantaian Boston**, dan merupakan bukti nyata kekejaman dan tirani Inggris.*

Example 2: 04/AOAH/22-25/LN-mio

ST: In 1675 **Bacon's Rebellion**, the first significant revolt against royal authority, broke out in the colonies

TT: *Pada tahun 1675 **Pemberontakan Bacon**, perlawanan penting pertama dalam upaya menentang kekuasaan kerajaan, pecah di koloni-koloni.*

Example 3:

16/AOAH/68-75/LN-mio

ST: Official opinion in Britain almost unanimously condemned the **Boston Tea Party** as an act of vandalism and advocated legal measures to bring the insurgent colonists into line.

TT: *Pendapat pejabat di Inggris hampir seluruhnya mengutuk tindakan **pesta teh Boston** sebagai sebuah tindakan vandalisme, dan menyokong tindakan hokum untuk membawa penduduk koloni yang membangkang kejalurnya semula.*

The example 1 above is assessed by the raters as accurate and acceptable translation since the translated term derived from the event name delivers the message accurately. The translation **Pembantaian Boston** also sounds natural and familiar to the raters or readers. Meanwhile, the example 2 is assessed by the raters as accurate but less acceptable translation. There is no distortion in meaning in the name **Pemberontakan Bacon** and the message is delivered

accurately. The borrowing name **Bacon** in *Pemberontakan Bacon* is ambiguous for the raters and the borrowing name makes it less acceptable translation. The translator needs to explain whether **Bacon** is the name of person or kind of meat.

The last example is categorized as datum having the lowest quality in terms of acceptability and accuracy since the literal translation *pesta teh* in *pesta teh Boston* does not deliver the semiotic meaning accurately and the name *pesta teh Boston* sounds unnatural and strange in the target language culture. In order to make the readers understand the event name **Boston Tea Party** in TT, the translator can borrow the name **Boston Tea Party** and give additional explanation to the name so that the readers know **Boston Tea Party** is an incident in American History when a group of Americans dressed as Indians went onto the British ships in Boston Harbor and threw 342 large boxes of tea into the sea.

The other techniques are also applied in translating event names. Translation of names with particular connotations and combination of techniques also give impacts on the translation quality. Below are the examples:

Example 1:

87/AOAH/376-426/LN-man

ST: The United States suffered an economic setback on October 19, 1987, so-called "**Black Monday**," when the value of stocks tumbled 22 percent – immediately bringing back memories of the fabled stock market crash of 1929, which had been followed by the Great Depression of the 1930s.

TT: *Amerika Serikat menderita kemunduran ekonomi pada tanggal 19 Oktober 1987, yang dikenal sebagai "Senin Kelabu" ketika nilai saham jatuh 22 persen – yang langsung*

*mengingatkan orang kepada peristiwa serupa di tahun 1929, yang segera diikuti oleh Depresi Hebat tahun 1930-an.*

Example 2:

66/AOAH/271-305/LN-mio

ST: In the Battle of the Coral Sea the following month -- the first naval engagement in history in which all the fighting was done by carrier-based planes -- the Japanese navy incurred such heavy losses that they were forced to give up the idea of striking at Australia.

TT: *Dalam Pertempuran Laut Karang yang berlangsung bulan berikutnya – pertempuran laut pertama di mana seluruh pertarungan dilakukan oleh pesawat yang lepas landas dari kapal induk – angkatan laut Jepang menderita kerugian besar sehingga mereka terpaksa membatalkan ide untuk menyerbu Australia.*

Example 1 above is translated using by translation with a particular connotation. It is assessed as an accurate translation because *Senin Kelabu* delivers the message of **Black Monday** as a depressing event. **Black Monday** is the event in which the U.S. suffered from an economic setback. The particular connotation *kelabu* is more appropriate with the context of historical event situation. *Kelabu* in *Senin Kelabu* is a correct equivalent choice of word in the target language to deliver the connotative meaning of **black** in **Black Monday**. However, **black** has literal meaning *hitam*, the particular connotation *kelabu* is more appropriate with the context of historical event situation. During the discussion, two of three raters stated that the word *Kelabu* is accurate in producing the connotative meaning of **Black** in **Black Monday**. *Senin Kelabu* is not only assessed as an accurate translation but also an acceptable translation. The word *Kelabu* in *Senin Kelabu* is also a commonly used word in the target language and familiar

to the readers. As a final point, in focus group discussion, all raters give 3 points both for the accuracy and acceptability of the translation.

The example 2 is assessed as less acceptable translation. *Pertempuran Laut Karang* belongs to less acceptable translation because the translation of geographical name **Coral Sea**, *Laut Karang* sounds less natural in the target language culture and is less familiar to the readers. One of three raters also said the event name *Pertempuran Laut Karang* is less familiar. She also gave comment that *Pertempuran Laut Koral* is more familiar for her as a reader. The other rater, suggests the translator to borrow the name **Coral Sea** as it is related to geographical name. He also suggests to find out the translation of geographical name **Coral Sea** in Indonesian World Map or ATLAS. In order to prove the rater's comment that the event name *Pertempuran Luat Koral* is more familiar in the target language culture, the geographical name of **Coral Sea** in Australia map was checked and found that the geographical name *Laut Koral* is already used in Indonesian World Map. Thus, *Pertempuran Laut Koral* is more appropriate rather than *Pertempuran Laut Karang* as the translation of the **Battle of Coral Sea**. The term *Pertempuran Laut Karang* is also assessed as less accurate translation since it is not the correct equivalent of the **Battle of Coral Sea**.

The translations of event names are mostly acceptable and accurate translations. On the other hand, the translation of event names also produces less acceptable, less accurate, inaccurate and unacceptable translation. There are some factors which influence the quality of the translation of the names. The factors can be summarized in the following table.

Table 1.3

*The factors influencing the translation quality of event names in terms of accuracy and acceptability.*

Translation Quality	Factors Influencing the Translation Quality
Accurate	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>a. The use of correct words or dictions that can bring semantic/semiotic/connotative meaning.</li> <li>b. The use of literal translation that uses correct word or diction.</li> <li>c. The use of borrowing geographical names and personal names.</li> </ul>
Less accurate	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>a. The use of literal translation of additional explanation which use wrong words or dictions.</li> <li>b. The use of wrong word class which make different meaning.</li> </ul>
Inaccurate	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>a. Misinterpreting meaning of event name.</li> <li>b. The use of literal translation of event names which do not bring the semiotic meaning.</li> <li>c. The use of borrowing name.</li> </ul>
Acceptable	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>a. The use of full and clear additional explanation of event names.</li> <li>b. The application of event names translation which is commonly used with historical figures of TL.</li> <li>c. The translation of event names translation which is commonly used in TL.</li> <li>d. The application of borrowing names relating to geographical names and personal names.</li> <li>e. The translation of geographical name that is transliterated or adapted at the level of Bahasa Indonesia phonology (American into <i>Amerika</i>).</li> <li>f. The deletion of preposition which makes the event name</li> </ul>

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	acceptable in TL linguistic.
	g. The translation of event names that newly created into new name.
Less Acceptable	a. Wrong words which have similar meaning.
	b. Word class change
	c. The problem of choosing word or diction.
	d. Unclear additional explanation of event names.
	e. The borrowing name which makes an event name has unclear meaning.
	f. The literal translation of event name which cannot bring the semantic meaning of event name.
	g. The use of unnatural and unfamiliar name.

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The result of discussion above links to the types of proper names, event names belonging to historical event. The use of conventionality technique mostly produces accurate and acceptable translation since the event names are richly loaded by historical figures. As the event names are richly loaded by historical figures, the conventionality technique is the most appropriate technique to translate this type of event names. The result of the analysis also corresponds to the theory of Fernandes (2006) in his article “Translation of Names in Children’s Fantasy Literature Bringing the Young Reader into Play”. It is stated that conventionality is appropriate to translate proper names related to the historical events or figures, literary figures and geographical locations or exonyms.

In this research, Non translation plus additional explanation technique is mostly used by the translator in translating event names in the history book *An Outline of American History*. It

happens due to the event names that are mostly strange and uncommon in target language culture, thus the translator leaves the event names unchanged and gives additional explanation to make the readers understand. This finding is relevant with the translation theory put forward by Coillie (2006). Coillie (2006) has stated that “for the purpose of bridging a difference in knowledge between the reader of the source text and the reader of the target text can add explanations, either in the form of note or in the text itself” (p. 125). The finding is also relevant with that of the research by Shirinzadeh and Mahadi (2014) in their article entitled “Translating Proper Nouns: A Case Study on English Translation of Hafez’s Lyrics”. It summarizes that there are some cases that the original nouns have some implications or connotations. In this case, the translator transfers the original names but adds some additions to his translation as well so as to explain the hidden implications of the names. Similarly, Rabadi (2012) and Abdolmaleki (2012) also suggest the translator to provide a footnote or a glossary of proper names for the target reader to understand knowledge he/she lacks in his/her own culture.

Compared with to previous research conducted by Jaleniauskienė and Čičelytė (2009) Borrowing/ Preservation/Reproduction is mostly used by the translator of Children’s Literature. It is found out that there are many personal names found in children literature which need to be translated using borrowing/preservation/reproduction. Personal name is one type of proper names that cannot be translated in TL, thus personal names are left unchanged in the TL.

On the contrary, Borrowing/Preservation/ Reproduction technique does not always produce accurate and acceptable translation in this research. This problem happens because the event names which are left unchanged make the event name strange, unnatural and uncommon in TL. In addition, the unchanged event names also make the meaning not delivered accurately in TL. Only in the category of conventional names, Borrowing/Preservation/ Reproduction



technique mostly produce accurate and acceptable translation. It is related to the conventional names which are unmotivated to translate as geographical names and names of places. This finding is relevant with theory of Hermans (1988) in the previous research entitled “Translation of Names in Children’s Fantasy Literature Bringing the Young Reader into Play” by Fernandes (2006). As stated by Hermans (2006) “conventional names are those seen as unmotivated” for translation, since they apparently do not carry a semantic load” (p. 49). It is also relevant with the previous research entitled “The Strategies for Translating Proper Names in Children’s Literature” by Jaleniauskiene and Čičelytė (2009) stating that Borrowing/Preservation/Reproduction technique is used when the original names are left without any changes or receive a literal translation.

### **Conclusion**

The translation techniques applied in this translation research depend on the types of event names. The application of appropriate techniques positively affects the translation quality. The event names belonging to conventional names which are left unchanged end up in accurate but, less acceptable translations while the translations of event names belonging to loaded names which have semantic meaning tend to be less acceptable and the translations of event names belonging to loaded names which have semiotic meaning tend to be accurate. As a whole, the translations of event names in the history book entitled *An Outline of American History* are mostly accurate and acceptable.

In the end, translating event names in history book absolutely needs some considerations. The translator should pick the translation techniques to be used to translate each event name which are appropriate within the context. Unlike in the previous researches which the translator can recreate the proper names based on the story in literary works, here the translator has to deal

with historical background when translating event names. In this research, context, history and cultural background of source language become the principal consideration when translating event names. In some cases, event names in this research have implications or connotations. They are unfamiliar and unknown for the target readers. Thus, the description of event names is really needed in order to make the readers understand and make the event names acceptable in the target language. Meanwhile, the event names belonging to conventional names are mostly unmotivated to translate since they do not have semantic or semiotic load. The conventional names belong to geographical names or names of places so that the translator leaves them unchanged in the target text. This also happens in the previous researches when the translator has to deal with personal names or names of person in the literary works. The translator borrows the name of person in the literary work in the target text. Above all, considering the appropriate techniques in translating event names is a must in producing high quality of translation.

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