Proper Names Translation in “The Secret Garden” Novel by Frances Hodgson Burnett

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Abstract
In literary works such as novels, language plays a vital role in telling stories. Novels that will be distributed to readers from various countries will usually be translated first, and it is the job of the translator to maintain several important elements such as proper names so that they remain under the original meaning of the text. This way, readers can fully grasp the essence of the story in the translated version. The main aim of this study is to discover the different kinds of proper names and translation techniques used in Frances Hodgson Burnett's novel, The Secret Garden. To achieve this, the research incorporates Newmark's theory. The data was collected through observation and documentation, with notes being taken during the process. As a result, the study identified three distinct types of proper names in The Secret Garden novel, such as people's names, geographical terms, and names of objects. Furthermore, during the research, seven different translation procedures were discovered. These procedures include transference, naturalization, couplets, expansion, shift or transposition, cultural equivalent, and literal translation. Out of all the translation procedures studied, the transference procedure was the one most used. It allowed the translator to retain the original names as much as possible while translating the novel into another language.

Keywords
proper names
translation procedure
the secret garden novel
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Introduction

Language is essential for humans as it fulfills their need to express ideas and thoughts. People utilize language to interact, engage in conversations, and obtain information in their daily lives. It also serves as a means of transmitting information and messages between individuals during communication. Language enables humans to communicate their thoughts and ideas to others. Without language, it would be impossible for people to express their questions, thoughts, and feelings to another (Marulafau, 2019). Thus, it is an important aspect of human communication (Tiarawati & Ningsih, 2019). One of human communication forms is through literary works such as novels. Novels are literary works that attract a wide audience. Information about specific ideas or cultures through characters and settings was conveyed through novels (Lestari et al., 2020). When these novels are distributed to different countries, it becomes necessary to translate them. The translator of a novel needs to ensure that the translated text is comprehensible to both the readers and the content being conveyed (Widiantari et al., 2017).

Translation has evolved into a professional field that requires a particular set of skills, making it more than just a basic ability (Rahmatillah, 2017). Translation involves the transformation of text, information, or ideas from one language to another. The result of translation usually contains information on many human aspects, such as education, science, and entertainment (Seran et al., 2022). Thus, it is an important tool that helps to bring different languages and cultures together (Kurniasari et al., 2019). Translation helps us understand foreign languages, whether they are written or spoken because it allows us to comprehend texts and conversations (Hermawan & Tanjung, 2018). Moreover, it also makes people explore new experiences and cultures, as it allows them to immerse themselves in different cultural perspectives from around the world (Widiarto & Asmarani, 2016). In making a good, accurate, and effective translation result, translators require a deeper understanding of both languages in translation, as they cannot solely rely on dictionaries (Syonia & Rosa, 2020). Translators need to practice regularly so they can choose the right terms and words while translating (Liuray, 2020). Moreover, the translator must show the uniqueness of the source and target language with certain expressions (Mahmud et al., 2019). Thus, there are several things that need to be noticed when a translator translates a novel, one of them is proper name.

Proper names are terms utilized to identify specific places or locations, people’s names, and objects or things (Newmark, 1988). Proper names such as a person’s name have their own meanings. Sometimes, a name can tell us about the identity of the thing or person it represents and show us which culture the characters come from (Ratnasari et al., 2016). In literary works, proper names are translated using different strategies based on the translator’s approach. For example, some translators focus on the target readers and aim to find equivalent words in the target language without changing the original meaning (Suriadi & Ihsani, 2019).

A novel entitled “The Secret Garden” is an example of an interesting literary work that contains numerous proper names which can be found in each chapter. The
Secret Garden was written by Frances Hodgson Burnett and told the story of Mary Lennox, a spoiled 10 years old child of a British Family who had to move to England to live with her uncle. Since she opened the locked garden, her personality became kinder. The conflict of this novel was focused on Mary Lennox and her friends’ efforts in revitalizing the garden. The novel is considered a classic literary work and has been translated into many languages, including Indonesian. In translating this novel, several translation procedures were applied by the translator to translate proper names. Thus, it is important to look further at the translation of proper names in this novel based on the theory proposed by Newmark (1988).

Newmark (1988) stated there are 3 types of proper names, namely people’s names, names of objects, and geographical terms. Moreover, Newmark also mentioned 18 translation procedures, namely: transference, literal translation, shift or transposition, naturalization, cultural equivalent, reduction and expansion, functional equivalent, paraphrase, descriptive equivalent, synonym, couplets, through-translation, translation label, modulation, compensation, recognized translation, componential analysis, and note. Furthermore, it is important to apply the right translation procedure in order to create a natural and accurate translation for literary work (Kusuma & Rini, 2020).

In order to provide support and facilitate the writer’s analysis in this research, several articles were analyzed. These materials can be used to compare findings and gather additional insights to enhance the study. Agung & Suastini (2022) discussed the translation shift in the English-Indonesian translation of “The Things You Can See Only When You Slow Down”. In their study, it focuses on how shift translation is employed in translating a book from English to Indonesian. It discusses how shift of translation fits into the broader translation procedure, exploring its significance and impact on the final translated work, and revealed that there were six different types of shift in the translated book: class shift, level shift, structure shift, intra-system shift, unit shift, and meaning shift. The most common shifts were unit shift and class shift. Certain changes had to be made during the translation process because the source language and the target language have different linguistic systems.

Another study related to this topic was carried out by Shirinzadeh & Mahadi (2014), which discussed the translation of proper nouns. In their study, it aims on finding the strategies applied by the translator in rendering proper nouns in Hafez’s lyrics. The result of this study revealed that the translator chose the transference strategy when translating proper nouns from Hafez's lyrics into English. The reason behind this preference was that the source text nouns didn't have specific meanings or present any challenges for the readers when transferred to English. Thus, the translator felt it was best to keep the names unchanged in the target language.

The study conducted by Adelia et al. (2023) also discussed a similar topic about proper name translation. In this study, they used the anime “Beyblade” as the data to explore how character names are translated and how different translation procedures can affect the outcome. This study found that if a translator translates a person’s name, the translated person’s name can have an impact on the character and plot of the story.

A study by Lubis et al. (2020) also discusses a similar topic regarding translation techniques. The data they use is the subtitles of the movie “Coco” to determine the effect of the translation technique on Indonesian subtitles. The researchers found that the applied methods have a positive impact on the quality of the Indonesian...
subtitles. The methods are borrowing, literal translation, linguistic compression, modulation, reduction, established equivalent, linguistic amplification, transposition, calque, compensation, variation, discursive creation, particularization, adaptation, and substitution. The methods used have a positive impact in terms of acceptability, accuracy, and even readability of the Indonesian subtitles.

The current study is different from the three previous ones because it focuses on different topics and uses different data source. In the first previous study, they focused on translation shifts and used data from a book called “The Things You Can See Only When You Slow Down.” In the second and third previous studies, they used different data, which were “Hafez's” lyrics and the “Beyblade” anime. The third previous study only discusses the translation technique that is used in the subtitle of the movie “Coco”. However, the current study focuses on how proper names are translated in “The Secret Garden” novel.

In this study, the researchers analyzed the translation methods suggested by Newmark and the different types of proper names found in “The Secret Garden” novel from chapter 1 to 10 in English and Indonesian versions. The novel was chosen for this research because it has many proper names mentioned in each chapter. This research topic is interesting because translating proper names cannot be conducted randomly as there are cultural variations, special spellings, and even the translator's personal choices when interpreting them to give accurate translations.

Method

A qualitative method was used in this study to provide a deeper explanation and insight into the research’s problems. The data of this study is the novel “The Secret Garden” written by Frances Hodgson Burnett and published in 2005 by Barnes & Noble Classics. This novel was translated into Indonesian with the title “Taman Rahasia” by Barokah Ruziati and published by PT Gramedia Pustaka Utama in 2010. The researchers employed the observation method as well as the documentation method in collecting the data for this study. Furthermore, note-taking technique was applied to find the proper names in the novel.

The first step of data collection was started by carefully observing and reading the source language (English) and target language (Indonesian) from chapter 1 to 10 in order to understand the story in the novel. The second step is comparing the original language and the translated language to locate the proper names. The final step involved making a list of the proper names that appeared in both the original language and the translated version. After the data collection process was finished, the theory proposed by (Newmark, 1988) in his book entitled A Textbook of Translation was used to analyze the data.

Results

Types of Proper Names

During this research, the researchers found three different categories of proper names in “The Secret Garden” novel, namely people’s names, objects or things, and geographical terms. Further details are presented in Table 1 below.
Table 1. Types of Proper Names

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>No.</th>
<th>Types of Proper Names</th>
<th>Frequency</th>
<th>Percentage</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1.</td>
<td>People’s Names</td>
<td>21</td>
<td>44,68%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2.</td>
<td>Objects or Things</td>
<td>20</td>
<td>42,55%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3.</td>
<td>Geographical Terms</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>12,77%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Total</td>
<td>47</td>
<td>100%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Table 1 presents different types of proper names with a total of 47 data entries. It indicates that the category of people’s names has the highest count, with a total of 21 data entries (44,68%). This is followed by objects or things, which have 20 data entries (42,55%), and the lowest count is observed in geographical terms with only 6 data entries (12,77%).

For the translation procedures, out of the eighteen translation procedures suggested by Newmark (1988), only seven of them were applied by the translator in translating the proper names. These procedures include transference, naturalization, couplet, expansion, shift or transposition, cultural equivalent, and literal translation.

Table 2 shows seven translation procedures found in “The Secret Garden” novel. The most dominant translation procedure is Transference with a total of 29 data (61,7%). It is followed by Expansion with a total of 7 data (14,9%), Naturalization and Couplet with a total of 3 data (6,4%), Shift and Cultural Equivalent with a total of 2 data (4,3%). The least dominant translation procedure is Literal Translation with a total of 1 data (2%).

**Discussion**

In this part, the researchers present the analysis of proper name translation data and the translation procedures that are used.

**People’s Names**

One category of proper names is people's names, which can be the person's full name, nickname, first or last name, and title. The use of names in character figures will make a story rich if the reader knows the background behind the name. Even if the story does not explicitly mention it, names contribute to the story’s atmosphere and its effect on the readers (Nouh & Fouad, 2022). This particular kind of proper name is present in data 1 provided below.
### Data 1

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Source Language (English)</th>
<th>Target Language (Indonesian)</th>
<th>Translation Procedure</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>&quot;When <strong>Mary Lennox</strong> was sent to Misselthwaite Manor to live with her uncle, everybody said she was the most disagreeable-looking child ever seen.&quot; (Burnett, 2005: 38)</td>
<td>&quot;Ketika <strong>Mary Lennox</strong> dikirim ke Misselthwaite Manor untuk tinggal bersama pamannya, semua orang mengatakan dia anak berwajah paling tidak menyenangkan yang pernah mereka lihat.&quot; (Burnett, 2010: 5)</td>
<td>Transference</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

"Mary Lennox" is one of the characters that can be found in “The Secret Garden” novel. She is the main protagonist as well as one of the important characters in the story. In order for Indonesian readers to connect and to be more familiar with what the author described in the story, the “transference” procedure was used. The translator translated the name of the character without adapting or changing it at all. The change in the character’s name in the target language will affect the familiarity of the reader with the story. A character’s name can explain the background and setting of the story. Since the main purpose of translation is to bring the essence of the story from the source language to bring the same effect in the target language, this approach is considered as accurate.

### Data 2

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Source Language (English)</th>
<th>Target Language (Indonesian)</th>
<th>Translation Procedure</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>&quot;She had not wanted a little girl at all, and when Mary was born she handed her over to the care of an Ayah, who was made to understand that if she wished to please the <strong>Mem Sahib</strong> she must keep the child out of sight as much as possible.&quot; (Burnett, 2005: 38)</td>
<td>&quot;Dia sama sekali tidak menginginkan putri kecil, dan ketika Mary lahir dia menyerahkan anak itu dalam perawatan seorang Ayah, yang diberi pengertian bahwa jika ingin menyenangkan hati <strong>Mem Sahib</strong>, majikannya, sebisa mungkin dia harus menjauhkan anak itu dari <strong>Mem Sahib</strong>.&quot; (Burnett, 2010: 5)</td>
<td>Expansion</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

In data 2, “**Mem Sahib**” is considered as a people’s name. In “The Secret Garden” novel, **Mem Sahib** is Mary Lennox’s mother as well as the boss of the maidservant. In order to give this specific information to Indonesian readers, a translation procedure called “expansion” was used. Expansion is one of the translation procedures which gives new elements in the target language without losing the meaning or the context of the sentence.

In the original English text, the name “**Mem Sahib**” was mentioned without explaining who this character is. However, in the Indonesian translation, the expansion
approach was used to give more details without losing the context of the story. This approach was done to help the readers understand the character’s role and importance in the story better. Thus, the readers know that Mem Sahib is the boss of the maidservant in Misselthwaite Manor.

Data 3

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Source Language</th>
<th>Target Language</th>
<th>Translation Procedure</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>&quot;The woman was his housekeeper at Misselthwaite Manor, and her name was Mrs. Medlock.&quot; (Burnett, 2005: 45)</td>
<td>&quot;Wanita itu pengurus rumah di Misselthwaite Manor, namanya Mrs. Medlock.&quot; (Burnett, 2010: 10)</td>
<td>Transference</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Data 3, shown in the sentence above, is another example of people's name. Mrs. Medlock is the main antagonist in “The Secret Garden” novel. She is the head of the servant in Misselthwaite Manor. Her name was translated by using the transference translation procedure. The translator chose to use the transference translation procedure for "Mrs. Medlock" because changing the character's name might confuse the readers and affect their understanding of the character. By keeping the name "Mrs. Medlock" unchanged, the translator ensures that the character's identity remains the same as in the original story, which helps Indonesian readers to connect with the character just as the original readers did. This decision to maintain consistency with the source text allows Indonesian readers to easily recognize and relate to the character with the familiar name they already know from the original work.

Geographical Terms

Geographical terms are used to describe the name of a place or public location. It is specifically associated with a particular spot on the map or a specific geographical feature. Alrumayh (2021) also stated that geographical terms are words related to different geographical features, including roads, cities, beaches, villages, and valleys. When it comes to translation, these terms are considered the easiest because they seldom have any hidden or implied meanings. These names help us identify and locate different places and natural features in the world around us. This kind of geographical term is presented in data 4 below.

Data 4

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Source Language</th>
<th>Target Language</th>
<th>Translation Procedure</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>&quot;She had heard that he was a very young officer who had just come from England.&quot; (Burnett, 2005: 39)</td>
<td>&quot;Dia pernah mendengar bahwa pria itu perwira junior yang baru saja datang dari Inggris.&quot; (Burnett, 2010: 7)</td>
<td>Naturalization</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
In a literary work, sometimes the author mentions the name of a country as the setting of the place. In “The Secret Garden” novel, England becomes the setting where Mary Lennox’s family comes from. In this data, it is considered as a geographical term because it refers to the specific name of a country (England). The translator used naturalization procedure in order to translate this geographical name. Naturalization involves modifying a foreign word or phrase to enhance its familiarity and comprehension in the target language.

As shown in the data, “England” is the name of a country in the source language. Since Indonesian readers might not know it well, the translator translated it into “Inggris” in the Indonesian version. “Inggris” is the word used in Indonesian for England. It is more familiar to Indonesian readers. By applying the procedure, the translation becomes simpler and easier for Indonesian readers to understand without using unfamiliar words.

Data 5

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Source Language (English)</th>
<th>Target Language (Indonesian)</th>
<th>Translation Procedure</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>“She had not wanted to go to London just when her sister’s daughter, Maria, was going to be married.” (Burnett, 2005: 47)</td>
<td>“Dia sebenarnya tidak ingin pergi ke London pada saat putri adiknya, Maria, akan menikah.” (Burnett, 2010: 17)</td>
<td>Transference</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

“London” is one of the settings mentioned in “The Secret Garden” novel. As shown in data 5, “London” is identified as a proper name in geographical terms because it is the capital city of England. The translation procedure of “transference” was applied by the translator to translate the geographical term. Transference is defined as the way of translator brings the same element from the source language to the target language without any alterations.

The translator does not change “London” because this is the name of a city that is well known throughout the world, even in Indonesia. When translating popular or well-known places like buildings, cities, and countries, the translator will keep the source language without translating or changing it. The procedure carried out by the translator will make the reader understand the location or place better, especially if the name is already familiar.

Data 6

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Source Language (English)</th>
<th>Target Language (Indonesian)</th>
<th>Translation Procedure</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>“In the shop at Thwaite they sell packages o’ flower-seeds for a penny each.” (Burnett, 2005: 106)</td>
<td>“Toko di Thwaite menjual bibit bunga satu sen sebungkin.” (Burnett, 2010: 94)</td>
<td>Transference</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
In literary work, sometimes the author uses a specific element that only can be found in the source language. The word “Thwaite” as shown in data 6, is a word that is related to placement elements in England. It is found mostly in England with many variations of name, for example “tveit” and “tved”. Based on the context of the story, Thwaite is a geographical term. The translation procedure of “transference” was used by the translator. Transference is the way of transferring the element from the source language as same as the target language.

The translator chose to keep "Thwaite" unchanged in the Indonesian version because it is a specific place name in the original English text. Changing it might confuse the readers and affect the intended meaning and geographical reference. By leaving “Thwaite” as it is, the translator ensures that the place's identity remains the same and maintains consistency with the original text. It is easier for Indonesian readers to recognize the location by the same name as in the original work.

**Names of Objects**

The name of an object refers to the name of something that is not alive such as a brand, which represents a product or company, a trademark that represents a special symbol or name that identifies a specific product or service, a proprietary item that belongs to an organization, a company, a literary work, and any objects.

Data 7

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Source (English)</th>
<th>Language</th>
<th>Target (Indonesian)</th>
<th>Language</th>
<th>Translation Procedure</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>“The cholera had broken out in its most fatal form and people were dying like flies.” (Burnett, 2005: 40)</td>
<td>English</td>
<td>“Penyakit kolera telah menyebar dalam bentuknya yang paling ganas dan korban selanjutnya berjatuhan dengan cepat.” (Burnett, 2010: 8)</td>
<td>Indonesian</td>
<td>Couplets</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

As presented in data 7, the word “Cholera” refers to the deadly infectious disease which is usually dispersed in the water. In order to translate the name of the object, the translation procedure of couplet was applied. Couplet is defined as a procedure in translating a word by using two or more translations. In this case, expansion and naturalization were used by the translator to translate the word “Cholera”

In this sentence, the translator added more information to the term “cholera” by expanding the information in the target language as “penyakit kolera” (cholera disease). Through his way, Indonesian readers can understand better what the disease is about and its importance in the medical context. Moreover, naturalization was applied by the translator in converting the foreign word “cholera” into the Indonesian equivalent “kolera”. This naturalization involves adjusting the spelling from (cholera = /ˈkɔlərə/) to (kolera = /kōlērə/). The use of naturalization in translation made the name of the object can easily be understood by the target audience.

Data 8
As shown in data 8, the cultural equivalent translation procedure was applied to translate the word “kitchen-garden” into “dapur hidup” in the target language. The use of cultural equivalents in these words can provide the same cultural meaning without eliminating the true meaning in the source language.

The word “kitchen-garden” in the source language means a garden for growing plants used for cooking, such as fruit, vegetables, spices, and others. This proper name has a cultural aspect on it that can be transferred into the target language. To ensure that the cultural meaning is conveyed accurately in the translated version, the Indonesian translator used the phrase “dapur hidup”. The phrase means a garden connected to the kitchen, where the plants grow plants specifically for cooking. This choice in translation not only captures the idea of a “kitchen garden” but also helps Indonesian readers understand the culture of essential role in cooking and preparing food.

**Data 9**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Source Language (English)</th>
<th>Target Language (Indonesian)</th>
<th>Translation Procedure</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>“He was not like an Indian bird and she liked him and wondered if she should ever see him again.” (Burnett, 2005: 65)</td>
<td>“Burung itu tidak seperti burung India dan Mary menyukainya dan bertanya-tanya apakah dia akan pernah melihatnya lagi.” (Burnett, 2010: 41)</td>
<td>Shift</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

In data 9, the word “Indian bird” is considered as the name of an object. The translation procedure of shift was used to translate this word into the target language (Indonesian). Shift or transposition in translation is defined as changing the grammatical structure of a word or phrase. In this case, the shift occurred when "Indian bird" became “burung India” in Indonesian.

In the English version, “Indian bird” is a phrase that describes a bird from India. However, in Indonesian, the translator used “burung India”. The word “burung” is equal to “bird” and “India” refers to the country. The shift in this translation involved rearranging the word order and grammatical structure. In English, the adjective “Indian” came before the noun “bird,” but in Indonesian, “India” came after “burung”. This change helps convey the same idea while following the rules of Indonesian grammar.

**Data 10**
As presented in data 10, the expansion procedure was applied to translate the name of the object from the source language to the target language. Expansion in translation is defined as adding more words or information in the target language to make things clearer or give more context, which might not be explicit in the original language.

In this case, the translator expanded the word “robin” from the source language (English) to “burung robin” in the target language (Indonesian). The translator gave additional information to Indonesian readers, specifying that “robin” referred to a bird. This extra word “burung” gives more information to the readers who might not be familiar with the English term “robin” as it is a type of bird.

**Conclusion**

Based on the analysis, the researchers discovered the proper names and the translation methods utilized by the translator when translating the novel "The Secret Garden" written by Frances Hodgson Burnett, covering chapters 1 to 10 using the theory proposed by Newmark (1988). These proper names have been categorized into three distinct types, namely people’s names, names of objects, and geographical terms. Among these, the proper names of people’s name stood out as the most significant, appearing in almost every chapter or in numerous sentences throughout the novel. Furthermore, the researchers discovered that the translator used seven out of the eighteen translation procedures suggested by Newmark. Among these, the transference procedure was the most frequently used. This suggests that the translator prioritized preserving the original names as much as possible when rendering the novel into another language.

**References**


