

TRANSLATION ANALYSIS OF NEOLOGISMS IN THE LORD OF THE RINGS: THE FELLOWSHIP OF THE RING NOVEL

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Abstract

The purpose of this research is to identify and examine the neologism classifications in J. R. R. Tolkien's novel *The Lord of the Rings: The Fellowship of the Ring*, using Peter Newmark's theory. The qualitative descriptive method with systematic approach is utilized here to generate data from a subjective perspective in collecting and analyzing both the English and Indonesian version of the novel. Molina and Albir's translation techniques and other related theories are also applied in the research to support the analysis. From 59 out of 127 data, 8 (eight) classification of neologisms are found in the research which contain (1) transferred word (34%), (2) new coinages (19%), (3) eponym (12%), (4) new collocation (12%), (5) collocation with new sense (8%), (6) old word with new senses (7%), (7) derived word (5%), and (8) acronym (3%). Further, there are eight out of eighteen translation techniques applied in the research, they include Pure Borrowing (66%), Linguistic Amplification (8%) and Literal Translation (8%), Calque (7%), Established Equivalent (5%), and Adaptation (2%), Discursive Creation (2%), and Particularization (2%).

Keywords: Neologisms, Translation Technique, Neologism Category

INTRODUCTION

Many writers have coined new phrases that aren't generally used, as well as new words and vocabulary to go along with their works. This paper examines the use of neologisms in the translation of one of the most well-known books: *The Lord of the Rings: The Fellowship of the Ring* by J. R. R. Tolkien. Neologisms can be defined as newly coined lexical units or existing lexical units that acquire a new sense (Newmark: 1988: 140). Tolkien established a completely new realm in this novel, which has impacted many later fantasy works. The plot revolves around Frodo Baggins and his friends' trek to the Fire-mountain in attempt to destroy an evil Ring. Tolkien created a number of new terms for his characters in order to improve the tale. This book introduces multiple new languages as well as its own alphabet, and even a new world filled with creatures such as elves, dwarves, wizards, hobbits, and other creatures. More than 30 languages have been used to translate *The Lord of the Rings* novel. It is difficult for translators to interpret the new coinage terms into the TL due of the existence of the neologisms from the book. The objectives of this paper was to categorize these neologisms and its Indonesian translation using Peter Newmark's neologism theory. There are twelve categories of neologisms, according to Peter Newmark (1987:140), which include new coinages, derived words, abbreviations, collocations, eponyms, phrasal words, and so on. Furthermore, the translation strategy utilized to transfer neologisms into the target language is analyzed using Molina and Albir's (2002) translation procedure theory. Adaptation, amplification, borrowing, description, generalization, literal translation, modulation, particularization, and other translation techniques.

Many previous writers have looked at or researched the same topic. Kurnia Hesti conducted one of these studies in 2017 with her paper titled "*The Translation Procedures of Neologism in the Strawberry Shortcake Bilingual Books.*" The study's findings revealed that there are three sorts of neologisms found in these Bilingual Books: new coinage, old words with new meanings, and transferred words. Smoothies, lemon bars, manicure, pedicure, pajamas, ballet, strawberry cheesecake, café, and plum tart appeared in new coinage type, salon in old word with new sense type, and smoothies, lemon bars, manicure, pedicure, pajamas, ballet, strawberry cheesecake, café, and plum tart appeared in transferred word type. Meanwhile, the translators used four translation techniques to transform these neologisms into those categories of neologisms: couplet (transference and descriptive equivalent), transference, naturalization, and functional equivalent. Then there's Riikka Kurki's research from the University of Helsinki. "The Finnish Subtitling of Neologisms in the Science Fiction Television Series Stargate S-1," she authored in 2012. The goal of this thesis was to show how neologisms, or new terms or old phrases that have lately acquired a new meaning, were translated in the Stargate SG-1 science fiction television series' Finnish DVD subtitles. The corpus' findings proved that her theory was correct, since definite standardization of the Stargate SG-1 neologisms has only occurred to a little amount in the Finnish subtitles. Only eight of the 267 original English neologisms have been totally deleted from the Finnish subtitles. For 62% of the neologisms, translation procedures that yield little standardization – calque, borrowing, and synonymy – were applied. For 27% of the translations, discursive invention, reduction, and transposition were employed. For 11% of the translations, techniques that plainly induce uniformity, such as generalization, amplification, and omission, were applied.

Finally, in 2006, Eva Václavková of Masaryk University conducted research on "*Translation of Proper Nouns and Neologisms in Harry Potter by J.K. Rowling.*" In her thesis, she looked at how different translation processes were used in the process of translating new terms and proper names from British fantasy fiction into Czech. Except for those in the "formula" subgroup, practically all of the terms in the group of neologisms are translated in some way. The phrases in this subgroup are wordings for various spells, and they mostly come from Latin, or at least appear like Latin words (via -us ending words, for example). Of the sixty-seven formulae, fifty-eight are transferred. The second broad and fascinating category is creatures. Literally, one-third of the words were translated. About 20% of the words are translated entirely based on context knowledge. For example, "Crup" is described as resembling a Jack Russel Terrier with a forked tail, and is then translated as "hafaň" a Czech word that includes the sound of barking. The set of plant names is somewhat narrow. It contains 35 words, 15 of which are direct translations. The Czech translators coined a new phrase based on a different word, but followed Rowling's word-formation technique.

METHOD

The objective of this research is to define neologisms using Newmark's (1987:140) description and variation of neologisms. The purpose of this study is to use Molina and Albir's Theory to explain the translation process used to translate the neologisms that developed from the original data. The data for this study was gathered and analyzed utilizing a qualitative descriptive technique. The qualitative method to research, according to C.R. Kothari (1990: 5), is concerned with subjective assessment of attitudes, opinions, and behavior. The data was also explored using a library approach. According to Kothari (1990:7) library research is recording of notes, content analysis, tape & film listening and analysis. The aim of the research is to examine neologism from *The Lord of the Rings: The Fellowship of the Ring* in both its original and Indonesian versions.

The analysis began with a thorough examination of the key source data, noting any neologisms along with their Indonesian translations from the Indonesian book version. The next step in the research is to sort all of the data into neologism categories using Newmark's theory. After that, all of the categorized data was reviewed using the Molina and Albir translation technique theory to select the best translation strategy. Supporting theories are also employed to back up the key hypotheses, resulting in a more reliable analysis.

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

Results

This chapter examines the neologisms that were discovered in the novel *THE LORD OF THE RINGS: THE FELLOWSHIP OF THE RING* by J. R. R. Tolkien and its Indonesian translation version which translated by Gita Yuliani K. under the same title. The data of neologisms presented below are codified as follows:

(01/LOTR/ENG/P...)

(01/LOTR/IND/P...)

The number **01** identifies the sequence of the data, the code **LOTR** represent the title of the novel, *THE LORD OF THE RINGS*. The code **ENG** indicates the English version of the data, and the code **IND** indicates the Indonesian translation version of the novel, then, the code **P** will identify the page that the data found of each version.

Discussion

Collocation with New Sense

(01/LOTR/ENG/P259): “The **Elder Days** are gone. The Middle Days are passing. The Younger Days are beginning.”

(01/LOTR/IND/P320): “*Zaman Peri* sudah lewat. Hari-hari pertengahan sedang berlalu. Masa lebih baru akan dimulai.”

The translation of “...**Elder Days**...” in the SL into “...**Zaman Peri**...” in the TL cataphorically refers to ‘*The time of the **Elves** is over,*’ (p.259). According to Faley & Hall (2003) Cataphoric reference is a substitute word to refer to something later in the sentence (p.328). The word ‘**elves**’ is the plural form of ‘**elf**’ *n* means ‘an imaginary creature like a small person with pointed ears and magical powers.’ (LDOCE, 2010: p.549). According to KII, ‘**elf**’ *n* (plural **elves**) means ‘*peri*.’ (2017: 263)

Newmark (1988:142) stated that “existing collocations with new senses may be cultural or non-cultural; if the referent (concept or object) exists in the TL, there is usually a recognised translation”.

The translation of “...**Elder Days**...” in the SL into “...**Zaman Peri**...” in the TL uses translation technique called **Established Equivalent** by Molina and Albir (2002: 510). This is to use a term or expression recognized (by dictionaries or language in use) as an equivalent in

the TL. Newmark (1988: 48) calls it Equivalent Effect which is to have the same (or a similar) affect on the audience of the translation that the original had on the audience of the original.

Eponyms

(02/LOTR/ENG/P3): "...the Hobbits had already become divided into three somewhat different breeds: **Harfoots**, **Stoors**, and **Fallohides**."

(02/LOTR/IND/P12): "..., kaum hobbit sudah dibagi menjadi tiga jenis berbeda: **Harfoot**, **Stoor**, dan **Fallohide**." (p.12)

The SL "...**Harfoots**, **Stoors** and **Fallohides**." is not translated in the TL which anaphorically refers to '...*Hobbits...divided into three somewhat different breeds...*' Anaphoric is referring back in a text to a previously mention item (Foley & Hall, 2003:328). Then these Eponyms are not translated into the TL because in the TL, they are both widely recognized and accepted. Newmark defined **Eponym** as any word derived from a proper name and can be transferred only when they are equally well known and accepted in the TL.

The SL is transferred into TL using Molina and Albir's **Pure Borrowing** translation techniques. Borrowing is to take a word or expression straight from another language. It can be pure (without any change)... (2002: 510). Peter Fawcett (1997: 34) said that "Borrowing is taking the source-language form into the target language".

Old Word with New Senses

(03/LOTR/ENG/P174): "The **Sickle** was swinging bright above the shoulders of Bree-hill."

(03/LOTR/IND/P220): "*Rasi bintang Beruang Besar masih mengayun cerah di atas pundak bukit Bree.*"

The translation of "**Sickle...**" in the SL into "*Rasi bintang Beruang Besar...*" in the TL cataphorically refers to '*The Hobbits' name for the Plough or Great Bear*' (p.174). According to Faley & Hall (2003) Cataphoric reference is a substitute word to refer to something later in the sentence (p.328). According to The Facts on File Dictionary of Astronomy (2006: 430) 'Sickle of Leo' referring to 'Leo' (p. 262) is a large conspicuous zodiac constellation in the northern hemisphere near Ursa Major. While **Great Bear** is 'another name for Ursa Major, a large group of bright stars' (LDOCE Electronic).

Newmark (1998:142) stated that **Old Word with New Senses** means to begin by using terms that already exist but have new meanings. They are often translated using a word that already exists in the target language (TL) or a short functional or descriptive term.

Then this term is translated using Molina and Albir's (2002: 510) translation technique **Particularization**. According to them, "Particularization is to use a more precise or concrete term". Vinay and Darbelnet in 1958 (Molina and Albir, 2002: 499) "Particularization is to translate a term for a more particular one".

Derived Word

(04/LOTR/ENG/P52): “The Men of **Westerness** came to their aid.”

(04/LOTR/IND/P72): “*Orang-orang Westerness datang membantu mereka.*”

The suffix **-esse** in the SL “...**Westerness**...” remains untranslated and this is categorized as **Derived Word**. Newmark (1988: 143) stated that the great majority of neologisms are words derived by analogy from ancient Greek (increasingly) and Latin morphemes usually with suffixes such as **-ismo**, **-ismus**, **-ija**, etc., naturalised in the appropriate language. According to Lieber (2009: 33), derived words means as new lexemes that are formed with prefixes and suffixes on a base and the process by which they are formed known as derivation.

Then the data uses Molina and Albir’s translation technique **Pure Borrowing** translation techniques. Borrowing is to take a word or expression straight from another language. It can be pure (without any change)... (2002: 510). Fernandes uses the term Copy for the same translation technique. In this procedure, the names are reproduced in the translated text exactly as they appear in the source text... (2006: 50).

New Coinages

(05/LOTR/ENG/P280): “...but girt at his side was the elven-sword **Glamdring**...”

(05/LOTR/IND/P345): “...*tapi terpasang di pinggangnya adalah Glamdring, pedang bangsa Peri...*”

The term “...**Glamdring**...” in the SL is untranslated and categorized as **New Coinages**. According to Newmark, **New Coinages** neologism is that there is no such thing as a brand-new word; if a word does not derive from various morphemes then it is more or less phonaesthetic or synaesthetic... If the trade name has no cultural or distinctive meaning, the proper name may be substituted with a functional or generic phrase.

The translation technique used here is **Pure Borrowing** by Molina and Albir. Borrowing is to take a word or expression straight from another language. It can be pure (without any change)... (2002: 510). Vinay and Darbelnet in 1958 (Molina and Albir, 2002: 499) stated that “Borrowing is a word taken directly from another language”.

Transferred Word

(06/LOTR/ENG/P5): “...for anything that Hobbits had no immediate use for, but were unwilling to throw away, they called a **mathom**.”

(06/LOTR/IND/P15): “...*sebab segala sesuatu yang dianggap tidak bermanfaat oleh para hobbit, tapi tidak mau mereka buang, mereka sebut mathom.*”

The term “...**mathom**.” in the SL remains untranslated and it is categorized as **Transferred Word** which keeps only one sense of their foreign nationality; they are the words whose meanings are least dependent on their contexts. They are likely to be ‘media’ or ‘product’ rather than technological neologisms and translated like any other cultural words (Newmark, 1988: 147).

The translation technique used here is Molina and Albir's **Pure Borrowing**. Borrowing is to take a word or expression straight from another language. It can be pure (without any change)... (2002: 510). Transcription or 'Borrowing' is when the term is formally transparent or is explained in the context, it may be used alone (Harvey, 2000: 2-6).

Acronym

(07/LOTR/ENG/P5): "...the Battle of Greenfields, **S.R.** 1147, in which Bandobras Took routed an invasion of Orcs."

(07/LOTR/IND/P15): "...yakni *Pertempuran Greenfields*, **H.S.** 1147, di mana Bandobras Took mengadakan invasi terhadap kaum Orc."

The acronym '**S.R.**' in the SL anaphorically refers to '...the Shire-reckoning...' and it is translated into '**H.S.**' a short form of '...*Hitungan Shire (H.S.)*...' in the TL. Anaphoric reference is referring back in a text to a previously mention item (Foley & Hall, 2003: 328). Thus, the translation technique uses Molina and Albir's **Literal translation** which is to translate a word or an expression word for word (Molina and Albir, 2002: 510). Newmark (1988: 84) call the translation procedure as Through-translation: "the literal translation of common collocations, names of organizations and components of compounds".

According to Lieber (2009: 53) when the first letters of words that make up a name or a phrase are used to create a new word, the results are called acronyms or initialisms. "**Acronyms** are frequently created within special topics and designate products, appliances and processes, depending on their degree of importance; in translation, there is either a standard equivalent term or, if it does not yet exist, a descriptive term" (Newmark, 1988: 148).

New Collocation

(08/LOTR/ENG/P237): "Not that hobbits would ever acquire quite the **Elvish** appetite for music and poetry and tales."

(08/LOTR/IND/P293): "*Hobbit tidak akan pernah tergila-gila pada musik, puisi, dan dongeng, seperti kaum Peri.*"

The word in the SL '**Elvish**...' is the adjective form of '**elf**' (OAD 1999: 253) is translated into "...*kaum Peri.*" The word '**elf**' means '*peri*' in Indonesian (CEID Electronic). The TL of '*...kaum...*' according to Hasan Alwi in Tata Bahasa Baku Bahasa Indonesia (2017: 368) is used to describe a large group of people who share a common ideology, status, profession, or fate.

Newmark stated that "**New Collocations** (noun compounds or adjective plus noun) are particularly common in the social sciences and in computer language". There are several ways to translate this kind of neologism according to Newmark. A universal concept will have to be translated by a descriptive term until a TL standard term is formulated (1988: 145).

The translation technique used here is Molina and Albir's **Linguistic amplification** which is to add linguistic elements... instead of using an expression with the same number of words,... (2002: 510). Malone (1988: 45) calls this classificatory Amplifications because they indicate

that the word is one of a set. Amplification according to Malone is “adding information to allow the reader of a translation to understand the text”.

CONCLUSION

This research has led to the identification of the translator's process of translation in converting the book into Indonesian. Pure Borrowing, in which the SL is not translated into the TL, was used to translate the neologisms discovered more than the others. This is owing to the fact that the same TL seems to be no available due to the new term. Established Equivalent, Particularization, Literal Translation, and Linguistic Amplification are the other translation techniques applied. Collocation with New Sense, Eponyms, Old Word with New Sense, Derived Word, New Coinages, Transferred Word, Acronym, and New Collocation are the eight categories of neologisms that have been identified.

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