

INTRODUCTION

Literature is a form of expression that represents our interactions and the problems we encounter in society. Literature refers to works of writing that are considered as works of art, particularly novels, plays, and poetry (OALD, 2021). Many types of literature can be written or read by anyone. Literature “can take numerous forms, well beyond the dictionary definition, such as an essay, a song lyric, a screenplay, or a novel” (Mays,2017). One of the most popular forms of literature is novels.

There are various types of novels such as; Romance, Thrillers, Science Fiction, Fantasy, Historical Fiction, etc. Novel is one of several literary works that includes in the category of prose fiction. Baldick (2001) defines a novel as “fictional prose which is a narrative kind of text which can be recognized by their length which it allows for a more complete and nuanced exploration of people and ideas. In this context, the novel is a historical fiction. It contains words of language of the past or Archaic words.

In this research, the researcher focused on the translation procedures applied to translate the archaic words found in the novel. According to Webster online dictionary (2021) Archaic is possessing the features of the past language that survive chiefly in specialized uses. It is relatively common in earlier times but infrequently used in present-day English. Archaic words are usually used only on specific genres; for instance, historical novels. Archaic words can also mean old words both relating in a past era.

According to Newmark (1988), the results of remaking the old words depending on the type of readership, which he proposed in three types; (1) it depends on expert, (2) educated people who may require extra explanations for the words, (3) and the ignorant who need linguistic and cultural explanation in various degree. Thus, it is rarely a single correct translation, that way the translator has to pick the appropriate functional and descriptive TL words sense that is as simple as possible and equivalence to the term in the context.

In order to get equivalence translation to the term in the context, during the translating process, the translator encounters mostly about the cultural difference problems. Each culture has its own society based on its historical background. The author sometimes could not get their messages across to a different cultural background. Some misunderstandings could occur between different language speakers. As a translator especially translating a novel requires a lot of research. A translator should put their knowledge and competence in their translations. By translating all types of literature, a translator must face few problems.

Reading and understanding a historical fiction and interpreting some of outdated Archaic words and phrase are quite problematic because of the early English word barrier. Moreover, Archaic words can cause misunderstanding when they are mistranslated. The results of this study are beneficial to give insight to the translators in the area of translating Archaic words. The result of this study is expected to help translators and academics investigating or studying Archaic words translation.

Several studies on the translation have been conducted with various goals. The first article is *The Translation Procedures of Neologism in The Strawberry Shortcake Bilingual Books by Hesti (2017)*, This study's goal is to identify and analyze different types of Neologisms as well as the procedures used to translate them. The data was gathered from four Strawberry Shortcakes novels, with 10 representative data being used in the data analysis. In the representation, three types of Neologisms are found to be used in translating the studied data namely new coinages, old words with new senses, and transferred words. The researcher concluded that three strategies: couplet, transference, and naturalization helped to translate the Neologisms from the source language form.

The second article is *Newspeak Neologism Translation in George Orwell's Nineteen Eighty-Four by Theodorus Diaz Praditya (2020)*, This research aims to present the terms of the types of Neologism, the translation procedures used, and the impact of the procedures on the translation quality. By studying 118 data of new words and phrase-like words. The researcher obtained data about translation quality by distributing questionnaires to three raters, assessing the translation quality. Seven out of the ten forms of Neologism proposed by Newmark (1988) were found in the data. Seventeen translations employ in the data: six single translations and eleven multiple translation procedures were found to be used by the translator.

The third article is *Analysis of Archaic Words in the Structure of English and Uzbek Proverbs by Madiyorova Valida Quvondiq Qizi (2021)*. This research aims to analyze outdated historical and Archaic words and to interpret some of the outdated,

Archaic words and phrases. This study used system-structural, historical comparative and descriptive methods. The researcher has analyzed more than 600 proverbs, and found out 19 Archaic units used in the context. The archaic words are preserved mainly in the genres of folklore, including proverbs, riddles, fairy tales and epics. In this article, the researcher has tried to explain the contextual meaning of Archaic words in the proverbs, and have given their Uzbek equivalents.

There is similarity in the two previous articles and this research; identifying the translation equivalence. The third article researched on Archaic words. The different from the three previous articles, the researcher focuses on the type of procedures in the English to Indonesian translation of Archaic words that were found in the “Viscount who loved me” novel using the translation procedures proposed by Newmark (1988). According to Newmark (1988, p.81-93), there are 18 procedures to translate the archaic words in the dialogue, the procedures are as follow:

1. Transference

This procedure referred as a borrowed word. Names of all living and nonliving things, geographical, topographical, journals, titles of literary works such as films, institutions, and so on.

2. Naturalization

This procedure adjusts the SL word to regular pronunciation, followed by normal morphology (word-forms) in the TL.

3. Functional equivalent

This procedure is used with cultural words, and the employment of a culture-free word, sometimes with a new specific term or the addition of a specific phrase.

4. Cultural equivalent

This is a translation procedure in which the SL cultural term is replaced by the TL cultural word.

5. Descriptive equivalent

The procedure explains the term from SL to TL since the word in SL has no equivalency in TL.

6. Synonymy

This procedure is utilized if there is no one-to-one counterpart in SL. Because the term itself is not very significant, the translator may substitute another word in the TL.

7. Through-translation (Calque)

This procedure is utilized to literally translate a frequent collocation, names of organizations, phrases, or compounds. The most obvious examples of through-translations are the names of international organizations which consist of universal words.

8. Shifts or transpositions

This procedure entails changing the grammar from SL to TL.

There are four different sorts of shifts or transpositions:

- a. Change from singular to plural.
- b. Required when SL grammatical equivalence does not exist in the TL.

The one where literal translation is grammatically possible but the usage but may not sound natural in the TL.
- c. The replacement of virtual lexical gap by a grammatical structure.

9. Modulation

This procedure is utilized to describe variety by shifting one's point of view or perspective, and most frequently, a category of thought from SL to TL.

10. Translation label

This procedure is a provisional translation, usually of a new institutional term which should be done in inverted commas.

11. Compensation

This procedure is used when the word loss of meaning, sound, metaphor or pragmatic.

12. Componential Analysis

This procedure is splitting up a common lexical unit into its sense components and the result often one to two, three or four translations.

13. Reduction and expansion

- This procedure is to reduce the lexical meaning of SL into TL.
- This procedure is to expand the lexical meaning of SL into TL.

14. Paraphrase

This procedure is an amplification or explanation of the meaning of a segment of the text. It occurs when it is poorly written.

15. Other procedures

This procedure is similar to Vinay and Dalbernet's:

1. Equivalency is an unpleasant phrase that refers to approximate equivalence, which accounts for the same circumstance in different ways.
2. Adaptation is defined as the usage of a recognized equivalent between two situations; it is often an issue of cultural equivalence.

16. Recognised translation

This procedure uses the official or the generally accepted translation of any institutional term.

17. Couplets

This procedure is the combination of some procedures in translating text.

18. Notes, additions, and glosses.

This translation procedure may take four various forms:

a. Within the text

This procedure uses round brackets to include material that is part of the translation. Square brackets to make corrections of material or moral fact where appropriate within the text.

b. Notes at the bottom of page.

This procedure is used when the translations are excessively long.

c. Notes at the end of the chapter.

This procedure is inconvenient if the chapters are long since they take too long to find.

d. Notes or Glossary at the end of books.

This procedure should be referenced with the book page numbers at the top.

METHOD

The qualitative descriptive method was used in this study. Qualitative research entails gathering and analyzing non-numerical data. Qualitative research is the opposite of quantitative research, which entails gathering and analyzing numerical data. This research focuses on the translation procedures by Newmark (1988). In order to look up the meanings transferred from the source to the target language, Collins online dictionary(2021), OALD (2021), Merriam Webster online dictionary (2021), and KBBI online dictionary (2021) were utilized as references.