

AN ANALYSIS OF TRANSLATION TECHNIQUES IN HARRY POTTER AND THE HALF-BLOOD PRINCE

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Abstract

This thesis contains analysis of translation techniques in a novel Harry Potter and the Half-Blood Prince by J.K Rowling which is translated into Indonesian. Thus, the aim of this thesis is to identifying and describing the techniques are used in translation novel into Indonesian. The writer analyzed this translation technique according to translation technique. There are eighteen techniques, there are adaptation, amplification, borrowing, calque, compensation, description translation, discursive creation, established equivalent, generalization, linguistic amplification, linguistic compression, literal translation, modulation, particularization, reduction, substitution (linguistic, paralinguistic), transposition and variation. Moreover, the writer used library research and descriptive qualitative research in doing this analysis. The techniques found by the writer in analysis are six techniques; there are calque, discursive creation, literal translation, modulation, particularization and reduction. Based on the results above, it shows that the translator dominantly translated the phrase and sentence in English into Indonesian by using modulation. Although there are some techniques also use to translate that phrase and sentence.

Key words: Translation technique, modulation, Harry Potter and the Half-Blood Prince novel

INTRODUCTION

Generally, translation is known as a process of transferring meaning from a language to another. Translation is very important in order to understand message or knowledge found in the source language. There are some techniques of translation itself that uses in some book or novel. In translating a paragraph, the reader does not using free and literal translation only but the reader is definitely using some techniques to translate it. There are eighteen techniques that propose by Rido (2020); Suprayogi & Pranoto (2020) there are adaptation, amplification, borrowing, calque, compensation, description, discursive creation, established equivalent, generalization, linguistic amplification, linguistic compression, literal, modulation, particularization, reduction, substitution (linguistic, paralinguistic), transposition and variation translation technique. These techniques will explain in second chapter by the writer.

According to Abidin et al. (2021); Qodriani (2021) that translation is a craft consisting in the attempt to replace a written message and/or statement in one language by the same message and/or statement in another language. It means that in the result of translation into another language is making the message or statement did not change the meaning in

another language. In the translation itself the editor or translator just change the word or sentence based on the context or the culture that owned by its country (Kardiansyah & Salam, 2020a; Rido, 2011). Because, every country has different language and so that in the translation itself uses another language but keep has the same meaning in the target language.

Translation is written. It involves taking a written text in a source language (language of the original text) and providing a written text into the target language (the language of the reader). Translators must have excellent knowledge of at least two languages but they often work in only one direction, from their acquired language into their native language (Hutauruk & Puspita, 2020; Kardiansyah & Salam, 2020b; Mandasari et al., n.d.). Translation is not merely an interlinguistic process. It is more complex than replacing source language text with target language text and includes cultural and educational nuances that can shape the options and attitudes of recipients. At the very beginning, the translator keeps both the Source Language (S.L) and Target Language (T.L) in mind and tries to translate carefully. But, it becomes very difficult for a translator to decode the whole textbook literally; therefore, he takes the help of his own view and endeavors to translate accordingly (Abidin, 2017; Kuswoyo, 2014; Novanti & Suprayogi, 2021).

Translation plays an important role in human life because it has made communication among peoples with different languages can be done. It's hard to imagine how the intercultural dialogue is being done to improve understanding and cooperation among nations held (Amelia, 2016; Permata & Abidin, 2020; Series, 2021). The circulation of ideas, knowledge, information, and values from one nation to another nation will also have problems without the use of translation. So, some people or readers cannot understand the meaning in the target language because they did not understand the meaning in the source language. Nevertheless, translation is not easy to do since there are many problems and difficulties found in translation. One of the difficulties in translation is that of translating the word or sentence that has different culture and structure of the sentence itself (Diharjo et al., 2020; Kuswoyo et al., n.d.; Putra & Qodriani, 2017). Every country has its own structure of the text itself.

Research

What techniques are used in translating Harry Potter and the Half-Blood Prince Novel into Indonesian?

Objective Question

To identify and describe translation techniques used in the Harry Potter and the Half-Blood Prince Novel into Indonesian.

LITERATURE REVIEW

The translation of literary prose is different from literary creativity because its existence depends on the existence of an object of translation, a work to be translated. However, it is not always possible to sketch a separate border line in the real literary procedure between prose-translation and all creative literature (Amelia, 2016; Kardiansyah, 2019; Puspita & Amelia, 2020). In some examples, a work may not be a translation in the common sense, but it may not be possible to express it absolutely as a work of literary creativeness. In translating English novels, such as reduction changes, additions and modifications from the intrinsic element of the novel is often unavoidable. As a novel source language into target language dubbed, not all words can be changed just like that. To discover what changes are made from English version and the version of the Indonesian language (L. M. I. Afrianto & Seomantri, 2014; Pranoto & Suprayogi, 2020; Skill, n.d.).

In translating a word, phrase, sentence and text the translator sometimes face some problems. Translating a novel especially Harry Potter novel is not easy when the reader read that book, because there are many sub-title in every chapter in the novel (Karnawan et al., 2020). Then the name of spell magic in the novel, a magic book that same letter in the first letter and a long sentence in a paragraph. From those problem that face by the translator to translate the sentence from source language into the target language. From some problem that face by the translator, the translator needs some solution to face the problem that she/he faces (Al Falaq & Puspita, 2021; Amelia & Daud, 2020; Suprayogi & Novanti, 2021).

Many people think that translation is not easy to do, because in translation there are many processes and methods. Here are some difficulties that novel translators usually face every time on which they translate English novels into Indonesian (A. Afrianto & Inayati, 2016;

Kardiansyah & Salam, 2021; Qodriani & Kardiansyah, n.d.). Firstly, linguistically they usually do not understand some long complex sentences with complicated structures. They also find so many very long paragraphs that are difficult to understand with complicated grammatical patterns. Secondly, culturally they are difficult to find out the closest natural equivalence of the socio-cultural terms exist in the novel because the author always uses unique words based on his or her cultural background. Thirdly, literarily they are difficult to translate figurative languages and idiomatic expressions that are stated in the novel. Those difficulties always come to their mind and always make them hard to think about (Gulö, 2019; Kuswoyo et al., n.d.; Pranoto & Suprayogi, 2020).

The Harry Potter books make up the popular series written by J.K. Rowling. The series spans seven books. The books have been made into movies by Warner Bros. Pictures with the last book split into two films. The use of language in the novel sometimes is not really understood by the readers and every country has different culture and also language. In translating, the translator faces some problems because translation activities do not only deal with transferring words from the source language into the target language, but also deal with the most important thing, e.g., transferring the message, meaning, and culture from the source language into the target language. Therefore, a translator also should master the cultural aspect of the source language and the target language since each country has their own cultural background.

Considering about the problem above, the writer enthusiastically focuses her study on the technique of translation in the book. The present researcher is interested in doing the research on the Harry Potter and the Half-Blood Prince novel and the writer analyzes what the techniques used in this novel.

METHOD

Data Collections and Data Analysis

In collect the data, writer reads the data source which is from the English and Indonesian novel, to gets the data that needed by the writer. Then, the writer separate whether or not the data are necessary for the research as supporting references for the main point that will be analyzed. The last, the writer took the data needed from the data source by finding the sentence that had correlate with the theories used. In the process of analyzing the data, qualitative research is emphasized on the process analysis. It is conducted in order to make easier the analysis process.

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

1.1 Calque

SL : The Other Minister (page 1)

TL : Menteri Yang Lain (page 1)

In this title of the chapter one in this book, the translator of this novel translates this title use calque technique. And the technique uses to the phrase that focus in the structure of the sentence. Because the sub-title of every chapter in the novel itself has many unique sub-title and the translator tries to translated the sub-title without change the message of the sub-title. Then try to make it almost similar to the sub-title in source language.

This sub-title is the one of the title in the part one of this novel. The meaning in the target language shows that the technique which use is calque, because this technique usually use to translate the lexical term of the word or phrase. The sub-title in the chapter one is The Other Minister and translated into Menteri Yang Lain. If the sub-title of The Other Minister translated into Yang Lain Menteri it cannot be acceptable by the reader and the message will changes from source language to target language.

SL : He knew that cough. (page 3)

TL : Dia mengenali batuk itu. (page 2)

The phrase in this sentence uses calque technique, because in the target language of the sentence is lexical or structural based on the form of the sentence and did not change the reader point of view. Then the message or the meaning in the target language itself did not change and in accordance with the meaning in the target language. This technique follows the structure of the phrase from source language. Therefore this technique uses to translate the phrase in lexical context.

The phrase of that cough if the translator translates become itu batuk, it is meaning that is not suitable in the target language. Therefore that phrase translates into batuk itu, because it more correlates with the sentence in source language itself. And the phrase of batuk itu is more acceptable by the reader in the target language. The word of that is modified cough and explains that the cough also that can translates into batuk itu.

1.2 Discursive Creation

SL : Will and Wont (page 38)

TL : Mau dan Tak Mau (page 40)

In translating this sub-title in the chapter three is using discursive creation technique. This technique is to establish a temporary equivalence that is totally unpredictable out of context (Al Falaq et al., 2021; Amelia, 2021; Ivana & Suprayogi, 2020). Then this technique rarely uses to translate the title of the book and movie. The sub-title of every chapter has the unique sub-title, so usually uses to translate the sub-title in the chapter of the novel. Because there are much sub-title must suitable from source language.

The sub-title of Will and Won't is translated Mau dan Tak Mau. In the literal meaning it will be akan dan tak akan. But the translator make into the more acceptable by the readers when they read this novel. The translator just makes it more understand by the reader. Then the translator did not change the message in source language to target language although use the other word. Thus the translator translates into Mau dan Tak Mau.

1.3 Literal Translation

SL : He froze, (page 2)

TL : Dia membeku, (page 2)

The technique that uses is literal translation. In this target language show the form of translation in the target language from source language into target language does not changing. The translator translates the phrase is word for word; follow the structure of the word. Then the translator did not change the meaning in the target language itself.

This phrase in the target language is Dia membeku, Dia here is the meaning from he as the subject of this phrase. He here means a man and in the target language the meaning is Dia laki-laki, because in target language usually did not put laki-laki after the word Dia, the sentence before he froze had explained the name of the subject.

SL : When several carpenters, (page 7)

TL : Ketika beberapa tukang kayu, (page 7)

To get the meaning in the target language, the translator translates this phrase use literal technique. The way in translate the phrase is following the form of the word or translate word for word. The translation phrase of when several carpenters translated ketika beberapa tukang kayu. This phrase translated by word for word in the target language. It can see in the form of target language itself. In target language the meaning of that phrase is ketika beberapa tukang kayu, carpenter here is tukang kayu in target language. Therefore the meaning in the target language becomes ketika beberapa tukang kayu.

1.4 Modulation

SL : (as though anyone needed reminding) (page1)

TL : (lagi pula siapa yang butuh diingatkan) (page 1)

The sentence in the bracket itself translated into target language uses modulation technique, because in this sentence the translator uses a closest meaning in changes the structures have also led to a change of perspective, viewpoint, or in terms of meaningful others who were divided into shall, performed when a word, phrase, or structure there is no counterpart in the target language. If it is necessary it will be carried out.

Then the phrase of as though anyone translated lagi pula siapa, this phrase in target language translated lagi pula siapa is changing the viewpoint in target language. In fact anyone in target language is seseorang or satu orang the cognition is someone or just one person and as though anyone translated lagi pula siapa in the other meaning is seolah-olah orang. If the translator translated seolah-olah orang butuh diingatkan and this phrase in target language not too unacceptable by the reader. Here the translator change the viewpoint of the reader in target language but did not change the message itself from source language into target language (Sasalia & Sari, 2020).

SL : It was outrageous for anybody to suggest that they were not spending enough on bridges. (page 2)

TL : Sungguh kelewatan kalau ada yang menuduh mereka tidak menyediakan cukup dana untuk jembatan. (page 1)

The way to translate the word into target language changes the perspective of the reader. The translator wants to give understanding to the reader in a way change the perspective of the reader. Then the translator uses this way to translate the word from source language to target language. Because, if the word in source language does not change into the other word in the target language, the meaning in target language will be difference.

The word to suggest in this sentence translated *menuduh*. Exactly suggest in target language is *menyarankan* or *mengusulkan* but translated *menuduh*. The translator translates *menuduh* from suggest because suggest here interpret thought-provoking someone or people in target language. So why the translator translates suggest into *menuduh*.

1.5 Particularization

SL : Naturally, (page 5)

TL : Wajar saja, (page 5)

This word translated into the target language uses particularization technique. This technique is translating into more specific in using the term that more concrete or similar in the target language. The translator usually uses the other word in the target language, but has almost similar meaning in the target language. And did not change the point of the meaning itself from the source language.

The translator translates naturally becomes *wajar saja* in the target language. In the other meaning is *tentu saja*, the translator of this novel this word because has similar meaning in the target language but did not change the context of the phrase itself in the target language. The translator just changes to the other word in the target language but did not change the meaning in the target language.

SL : For a brief moment (page 3)

TL : Sesaat (page 2)

In this part the translator uses particularization technique; this technique uses to get the almost similar meaning in the target language. Then the translator is translating into the other word that has similar meaning in the target language. And she did not change the message from the source language into the target language.

In this phrase the translator discard the word in the target language become *sesaat*, actually it can became *untuk sementara waktu*. But the translator wants to make the sentence more understandable by the reader. Then she translates the phrase of *For a brief moment* became *Sesaat*, because this word has similar meaning with *untuk sementara waktu* in target language. The meaning is to waiting for a several time or waiting for a minute. So, she translates into *sesaat*.

1.6 Reduction

SL : and gave it up as a bad job. (page 2)

TL : lalu menyerah. (page 2)

The technique that used to translating this phrase is reduction, because here the meaning in the target language itself make into the simple meaning from the source language. Without change the meaning in target language itself. Because, the translator make the sentence in target language is simple and can understand by the reader itself. The translator reduction the text that not really important and make it more simple in the target language.

The phrase of *and gave it up as a bad job* is translate into *lalu menyerah*. The meaning of that phrase something whose always do in his life and the other meaning is give up is a bad job but he does it (Ahluwalia, 2020; Amelia & Daud, 2020). Then the translator translates the phrase into the simple phrase become *lalu menyerah*, because this phrase shows about give up, so why the translator translates *lalu menyerah* into target language.

SL : (or that was what it had sounded like) (page 9)

TL : (kedengarannya begitu) (page 9)

The technique that uses to translate this phrase is reduction. Reduction is the technique to suppress the information of the text from source language to target language (Pranoto & Afrilita, 2019; Sari & Gulö, 2019). This technique is to discard the word or phrase that not really important and spend more place but did not give the accurate meaning in target language. Then the translator makes it more specific in target language. Thus this technique use to make more specific.

This phrase is translated kedengarannya begitu, because the translator wants to make the reader more understand in reading a novel. The translator did not translate this phrase into the specific word and not in a complicated word. If the phrase translated atau bahwa itu apa yang telah terdengar seperti, that phrase is not transfer the message from source language into target language. That is why translator translated kedengarannya bagus, because this phrase is more acceptable by the reader.

CONCLUSION

This study was conducted to find the translation technique used in translation novel. And only found six translation techniques of eighteen translation techniques, as the answer of the research questions. From analyzing the data, the writer figures out six techniques used by the translator in transferring the meaning of English into Indonesian. The writer concludes that in translating Harry Potter and The Half-Blood Prince novel, the writer used the translation technique to analyze the phrase and the sentence based on (Fitri & Qodriani, 2016; Kardiansyah & Salam, 2020b; Pajar & Putra, 2021)there are calque, literal translation, discursive creation, modulation, particularization and reduction. The technique most often used in translating the novel is modulation. So, in translating the sentence the most often uses modulation as the dominant technique. The translator change viewpoint and focus of the reader but did not change the meaning from source language into target language.

By conducting this research, the writer can takes a conclusion that translation technique can helps the readers in understanding the phrases and sentences in the novel. And by using this technique, the translator tries to maintain the accuracy of the translation result and make the translation text easier to understand by the readers. The translation techniques of translation will help the translator to choose the best way in translating a novel, book, text, etc. Hopefully the writer wish if this thesis can advantages to all the reader and can help all people to do translation activity.

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