

Non-Equivalence at Word Level and Above Level in Harry Potter: The Order of the Phoenix

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Abstract—The study of translation has covered the equivalence and non-equivalence of the source text and the target text. Not only the meaning but also the culture of the source text should be taken as the consideration in translation to the target language. This study revealed the non-equivalence and the strategy employed of the translation of English text *Harry Potter: the order of the phoenix* to Indonesian language text by applying LFalligner and Antcon software. The study employed qualitative research applying content analysis. The researcher is as the primary instrument of data collection and analysis to provide a rich description of the phenomenon. The data were words, phrases, and sentences taken from the English text and Indonesian text of *Harry Potter*. The data were displayed and then verified using Baker (2011). The result revealed that non-equivalence occurred at word level in names of characters, places, and magical terms and above word level in idioms and fixed expression. Loan words were used as strategy aiming at educating and contributing to readers' knowledge of other cultures and their naming and to show loyalty to the source author's original style. TL has not the equivalence for the idioms of SL, thus idioms were translated lexically. The study suggests that the use of LFalligner and Antcon eased the finding and can be applied by the beginner translator.

Keywords: *translation, non-equivalence, Harry Potter*

I. INTRODUCTION

Translation deals with transferring a message from one language to other language. The words in source language will be replaced by the words in the target language (Catford, 1988). It requires the similarity of the meaning in both languages to make the messages conveyed. Hence, translation cannot simply reproduce, or be the original (Newmark, 1988), it deals with the reproduction of target language to the closest natural equivalent of the source language message, in terms of meaning and style (Nida and Taber: 1974). Thus, translator recreates meaning not creates meaning (Machali, 1998).

The central problem of translation is finding the equivalence of the source language in the target language (Catford, 1988). An expression in Source Language (SL) not always has the same meaning and the same cultural connotations as its counterpart in the target language (TL), thus non-equivalence plausibly occurs (Nida and Taber, 1964; Newmark, 1965; Catford, 1988; and Baker, 2011; among others). To solve the problems, the translator uses strategies to overcome the non-equivalencies as proposed by Baker (2011).

This study attempted to find out the non-equivalencies of the translation of *Harry Potter: The Order The Phoenix* (HP:TOoTP) from the English language to Indonesian

language and the strategies to overcome non-equivalencies using LFAAligner and Antcon.

II. METHODS

The research focused on finding out the non-equivalence at word level and above word level of English-Indonesian translation of HP:TOoTP and investigating the strategies using LFAAligner and Antcon. It was to show the use of the application to the translation product. The data were words, phrases, and sentences found in the Indonesian translation of HP:TOoTP. Therefore, this research uses descriptive qualitative method and thus the data is not in form of numbers but in words (Punch, 2009). The phenomenon and facts were elaborated and described descriptively. Baker's (2011) non-equivalence at word level, above word level, and the strategies used by the translator were used to analyze the data.

The procedures of the study were:

- Applying LFAAligner (to put the sentences in lines)
- Applying Antcon (to find the word's frequency of occurrences and the concordance)
- Comparing the text in English and Indonesian Language
- Finding the non-equivalence at word level
- Finding the non-equivalence above word level
- Analyzing the strategies
- Describing the strategies
- Drawing the conclusion

III. RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

The finding is arranged based on the research questions. Below are the findings and discussions of the study.

A. *Non-equivalence at word level and strategies used by translator*

- Names of the characters: Harry (occurred 964 times in SL and 979 times in TL), Ron (occurred 238 times in SL and 237 times), Hermione (occurred 153 in SL and 151 times in TL), Vernon (occurred 98 times in SL and 97 in TL), Petunia (occurred 68 in SL and 67 times in TL), Dumbledore (320 times in SL and TL), Lupin (170 times in SL and TL), Mad-Eye (21 times in SL and 20 times in TL), Voldemort (42 times in SL and 33 times in TL) Names of places: Privet Drive, Little Whinging, Magnolia Crescent.
- Fiction words: apparate (occurred 16 times in SL and 74 times in TL), dissaparate, veritaserum, Patronus, Dementor, muggle (occurred 29 times in SL and 42 times in TL)

- Onomatopoeia: woosh, crash (occurred 5 times in SL and once in TL)
- Appellation: mum (occurred 34 times in SL and 27 times in TL), dad (occurred 33 times in SL and 27 times in TL), mummy (occurred 2 times in SL and TL), Mr. (occurred 125 times in SL and 121 times in TL), Mrs. (occurred 208 times in SL and 203 times in TL)
- Other words: Budgie (= berang-berang) and Brilliant = cemerlang

In case 1, names of characters and places, the translator did not change the names. The names are kept similar with the source language; some were translated to their pronouns. Newmark (1981) stated that names in literature are usually not translated, unless they are naturalized. 'Naturalized' means that the name, context and location in the source language are changed into the target language. Translators who do not translate the names have educative purpose; it is to add knowledge about other cultures and their naming practice (Aini, et al., (2008) in Makinen (2010:39) and loyal to the source author's original style (Van Coillie (2006) in Makinen (2010:39)).

In case 2, fiction words, the words were not translated as they are not English words as well. As Baker (2011) stated that it is in the problem of the source language concept is not lexicalized in the target language. The words were created by the author to make the sense of the novel magical and more fiction by adding those created words. The target language reader could understand the words by carefully reading the clues in the sentences. The word 'muggle/s' in some occurrences could be meant 'people' from some clues in the sentences.

Line 1358:

I think he thought you were safest with the **Muggles** -' Ron began.

'Kukira dia berpikir kau paling aman bersama para Muggle -' Ron memulai.

The situation was when Harry felt both of his friends left him, but his friends and all teachers thought he should stay with muggle (his uncle) to keep him safe. His uncle wanted to make Harry 'normal' like him who has no magic.

Line 830:

We were too damn soft for our own good, thought we could squash it out of you, thought we could turn you **normal**, but you've been rotten from the beginning and I've had enough - owls!

Kami terlalu berhati lembut demi kebaikan kami sendiri, berpikir kami bisa menekannya keluar dari dirimu, berpikir kami bisa membuatmu normal, tapi kami sudah busuk dari awal dan aku sudah muak - burung hantu!"

Therefore, the text shows the difference between 'people' and 'muggle'. From Harry's world (witch) people refer to the one has magic and 'muggle' is the one who has no magic.

In case 3, onomatopoeia, there are words used to associate with what is named.

'whoosh' for a whooshing movement (whizzing sound).

Line 718:

WHOOSH.

WHOOSH.

Line 2600:

Every few seconds a witch or wizard would emerge from one of the left-hand fireplaces with a soft **whoosh**.

Tiap beberapa detik seorang penyihir wanita atau pria akan muncul dari salah satu perapian di sisi kiri dengan bunyi **whoosh** lembut.

The TL has the equivalence for word 'whoosh'; that is 'wus' refers to the same meaning. In five occurrences in SL and TL, word 'whoosh' was found three times occurrences in SL, and two times in TL. It means that the word 'whoosh' is translated once. It could be seen in line 1217:

Harry's eyes watered in the chill as they soared upwards; he could see nothing below now but tiny pinpricks of light that were car headlights and streetlamps. Two of those tiny lights might belong to Uncle Vernon's car... the Dursleys would be heading back to their empty house right now, full of rage about the non-existent Lawn Competition... and Harry laughed aloud at the thought, though his voice was drowned by the flapping robes of the others, the creaking of the harness holding his trunk and the cage, and the **whoosh** of the wind in their ears as they sped through the air.

Mata Harry berair karena kedinginan ketika mereka membumbung ke atas; dia tidak bisa melihat apapun di bawah sekarang kecuali titik-titik kecil cahaya yang mungkin berasal dari mobil Paman Vernon ... keluarga Dursley pasti sedang menuju kembali ke rumah mereka yang kosong sekarang, penuh amarah mengenai Kompetisi Halaman yang tak pernah ada ... dan Harry tertawa keras-keras ketika memikirkannya, walaupun suaranya ditenggelamkan oleh kibasan jubah-jubah yang lainnya, keriu pelana yang menggantung kopernya dan sangkar itu, dan **suara deru** angin di telinga mereka selagi mereka menambah kecepatan di udara.

Case 4 is appellation. Words: mum, dad, mummy have the equivalence in the TL. Those words were not translated in both 'muggle's' world and in 'people's' world in children conversation (Harry's and friends and cousin) but translated in the the adult conversation (Harry's teachers).

Line 1148:

'**My mums** got this knack of getting stuff to fit itself in neatly - she even gets the socks to fold themselves - but I've never mastered how she does it - it's a kind of flick -' She flicked her wand hopefully.

'**Ibuku** punya ketangkasan untuk membuat benda-benda masuk dengan rapi - dia bahkan membuat kaus kaki terlipat sendiri - tapi aku belum menguasai bagaimana dia melakukannya - mirip jentikan seperti ini -' Dia menjentikkan tongkatnya dengan penuh harapan.

Line 1695 is a conversation between Sirius and Harry.

'My dear old **mum**, yeah,' said Sirius.

'**Ibuku** tua tersayang, yeah,' kata Sirius.

In case 5, other words, it was found out that word 'budgie' was not translated appropriately.

Line 45:

Harry closed his eyes against the now blazing evening sky as the newsreader said, '- and finally, Bungy the **budgie** has found a novel way of keeping cool this summer.

Harry menutup matanya dari langit malam yang sekarang telah berkobar ketika pembaca berita berkata, '- dan akhirnya, Bungy si **berang-berang** telah menemukan cara baru untuk tetap sejuk di musim panas ini.

Line 46:

Bungy, who lives at the Five Feathers in Barnsley, has learned to water ski! Bungy, yang tinggal di Five Feathers di Barnsley, telah belajar ski air!

Line 48:

If they had reached water-skiing **budgerigars**, there would be nothing else worth hearing.

Jika mereka telah mencapai **berang-berang** yang berski-air, tidak akan ada lagi yang patut didengar.

The word 'budgerigars' means Australian parakeet, the equivalence word in TL is 'burung bayan' (it is a kind of bird, parakeet). The translator used word 'berang-berang' probably because the clue in line 45: "keeping cool this summer" and line 48: "water-skiing budgerigars, that a budgie lives in water and wants to keep cool by doing water skiing. Thus it is unnatural translation.

Word 'brilliant' has several meanings in the TL: 'pandai' (smart), 'cemerlang' (bright), 'gemilang' (smart) and 'cerah' (bright), 'terang benderang' (bright), 'berkilau' (shiny), 'cemerlang' (bright). It has differences in expressive meaning.

Line 42:

He let out a long, slow breath and stared up at the **brilliant** blue sky.

Dia mengeluarkan napas panjang dan pelan dan menatap langit biru **cemerlang**.

The word 'cemerlang' was used for word 'brilliant' showed that the translator used translation strategy by a more neutral/less expressive word. The word 'cemerlang' in Indonesian language can be used to show "smartness" and "vivid and bold color" but in the target text, it is used collocated with word 'sky'. Therefore the translator used strategy a more neutral word strategy.

IV. NON-EQUIVALENCE ABOVE WORD LEVEL AND STRATEGIES USED BY TRANSLATOR.

This finding relates to idioms and fixed expression. There are some phrases and sentences found non-equivalence. They are:

- be hanged for a dragon as an egg - it's no good crying over spilt potion
- the cat's among the pixies now - time is Galleons

Line 422:

'Never mind the Statute of Secrecy now, there's going to be hell to pay anyway, we might as well **be hanged for a dragon as an egg**.

'Tidak usah pedulikan Undang-Undang Kerahasiaan sekarang, lagipula resikonya sangat besar, sekalian saja kita **digantung karena naga daripada karena telur**.

Expression 'be hanged for a dragon as an egg' is taken from: "(you, etc.) may/might as well be hanged/hung for a sheep as (for) a lamb" = "if you are going to be punished for doing something wrong, whether it is a big or small thing, you may as well do the big thing" (Francis, 2006, p. 443). There is no equivalence in TL. Therefore it was translated word per word.

Line 471:

Just in case there are more of them around... oh my word, what a catastrophe... and you had to fight them off yourself... and Dumbledore said we were to keep you from doing magic at all costs... well, **it's no good crying over spilt potion**, I suppose... but the cat's among the pixies now.

Hanya untuk berjaga-jaga seandainya ada lagi di sekitar ... oh kataku, benar-benar bencana ... dan kamu harus menghadapi mereka sendiri ... dan Dumbledore berkata kami harus menjagamu dari penggunaan sihir dengan segala cara ... well, **tak ada gunanya menangi ramuan yang telah tumpah**, kurasa ... tapi si kucing sudah berada di tengah para pixy sekarang.'

The expression 'it's no good crying over spilt potion' is a proverb. The TL equivalence proverb is 'nasi sudah menjadi bubur'. The strategy used should be using idiom of similar meaning but dissimilar form.

Line 471:

Just in case there are more of them around... oh my word, what a catastrophe... and you had to fight them off yourself... and Dumbledore said we were to keep you from doing magic at all costs... well, it's no good crying over spilt potion, I suppose... but **the cat's among the pixies now**.

Hanya untuk berjaga-jaga seandainya ada lagi di sekitar ... oh kataku, benar-benar bencana ... dan kamu harus menghadapi mereka sendiri ... dan Dumbledore berkata kami harus menjagamu dari penggunaan sihir dengan segala cara ... well, tak ada gunanya menangi ramuan yang telah tumpah, kurasa ... tapi **si kucing sudah berada di tengah para pixy sekarang**.

The expression 'the cat's among the pixies now' was originally from idiom 'to put/set the cat among the pigeons' means "to stir up trouble" (Fergusson, 2003, p. 47). The TL do not have the equivalence for the idiom.

Line 1473:

Time is Galleons, little brother,' said Fred.

'Waktu adalah Galleon, adik kecil,' kata Fred.

The idiom 'time is Galleons' is derived from 'time is money' and the TL equivalence is 'waktu adalah uang'. The word 'Galleons' here means 'currency' (a system of money in general use in particular country) as can be seen in line 2225:

He had forced the Weasley twins to take the **thousand Galleons** prize **money** he had won in the Triwizard Tournament to help them realize their ambition to open a joke shop, but he was still glad to know that his part in furthering their plans was unknown to Mrs Weasley.

Dia telah memaksa si kembar Weasley mengambil hadiah **uang seribu Galleon** yang telah dimenangkannya dalam Turnamen Triwizard untuk membantu mereka mewujudkan ambisi mereka untuk membuka sebuah toko lelucon, tetapi dia masih senang mengetahui bahwa bagiannya dalam memajukan rencana mereka belum diketahui oleh Mrs Weasley.

(additional information in lines: 2611, 3134, 3437).

Idioms were translated literally, word per word therefore, the translation became unnatural. It was also found in the fixed expression as shown below.

Line 2723:

Down in old - but they told me - **Merlin's beard!**
Di bawah di - tapi mereka bilang padaku - jenggot Merlin!

Line 3068:

'**Merlin's beard!**' exclaimed Mr Weasley wonderingly, pulling Harry aside to let them all pass.
'Jenggot Merlin!' seru Mr Weasley dengan terkejut, sambil menarik Harry ke samping untuk membiarkan mereka semua lewat.

The expression 'Merlin's beard!' is an interjection. It shows a sudden cry or remark expressing surprise, similar with 'Oh my God' or 'Oh gosh'. The TL equivalence is 'Ya Tuhanku' or 'Ya tuhan' or 'Ya ampun'.

V. CONCLUSION

The findings of the study toward the translation of Harry Potter: the order of the phoenix drew some conclusion that the non-equivalences at word level occurred on names of characters, places, magical terms, and above word level were idioms and fixed expressions. Loan words was the strategy used aiming at educating and contributing to readers' knowledge of other cultures and their naming and to show loyalty to the source author's original style. As the TL has not the equivalence for the idioms in the SL, thus they were translated lexically. The study suggests that the use of LFalligner and Antcon eased the finding and it can be applied by the beginner translator.

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