

AN ANALYSIS OF TRANSLATION TECHNIQUES FOUND IN HARRY POTTER AND THE DEATHLY HALLOWS PART 1 AND 2

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Abstract

Translation technique is defined as the realization of the translation process such as method and strategy of translation. According to Molina and Albir (2002: 508), it refers to translation product and works for the micro unit of the text. In this study, the writer focused on analysing the translation techniques found in in movie script Harry Potter and The Deathly Hallows part 1 and 2. The objectives of the study were to find out the translation techniques found in Harry Potter and The Deathly Hallows part 1, to find out the the translation techniques found in Harry Potter and The Deathly Hallows part 2, and to find out the translation techniques actualized used in Harry Potter and The Deathly Hallows part 1 and 2. The writer employed the translation techniques of Molina and Albir (2002: 509-511). The descriptive qualitative technique was applied to explain the data. The object of the study was the English and Indonesian movie script of Harry Potter and The Deathly Hallows part 1 and 2 movie. The writer used the script conversation of the main characters. The result showed 11 translation techniques found in Harry Potter and the Deathly Hallows part 1 movie script namely established equivalence (20%), borrowing (16%), calque (13%), literal translation (11%), modulation (9%), linguistic amplification (9%), amplification (7%), generalization (7%), adaptation (5%), linguistic compression (4%), and transposition (3%). Therefore, there were 8 translation techniques found found in Harry Potter and the Deathly Hallows part II movie script namely established equivalence (20%), borrowing (18%), literal translation (16%), calque (14%), adaptation (11%), modulation (9%), amplification (8%), and compensation (4%). The most dominant translation technique which are actualized in Harry Potter and the Deathly Hallows part I & II movie script was established equivalence with the total 30 frequencies or 20% from 152 utterances.

Keywords: Translation, Translation Techniques, Harry Potter and the Deathly Hallows

Introduction

The term translation is described as a process of changing an original text in the original language into a different language by the translator (Munday, 2001). Osman (2017) stated

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that translation is a mental activity in which the meaning of given linguistic discourse is rendered from one language to another. Translation includes transferring a message or meaning from source text to target text. Then, Levy (in Ordudary, 2008) also points out that translation is a communication process whose objective is to import knowledge of the original to the foreign reader. Molina and Albir (2002: 509) define that technique of translation is procedure to analyze and classify how translation equivalence works. It refers to the steps taken by the translator to translate texts. Furthermore, Molina and Albir (2002: 509) also stated that translation refers to actual steps taken by the translators in each textual micro unit. It means that translation technique is procedure to render the messages of source text to target text and it is applied at the micro level of the text such as: words, phrases, and sentences. However, the translation technique constantly misunderstood with the term of a method and strategy, translation due to the confusion between the translation process and translation product. Furthermore, Molina states that over-lapping terms make it difficult to be understood as well.

The translation should fulfil three important aspects as a good translation. A good translation should fulfil three criteria accuracy, acceptance and readability of the text. (Nababan, 2012:36). Accuracy, acceptance, and readability is dealing with the meaning of the text, because good translation should unite the difference of two language of the text from source language to target language, so that, we can deliver the message of source language to target language without changing the meaning of the text.

There are tons of translation products that are easily to find, for instance books, movies, a variety of documents (i.e. legal, technical, research, scientific, literary, and educational), and website translation (Anggraini et al, 2020). Recently, there is a hype that movies adapted from a book or novel became a box office movie. Hence, translation can be used to analyze movies as well (Dewi, 2016). Movie is the word most often used for million pictures although other common words cinema, movie, and sometimes pics. Then, relating to this research, the writer analyzed movie script of Harry Potter and The Deathly Hallows part 1 and 2 movie. Harry Potter itself is a fiction story about a young wizard named Harry Potter with his whole family and friends in adventuring their life to destroy a demonic wizard named Voldemort. Because there are a lot of series of this movie, the writer decided to analyse the English subtitle in Harry Potter and The Deathly Hallows part 1 and 2. These Harry Potter series are the two epic finale series of the Harry Potter movie and the most wanted series of Harry Potter movies.

The writer focused on analyzing the translation techniques. As stated before that translation has become an important study in this world because it can bridge the communication gap, especially in written aspect. Thus, this research was important to be done to avoid misunderstanding. It was the researcher's reason to write the article entitled "An Analysis of Translation Techniques Found in Harry Potter and The Deathly Hallows Part 1 and 2".

Literature Review

There are some definitions of translation from the experts. Some definitions of translation may be different as many experts express their own thought or idea about the definition of translation. Osman (2017) stated that translation is a mental activity in which the meaning of given linguistic discourse is rendered from one language to another. It is the act of transferring the linguistic entities from one language into their equivalents in another language. Translation is the communication of meaning from one language (the source) to another language (the target). Translation refers to written information, whereas interpretation refers to the spoken information. The purpose of translation is to convey the original tone and intent of a message, taking into account cultural and regional differences between the source and target languages. Translation has been used by humans for centuries, beginning after the appearance of written literature. Two languages are involved those are Indonesian as a source language (SL) and English as the target language (TL).

Additionally, translation focuses on getting the meaning of one language to the equivalent meaning of another language. Catford (as cited in Suryawinata and Hariyanto (2003: 11), defined translation as a replacement of textual material in the source language by equivalent textual material in the target language. According to Pinchuck in Suryawinata and Hariyanto (2003: 13), translation is the process of finding a TL that is equivalent to the SL utterance. In translation, the equivalence is the closest TL to the SL used by the translator in the translation. By mastering the language skills, one can achieve equivalence in translation. Before doing the translation work, the translator must also study some linguistics theories related to the translation study in order to find the equivalence. Furthermore, translation is the branch of linguistic that transferring language from source language to target language. Like what Wills in Ordudari (2008:23) explained that, translation in a transferring process, that have a goal to change written text of source language become written text in target language which is acceptable, required understanding of syntax, semantics, pragmatics, also ability to analyzing source language.

Another experts S.Bassnett-McGuire (2008:75), also explained that translation is a process to change source language text to target language text, points need to be noted is the explicit meaning in both of the text must be the same, and the structure of source language text also need to be same, but do not change the structure of target language. In addition, translation is the replacement between one language to another. By keeping the meaning and idea from source language, but if we are talking about cultural translation, we need to understand the background and the age that those culture appears. (T.Sugimoto, 2008:192).

Molina and Albir (2002: 509) defined that technique of translation is procedure to analyze and classify how translation equivalence works. It refers to the steps taken by the translator to translate texts. Furthermore, Molina and Albir (2002: 509) also stated that

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translation refers to actual steps taken by the translators in each textual micro unit. It means that translation technique is procedure to render the messages of source text to target text and it is applied at the micro level of the text such as: words, phrases, and sentences. According to Molina and Albir (2002: 510-511), there are 18 kinds of translation techniques, namely: 1) Adaptation, 2) Amplification, 3) Borrowing, 4) Calque, 5) Compensation, 6) Description, 7) Discursive Creation, 8) Established Equivalence, 9) Generalization, 10) Linguistic Amplification, 11) Linguistic Compression, 12) Literal Translation, 13) Modulation, 14) Particularization, 15) Reduction, 16) Substitution 17) Transposition, and 18) Variation.

According to Roberts (2003: 207-209), movie is the word most often used for million pictures although other common words cinema, movie, and sometimes pics. Movie or film is a term that encompassed individual motion pictures, the field of movie as an art form, and the motion pictures industry. Movies are produced by recording image from the world with cameras, or by creating images using animation techniques or special.

Hornby (2003 : 285) stated that script is written text of play, speech, film etc. Movie is based on written screen plays which adapted from material or other media such as novels, short story that written originally for the screen. The picture and sound in the movie tell the story of every scene based on the situation which the director means. The aim of movie script is to know the dialogue in scenes by scenes, dialogue of the characters interaction in written out. Literature teaching in the class can be used to increase the students language skill through some activities like reading, watching, analyze and writing summary of the movie subject. As source of literature, movie is one of literature works. It shows in movies production which depends on the situation and period which delineation of reveals problem in real life toward the act of characters.

Harry Potter and The Deathly Hallows part 1 and 2 were the last movie of the Harry Potter series by J. K. Rowling, and the novel was rewarded as the fastest-selling fiction book in 24 hours (Suggit, 2018). This movie concluded Harry's journey to face and to defeat Voldemort, the villain in the story. It was not a smooth adventure as he lost many companions throughout the journey. In this seventh novel, the main focus of Harry, Ron, and Hermione pursuit was to thwart Voldemort's plan in dominating wizarding world by finding and destroying his Horcruxes. The information about Horcrux was previously explained in the sixth book, Harry Potter and the HalfBlood Prince. However, the existence of another artifact was informed in the last story of this series. It was the Deathly Hallows. The information of the Hallows was given to Harry and his friends together with Dumbledore's last will. With all the puzzles about the Hallows, Harry and his friends were struggling to finish the mission left to them.

Method

The writer used a qualitative research design, which means that the research required extensive analysis, and the outcome was independent of the numerical outcome. Creswell

(2009:33) defines qualitative research as a method for deciphering meaning from individual or group responses to social or human problems. Furthermore, according to Cohen (2007:168), qualitative research serves a variety of purposes, including description and reporting, the development of key concepts, theory generation, and testing. Descriptive qualitative technique is applied by the writer to analyze the translation techniques in English and Indonesian movie script of Harry Potter and The Deathly Hallows part 1 and 2 movie.

The object of the study was the English and Indonesian movie script of Harry Potter and The Deathly Hallows part 1 and 2 movie. The writer used the script conversation of the main characters. Then, the sources of data in this study are divided into primary and secondary sources, they are as follows: 1) Primary sources, it was taken from the English and Indonesian version of movie script of Harry Potter and The Deathly Hallows part 1 and 2 movie. 2) Secondary source, it was essay of the other's study, review, condensation, criticism, and similar writing that are experience indirectly. The data were taken from any kinds of book, journals, articles, etc. which is related to the topic.

In this research, the method of collecting data was a documentation method. Documentation is a method of collecting data of certain variable such as notes, transcript, newspaper, magazine, meeting notes, agenda, etc (Arikunto, 1998:236). However, the document in this case was a movie, which was Harry Potter and The Deathly Hallows part 1 and 2 movie. There were some practices in analyzing qualitative data. According to Miles, Huberman, and Saldana (2014), data condensing, data show, and conclusion drawing/verification are the three stages. To collect the data, the writer emphasized the data related the topic. The following steps were taken by the writer in order to collect data:

1. Watching Harry Potter and The Deathly Hallows part 1 and 2 movie.
2. Identifying and analyzing the cultural perspective of Harry Potter and The Deathly Hallows part 1 and 2 movie.
3. Writing the result.
4. Making the conclusion and suggestion.

Finding and Discussion

The source of data of this study was Harry Potter and The Deathly Hallows Part 1 and 2 movie script. The researcher analyzed both the English and Indonesian script. He found some translation technique in it. The translation technique was analyzed by using Molina and Albir's theory. Then, the techniques were calculated and the number each was converted into a percentage. The first finding was about type of translation technique found in Harry Potter and the Deathly Hallows part 1 movie script. The data found was presented in table below:

Table 1: Translation technique found in Harry Potter and The Deathly Hallows Part 1

No	Translation Technique	Frequency	Percentage
1	Calque	10	13%
2	Modulation	7	9%
3	Amplification	5	7%
4	Literal Translation	8	11%
5	Borrowing	12	16%
6	Transposition	2	3%
7	Established Equivalence	15	20%
8	Adaptation	4	5%
9	Generalization	5	7%
10	Linguistic Amplification	7	9%
11	Linguistic Compression	3	4%
Total		78	103%

The result showed 11 translation techniques found in Harry Potter and the Deathly Hallows part 1 movie script namely established equivalence (20%), borrowing (16%), calque (13%), literal translation (11%), modulation (9%), linguistic amplification (9%), amplification (7%), generalization (7%), adaptation (5%), linguistic compression (4%), and transposition (3%). Established equivalence technique had the highest percentage. Established Equivalence is a technique in using a term or expression recognized (by dictionaries or language in use) as an equivalent in the target text (TT) (Fitria, 2019). Established Equivalence translates terms in the source language term that is already prevalent in the target language (Molina and Albir, 2002). This translation technique was mostly used by the translator in Harry Potter and the Deathly Hallows part I movie script, for example: “Just try and act normal.” into “Hanya cobalah dan bersikaplah normal.” It was clear that the translator translates the source language as equivalent as the target language and based on the dictionary to produce suitable translation.

The second finding was about type of translation technique found in Harry Potter and the Deathly Hallows part 2 movie scripts. The data found was presented in table below:

Table 2: Translation technique found in Harry Potter and The Deathly Hallows Part 2

No	Translation Technique	Frequency	Percentage
1	Calque	10	14%
2	Modulation	7	9%
3	Amplification	6	8%
4	Literal Translation	12	16%

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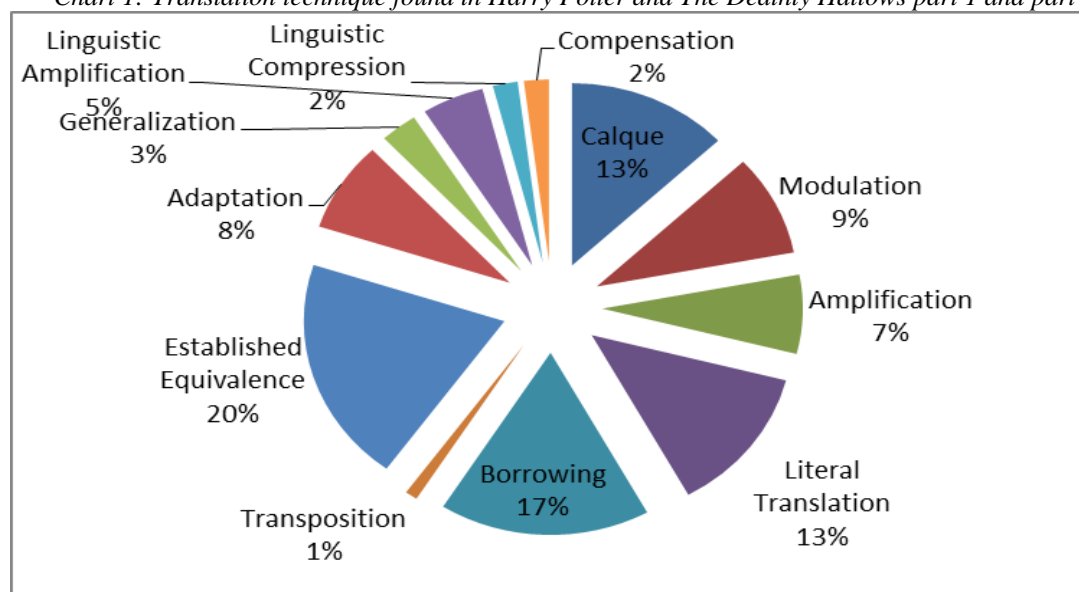
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5	Borrowing	13	18%
6	Compensation	3	4%
7	Established Equivalence	15	20%
8	Adaptation	8	11%
Total		74	100%

Therefore, there were 8 translation techniques found in Harry Potter and the Deathly Hallows part II movie script namely established equivalence (20%), borrowing (18%), literal translation (16%), calque (14%) adaptation (11%), modulation (9%), amplification (8%), and compensation (4%). Established equivalence technique had the highest percentages among others. It is 20% with 15 frequencies. This technique uses a term or expression recognized (by dictionaries or language in use) as an equivalent in the TT (Target Text). This translation technique was mostly used by the translator in Harry Potter and the Deathly Hallows part 2 movie script, for example: “What do you mean?” into “Apa maksudmu?”. The utterance “what do you mean?” in source language is translated to “Apa maksudmu?” in target language. The translator focused using a term or expression recognized (by dictionaries or language in use) as an equivalent in the target language. In this case, the researcher considered that the translator used this technique in order to produce a communicative translation which was readable for the target readers.

The third finding was about the way of translation technique are actualized in Harry Potter and The Deathly Hallows Part 1 and 2. Based on The Deathly Hallows Part 1 and 2 movie script which has presented in the table above, the chart of the merged table can be seen through the pie below:

Chart 1: Translation technique found in Harry Potter and The Deathly Hallows part 1 and part 2



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The chart above showed the percentage of translation technique used in Harry Potter and The Deathly Hallows part 1 and 2 movie script from the highest number to the lowest one. The most dominant translation technique used in this movie script was Established equivalence (20%). The second place was borrowing (17%). Next, calque and literal translation as the third and fourth places had the same number (13%). The fifth place was modulation (9%). Then, it was followed by adaption translation technique (8%). The next one was amplification translation technique (7%). Linguistic translation technique had 5%. Generalization as the ninth place had 3%. Compensation has 2%. The last place was transposition translation technique (1%).

Established equivalence was the dominant translation technique used in Harry Potter and The Deathly Hallows part 1 and 2 movie script to translate a word or an expression word for word expression. Therefore, the translator needed to pay attention to the choice of words in order to produce acceptable translation. The translator had to use formal language but also less of specific terms which cannot be accepted by the main character. The use of inappropriate dictions would affect the quality of the translation. It showed that established equivalence was more flexible than word for word translation because it can transform the meaning based on the equivalence without focused in word for word meaning properly.

Conclusion

The writer found 11 translation techniques found in Harry Potter and the Deathly Hallows part 1 movie script namely established equivalence (20%), borrowing (16%), calque (13%), literal translation (11%), modulation (9%), linguistic amplification (9%), amplification (7%), generalization (7%), adaptation (5%), linguistic compression (4%), and transposition (3%). Established equivalence technique has the highest percentage.

Then, there were 8 translation techniques found in Harry Potter and the Deathly Hallows part II movie script namely established equivalence (20%), borrowing (18%), literal translation (16%), calque (14%), adaptation (11%), modulation (9%), amplification (8%), and compensation (4%). Established equivalence technique has the highest percentages among others. It is 20% with 15 frequencies.

Therefore, the most translation technique actualized in Harry Potter and the Deathly Hallows part I & II movie script was established equivalence with the total 30 frequencies or 20% from 152 utterances.

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