

Translation Methods and Procedures Found in the Harry Potter: the Chamber of Secrets Movie Subtitle

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ABSTRACT

While doing translation process several methods and procedures needed to be understood. This article focused on finding out the method and procedures proposed by Newmark (1988) done by the translator in order to tackle problems in translation. This article entitled "Translation Methods and Procedures Found in the Harry Potter: the Chamber of Secrets Movie Subtitle" were taking data randomly from two version of the movie subtitles "Harry Potter and The Chamber of Secrets." The data taken were 5 phrases from each version of the subtitle that were collected with documentation methods. The data then analyzed by using descriptive qualitative method. The theory in this study used "A Textbook of Translation" written by Newmark (1988). Translation methods discovered are faithful translation, free translation, idiomatic translation, and communicative translation. Meanwhile, the procedure that were found are synonymy, cultural equivalent, functional equivalent, and modulation. The differences in both target and source language are sometimes philosophical hence making it beneficial to apply the correct methods and procedures. Moreover, not applying a correct methods and procedures can end up altered the actual meaning of the word and or not being able to find the closest equivalent meaning of the word. Therefore, a method and procedures all compiled by Newmark are the epicentrum of every translator in doing their job, the total awareness of each particular methods and procedures are expected to help translator to translates word without losing, altered, or shifting the correct contextual meaning.

Keywords: Translation, Procedure, Methods, Newmark, Movies

BACKGROUND

One of the very commonly-used language in the world to this date is the English language. English is the world number three in terms of its speakers. And currently stand as an international language. As one of the biggest language in the world, English has been spoken by so many people not only in England but also other country as well. It makes sense as language is a human communication, which means wherever there is a human, there is a language. Verderber (1999) stated that language is a set of words and the system for communicating with them are shared by people within the same community or nation, geographical location, or cultural heritage. Since there are many languages in all over the world, communication may become problem because various languages means various cultures. Therefore, translation play such an important role for this exchanges interhuman.

Translation is activity of changing one language to any other language whether it is spoken or written Manser (1996). Source language or SL refers to the language that will be translated from while target language or TL is the language to be translated into. Based on previous explanation, we can conclude translation is a process to transfer the meaning in source language into the target language with equivalent meaning, word and sentences. Translation is an activity to transfer the meaning in source language into the target language with different cultural background

In doing translation all translator must apply extra awareness on the content of the texts regardless if it is from movies, books or articles. Translation has one aim as a way of sharing knowledge and culture through languages Doherty (2016). With that, translators hold an important responsibility in their products especially if it based on cultures and perspectives. Translators hold significant as a bridge between the world and delivering the ideas and experience of languages Chambert & Loir (2009). Culler (2002) writes is that one of the troublesome problems of translation is the disparity among languages.

In translating, sometimes translator can found difficulties or problem. Problem in translating language involves linguistic transfer (linguistic features such as term of grammatical structure), cultural transfer, and transfer of meaning (connotative and denotative meaning). Therefore, a translator must use methods and procedures while doing their work. Lörcher (1991) defines translation methods and procedures as "a potentially conscious procedure for solving a problem faced in translating a text, or any segment of it." Venuti (1998) indicates that translation procedures "involve the basic tasks of choosing the foreign text to be translated and developing a method to translate it."

According to Newmark (1988) there are eight translation methods and up to fifteen translations procedures. The eight methods are word-for-word where the SL are often translated interlinear with the TL, literal translation where the SL's grammatical structures are changed but the lexical selection are translated directly, faithful translation where within the restrictions of the TL grammatical structures, it strives to reproduce the original's precise contextual meaning, semantic translation where it differs from 'faithful translation' primarily in that it must take into account the SL text's aesthetic, communicative translation where it aims to convey the original's accurate contextual meaning in a way that the readership will find both content and language acceptable and understandable, idiomatic translation where it favors colloquialisms and idioms in places where they barely exist in the original, free translation where the matter is reproduced without the manner, and the content is reproduced without the structure of the original., and adaptation where this is the most liberated type of

translation. Themes, characters, and stories are normally kept, the SL culture is transformed to the TL culture, and the text is redone.

For the procedures, they are namely Transference where a translator must decide whether to transfer a word unfamiliar in the TL, usually when it is tied to certain terminology, Naturalization where it converts the SL word to its usual pronunciation first, then to the TL's typical morphology, Cultural Equivalent a rough translation in which an SL cultural term is roughly equivalent to a TL term, Functional Equivalent when a term or cultural word requires the use of a culture-free word, Descriptive Equivalent the meaning of the text is explained in various word, Componential Analysis compare an SL word with a TL word that has a similar meaning but isn't a clear one-to-one counterpart, Synonymy it is a closest TL equivalent, Through-translation it is a literal translation of regular collocations, organization names, and compound constituents, Shifts or transposition it entails switching from SL to TL grammar, Modulation it occurs when the translator reproduces the message of the original text in the TL text in accordance with current TL norms, Recognized Translation usually uses the official or commonly accepted translation of any institutional term, Compensation occurs when the meaning of one portion of a statement is compensated by the meaning of another section of the sentence, Paraphrase the explanation in this is far more extensive than the descriptive equivalent, Couplets when a translator mixes two different procedures and Notes which is an extra information. Newmark (1988) mentions the differences between translation methods and translation procedures are "Translation procedures are used for sentences and the smaller units of language."

This article took Harry Potter and the Chamber of Secrets movie as the data source for this study. The movie subtitle was then taken as an English version and Indonesian version. It was then analyzed accordingly to the theory of Newmark's methods and procedures. In both of the subtitles the researcher figured faithful, word for word, free translation, idiomatic translation, and communicative translation methods applied by the translator. Moreover, for the procedures the researcher found synonymy, cultural equivalent, functional equivalent and modulation procedures applied by the translator. We then realized that some of the text has similar content but different context.

In addition to why this particular movie, titled "Harry Potter and the Chamber of Secrets" by J.K Rowling (2001) was chosen as the data to be analyzed, is due to the massive fame this movie has and knowing the fact that Harry Potter is considered as one of the most publicity legend of British media. It is also because the unique and specific English phrase showed in the movie were suitable for the object of this study. This movie tells about how Harry Potter and his friend which in this study is vary depend on his interlocutor reveal the heir of the Chamber of secrets in his school. We hope that our discussion can produce a study that can be used in learning especially in Theory of Translation.

The problems related to the topic will be discussed in this article are as follows: What translation methods are found in the movie Harry Potter: The Chamber of Secrets directed by Chris Columbus? And what translation procedures are found in the movie Harry Potter: the Chamber of Secrets? The objective of study is to determine Newmark's methods and procedures used in a translation product, obtain by analyzing the movie subtitles of Harry Potter and the Chamber of Secrets both in Indonesian and English language.

RESEARCH METHODS

The data source are English and Indonesian subtitle scripts, the data were collected from subtitle of a movie entitled “Harry Potter and the Chamber of Secrets” published by Nimo21 as English version and “Harry Potter dan Kamar Rahasia” published by Lubis19 as Indonesian version. Both of the written subtitles scripts were published on December 2016. These data were taken by using random sampling. The researcher took randomly 9 phrases from both version and choose 5 final phrases to represent the data.

The method of collecting data in this study was documentation method, in which the data was collected with note-taking. In order to find the translation method in the movie subtitle, there are techniques of collecting data, they are downloading the subtitle, reading and watching the movie, and lastly taking notes. The first technique is downloading both of the scripts from the internet, after downloading the script, read both version of the scripts, then find and choose all the phrases that suitable to the translation method and can be analyzed, then note-taking which mean write down the phrases that were already chosen.

The data was analyzed by using descriptive qualitative method. Qualitative method means the data was systematically analyze based on the theory applied in this study. The theory applied in this study is translation methods and translation procedures proposed by Newmark (1988). There are some techniques of analyzing data conducted in this study, there are cross-reference, classifying and explaining. The researcher read all the 5 chosen phrases both in SL (English) and TL (Indonesian), next the researcher analyze each of the phrase and cross-reference it to the closest methods and procedures by Newmark (1988) judging from the definitions of each methods and procedures, after finding the most related method and procedure, the researcher then classified each phrase to their method and procedure, the researcher then explained why each phrases were putted into each methods and procedures.

DISCUSSIONS

A. Faithful Translation

Table 1. Faithful Translation

Source Language	Target Language
dudley's second bedroom	bekas kamar dudley

Emphasizing on SL, Faithful Translation: attempts to produce the precise contextual meaning of the original within the constraints of the TL grammatical structures (Newmark, 1988). “Second Bedroom” does not necessarily translated into “Kamar Kedua” but to “Bekas Kamar” as it is the precise meaning the actor means. The translation method find the correct and equivalent meaning of “Second Bedroom”, context-wise relevant to “Bekas Kamar.” As it can be seen in the previous dialogue of the movie,

“I should think you’d be a little more grateful.”

“We’ve raised you since you were a baby, given you the food off our table...”

“.... Even let you have Dudley’s second bedroom...”- Vernon Dursley

Judging by the context and what *Vernon Dursley* actually meant, it has a precise contextual meaning for the translator to translate “Dudley’s second bedroom”

to “Bekas kamar Dudley” and not “Kamar kedua Dudley” and thus, it was relevant to the Faithful Translation Method.

It also has a slight mandatory constraints, resulting the change of subject position from the beginning of the phrase to the later of the TL phrase. It is necessary as “Dudley bekas kamar” will not make the correct sense.

“Dudley’s second bedroom”

→
“Bekas kamar Dudley”

Procedures Used: Synonymy

Table 2. Synonymy

Source Language	Target Language
second bedroom	bekas kamar

Here the translator used the synonym of “Second bedroom” that are most equivalent to the context and then disregard the other options available. For example, the translator could just use the term “Kamar Kedua” but because it is not contextually match, he then prefer the other options which is “Bekas Kamar” that are proven more acceptable to the context of the event.

B. Word-for-Word Translation

Table 3. Word-for-Word Translation

Source Language	Target Language
Harry Potter must go home.	Harry Potter harus pulang.

It is obvious the method used here is word-for- word,

Harry Potter → Harry Potter
Must → Harus
Go Home → Pulang

There is no grammatical shift or whatsoever. The structure seems to be mostly unchanged, and the order is maintained, moreover each word are translated individually to its most prevalent meaning. Each word are also relevant even out of context. Meaning if there is even one word were taken and then put into other sentence, they will still maintain the same meaning.

Procedure Used: Synonymy

“Harry Potter must go home”

Table 4. Synonymy

Source Language	Target Language
Must	Harus
Go Home	Pulang

Here are the synonym of each word involve above:

Must : Harus, Wajib, Mesti

All words are match and can be used in the above sentence, but the translator used the underlined word.

Go Home : Pulang, pulang ke rumah

All words available can be used in the above sentence, but the translator used the underlined word. Although “Go Home” could be suitable to be translated to “Pulang ke rumah” it still the synonym of “Pulang” and more efficient for the translator to used “Pulang” instead of “Pulang ke rumah”

C. Free Translation

Table 5. Free Translation

Source Language	Target Language
It is a mark of the house-elf's enslavement	Ini adalah tanda dari perbudakan peri rumah.

The reason why this sentence are translated using the free translation methods is because the liberty of these words. Liberty of words indicating how reckless they can be translated and still producing the same and or equivalent meaning from the source language.

Free translation focused on conveying the intended meaning of a source text without paying regard to the original text's features such as grammar, style, and so on.

Here is some elaborations on this particular fact;

Table 6. Free Translation

Source Language	Target Language
It is a mark of the house-elf's enslavement	Ini adalah tanda seorang budak
It is a mark of the house-elf's enslavement	Ini adalah tanda dari seorang budak rumah
It is a mark of the house-elf's enslavement	Ini adalah tanda dari perbudakan peri rumah
It is a mark of the house-elf's enslavement	Ini adalah tanda dari perbudakan

As described above, all the translated version (Target Language) are variant. Meanwhile the source language remain the same. This is what meant by Liberty, how with just one sentence the translator can translate it into so many variants in target language and still did not change the meaning. Thus proving the definition of free translation method mentioned above, that the translator can translate the source language without giving too much attention on features in original languages like grammar, style and etc.

Procedure Used: Cultural Equivalent

“It is a mark of the house-elf's enslavement”

Table 7. Cultural Equivalent

Source Language	Target Language
house-elf's	peri rumah.

The equivalent term in target language of “House elf” is “Peri Rumah” it is well-known cultural term of “peri rumah” in target language that is the most similar to the source language term. As said by Newmark, cultural equivalent occurs when a

translator replaces the word that is cultural in the SL to the TL one, however they are not accurate. The word “elf” in SL can be translated to another word in TL such as “Jin” or “Dewi” however, choosing these words would not deliver the cultural value the word in SL have. The translator then find a word in TL that are similar yet still carries the culture aspect that the TL have.

D. Idiomatic Translation

Table 8. Idiomatic Translation

Source Language	Target Language
It's codswallop to boot!	Itu tidak masuk akal!

Idiomatic translation is translation where the target text mirrors the original text's precise message in a way that is naturally portrayed in the target language. This explanation showed that in order to achieve idiomatic translation, the message or term in the source language should be reflected equivalently to the target language term. It is applied when there is some limitation that prevent some term or message to be translated literally.

According to the ancient English 1850 expression. “Codswallop” means “It is nonsense/rubbish” now if the term translated literally, it will result to “the useless innards of a fish that was thrown away” which we believe not the exact message the actor means.

Idiomatic translation, again, should contain these factors:

- **Reflect the exact message of the source text**
- **Use idiomatic expressions when appropriate, and**
- **Be written in a way which reads naturally in the target language**

The idiomatic meanings of “Codswallop” is “It is nonsense/rubbish”

The translator then translated this term to the closest equivalent meaning in the target language. Thus, “Tidak masuk akal”

Reflect the exact message of the source text = ✓

We also have to be aware of the circumstances of this written translation. It is taken from a movie or script where everything should be able to attract viewers and also efficient in regards of using words. Idioms is one of the way every screenwriter always use in dialogue to express meaning that are interesting to watch and also efficient as it is usually more short than the actual meaning. Thus,

Use idiomatic expressions when appropriate = ✓

The closest meaning of the particular idiom mentioned above in the target language is, “Tidak masuk akal” It is a great job done by the translator as this is something as a translator should aware of, idiom. And also at the same time researching the correct meaning of it. We as a viewers will certainly be confused if the translator translate this idiom, literally, thus can resulting in a total shift of meaning. Take a look at how the translator able to find the correct meaning in the most natural term in target language. Both functionally and naturally, the translated version of the idiom, “Tidak masuk akal” should accomplish the last factor of idiomatic translation method.

Be written in a way which reads naturally in the target language = ✓

Procedure Used: Functional Equivalent

“It's codswallop to boot!”

Table 9. Functional Equivalent

Source Language	Target Language
codswallop	tidak masuk akal

Functional equivalent: is common applied when to term or cultural word needs the application of culture-free-word (Newmark, 1988).

Based on Newmark definitions above, the keyword the researcher take is,
Cultural Words (IN SL) → Culture-free-word (IN TL)

The researcher agree on the fact that Idioms are part of a culture, “Codswallop” is an English idiom which then a part of English culture. Notice at how specific this idiom here in the source language –in this case, English- but then translated into much more common or general word in target language, Indonesian “Tidak masuk akal”

Codswallop → **Tidak masuk akal**
Cultural → **Culture-free**

This sort of change, happen when there is no contextual or equivalent meaning of the term in source language in the target language term. Thus, resulting to some adjustment in the target language by adding culture-free-word or general word that eventually can produce in much more natural and context-able translation.

“It’s codswallop to boot!”

Table 10. Functional Equivalent

Source Language	Target Language
To boot	Diatas segalanya

Based from what we gathered, “to boot” relatively means “Diatas segalanya” in Indonesian. “To boot” can also means “on top of everything” in English, that is the reason why the researcher choose “diatas segalanya” as the closest equivalent meaning from the term.

The same as earlier, “to boot” is a spesific types of term that solely resemblance idiom form. It has a cultural value in it, hence, the translated form in Indonesia is more typically a general word as “diatas segalanya” has no culturally influence word in it. The translator prefer this translated form base on a simple fact that there are no culture-word type in the target language that can closely resembling the true contextual meaning of “to boot”

E. Communicative Translation

Table 10. Communicative Translation

Source Language	Target Language
Don’t mind that!	Jangan hiraukan itu!

The researcher choose this as a part of communicative translation judging by how this line was delivered and how the translated part are also sharing the same content and purpose with the source language. To told/order someone.

Communicative translation aims to convey the original’s accurate contextual meaning in a way that the audience will find both content and language acceptable and understandable. (Newmark, 1988)

It clearly stated above that it has to be sharing the same content that are acceptable and comprehensible both in target and source language. The data we took, both in TL and SL share the same meaning, and are both comprehensive and acceptable in their own language.

Procedure Used: Modulation

The translator choose this procedure as the definitions of Modulations are the most related to the data above. When the translator reproduces the message of the original text in the TL text in accordance with the TL's current rules, this is known as modulation.. Again, the original text in SL when being translated, produces the same conformity in the TL, and the TL message are having the same norms as in the SL.

SL = Don't mind that! = Order, telling someone to not do the matter.

TL = Jangan hiraukan itu = Memerintah, menyuruh seseorang untuk tidak melakukan hal itu

CONCLUSION

After conducting the process of analyzing the 5 data taken from the movie subtitle of "Harry Potter and the Chamber of Secrets" both in Indonesian script and English script, the researcher conclude that there are 4 methods and 4 procedures found. They are faithful translation, free translation, idiomatic translation, and communicative translation methods. As well as synonymy, cultural equivalent, functional equivalent, and modulation procedures. Whilst analyzing, the researcher realize the importance of using the right methods and procedures in order to achieve the correct contextual meaning, therefore the researcher agrees that the implementation and awareness of each methods and procedures are beneficial in the eye of translator to help find the closest equivalence and to handle most of translation difficulties.

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