

CHAPTER I

INTRODUCTION

Background of study

Translation is increasingly necessary for an era where science and technology growing advanced as today. Particularly in translating literary work, the translator becomes a "literature courier" who had a big hand in the career of a writer. The literary work and the writer will be known by all people in the world because of the translators. There are many literary works like poetries, novels, short stories, and other written by many authors in the world, brought by the translator into other countries so that people can enjoy the works without thinking about language issues.

Translating literary work is not an easy job. As Maluku-Morina (2013) stated in her journal that translating literary work is more complicated than other kinds of text. It is because the translators need to pay attention to all aspect of the text, including the decision of adopting the pragmatic purpose of the Source Language (SL) to Target Language (TL). It means that the translator cannot only pay attention to the diversion of language, but also the socio-cultural aspect of the literary text.

As revealed by Bassnett (1991), another factor of it is because translating literary works involve emotions and ideas of the writer which related to language, lifestyle, and tradition. Because of such complexity, translator of literary work should

be careful; in aspects of language, the translation might be accurate, but the cultural aspects might not be able to be accepted. (As cited in Nugroho, 2011).

In Indonesia, many literary works like novels or other translated literature books have been found in bookstores; like the famous short stories collection by Rudyard Kipling, novel about famous detective Sherlock Holmes by Sir Arthur Conan Doyle, or series novel Percy Jackson written by Rick Riordan, and the most famous one is Harry Potter series written by Joanne K. Rowling which becomes the best-selling book in history, according to New York Times' Best Seller.

This research will focus on the novel Harry Potter, particularly the first series, Harry Potter and the Sorcerer's Stone by J. K. Rowling (1997) and its translated version "Harry Potter dan Batu Bertuah" by Listiana Srisanti (Rowling, Harry Potter dan Batu Bertuah, 2000). In general, Listiana Srisanti uses faithful translation which based on Newmark's theory of translation method. According to Newmark, Faithful translation simply means the translator aims to convey the author's intention in the text (what the author was intending to communicate) as faithfully as possible into another language. In Harry Potter novel, Listiana keeps the words 'Mr.' and 'Mrs.' in her result of translation to keep the contextual meaning that corresponded to the socio-cultural aspect in the SL, so that the readers can understand about a theme, characters, and cultural background of it.

This research will analyze the translation technique in Harry Potter novel which used by Listiana Srisanti. In fact, there is a difference between method and techniques of translation. As stated by Hurtado Albir as cited in Molina and Albir (2002) that "we think that the translation method, strategies, and techniques are essentially different". Translation Method refers to the translator's objective that affects the whole text (macro-unit), while the translation technique refers to micro-units of text; unit of languages like phrase, clause, and words.

There are 18 classifications of translation techniques by Molina and Albir in 2002. These classifications are detail and complete enough to analyze the novel. Meanwhile, in the process of reading Harry Potter and the Sorcerer's Stone novel, the researcher found that the translator uses some translation techniques, that is borrowing and variation. As stated by Molina and Albir (2002), borrowing is a technique that takes word or expression straight from the Source Language (SL). It can be pure borrowing (borrowing without makes change, e.g. *Lobby*), or it can be naturalized (to fit spelling rules in the Target Language (TL), e.g. *music* become *musik*), and so variation technique changes linguistic or paralinguistic elements (intonation, gesture) that affect aspect of linguistic variation: changes of textual tones, style, social dialect, geographical dialect, etc.

Example of borrowing takes from page 4, "...celebrating **bonfire night**..." translated into "...merayakan **bonfire night**..." In fact, Bonfire night is an annual commemoration observed on 5 November, primarily in Great Britain. There is no

such celebration in Indonesian, so the translator uses *borrowing technique* to divert it. In addition, the writer of Harry Potter, J.K Rowling, creates a new world of magic. So that she creates the place, name of the beast and things and the magic spell as well. That name of spell also uses borrowing technique because the translator cannot translate it. For example like *Wingardium leviosa* –the spell of levitation, and *Petrificus totalus* –the curse of full body-bind. Another example that the translator cannot translate is *remembrall*, a glass ball which seems to be full of white smoke use for reminding the owner if they have forgotten something. Other than that, the translator uses variation to her translation result because she tries to make Harry Potter novel accepted not only by grown-up readers but also children in Indonesia. For example, the translator translates “*I suppose so*” into “*Kayaknya sih*”, and “*Having a last meal, Potter?*” into “*Makan Malam terakhir nih, Potter?*” As we know that *sih* and *nih* is a social dialect of young people in Indonesia.

Harry Potter and the Sorcerer's Stone novel chosen as the main concern of this research are because it is one of the much famous novels that translated very fascinatingly in Indonesian. From Arham Kendari's review in his page at *kompasiana* (2015) about the translated version of Harry Potter and the Sorcerer's Stone novel, he said that Listiana was turning a fantasy children book to an *intelligent* fantasy children book. That is why there are so many people in Indonesia becoming the Potterhead (Harry Potter's fanpage name); Listiana Srisanti brings the story of this novel to the Indonesian reader successfully. The researcher interested to analyze what

technique that Listiana Srisanti used to make such a translation result, and what are dominant techniques that used.

Research Question

Based on the background that has been explained above, the research question of this research are as follow:

1. What kind of translation techniques used in the novel “Harry Potter and the sorcerer’s stone” by J.K. Rowling translated by Listiana Srisanti.
2. What is the most frequent translation techniques used in the novel "Harry Potter and the sorcerer's stone" by J.K Rowling translated by Listiana Srisanti?

Research Objectives

Based on the research question, the research objective of this research are as follow:

1. To identify the kinds of translation techniques used in the novel “Harry Potter and the sorcerer’s stone” by J.K. Rowling translated by Listiana Srisanti.
2. To find the most frequent translation techniques used in the novel “Harry Potter and the Sorcerer’s Stone” by J.K Rowling translated by Listiana Srisanti.

Significances of Research

The result of this research has some theoretical and practical significance.

Theoretically, significances of this research are expected to contribute the knowledge in the field of translation that study about kinds of translation techniques, and also in the stylistic field for Bahasa Indonesia that gives more perception about translating literary work with the various style of language that used. Practically, this research is expected to give more contribution to the students or other researchers in the field of language and translation, particularly in Universitas Negeri Gorontalo. For the translator of literary work, various techniques that found in this research will give them the inspiration to select the technique and strategy of translating the literary work.