Analysis Of Translation Problems Arising From Non- Equivalence At Word Level, Above Word Level, Grammatical Level, Textual Level, And Pragmatic Level Based On JK Rowling Manuscript Of "Harry Potter"

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ABSTRACT

Translation is considered as an activity to transfer meaning from source language to target language with the different technique, it is similar with the statement derived from Munday (2008:5) that the process of translation between two different languages involves changes from a text of the source text (SL) to Target language (TL) in both written and verbal. (Triastika, 2017.p.77) In this definition translator will be able to replace the material or the passage from the source language to target language to covey the meaning with different context and language.this study is qualitative approach which focus to analyze the translation problem that arise from non –equivalence at word level, above word level and grammatical level. And to gain this data, the researcher used JK Rowling manuscript to identify these translation problems, in addition to support the article, the researcher used descriptive analysis to describe and examine the context of JK Rowling.

Keywords: translation problem, equivalence word level, above word level and grammatical level.

INTRODUCTION

In doing translation, the translator is obligated to know the words that will exchange, grammatical sides, textual context, cohesion, and pragmatic of the text. Then the translator enables to produce the good translation and the equivalences of language. It is in line with the statements noted by Catford (1965) that the central problem of translation practice is that finding TL translation equivalence and a central task of translation theory is that of defining the nature and conditions of translation equivalence.(Sa'adah, 2016.p.1) Equivalence can be said as the important and fundamental issue toward its definition, acceptance and application of translation means, and those invite several theories that support the translation skills.

Furthermore, Mona Baker in the book of "in other words" (2018) describes in detail about equivalence, problems that arising from non – equivalence and strategies to solve the problem including equivalence at word level, equivalence at above - word level, equivalence at grammatical level, equivalence at textual equivalence and equivalence at pragmatic level. (Baker, 2018. P.10). Based on the description above, the writer tends to analyze the dialog script of Harry Potter movie compiled by JK Rowling related to some problem arising from non-equivalence at word level, at above word level, grammatical level, textual level, and pragmatic level. Harry Potter is a very famous novel that published in (1997-2007), it is adapted to a movie released in 2011 and it was written in a script and play in 2016 (www.britanica.com) this story was written by British author namely. JK Rowling. From this script, the writer tends to see and analyze the translation context deals to the problem that appear in equivalences and non-equivalences at word level, above word level and grammatical level.

LITERATURE REVIEW

Word level equivalence in translation is considered as a basic unit of translation which

impact to translator's ability in translating the higher and longer words in sentence and text. Word defined as the smallest unit of language that can be used by itself (Baker, 2018.p.10). One word may contain several meaning in it, for example the word "reread" that has two distinct elements of meaning in it, re and read means 'to read again'. Therefore, to do translation, the translator has to understand the concept of the words and also the basic roots and base of words.

Word has also lexical meaning which may be thought as the specific value in a particular linguistic system and the 'personality' acquires through usage within that system. There are four main types of meaning in words and utterances, they are: (Baker, 2018: 12)

- Propositional meaning
  Propositional meaning is defined as the relation between a word and what it refers to description in a real or imaginary world. (Ivanov: 2014 p. 15)
- Expressive meaning
  Expressive meaning relates to the speaker's feelings or attitude and not to what words refer to, some words can have the same propositional meaning but differ in their expressive meaning.
- Presupposed meaning
  Stretches of language (word and expression) in a context are connected to each, they form a network of relations which links words and expressions to other words and expressions in a text.
- Evoked meaning
  Evoked meaning arises from dialect and register variation, a dialect is a variety of language which has currency within a specific community or group of speakers that includes many sectors, they are Geographical, temporal, and social.

Besides the Equivalences that have described above, there also non- equivalence problems that occurs to find out good translation at word level, non- equivalence defined as the target language has no direct equivalence for a word which occur in the source text , the following are some common types of non-equivalence at word level. Namely: (Dzikrullah, 2009: p.11)

- Culture specific concept
- The source language concept is not lexicalized in the target language
- The source language word is semantically complex
- The source and target language make different distinction in meaning
- The target language takes a super ordinate
- The target language lacks a specific term (hyponym)
- Differences in physical or interpersonal perspective
- Differences in expressive meaning
- Differences in form
- Differences in frequency and purpose of specific form
- The use of loan words in the source text

The eleven number above shows that there are many problems occurred to translation at word level. And the following will discuss about how the strategy to handle and solve the problem of non- equivalence.

The strategy used by the translator is highlighted in bold in both the original translation and the back -translated version, therefore the writer picks out the strategies used for dealing with non-equivalence at word level as follow:

- Translation by a more general word (superordinate), in this strategy, the translator may go up one level in a given semantic field to find a more general words that covers the core propositional meaning of the missing hyponym in the receptor language
- Translation by a more neutral / less expressive word. In this strategy, the translator can use the more/ less expressive word if the SL has difference in expressive meaning.
- Translation by cultural substitution. This strategy involves replacing a culture-specific item or expression with TL item with has not proportional meaning.
- Translation using a loan word or loan words plus explanation. In this strategy, the translator borrows the language based on the environment culture.
- Translation by paraphrase using a related word. It is used when the concept expressed by the source items is lexicalized in TL but in different form.
- Translation by paraphrase using unrelated words. In this strategy, the translator may modify a superordinate or simply on unpacking the meaning of source item if it is in semantic complex.

- Translation by omission.in this strategy, the translator may do simply omit translating the word or expression in question.
- Translation by illustration. When the word has lacked an equivalence in TL, illustration is the better choice to use in avoid non-equivalence at word level. (fitriyani,2010.P30)

Besides having individual meaning, words almost occur in the company of other words to construct meaning. Because of different lexical patterning or source language and target language the translator usually find difficulty in translating the text with has above word level. In lexical form underlined three kinds that show the equivalences of above word level, they are:

- Collocation
  Collocation is defined as semantically arbitrary restrictions which do not follow logically from the propositional meaning of a word. In addition, Baker stated that collocation is the tendency of certain words to co-occur regularly in each language (Baker, 2018: 54)
- Idioms
  Unlike collocation which allow several variations in forms, idioms and fix expressions allow no variation under normal circumstance. It is in line with the statement of Baker (2018 : 71) that translation is an exacting art, idiom more than any other feature of language demands that translator be not only accurate but highly sensitive to the rhetorical nuances of the language.

Describing about Idioms, Gates (1972) notes that there are different types of idioms, these idioms are classified to their unique features based on their grammatical form and constituent words or speech sounds. Firstly is fixed expression with peculiarity of meaning, Secondly is grammatical idiom, thirdly is lexical idiom and the last is phonological idiom. (Emmanuel, 2017:p. 55)

1. Non Equivalence at above word level
   The differences in combining words into collocation lead some problems in relation to translation. Baker (2018. P. 60-67) proposed some problems in collocation, they are: 1) Engrossing effect of source text patterning, 2) Misinterpreting the meaning of a source language collocation. 3) Tension between accuracy and naturalness. 4)

culture – specific collocation. 5) Marked collocation in the source text. 6) Second language fixed expression which has no equivalent in Target Language. 7) Different context of idioms in SL and TL.

2. Strategies to solve non- equivalence at above word- level
   The previous description is about non-equivalences that the translator finds in the above word level which included collocation, idiom, and fixed expression. And here are the strategies to solve the problem towards non equivalences at above word level, they are: 1) detaching SL patterning. 2) Reconstructing the context. 3) the use of established patterns of collocation. 3) translation by paraphrase. (Nurasiah, 2018.P. 9). Besides them, Baker (2018) explained in detailed about the strategies to solve the problem of non-equivalence at above word- level / idiom, they are;

- Using a similar meaning or form of idiom.
- Using an idiom of similar meaning but dissimilar form.
- Borrowing the source language idiom.
- Translation by paraphrase.
- Translation by omission of a play on idiom.
- Translation by omission of entire idiom. (P.77-86)

A.   Equivalence At Grammatical Level
Grammatical equivalence refers to the diversity of grammatical categories across language. And it Is organized with two main dimensions. Morphology and Syntax. Morphology covers the structure of words and the changes of words, while syntax covers the structure of groups, clause and sentence. (Baker, 2018.p.95)

In Grammatical level, the translator has to classify the grammatical and lexical categories which exist in context. Grammatical is more resistant to change and it much easier to introduce a new word, or expression then lexical, in the other word, Grammatical choice is largely obligatory while lexical choice are largely optional.(Baker, 2018.96)

1. Non- equivalence at grammatical level
Baker (2018) notes that grammatical rules may vary across language and his pose some problems in the terms of finding a direct correspondence in the target language which later may induce the translator either to add or

to omit information in target language because of the lack of particular grammatical devices in the target language that includes. (p. 98)

- Number
  The idea of countability is probably universal in the sense that is readily accessible to all human beings and is expressed in the lexical structure of all language. (Baker, 2018:100).

- Gender
  Gender is grammatical distinction according to which a noun or pronoun which is classified either masculine or feminine in some language. (Baker, 2018: 101)

- Person
  The category of person relates to the notion of participant roles. In most languages, participant roles are systematically defined through a closed system of pronouns which may be organized along variety of dimensions (Baker, 2018:106)

- Tense/ Aspect
  Tense / aspect are grammatical categories in a large number of languages. The form of the verb in language which has these categories usually indicates two main types of information: time relations and aspectual differences (Baker, 2018.p. 110)

- Voice
  Voice is a grammatical category which defines the relationship between a verb and its subject (Baker, 2018:114)

2. Strategies to Solve Grammatical Non Equivalence

In this study, the writer saw that non-equivalence at grammatical level is in whole context, which grammatical plays important role to lead the context of translation. In addition, people of different language use completely different words to cover the same meaning with similar comprehension. (Ezzati.2016, P.101). In this case. The writer proposed the strategies deal with non - equivalence at grammatical level that includes gender, voice, tense, person and number. The strategies as follow: 1) omitting the relevant information on number. 2) Enforcing this information lexically. 3) Using adverbials to indicate time reference where necessary and feasible in the TL. 4) Omitting the time

   A. Non- equivalences at word level

reference altogether where it can be inferred from or the context. 5) Changing the tense. (Dzikrullah. 2009, p. 41).

METHODOLOGY

To write this article, the writer used library research based on JK Rowling manuscript about Harry potter, the writer emphasizes to look for some problems arising from non-equivalences at word level, above word level, grammatical level, textual, cohesion and pragmatic level.

In doing study, the writer looks for some text book and references that relate to the theoretical framework of translation equivalences at word level, above word level, grammatical level, textual level and pragmatic level that combined to the problems arising from non-equivalence at word level, above word level, grammatical level, textual level and pragmatic level.

Furthermore, The article will analyze the text of JK Rowling manuscript entitled Harry Potter and its words, the analysis will be classified into source language (SL) then translated into Target Language (TL) and the analysis of problems description that lead to non-equivalences of each level, after making classification, the writer tends to describe what strategies that used to solve the problem of non-equivalences. In addition, the writer used JK Rowling manuscript of Harry Potter as data that has compiled in two languages (Indonesia and English) the data is provided briefly and the writer keen to find out some problems concerning to non-equivalences at word level, above word level, grammatical level

RESULTS AND DISCUSSIONS

After doing study, the writer found the result based on JK Rowling manuscript entitled Harry Potter.

The finding and result is provided in table which has Source language (SL) with page number as reference of data in bracket, target language (TL) Analysis of the words/ sentence, types of non- equivalences and also strategy that used to give good translation. Here, the writer described the finding and result as follows:

No	Source Language	Target Language	Analysis	Types non-of equivalence	Strategy
1	He left you **completely** without cover when I'd warned him (p.1)	Dia meninggalkanmu **sama sekali** tanpa perlindungan padahal sudah kuperingatkan dia	The word completely didn't show the origin meaning it used to emphasize the word left that has meaning at all.	It show semantically complex with difference word	Translated by paraphrasing
2	As they entered **Wisteria Walk** (p. 2)	Ketika mereka memasuki **wisteria walk**	The bold word has loan words which show the similar meaning without changing the words	It show culture and names of thing	Translated by Keeping the source language as the name of word
3	And you **off** buying stolen cauldrons (p.4)	Dan kau **pergi** membeli kuali curian	It show the hyponym which has similar meaning in those sentences	the italic word **off** show the presupposed meaning in difference in form	Translated by Using more neutral / less expressive word
4	As they turned into **Privet Drive** (p. 4)	Ketika mereka membelok ke **Privet Drive**	The word privet word is as name of places which has different meaning with the based word	Loan word of specific context that related to culture specific word	Translation by Cultural submission
5	Sturgis Podmore **A square – Jawed wizard with thick straw – colored hair winked** (p.31)	Sturgis Podmore **seorang penyihir pria berahang persegi dengan rambut tebal berwarna jerami mengedipkan matanya**	The bold italic sentence is giving definition of what Sturgis podmoro,	The source language is semantically complex and it need brief explanation about Sturgis podomoro	Translation by illustration

Source: Jk. Rowling Manuscript on Harry Potter

From the table above, the writer found that there are 9 words that has problem of non-equivalence of word level, the problems arising from the cultural substitution, loan words, superordinate word, less expressive and less neutral word, etc. the strategy that the translator can do beginning from paraphrasing the context from source language (SL) to target language (TL) and using cultural substitutes and loan names of the noun without any changing.

B. Non- equivalences at above- word level

No	Source Language	Target Language	Analysis	Types of non-equivalence	Strategy
1	**Get** your fat bottom **off** the ground, quick! (p.1)	Pindahkan pantatmu yang besar dari tanah, cepat	The underlined word is collocation which consist two words that	Engrossing effect of source text patterning	Translated by paraphrase

No	Source Language	Target Language	Analysis	Types of non-equivalence	Strategy
			has different meaning with the source		
2	I was to **keep an eye on you**, but no say anything (p. 3)	Aku harus mengawasimu tetapi tidak mengatakan apa-apa.	The bold italic idiom show that there is unsimilar expression from the SL	It show tension between accuracy and naturalness	Translated by using similar meaning or form of idiom
3	He gave the semi-conscious Dudley a heave and **staggered onwards** (p. 4)	Dia memberi Dudley yang setengah sadar sebuah helaan dan **maju terhuyung-huyung**	The bold italic fix expression has different meaning with context	It show second language fixed expression which has no equivalence in TL	Translated by Reconstructing the context
4	Harry's uncle come galumphing out of the **living room,** walrus moustache **blowing hither and thither** (p.6)	Paman Harry datang tergopoh-gopoh keluar dari ruang tamu, kumis tebalnya mengambai kesana kemari	The word living room is a collocation with has different context with SL	It has tension between accuracy and naturalness	Translated by paraphrase
5	A dazzed and **ruffled- looking barn** owl (p.9)	Seekor burung hantu yang **tampak acak-acakan dan kebingungan**	The word ruffled-looking barn show marked collocation	The words show engrossing effect of source text patterning	Translated by Detaching SL patterning and use paraphrase to TL

Source: Jk. Rowling Manuscript on Harry Potter

From the table above, the writer found that there are 9 words that has problem of non-equivalence at above word level, the problems arising from the collocation, misinterpreting the meaning of source language, tension between accuracy and naturalness, idioms and fixed expressions. Etc. the strategy that the translator can do beginning from paraphrasing the context from source language (SL) to target language (TL), borrowing the source language idioms, reconstructing the context, detaching SL patterning, etc.

C. Non- equivalences at Grammatical level

No	Source Language	Target Language	Analysis	Types of non-equivalence	Strategy
1	Its **addressed** to me, Said Aunt Petunia in a shaking voice (p.21)	Dialamatkan kepadaku,. Kata bibi Petunia dengan suara bergetar	The word addressed show the form of passive sentence.	It show the voice of sentence	Translated by changing the tense
2	But what were **Dementoids** doing in little whinging (p.17)	Tapi apa yang dilakukan Dementoid di little whinging	The word dementoids show the numbers in	Number analysis	Translated by Omitting the relevant

			plural, but in the TL we don't find the plural forms, such as using s, atau dementoid-demetoid		information on number
3	The red envelope **had begun** to smoke (p.21)	Amplop merah itu sudah mulai berasap	The bold italic words show the voice of verb.	Tense	Translated by Voice change
4	**A peck of owls** (p.1)	Pasukan burung hantu	The words show that this sentence is in a singular with initial "a" but it is show the singular in sentence	It show the number	Translated by Omitting the relevant information about participle number
5	**Kreacher's huge eyes** darted toward George (p. 90)	Mata besar Kreacher beralih kepada George	The bold italic word show that the information should be plural, but in translation it used in singular form.	It show the number's problem	Translated by enforcing the number information

Data Source: Jk. Rowling Manuscript on Harry Potter

CONCLUSION

Translation is a process where the reader can point out the overview of the writer and understand what the contents. To gain good translation, the translator should focus on the equivalences of the words level, above word levelalsogrammaticallevel.These equivalences will lead the translator to understand the content and gain the coherence of the textual. Therefore, they must know about the textual equivalences which cover thematic structure, informative structure, cohesion, and pragmatic. In doing translation, the translator will find many problems that deal with non-equivalence at the text or content, beginning from the word, grammar to pragmatic. These problems can be avoided by seeing the strategies that can solve the problem arise. Based on this case, the translator should be careful in identifying the meaning that show the equivalences of the text to create translation that can convey real messages and meaning

from the source language to target language. From the script of Harry potter, the writer finds that there are many problems that arises from non-equivalences of the text which deals with the strategy that the translator used in doing translation. Therefore the writer described and find out the strategy that have been used by the translators based on Baker's theory on the book of "in other words". Finally, to get good translation the writer suggests for the writers and also translators to see an equivalences of the text to the context or situation of the text appear, and it willminimizethe misunderstanding among readers in understanding the context, besides that Being aware on the forms and contextual form of the text is a must, therefore the message will be arrived to the readers.

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