

AN ANALYSIS OF TRANSLATION PROCEDURES OF DIALOGUES IN THE NOVEL “HARRY POTTER AND THE HALF-BLOOD PRINCE”

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ABSTRACT

The objective of the study are to find out what translation procedure and to find out which procedure is mostly applied in translating the dialogues in the Novel “Harry Potter and the Half-Blood Prince”.

This research is a kind of literary research, where there writer used descriptive-qualitative method to analyze the novel. The writer selected 100 dialogues in the original novel “Harry Potter and the Half-Blood Prince” and the translated one “Harry Potter dan Pangeran Berdarah Campuran” to be analyzed the translation procedures used in translating those dialogues.

The result of the data analyzed from the novel, showed that: (a) the translator used nine translation procedure which are based on Newmark’s theory of translation procedures. (b) the procedure that mostly applied in translating the dialogues in the Novel “Harry Potter and the Half-Blood Prince” is through-translation procedure. The total numbers of this classification are 28 items (28%).

In line with the result, the writer concludes that through-translation procedure is often found in the Novel “Harry Potter and the Half-Blood Prince”. Basically, ththrough-translation procedure is the appropriate translation procedure since it is not reducing the meaning of the dialogue. This procedure is also holding out the stylistic and syntactical form of source language. The translator upheld the structure of the original text and did not change the meaning of the dialogue. The essence meaning of the text is transferred perfectly.

Key words : analysis, translation, procedures, dialogues, novel

INTRODUCTION

Every country has its own language and culture. The gap between two languages and cultures of two different countries often becomes a problem in communication. As a medium of communication, translation has become an important activity to bridge these differences. People receive much information from different countries in various languages which are translated into their own language. Therefore, translating is considered as one of the most important ways to be the bridge for all people around the world.

Larson (1984:3) points out that translation consist of transferring the meaning of the source language into the receptor language. Different country has different language and culture. There are many words or expressions in the source language (SL) that never exists in the receptor or target language (TL). This is one of the challenges for the translator to be the bridge for two different languages and cultures. The translator should maintain the original message and characteristic of each character in the story book or novel. Therefore, the content of the story for both SL and TL will have the same “taste”.

A good translation fulfills its intention; in an informative text, it conveys the fact acceptably; in avocative text, its success is measurable, at least in theory, and therefore the effectiveness of an

advertising agency translator can be shown by results; in an authoritative or an expressive and the aesthetic functions of language and therefore a merely ‘adequate’ translation may be useful to explain what the text is about, but a good translation has to be ‘distinguished’ and the translator exceptionally sensitive.

(Newmark, 1988:192)

Different kind and content of books are using different choice of word. The translator can make the SL becomes at least near to the TL, but still should hold the aspect of naturalness for the readers.

Larson (1984:6) says that the best translation is the one which uses the normal from the receptor or target language.

There are many novels which contain dialogue. Dialogue is a form of communication. It is the “real life” portion of any story. The most important function of dialogue in the novel is to provide exposition or information. Dialogue can make the narrative live and break up the readers from getting bored. It is also an excellent way to give a sense of time and place.

In translating dialogues, the translator has to bring the meaning and messages from SL by using the lexical and grammatical structures which are appropriate to the TL. The capability of reconstructing into another languag, mastery of principles of translating, and practice of translating

are several factors related to the translation process.

From the explanation above, the researcher is interested in conducting a research dealing with the analysis of the translation procedures of dialogues in the novel "Harry Potter and the Half-Blood Prince" written by J.K. Rowling. The researcher chooses this novel because it is one of the most famous novels written by J.K. Rowling and has been read by millions of people around the world. In addition, this experience and the research finding could give beneficial input that will support the research in his future career as he would like to be a professional translator.

There are two questions that will answered in this research:

- 1) What translation procedures are used in translating the dialogues in the Novel "Harry Potter and the Half-Blood Prince"?
- 2) What translation procedure is mostly applied in translating the dialogues in the Novel "Harry Potter and the Half-Blood Prince"?

The objectives of the research are:

- 1) To find out what translation procedures are used in translating the dialogues in the Novel "Harry Potter and the Half-Blood Prince".
- 2) To find out which procedure is mostly applied in translating the dialogues in the Novel "Harry Potter and the Half-Blood Prince".

This study is intended for those who are interested in translation field. It is also aimed to provide additional literature translation course in Indonesian educational setting. In addition, this study would be worthwhile for instructors in choosing the best procedure in translation course.

To avoid ambiguity and misunderstanding, the writer would like to clarify the meaning of the word used in the title of this study and some words considered as the keywords. Those definition are:

1. **Analysis:** a study of something by examining its part.
2. **Translation:** the process of changing something that is written or spoken into another language.
3. **Translation procedures:** the strategy used by translator to translate source text to target text. Procedures also known as strategy or techniques.
4. **Dialogue:** speech across, between, or through two people. Dialogue here refers to the dialogue that are found in the Novel "Harry

Potter and the Half-Blood Prince" written by J.K. Rowling.

5. **Novel:** work fiction written in prose and of fairly considerable length. Novel here refers to novel entitles "Harry Potter and the Half-Blood Prince" written by J.K. Rowling.

RESEARCH METHOD

Type of Research

This research is a kind of literary research, where there writer will analyze the novel by using descriptive-qualitative method.

According to Gay L.R. (1987:139), "A descriptive method of research that involves collecting data in order to test hypothesis or to answer questions concerning correct status of the subject of the study. The descriptive study determines and reports the way things are."

A descriptive method is used to explain, analyze and classify something through various techniques, such as survey, interview, questionnaire, observation, and test (Kahn, 1990:96).

The writer believes that descriptive methods is appropriate for this study because the goal of this research is systematically, factually, and accurately describes or illustrates the fact, characteristics and relationship of the researched elements.

Data Sources

The source of the data of the study is the Novel "Harry Potter and the Half-Blood Prince" and the translated one "Harry Potter dan Pangeran Berdarah Campuran". This novel is published by Arthur A. Levine Books. It is one of the most famous novels written by J.K. Rowling and has been read by millions people around the world. It consists of thirty chapters and 652 pages. In Indonesian, this novel is translated by Listiana Srisanti and published by PT Gramedia Pustaka Utama.

Data Collection

After finding all the dialogues in the original novel "Harry Potter and the Half-Blood Prince" and the translated one "Harry Potter dan Pangeran Berdarah Campuran", the writer selected 100 dialogues to be analyzed the translation procedures used in translating those dialogues.

Data Analysis

After the data collect, they are analysed by using the descriptive method. In a research, data analysis is a very important step after collecting data. In this research, the writer employed some steps to analyze the data as follows:

1. The writer arranged the original dialogue and the translated one. For example:

I don't think many people will be sorry to see the back of him.	Saya rasa banyak orang akan senang melihatnya pergi.
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2. The writer then find out the translation procedures uses in each dialogue by using Newmark's translation procedures as served below:
 1. Transference
 2. Naturalization
 3. Cultural equivalent
 4. Functional equivalent
 5. Descriptive equivalent
 6. Synonymy
 7. Through-translation
 8. Shift or transpositions
 9. Modulation
 10. Recognized translation
 11. Translation label
 12. Compensation
 13. Componential analysis
 14. Reduction and expansion
 15. Paraphrase
 16. Couplets
 17. Notes, addition, glosses
3. After analyzing the translation procedure and conducted the number of each procedure.
4. After all data are gain, all of them are discuss to draw the conclusion.

FINDINGS AND ANALYSIS

Findings

As stated in the previous chapter, this study employs the descriptive-qualitative method.

By using the method, the writer attempts to define, classify, analyze, and describe the collected data.

From the data, the writer selected 100 representative dialogues found in the Novel "Harry Potter and the Half-Blood Prince" written by J.K. Rowling. Then the writer classified the data based on Newmark's theory of translation procedures (1988:81-90) namely: transference, naturalization, cultural equivalent, functional equivalent, descriptive equivalent, synonymy, through-translation, shift or transpositions, modulation, recognized translation, translation label, compensation, componential analysis, reduction, and expansion, paraphrase, couplets, and notes, addition, glosses.

After investigating the representative dialogues by using Newmark's theory of translation procedures and collecting them based on the procedures that were used, the writer found out that the translator was only using nine procedures; they are transference, naturalization, shift or transpositions, reduction, and expansion, paraphrase, through-translation, cultural, equivalent, synonymy, and couplets.

1) Transference Procedure

Transference (loan word, transcription) is the process of transferring a source language (SL) word to target language (TL) text (Newmark, 1988:81). It occurs when the original word from SL is used in the TL text. It does not change the physical form of translated word. The word then becomes a 'loan word'.

There are three items of transference procedure found in the Novel "Harry Potter and the Half-Blood Prince". Below are the dialogues found and classified as transference procedure in the novel.

Table 1. Transference Procedure

No.	Source Language (SL)	Target Language (TL)
1	Do you remember me telling you we are practicing nonverbal spells, Potter? (p. 171)	Apa kau ingat aku memberitahu kalian kita melatih matra non-verbal , Harry? (p. 22)
2	Filch told us so when he was jabbing those Secrecy Sensors everywhere he could reach. (p. 221)	Filch memberitahu kami selagi dia menusuk-nusukkan Sensor Rahasia ke mana saja yang bisa ditusuknya. (p. 298)
3	They're playing Harper instead; he's in my year and he's an idiot . (p. 235)	Sebagai gantinya mereka memasang Harper; dia seangkatan denganku dan dia idiot .

Those bold words on the data above (**nonverbal**, **sensor**, and **idiot**) were translated by using transference procedure. The translation are **non-verbal**, **sensor**, and **idiot**. We can see that the

translation did not change the physical form of translated word. Those words are grammatically similar with the original.

2) Naturalization Procedure

Naturalization is the translation procedure which succeeds transference and adapts the source language (SL) word first to the normal pronunciation, then to the normal morphology (word-forms) of the target language (TL) (Newmark, 1988:82).

There are thirteen items of naturalization procedure found in the Novel "Harry Potter and the Half-Blood Prince". Below are the dialogues found and classified as naturalization procedure in the novel.

Table 2 Naturalization Procedure

No.	Source Language (SL)	Target Language (TL)
1	No, you were once again absent while the rest of us ran dangers, were you not, Snape? (p. 34)	Tidak, kau sekali lagi absen sementara kami yang lain menghadapi bahaya, kan, Snape? (p. 45)
2	I mean, when has any of us expressed ... you know ... any enthusiasm ? (p. 164)	Maksudku, kapan salah satu dari kita pernah menunjukkan ... kalian tahu ... antusiasme ? (p. 220)
3	I expect you've wiped the Muggle's filthy face clean for him, and his memory to boot ... (p. 197)	Kukira kau sudah memberishkan wajah kotor si Muggle itu, dan memorinya sekalian ... (p. 265)
4	The curse didn't even make it into the castle . (p. 257)	Kutukan bahkan tidak sampai ke kastil . (p. 325)
5	Well, his name has been down for our school since birth ... (p. 248)	Namanya sudah terdaftar di sekolah kami sejak dia lahir ... (p. 334)

Those bold words on the data above (**absent, enthusiasm, memory, castle, name, and school**) were translated by using naturalization

procedure. The translations are **absen, antusiasme, memori, kastil, nama, and sekolah**.

Table 3 Naturalization Procedure

No.	Source Language (SL)	Target Language (TL)
6	Now drink that up, it's a tonic for the nerves, keep you calm when she arrives, you know. (p. 371)	Sekarang minum ini dulu, ini tonik untuk saraf, membuatmu tenang ketika dia datang nanti, kau tahu. (p. 499)
7	Would he have been able to slip something into Ron's glass without you seeing? (p. 375)	Bisakah dia memasukkan sesuatu ke dalam gelas Ron tanpa terlihat olehmu? (p. 504)
8	So I wanted to know how come he's up at the castle with a couple of girlfriends while everyone else is down here ... (p. 386)	Jadi,aku ingin tahu kenapa dia ada di kastil dengan dua cewek, sementara semua anak lain ada di sini ... (p. 519)
9	It's such a pointless thing to get detention for. (p. 471)	Tidak lucu kalau sampai kena detensi karena itu. (p. 593)
10	Well, the password changed at midnight, so you'll just have to sleep in the corridor , won't you? (p. 460)	Sayangnya kata kuncinya berubah pada tengah malam, jadi mau tak mau kau tidur di koridor saja. (p. 618)

Those bold words on the data above (**tonic, glass, castle, detention, and corridor**) were translated by using naturalization procedure. The

translation are **tonik, gelas, kastil, detensi, and koridor**.

Table 4. Naturalization Procedure

No.	Source Language (SL)	Target Language (TL)
11	It's natural to feel some curiosity about these things ... Wizards of a certain caliber have always been drawn to that aspect of magic ... (p. 465)	Wajar merasa penasaran tentang hal-hal begini ... para penyihir kaliber tertentu selalu tertarik pada aspek sihir ini ... (p. 625)
12	The only protection that can possibly work against the lure of power like Voldemort's! (p. 511)	Satu-satunya proteksi yang mungkin manjur melawan daya tarik kekuatan seperti kekuatan Voldemort! (p. 642)
13	Why else do you think I have not confronted you before now? (p. 591)	Kalau tidak, kenapa menurutmu aku tidak mengkonfrontasi mu sebelum ini? (p. 742)

Those bold words on the data above (**caliber, aspect, protection, and confront**) were translated by using naturalization procedure. The translations are **kaliber, aspek, proteksi, and konfrontasi**.

All the dialogues above were translated by using naturalization procedure. We can see that the translator first transferred and adapted the SL words to the normal pronunciation of the TL. Then the translator adapte the SL words to the normal morphology (word-forms) of the (TL) in order to make those words are familiar to the reader's tongue. This procdure makes the translation becomes more natural.

3) Shift or Transpositions Procedure

Shift or transpositions is the translation procedure which involves a change in the grammar

from source language (SL) to target language (TL) (Newmark, 1988:85). The first type of shift or transpositions is the change from singular to plural or in the position of the adjective is automatic and offers the translator no choice. The second type of this procedure is required when a SL grammatical structures does not exist in the TL. The third type of this procedure is the one where literal translation is grammatically possible but may not accord with natural usage in the TL. The last type of this procedure is the replacement of a virtual lexical gap by a grammatical structure.

There are eleven items of shift or transpositions procedure found in the Novel "Harry Potter and the Half-Blood Prince". The table below are the dialogues found and classified as shift or transpositions procedure in the novel.

Table 5 Shift or Transpositions Procedure

No.	Source Language (SL)	Target Language (TL)
1	Dragged off, by the look of his place . (p. 104)	Di bawa dengan paksa, kalau melihat keadaan tokonya . (p. 138)
2	You've been taking orders from something someone wrote in a book, Harry? (p. 192)	Kau mengikuti petunjuk yang ditulis seseorang dalam buku, Harry? (p. 245)
3	That would be around the time you injured your hand , then, sir? (p. 216)	Itu berarti sekitar waktu tangaAnda terluka kalau begitu, tuan? (p. 274)
4	Well, I'm going to tell Dumbledore what's going on, he's the only one who scares Mundungus . (p. 232)	Akan kulaporkan pada Dumbledore apa yang terjadi, dia satu-satunya yang ditakuti Mundungus . (p. 313)
5	I don't think many people will be sorry to see the back of him. (p. 251)	Saya rasa banyak orang akan senang melihatnya pergi. (p. 339)

Those bold words on the data above (**by the look of his place, someone wrote, you injured your hand, scares Mundungus, and I don't think many people will be sorry**) were translated by using shift or transpositions

procedure. The translations are **kalau melihat keadaan tokonya, ditulis seseorang, tangan anda terluka, ditakuti Mundungus, and saya rasa banyak orang akan senang**.

Table 6 Shift or Transpositions Procedure

No.	Source Language (SL)	Target Language (TL)
6	They're not the only ones, I've got other people on my side , better people! (p. 324)	Bukan hanya mereka berdua, saya punya orang lain yang membantu saya , orang-orang yang lebih baik! (p. 409)
7	It's very character-building stuff , learning to peel sprouts without magic, makes you appreciate how difficult it is for Muggles and Squibs ... (p. 307)	Belajar mengupas taoge tanpa menggunakan sihir sangat membentuk karakter , membuat kalian menghargai betapa sulitnya bagi para Muggle dan Squib ... (p. 414)
8	I believe the orphans were taken here for a little sea air and a view of the waves . (p. 515)	Kukira anak-anak yatim piatu dibawa ke sana supaya bisa menghirup sedikit hawa laut dan melihat ombak . (p. 698)
9	Once and for all, Harry, do I have your word that you will do all in your power to make me keep drinking? (p. 570)	Sekali lagi, Harry, apakah kau berjanji akan berusaha sekuat tenaga untuk membuatku terus minum? (p. 716)
10	I ccould do you for afters , Dumbledore. (p. 570)	Kau bisa kujadikan makanan penutup , Dumbledore. (p. 745)
11	Before I meet them I would like a quick word with you, Harry. (p. 625)	Sebelum bertemu mereka aku ingin bicara sebentar denganmu, Harry. (p. 783)

Those bold word on the data above (**on my side, It's very character-building stuff, for a little sea air and a view of the waves, I have your word, I could do you afters, and a quick word**) were translated by using shift or transpositions procedure. The translations are **yang membantu saya, sangat membentuk karakter, menghirup sedikit hawa laut dan melihat ombak, kau berjanji, kau bisa kujadikan makanan penutup, and bicara sebentar.**

All the dialogues above were translated by using shift or transpositions procedure. We can see

that the translator changed the grammar of SL, especially its structure. This change makes the translation more natural and more understandable.

4) Reduction and Expansion Procedure

Reduction and expansion occurs when the translator eliminates or adds one or some words in the source language (SL) text.

There are seventeen items of reduction and expansion procedure found in the Novel "Harry Potter and the Half-Blood Prince". Below are the dialogues found and classified as reduction and expansion procedure in the novel.

Table 7 Reduction and Expansion Procedure

No.	Source Language (SL)	Target Language (TL)
1	My dear Prime Minister, are you ever going to tell anybody? (p. 12)	Perdana menteri yang baik, apakah anda akan memberitahu yang lain? (p. 16)
2	And now, Harry, let us step out into the night and pursue that flightly temptress, adventure. (p. 56)	Dan sekarang, Harry, marilah melangkah ke dalam kegelapan malam dan mengejar petualangan yang menggoda. (p. 78)
3	My last bottle, and prices are sky-high at the moment. (p. 65)	Botol terakhir, mana harga-harga sekarang sedang meroket. (p. 78)
4	No, of course I wouldn't, you stupid little man , hoe would I look carrying that down the street? (p. 126)	Tidak, tentu saja tidak, dasar bego, mana mungkin aku membawa-bawa itu sepanjang jalan. (p. 162)
5	I mean, I might not even be at Hogwarts next year, what's it matter to me if some fat old has-been likes me or not? (p. 151)	Maksudku, aku mungkin malah sudah tidak di Hogwarts tahun depan, apa peduliku kalau ada guru tua gemuk suka padaku atau tidak? (p. 192)

Those dialogues were translated by using reduction and expansion procedure. In the dialogues above, the translator eliminated and did not translate the words **my, ever, my, and little**

man into the TL. Besides elimintaing and not translating those words, the translator also added the words **kegelapan, mana, sudah, and guru** in the TL text.

Table 8 Reduction and Expansion Procedure

No.	Source Language (SL)	Target Language (TL)
6	Nice of you to turn up, Potter, although you have evidently decided that the wearing of school robes would detract from your appearance. (p. 152)	Baik sekali kau mau muncul, Potter, meskipun jelas sekali kau sudah memutuskan bahwa memakai jubah seragam sekolah akan mengurangi kekerenanmu. (p. 203)
7	Come in the bleeding house , then, and much good it'll do you! (p. 193)	Masuk saja, kalau begitu. Anda kira kalau masuk lebih baik! (p. 260)
8	I don't want to find my own sister snogging people in public! (p. 268)	Aku tak mau menemukan adikku ciuman di depan umum! (p. 362)
9	Have you ever let it slip that you'd like to go out in public with the words 'My Sweetheart' round your neck? (p. 317)	Apa kau pernah melepaskan omong bahwa kau senang tampil di muka umum dengan kata-kata 'My Sweetheart' tergantung di lehermu? (p. 428)
10	I think I felt something the last time I tried – a kinf of tingling in my feet. (p. 362)	Aku merasa sesuatu waktu terakhir kali mencoba – seperti kesemutan di kaki. (p. 487)

Those dialogues were translated by using reduction and expansion procedure. In the dialogues above, the translator eliminated and did not translate the words **the bleeding house**,

people, and **think** into the TL. Besides eliminating and not translating those words, the translator also added the words **sekali**, **mau**, **sekali**, **depan**, **muka**, and **tergantung** in the TL text.

Table 9 Reduction and Expansion Procedure

No.	Source Language (SL)	Target Language (TL)
11	And don't tell me it's all in my head, not after what I overheard between him and Snape ... (p. 418)	Dan jangan bilang semua itu cuma ada dalam kepalaku, tidak setelah apa yang kudengar dibicarakan antara dia dan Snape ... (p. 525)
12	Hogwarts was where he had been happiest; the first and only place he had felt at home. (p. 431)	Di Hogwarts-lah dia merasa paling bahagia; tempat pertama dan satu-satunya di mana dia merasa betah. (p. 543)
13	It would be a very brave and noble thing to do . (p. 490)	Itu akan menjadi tindakan yang sangat berani dan sangat mulia. (p. 616)
14	You need the hospital wing . (p. 523)	Kau perlu te rumah sakit. (p. 658)
15	It's the way he writes, I just know the Prince was a bloke, I can tell . (p. 538)	Ketahuan dari caranya menulis. Aku tahu Pangeran ini cowok. (p. 676)

Those dialogues were translated by using reduction and expansion procedure. In the dialogues above, the translator eliminated and did not translate the words **me**, **to do**, **wing**, **just**, and **I**

can tell into the TL. Besides eliminating and not translating those words, the translator also added the words **cuma**, **dibicarakan**, and **merasa** in the TL text.

Table 10 Reduction and Expansion Procedure

No.	Source Language (SL)	Target Language (TL)
16	I've tried everything I know, but there is no cure for werewolf bites. (p. 572)	Aku sudah mencoba segala yang aku tahu, tapi tak ada obat untuk luka-luka gigitan manusia serigala. (p. 768-769)
17	I've been hoping to have a word ... do you mind if I walk a little way with you? (p. 648)	Aku sudah dari tadi berharap bisa bicara denganmu ... kau keberatan kalau aku berjalan sebentar ber samamu? (p. 811)

Those dialogues were translated by using expansion procedure. In the dialogues above, the translator added the words **luka-luka** and **denganmu** in the TL text.

All the dialogues above were translated by using reduction and expansion procedure. Reduction procedure is used when the translator eliminates and does not translate one or some words in the source language (SL) text. In the dialogues above, the translator eliminated and did not translate the bold words in the SL text into the TL text. Although the translator eliminated and did not translate those bold words, the translations are still acceptable. The translator still maintained the meaning of the whole text.

Besides eliminating and not translating one or some words, the translator also added one or some words in the source language (SL) text. Expansion procedure is used when the translator translates the SL text by giving further explanation.

The translator added the bold words in the TL text. Those bold words are additional information in the translation. The additional explanation is needed if there is a cultural word or sentence that can not be retrieved in the TL. This procedure is applied to gain the equivalence of the meaning of the translation text. This procedure is makes the translation more comprehensible, more natural, and easier to understand by the readers.

5) Paraphrase Procedure

Paraphrase is an explanation of the meaning of a segment of the text. It is used when an 'anonymous' text is poorly written, or has important implications and omissions (Newmark, 1988:87).

There are thirteen items of paraphrase procedure found in the Novel "Harry Potter and the Half-Blood Prince". Below are the dialogues found and classified as paraphrase procedure in the novel.

Table 11 Paraphrase Procedure

No.	Source Language (SL)	Target Language (TL)
1	I think its time that I took a greater hand in your education. (p. 79)	Kurasa sudah waktunya aku turun tangan lebih banyak dalam pendidikanmu. (p. 106)
2	Gracious, Albus, you gave me a fright, you said not to expect you before morning. (p. 81)	Astaga, Albus, kau membuatku ketakutan, kau bilang baru akan datang pagi. (p. 108)
3	Nothing much, I've just been stuck at my aunt and uncle's haven't I? (p. 90)	Tidak banyak, aku kan terkurung di rumah bibi dan oamanku. (p. 119)
4	Hand if you want to make a quick escape. (p. 90)	Ini praktis jika kau ingin kabur secara cepat. (p. 119)
5	I trust you to conduct yourselves, always, with the utmost regard for your own and others' safety. (p. 168)	Aku berharap, dalam bersikap, kalian selalu mempertimbangkan keselamatan kalian sendiri dan juga keselamatan yang lain. (p. 214)
6	If he was under the Imperus Curse, he'd hardly stand around gossiping about their plans, would he? (p. 221)	Jika kena Kutukan Imperius, dia tak akan menggosipkan rencana mereka, kan? (p. 281)
7	She said she came back from the bathroom with it, she didn't necessarily get it in the bathroom itself ... (p. 252)	Dia bilang Katie kembali dari toilet membawa bungkusan itu, itu tidak berarti dia mendapatkannya di toilet itu ... (p. 319)
8	Many people were under the impression that I owned a badly behaved rabbit. (p. 335)	Banyak orang mengira aku punya kelinci yang sangat nakal. (p. 424)
9	What on earth makes you say that? (p. 467)	Apa yang membuatmu berkata begitu? (p. 588)
10	Obviously she couldn't see you, so she thought it had just been the two of us. (p. 514)	Dia kan tidak bisa melihatmu, jadi dia mengira kami hanya berdua. (p. 646)
11	I sometimes offer Rosmerta my custom, or else visit the Hog's Head ... or I appear to. (p. 553)	Aku kadang-kadang ke tempat Rosmerta, atau mengunjungi Hog's Head ... atau tampaknya begitu. (p. 695)
12	No unforgivable Curses from you, Potter! (p. 602)	Kutukan Tak Termaafkan tak cocok untukmu, Potter! (p. 756)
13	Someone had already taken it and left fake in its place. (p. 631)	Ada yang sudah mengambilnya dan meninggalkan Horcux palsu sebagai gantinya. (p. 791)

All the dialogues above were translated by using paraphrase procedure. This procedure is used when the translator changes the syntactical rules of the TL text. By using this procedure, the translator changed the structure of the translation. The translator created the simpler sentence in the TL. This change makes the translation more communicative, more natural, and more understandable. The translator created the communicative translation without changing the essence meaning of SL.

6) Through-Translation Procedure

Through-translation is the literal translation of common collocations, names of organizations, the component of compounds, and perhaps phrase (Newmark, 1988:88) this procedure occurs when the concept or object in the source language (SL) exists in the target language (TL).

There are twenty eight items of through-translation procedure found in the Novel "Harry Potter and the Half-Blood Prince". Below are the dialogues found and classified as through-translation procedure in the novel.

Table 12 Through-Translation Procedure

No.	Source Language (SL)	Target Language (TL)
1	We'll have them rounded up in no time – just thought you ought to know! (p. 15)	Kami akan menangkap mereka dalam waktu singkat – hanya saja saya pikir Anda perlu tahu! (p. 20)
2	The trouble is, the other side can do magic too, Prime Minister. (p. 24)	Persoalannya, pihak satunya itu juga bisa sihir, Perdana Menteri. (p. 31)
3	That I don't trust you, Snape, as you very well know! (p. 30)	Bahwa aku tidak mempercayaimu, Snape, seperti yang kau ketahui dengan baik. (p. 40)
4	However, let us assume that you have invited me warmly into your house. (p. 48)	Meskipun demikian, marilah kita andaikan bahwa Anda dengan hangat memersilahkan saya masuk ke dalam rumah Anda (p. 64)
5	You are the rightful owner of number twelve, Grimmauld Place and Kreacher. (p. 55)	Kau pemilik sah Grimmauld Place nomor dua belas, dan Kreacher. (p. 73)
6	I know Lupin's tried to talk her round, but she's still really down. (p. 95)	Aku tahu Lupin sudah berusaha bicara dengannya, tapi dia masih terpukul sekali. (p. 125)
7	You're actually disappointed, aren't you? (p. 101)	Kau benar-benar kecewa, ya? (p. 135)
8	We saw Malfoy jump about a mile when Madam Malkin tried to touch his left arm. (p. 129)	Kami melihat Malfoy melompat menjauh ketika Madam Malkin mencoba menyentuh lengan kirinya. (p. 172)
9	Too much of a good thing, you know ... highly toxic in large quantities. (p. 187)	Terlalu banyak hal baik, kalian tahu ... sangat beracun dalam jumlah besar. (p. 238)
10	We smashed the entire stock of Ministry Time-Turners when we were there last summer. (p. 231)	Jadi, kau memutuskan mencoba kutukan tak dikenal, ditulis tangan, dan melihat apa yang akan terjadi? (p. 304)
11	So you just decided to try out an unknown, handwritten incantation and see what would happen? (p. 240)	Jadi, kau memutuskan mencoba kutukan tak dikenal, ditulis tangan, dan melihat apa yang akan terjadi? (p. 304)
12	You spiked Ron's juice with lucky potion at breakfast! (p. 279)	Kau membutuhkan ramuan keberuntungan pada minuman Ron pada waktu sarapan! (p. 377)
13	How would you like to come to Slughorn's party with me tonight? (p. 291)	Maukah kau datang di pesta Slughorn denganku malam ini? (p. 393)
14	Funny, I never had the impression that I managed to teach Potter anything at all. (p. 319)	Aneh, aku tak pernah mendapat kesan aku berhasil mengajar Potter apa pun. (p. 403)
15	You don't care whether I live or die, but you do care that I help you convince everyone you're winning the war against Voldemort. (p. 347)	Anda tidak peduli apakah saya hidup atau mati, tapi Anda peduli saya membantu Anda meyakinkan semua orang Anda memenangkan perang melawan Voldemort. (p. 439)
16	We must try not to sink beneath our anguish, Harry but battle on. (p. 357)	Kita harus berusaha tidak tenggelam dalam kesedihan kita, Harry, melainkan terus berjuang. (p. 450)
17	I have two more memories to show you this evening, both obtained with	Ada dua kenangan yang akan kutunjukkan kepadamu malam ini.

	enormous difficulty, and the second of them is, I think, the most important I have collected. (p. 360)	Keduanya didapatkan dengan kesulitan luar biasa, dan yang kedua adalah, kurasa, yang paling penting yang sudah kukumpulkan. (p. 454)
18	So this is the reason I am to be thrown unceremoniously from your office, Dumbledore! (p. 426)	Jadi, inilah alasannya aku diusir begitu saja dari kantormu, Dumbledore? (p. 536)
19	Why have you come here tonight, surrounded by henchmen, to request a job we both know you do not want? (p. 445)	Kenapa kau kembali ke sini malam ini, dikawal oleh pengikut-pengikutmu meminta pekerjaan yang kita berdua tahu tidak kau inginkan? (p. 560)
20	Malfoy got into our headquarters there last year, so I'll be able to get in and spy on him, no problem. (p. 453)	Malfoy bisa masuk ke dalam Markas Besar kita tahun lalu, jadi aku juga akan berhasil masuk dan memata-matainya. Tak masalah. (p. 570)
21	I haven't forgotten about Slughorn, but I haven't got a clue how to get that memory off him, and until I get a brain wave why shouldn't I find out what Malfoy's doing? (p. 456)	Aku tidak melupakan Slughorn, tapi aku sama sekali belum tahu bagaimana mendapatkan kenangan itu darinya, dan sampai aku mendapat ide cemerlang, kenapa aku tak boleh mencari tahu apa yang sedang dilakukan Malfoy? (p. 575)
22	I'll be reporting that man, he's more concerned about litter than proper security if you ask me ... But why are you out here, Harry? (p. 480)	Kulaporkan orang itu nanti, dia lebih sibuk mengurus sampah daripada keamanan sekolah menurutku ... tapi kenapa kau ada di sini, Harry? (p. 603)
23	It must be such a comfort to think that, though they are gone, a record of their great achievements remains ... (p. 532)	Pastilah menyenangkan sekali memikirkan bahwa, meskipun mereka sudah pergi, catatan prestasi hebat mereka masih ada ... (p. 669)
24	The archway will have sealed again ... My knife ... (p. 578)	Gerbang-lengkungnya pasti sudah menutup lagi ... pisauku ... (p. 725)
25	That potion ... was no health drink ... (p. 542)	Cairan tadi ... bukan minuman kesehatan ... (p. 728)
26	I sent Filius to fetch Snape tonight, I actually sent for him to come and help us! (p. 616)	Aku mengirim Filius untuk menjemput Snape malam ini. Aku yang menyuruhnya datang dan membantu kita! (p. 772-773)
27	But why didn't he turn you in? (p. 638)	Tapi kenapa dia tidak menyerahkanmu? (p. 798)
28	But it'll be a short visit, and then I'll be gone for good. (p. 650)	Tapi itu Cuma kunjungan singkat, dan kemudian aku akan pergi selamanya. (p. 814)

All the dialogues above were translated by using through-translation procedure. We can see that the SL texts are translated into TL by their common meanings. The translator translated the SL text by using one-to-one equivalent. The translator translated the source language text accurately and completely without leaving any single word to translate.

7) Cultural Equivalent Procedure

Cultural equivalent procedure is applied where a SL cultural word is translated by a TL cultural word (Newmark, 1988:82). The main purpose of this procedure is to support or supplement another translation procedure.

There are three items of cultural equivalent procedure found in the Novel "Harry Potter and the Half-Blood Prince". Below are the dialogues found and classified as cultural equivalent procedure in the novel.

Table 13 Cultural Equivalent Procedure

No.	Source Language (SL)	Target Language (TL)
1	It's five to eight , I'd better go, I'll be late for Dumbledore. (p. 185)	Jam delapan kurang lima , sebaiknya aku ke Dumbledore sekarang, kalau tidak bisa telat nanti. (p. 249)
2	I would like each of you to place yourselves now so that you have a clear five feet of space in front of you. (p. 359)	Sekarang aku ingin kalian mengatur posisi berdiri kalian, sehingga di depan masing-masing ada jarak satu setengah meter . (p. 483)
3	He's up to something with Draco Malfoy right now, right under your nose , and you still ... (p. 549)	Dia sedang merencanakan sesuatu dengan Draco Malfoy sekarang ini, di depan hidung Anda , dan Anda masih ... (p. 690)

Those bold words on the data above (**it's five to eight**, **five feet**, and **right under your nose**) were translated by using shift or transpositions procedure. It is due to the procedure replicates the approximant cultural equivalent, as in the original. The translations are **jam delapan kurang lima**, **satu setengah meter**, and **di depan hidung Anda**. The translations surely have conveyed the same meaning in the target language.

8) Synonymy Procedure

Synonymy procedure is used for a source language (SL) word where there is no clear one-to-

one equivalent, and the word is not important in the text, particularly for adjectives or adverbs of quality (Newmark, 1988:84). This procedure is only suitable where literal translation is not important enough for componential analysis. This procedure is used to translate more important segments of the text, segments of the meaning, more accurately.

There are seven items of synonymy procedure found in the Novel "Harry Potter and the Half-Blood Prince". Below are the dialogues found and classified as synonymy procedure in the novel.

Table 14 Synonymy Procedure

No.	Source Language (SL)	Target Language (TL)
1	Which was your House ? (p. 70)	Yang mana asrama Anda? (p. 95)
2	No, I don't think so, she's been stationed somewhere else from what Arthur said . (p. 132)	Tidak, kurasa tidak, dia ditugaskan di tempat lain, kata Arthur . (p. 168)
3	I saw this young lady performed the most marvelous Bat-Bogey Hex as I was passing her carriage! (p. 146)	Aku melihat gadis ini melakukan Kutukan Kepak-Kelelawar yang hebat sekali waktu aku melewati gerbongnya! (p. 186)
4	Professor Slughorn has meddled with his own recollections . (p. 371)	Profesor Slughorn telah memodifikasi kenangannya sendiri. (p. 469)
5	Something, I think, that is ready to respond should we attempt to seize the Horcrux. (p. 561)	Sesuatu, yang menurut perkiraanku akan siap bereaksi jika kita berusaha mengambil Horcrux. (p. 705)

Those bold words on the data above (**House**, **from what Arthur said**, **young lady**, **meddled**, **recollections** and **respond**) were

translated by using synonymy procedure. The translations are **asrama**, **kata Arthur**, **gadis**, **memodifikasi kenangannya**, and **bereaksi**.

Table 15 Synonymy Procedure

6	You dare use my own spells against me, Potter? (p. 604)	Berani-beraninya kau menggunakan kutukanku untuk menyerangku, Potter? (p. 758)
7	We've got to stop seeing each other . (p. 646)	Kita harus berhenti kencan . (p. 809)

Those bold words on the data above (**spells** and **seeing each other**) are translated by using synonymy procedure. The translations are **kutukan** and **kencan**. All the dialogues above were translated by using synonymy procedure. We can see that the SL words were translated by using synonymy procedure. We can see that the SL words were translated into TL by using their similar meanings. The translator chose the nearest equivalent that exists in the TL.

9) Couplets Procedures

Couplets combine two procedures correspondingly for dealing with a single problem (Newmark, 1988:89).

There are five items of couplets procedure found in the Novel "Harry Potter and the Half-Blood Prince". Below are some dialogues found and classified as couplets procedure in the novel.

Table 16 Couplets Procedure

No.	Source Language (SL)	Target Language (TL)
1	Will you, Severus, watch over my son, Draco, as he attempts to fulfill the Dark Lord's wishes? (p. 44)	Maukah kau, Severus, menjaga anakku Draco ketika dia berusaha memenuhi keinginan Pangeran Kegelapan? (p. 54)
2	I see that being Dumbledore's favorite has given you a false sense of security, Harry Potter. (p. 111)	Rupanya menjadi favorit Dumbledore membuatmu gegabah merasa aman, Harry Potter. (p. 147)
3	More of the same, really ... advising us all to unite in the face of our enemies, you know. (p. 163)	Kurang-lebih sama, senetelnya ... menasihati kita semua untuk bersatu menghadapi musuh kita, kau tahu. (p. 208)
4	Firstly, I hope you noticed Riddle's reaction when I mentioned that another shared his first name, "Tom"? (p. 259)	Yang pertama, uharap kau memperhatikan reaksi Riddle ketika aku menyebutkan bahwa ada orang lain yang nama depannya sama dengannya, 'Tom'? (p. 349)
5	There are Death Eaters here in your school tonight. (p. 584)	Ada Pelahap Maut di sini di sekolah Anda malam ini. (p. 734)

Those dialogues were translated by using couplets procedure. The first, third, and fifth dialogues were translated by using through-translation and shift or transpositions procedures. Meanwhile, the second and fourth dialogues were by using shift or transpositions and naturalization procedures. The translator combined some procedures in translating those dialogues in order to handle some difficulties which were faced in the translating.

Analysis

The categories of translation procedure used in this research were based on Newmark's

theory of translation procedures (1988:81-90). There were 100 representative dialogues which were analyzed.

From the collected data, the writer discovered that the translator used nine procedures in translating the Novel "Harry Potter and the Half-Blood Prince" written by J.K. Rowling; they are transference, naturalization, shift or transpositions, reduction and expansion, paraphrase, through-translation, cultural equivalent, synonymy, and couplets. After counting the data, the writer puts the data in the following table.

Table 17 The total translation procedures used in translating the dialogues

No	Translation Procedures	Quantity	Percentage
1	Transference	3	3
2	Naturalization	13	13
3	Shift or Transpositions	11	11
4	Reduction and Expansion	17	17
5	Paraphrase	13	13
6	Through-Translation	28	28
7	Cultural Equivalent	3	3
8	Synonymy	7	7
9	Couplets	5	5
	Total	100	100

The table above shows that the through-translation procedure becomes the first rank of the translation procedures used in this novel. The total numbers of this classification are 28 items (28%). The translator mostly used this procedure in translating the novel. The source language (SL) texts are translated into target language (TL) by their common meanings. The translator translated the SL text by using one-to-one equivalent. The translator translated the SL text accurately and completely without leaving any single word to translate.

By using through-translation procedure, the translator upheld the structure of the original text and did not change the meaning of the dialogue. The essence meaning of the text is transferred perfectly. The translator maintained the accuracy of the translation result. In applying this procedure, the translator should consider the recognition of common collocations, names of organizations, the components of compounds, and phrase which exist in the novel. Newmark (1988:88) says that generally this procedure should be used only when they are already recognized terms. It means that the translator should only use this procedure when the readers already recognized the terms, in order to produce a total good message.

The reduction and expansion procedure becomes the second rank of the translation procedures used in the novel. The total numbers of this classification are 17 items (17%). On one hand, reduction procedure is used when the translator eliminates and does not translate one or some words in the source language (SL) text. By using this procedure, the translator made the translation more coherence, more effective, more natural, and more communicative. On the other hand, expansion procedure is used when the translator translates the SL by giving further explanation. The translator applied this procedure to gain the equivalence of the meaning of the translation text. This procedure makes the translation more comprehensible, more natural, and easier to understand by the readers.

The naturalization and paraphrase procedures become the third rank of the translation procedures used in this novel. The total numbers of each classification are 13 items (13%). By using the naturalization procedure, the translator first transferred and adapted the SL words to the normal pronunciation of the TL. Then the translator adapted the SL words to the normal morphology (word-forms) of the TL in order to make those words are familiar to the reader's tongue. This procedure makes the translation becomes more natural. By using this procedure, the translator

created an acceptable translation and made the readers easier to understand the context.

Meanwhile, by using the paraphrase procedure, the translator changed the syntactical rules of the TL text. The translator changed the structure of the translation. The translator created the simpler sentence in the TL. This change makes the translation more communicative, more natural, and more understandable. The translator created the communicative translation without changing the essence meaning of SL.

The shift or transpositions procedure becomes the fourth rank of the translation procedures used in this novel. The total numbers of this classification are 11 items (11%). By using this procedure, the translator changed the grammar of SL, especially its structure. This change makes the translation more natural and more understandable. By using this procedure, the translator produced the TL which is more communicative, without changing the intention of the SL.

The synonymy procedure becomes the fifth rank of the translation procedures used in this novel. The total numbers of this classification are 7 items (7%). By using this procedure, the translator translated the SL words into TL by using their similar meanings. The translator chose the nearest equivalent that exists in the TL.

The couplets procedures becomes the sixth rank of the translation procedures used in this novel. The total numbers of this classification are 5 items (5%). By using this procedure, the translator combined some procedures in order to handle some difficulties which were faced in translating processes. By combining this procedure, the translator made the translation more communicative and more understandable. In this novel, the writer discovered some combination of translation procedures used to translate the source language (SL). They are the combination between through-translation and shift or transpositions procedures and the combination between shift or transpositions and naturalization procedures.

The transference and cultural equivalent procedures become the last rank of the translation procedures used in this novel. The total numbers of each classification are 3 items (3%). By using the transference procedure, the translator did not change the physical form of translated word. The translated words are grammatically similar with the original.

Meanwhile, by using the cultural equivalent procedure, the translator made the translation more appropriate with the target language culture. The procedure replicates the approximant cultural equivalent, as in the original.

The translations surely have conveyed the same meaning in the target language.

From the explanation above, the writer concluded that the translation procedures used in the novel "Harry Potter and the Half-Blood Prince" were relatively appropriate. The translator mostly used through-translation procedure in translating the novel in order to maintain the accuracy of the translation and make the translation easier to understand by the readers. The translator translated all words in a dialogue with the same pattern of meaning and features in target language. Basically, this is the appropriate translation procedure since it is not reducing the meaning of the dialogue. This procedure is also holding out the stylistic and syntactical form of source language.

Sometimes, the pattern of through-translation procedure is similar with the word to word translation method. However, it is not true if the writer conclude that this procedure absolutely is word to word translation because through-translation procedure is still considering the communicative and semantic value in order to make the readers understand the story of the novel.

CONCLUSIONS

This last chapter draws the conclusions of this research and also offers the suggestions for further research. The conclusions are not only taken from findings and discussions in the previous chapter but also from the whole research. Then again, the suggestions contain some hopefully helpful opinions of the writer which are aimed for the next writer or for those who are interested in conducting the research related to translation of dialogue.

In the novel "Harry Potter and the Half-Blood Prince", the translator used nine translation procedures which are based on Newmark's theory of translation procedures (1988:81-90); they were transference, naturalization, shift or transpositions, reduction and expansion, paraphrase, through-translation, cultural equivalent, synonymy, and couplets. The procedures were used in order to make the translation clear and understandable, without eliminating the essence meaning of the dialogue.

The writer shows that through-translation procedure is often found in the novel. By using this

procedure, the translator tried to maintain the accuracy of the translation result and make the translation easier to understand by the readers. In translating the novel, the translator used one-to-one equivalent. The translator translated all words in a dialogue with the same pattern of meaning and features in target language.

Basically, through-translation procedure is the appropriate translation procedure since it is not reducing the meaning of the dialogue. This procedure is also holding out the stylistic and syntactical form of source language. The translator upheld the structure of the original text and did not change the meaning of the dialogue. The essence meaning of the text is transferred perfectly.

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