

Amplification and Transposition in Translation of English Commands into Indonesian with Reference to Harry Potter's Novel

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Article Info

Article History

Received:

Oct 2019

Accepted:

Nov 2019

Published:

Nov 2019

Keywords:

Translation, Amplification, Transposition, Command

ABSTRACT

The current study is aimed at analyzing the ways of translator in translating the source language into the target language, with regards to the different techniques of translations. This study focuses on two types of translation techniques namely amplification and transposition that appear in the imperative sentences function especially command. The study employs a qualitative method. The data is taken from one of the Harry Potter novels entitled "Harry Potter and the order of Phoenix" in English as source language (SL) and its translation into Indonesian novel as the target language (TL). Documentation and observation methods are used in collecting data. The technique of collecting data is implemented by reading the novel and using note-taking. First step is taking the magazines than reading the novel to carefully understand how the source language (SL) in English is being translated into Indonesian as Target Language (TL). The second step is underlining the data of SL which are translated into TL then, taking note of the data that has been found into a paper or notebook. The last step, the selected data are then classified based on the objects investigated is techniques of translation. The instruments used are ballpoint and notebook. The analysis finds that the translator applies amplification and transposition to produce equivalences when transferring the meaning from the source language (SL) into the target language (TL). As a consequence, translation overlapping can be minimized. Amplification has a role especially in the addition of information. The data shows a phenomenon when the detail information does not appear in the source language, the translator must be sensitive by putting the necessary information in the target language. Meanwhile, transposition makes a shift in translation as follows; structure shift, unit shift and class of shift. It occurs because of the different linguistics factors present in SL and TL.

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INTRODUCTION

Language is a communication media used by human beings to convey their thought, idea, and feelings in written or spoken. Every human has their own characteristics of languages and in order to understand one language to another language, then, translation is essential and fully needed. Translation has an important rule in the scope of communication globally. Wiratno (2003) says that translation is a process of transferring a message from SL into TL. SL or Source Language is an original language that is translated, while TL or Target Language is a final language that is used to express the result of translation. Hatim & Munday (2004) define translation as a process of translating a written text from source language to target language.

In the process of translating the messages from a source language into a target language is not an easy task. Every language has different characteristics that lies in grammar and culture. In order to avoid the awkward translation due to the different background of languages, therefore the translator must use a technique in translating the texts. The technique is a particular way of doing something especially one in which you have to learn a special skill (Hornby, 2010). The theory used in this article is the main theory of Molina & Albir (2002) which divides the translation techniques into seventeen types as follows: amplification, borrowing, calque, compensation, description, discursive creation, establish equivalent, generalization, linguistic amplification, linguistic compression, literal translation, modulation, particularization, reduction, substitution, transposition, and variation.

Molina & Albir (2002) state that amplification is to introduce details that are not formulated in the ST: information, explicative paraphrasing e.g., when translating from Arabic (to Spanish) to add the “Muslim month of fasting” to the noun *Ramadan*. Borrowing is to take a word or expression straight from another language. It can be pure (without any change), e.g., to use the English word “lobby” in a Spanish text, or it can be naturalized (to fit the spelling rules in the TL) Calque is literal translation of a foreign word or phrase; it can be lexical or structural, e.g., the English translation “Normal School” for the French *École normale*. Compensation is to introduce an ST element of information or stylistic effect in another place in the TT because it cannot be reflected in the same place as in the ST. A description is to replace a term or expression with a description of its form or/and function, e.g., to translate the Italian *panettone* traditional Italian cake eaten on New Year’s Eve.

Discursive creation is to establish a temporary equivalence that is totally unpredictable out of context, e.g., the Spanish translation of the film “Rumble Fish” as *La ley de la Calle*. The established equivalent is to use a term or expression recognized (by dictionaries or language in use) as an equivalent in the TL, e.g., to translate the English expression “They are as like as two peas” as *Se parecen como dos gotas de agua* in Spanish. Generalization is to use a more general or neutral term, e.g., to translate the French *guichet, fenêtré or devanture*, as “window” in English. Linguistic amplification is to add linguistic elements. e.g., to translate the English expression Linguistic compression is to synthesize linguistic elements in the TT. This is often used in simultaneous interpreting and in sub-titling, e.g., to translate the English question “Yes, so”.

A literal translation is to translate a word or an expression word for word, e.g., “They are as like as two peas” as *Se parecen como dos guisante*, or, “She is reading” as *Ella está leyendo*.

Modulation is to change the point of view, focus or cognitive category in relation to the ST; it can be lexical or structural, e.g., to translate as “you are going to have a child”, instead of, “you are going to be a father”.

Particularization is to use a more precise or concrete term, e.g., to translate “window” in English as *guichet* in French. The reduction is to suppress an ST information item in the TT, e.g., the month of fasting in opposition to *Ramadan* when translating into Arabic. Substitution (linguistic, paralinguistic) is to change linguistic elements for paralinguistic elements (intonation, gestures) or vice versa, e.g., to translate the Arab gesture of putting your hand on your heart as Thank you. Variation is to change linguistic or paralinguistic elements (intonation, gestures) that affect aspects of linguistic variation: changes of textual tone, style, social dialect, geographical dialect, etc., e.g., to introduce or change dialectal indicators for characters when translating for the theater, changes in tone when adapting novels for children, etc.

Meanwhile, transposition is to change a grammatical category, e.g., “He will soon be back” translated into Spanish as *No tardará en venir*, changing the adverb soon for the verb *tardar*. The change of grammatical category appears a shift in translation. The investigation on a shift in translation primarily deals with distinctive forms that represent similar meanings in two involved languages. In order to support the shift of translation then, this article uses the supporting theory of Catford (1965). He introduces shifts as departures from formal correspondence in the process of going from the SL to the TL. Catford (1965) divides the major types of shift falls into level shift and category shift.

Level shifts are a shift of level we mean that an SL item at one linguistic level has a TL translation equivalent at a different level. Category shift means we referred to “unbounded” and “rank-bound” translation: the first being approximately “normal” or “free” translation in which SL-TL equivalences are set up at whatever rank is appropriate. There are three parts of category shifts as follows: structure shift, class shift, and unit shift. Structure shift can occur at all ranks in translation. Class shift is related to change of words classes or parts of speech in translation. While, unit shift is changes of rank that is, departures from formal correspondence in which the translation equivalent of a unit at one rank in the SL is a unit at a different rank in the TL. The characteristics of unit shift can be seen from the change of forms as the unit of linguistics that is one unit shift to a different shift.

The translation techniques can be observed in sentences. It is a set of words expressing a statement, a question or an order (Hornby, 2010). One sentence type is an imperative sentence. Imperative is characterized as the grammatical category dedicated to the formulation of command (Aikhenvald, 2010). They are orders or commands par excellence. According to Hornby (2010), a command is an order given to a person or animal. English commands can be found in the literature.

According to Marcus & Sollors (2009) “literary means not only what is written but what is voiced, what is expressed, what is invented, in whatever form”. Literature is referred to as the entirety of written expression, with the restriction that not every written document can be categorized as literature in the more exact sense of the word (Klarer, 2004). The literary works are novel chosen as the main source in this article. The existence of a novel as a means for representing the life of

human being contains in fiction. The novel has developed rapidly in Indonesian. Then, the style of writing changes into flexible and it attracts the social communities to read.

The significance of the article is to analyze the equivalences on the data is English commands as the source language (SL) and its translation into Indonesian as the target language (TL) based on the translation theory is a technique of translations proposed by Molina & Albir (2002) especially focusing on amplification and transposition techniques. This article is compared to the previous journals lies in the scope of discussions. The most translation studies that arise technique of translations tend to generally identify types found in the data source. It refers to the numbers of types of data content and the dominant types are used in the translation data. Meanwhile, this article only concerns the specific type as follows; amplification and transposition techniques are found in the novel.

METHODS

The research is conducted by applying a qualitative method. The target of research does not involve participants however, this research focuses on analyzing English commands and its translation into Indonesian commands by using two types of translations techniques as follows: amplification and transposition find in the novel. Therefore, documentation and observation are methods of collecting data applied in this article. Documentary method is when the data are obtained without the intervention of the researcher and are usually applied in literature or culture research (Ratna, 2010, p. 234). Meanwhile, observation method is applied in such a way by observing carefully the entire data source consists of the source language (SL) in English and its translation into Indonesian as the target language (TL).

The data to support this research is taken directly from Harry Potter's novel entitled "Harry Potter and the order of Phoenix" in English as source language (SL) and its translation into Indonesian novel as the target language (TL). This novel was written by J.K. Rowling and translated by Monica Devi. The translation was published by Gramedia Pustaka in 2004. The reasons of choosing this novel and its translation into Indonesia because it contains many commands.

Reading the novel and using note-taking are techniques for collecting data applied in this article. First step is taking the magazines than reading the novel to carefully understand how the source language (SL) in English is being translated into Indonesian translation in Target Language (TL). The second step is underlining the data of SL which are translated into TL then taking note of the data that has been found into a paper or notebook. The last step, the selected data are classified based on the objects investigated is techniques of translation. The research uses ball point and a notebook to facilitate the process. The collected data are analyzed using descriptive qualitative method. In the analysis, sequence steps are considered in accordance to the problems formulated. The first step is putting the chosen data of each paragraph side by side comparing the SL text and TL text to make easier in doing the process of analyzing. The second step is analyzing and classifying those data according to the theory of translation techniques proposed by Molina & Albir (2002).

Sudaryanto (1993) states that there are two methods of presenting data as follows: informal and formal methods. The formal is a method of presenting the data by using words. Meanwhile the informal refers to a method of presenting the data by using symbols, figures, and tables (artificial

languages). The article applies two methods to present the analysis of data as follows: informal and formal methods. Formally, the selected data are presented in the form of tables to clearly observe the English source language and its translation equivalents. Informally, the analysis was presented in the form of descriptive words.

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

This section presents the results of discussions about techniques in translating English commands (SL) into Indonesian commands (TL) with referent to the novel entitled “Harry Potter and the Order of Phoenix” and its Indonesian translation. This article focuses on two types of translation techniques as follows; amplification and transposition. The explanation of the analysis is presented below:

Amplification

Based on the theory of Molina & Albir (2002) define that amplification technique is introducing details that are not formulated in the ST: information, explicative paraphrasing e.g., when translating from Arabic (to Spanish) to add the Muslim month of fasting to the noun *Ramadan*.

SL	TL
“Write to Sirius”. You’ve got to tell him what’s happened. He asked you to keep him posted on everything that’s going on at Hogwarts	“Tulis surat kepada Sirius.” Kau harus memberitahu dia apa yang terjadi. Dia sudah menyuruhmu memberitahunya apa saja yang terjadi di Hogwarts

The first data determines amplification technique. It refers to the addition of information in the target language (TL). Based on the data, the translator adds information is the word *surat* which does not put in the source language (SL). She or he does not translate literally the English command “write to Sirius” into Indonesian command *tulis* Sirius. However, the translator put the word *surat* (TL) or letter in English after the verb (write) with the aim to give complete information contained in the story especially for target readers.

SL	TL
Don’t forget to keep your voices down in the hall. Ginny, your hands are filthy, what have you been doing?	Jangan lupa memelankan suara kalian di aula bawah. Ginny, tanganmu kotor sekali, ngapain aja kau ?

The second data contains amplification technique. It is shown by the word “hall “ (SL) translated into *aula bawah* (TL). Based on the definition of Molina & Albir (2002) that the amplification is a technique of translation that add a piece of information in the target language (TL) however, it does not be included in the source language (SL). According to Hornby (2010) hall is a space or passage inside the entrance or front door of the building. Meanwhile, the word *aula* means a big room for doing a meeting or celebration based on the KBBI. The definition of the word “hall” (SL) into the word *aula* (TL) could be concluded that they are the building however it is categorized as amplification due to the use of word *bawah*.

The story explains that the characters were in the meeting and subsequently went downstairs to have dinner. It is supported by sentence in the novel, “The meeting’s over, you can come down and have dinner now, everyone’s dying to see you, Harry. And who’s left all those Dungbombs outside the kitchen door?”. The addition of the word *bawah* refers to the sentence “you can come down and have a dinner” in the novel. The translator does not transfer the word “hall” (SL) became *aula* however, put the word *bawah* after the word *aula*. The result of translation indicates that she or he does not only transfer the literal meaning but also adding information about the specific location of the word “hall” itself.

Transposition

Molina & Albir (2002) states that transposition is to change a grammatical category. It creates a translation shift. In this research, the data contains transposition technique on the category of shift. It is found in the novel which separates into three components namely structure shift, class shift and unit shift.

Structure Shift

In Grammar, structure shift can occur at all ranks in translation

SL	TL
“Wash out your mouth” said James coldly. “Scourgify!” Pink soap bubbles streamed from Snape’s mouth at once; the froth was covering his lips, making him gag, choking him.	“Cuci mulutmu,” kata James Dingin. Gelembung Sabun merah jambu langsung mengalir dari mulu Snape; busanya menutupi bibirnya, membuatnya tersedak, mencekiknya.

SL	TL
Your Mouth	Mulut -mu
Modifier Head	Head Modifier

The first data appears shift especially structure shift. It can be overtly seen on the SL data “your mouth” is being translated into TL data *mulutmu*. Structure shift takes place in the position of modifier and head between English as SL into Indonesian as TL. The SL shows that the word “your” is categorized as a modifier of a noun “mouth”. The function of modifier is to modify a noun or adjective in the sentence. However, the structure changes into a different form in Indonesian. The result of translation becomes *mulutmu* which contains a head and modifier. The word *-mu* is classified as a head and *mulut* as a modifier. In a sentence, the head is modified by a modifier.

SL	TL
Do not leave your aunt and uncle’s house. Do not do any more magic. Do not surrender your wand.	Jangan tinggalkan rumah bibi dan pamanmu. Jangan lakukan sihir lagi. Jangan serahkan tongkatmu

SL		TL	
Your	Wand	Tongkat	-mu
Modifier	Head	Head	Modifier

The second data “your wand” is translated into *tongkatmu* by translator which indicates structure shift. The word “you” and *mu* are categorized into object pronoun however, they have a different position in the sentence. In English, the word “your” is positioned in front of the noun, whereas, the word *mu* is positioned behind the noun in Indonesian. Based on the data above, “your wand” (SL) is made up of a modifier followed by a head. While translator transfers “your wand” into *tongkatmu* which is formed by a head and modifier.

All of the SL data and their translations (TL) above indicate a shift in terms of the structure that occurs when the translator conducts the process of translation. In English command (SL) has the pattern of modifier and head or *Menerangkan Diterangkan* (MD) in a sentence, meanwhile, Indonesian commands change into the pattern of *Diterangkan Menerangkan* (DM). The meaning contains in the source language into the target language is not different or overlap, however, the structure undergoes a shift or changes in the category of function.

Unit Shift

Unit shift has a characteristic which can be observed on the change of form as the unit of linguistic that is from one unit shifts to a different unit

SL	TL
“Don’t put <i>it</i> away, idiot boy!” she shrieked. “What if there are more of them around? Oh, I’m going to kill Mundungus Fletcher!”	“Jangan simpan <i>tongkatmu</i> , anak idiot!” teriaknya. “Bagaimana kalau masih ada lagi? oh, akan kubunuh Mundungus Fletcher!”

Unit shift can be observed on the word “it” (SL) is translated into *tongkatmu* (TL) by the translator. The unit shift occurs on the data especially the high to the low unit. The high unit is indicated by the use of pronoun *it* which refers to inanimate objects can be food, beverages, furniture and etc. Then, the translator transfers the word *it* into *tongkatmu* which shows a low unit. Based on the KBBI (2005, p. 548) the word *tongkat* meant a piece of fur, rattan, wood, and others rather long as a handle when walking.

Then, she or he translates the general things into specific things by choosing the word *tongkatmu*. The translator does not transfer the meaning of the word “it” into *itu*, *nya*, or *barang itu*. However, the translator decides to translate “it” becomes *tongkatmu* which determines the specific information about the kind of thing itself. The aim of the translator to give clear information is addressed for target readers. The word *tongkatmu* in target language (TL) contains specific thing which undergoes less component.

SL	TL
“Don’t the boys know that’s what your mum calls you?” “Shut your <i>face</i> .” “You don’t tell her to shut her face	“Apakah anak-anak itu tidak tahu bagaimana ibumu memanggilmu ?” “Tutup <i>Mulut mu</i> ” “Kau tidak menyuruhnya tutup mulut.

The data is transposition occurring on the unit shift. The word “face” (SL) indicates a high unit. According to Hornby (2010 p. 524) face is the front part of the head between the forehead and the chin. Meanwhile, the word “face” (SL) is translated into *mulut* (TL). The word *mulut* means “cavities or holes” where teeth and tongue are for humans or animals (KBBI, 2005, p.344) which shows the low unit. Based on the definition of Hornby (2015) that face is the front part of the head. It is part of human bodies includes ears, brain, forehead, cheeks, chin, eyes, nose, mouth. Each of the parts has various sensory functions such as sight, smell, hearing, and taste respectively. The word *mulut* (TL) is a part of the human body especially the face itself. Translator emphasizes on specific component with translating the word *face* (SL) into *mulut* (TL). It can be concluded that high to the low unit is indicated by the result of translation which the TL less meaning component.

SL	TL
“No,” said Harry, “ look . . . this little piece here . . . ” Ron and Hermione bent closer to read it; the item was barely an inch long and placed right at the bottom of a column	“Bukan,” kata Harry. “ lihat berita kecil ini ” Ron dan Hermione membungkuk lebih dekat untuk membacanya, berita itu panjangnya hanya 2 setengah centi dan diletakkan di bagian paling bawah kolom

The data contains a shift which contains the category of unit shift. Hornby (2010, p. 1105) states that the word “piece” (SL) is an amount of something that has been cut or separated from the rest of it. Whereas, the word *berita* (TL) is story or information related to breaking news or events according to KBBI. The word *piece* is translated into *berita* indicates general to specific object. The meaning of *the piece* is an amount of something that has been cut transferred into story or information. The SL data mentions the word “piece” refers to the word “inch long” in accordance with the story in the novel. The story determines the sentences “Ron and Hermione bent closer to read it; the item is barely an inch long and placed right at the bottom of a column”. However, the SL does not clearly explain the kind of item, therefore the translator transfers the meaning of “piece” by choosing the word *berita*. The data above indicates a unit shift from high to low. The word *berita* in the target language (TL) contains a low unit because of the losing component. The word “piece” relates to various things meanwhile *berita* is only one thing.

Class Shift

Class shift relates to the change of word classes in the process of translation.

SL	TL
“ Stop doing that! ” Hermione said weakly to the twins, who were as vividly red-haired as Ron, though stockier and slightly shorter.	“ Jangan lakukan itu lagi! ” Hermione berkata lemah kepada si kembar, yang rambutnya sama merahny dengan Ron, meskipun tubuh mereka lebih gempal dan lebih pendek

The data in the novel indicates a category of shift especially class of shift. In English command, there is the word “stop” translated into *jangan* by translator. Hornby (2010, p. 1470) defines the meaning of word stop is to make something no longer move. It is classified as verb class. Meanwhile, the word *jangan* is a marker of negative command which means a word expressed

prohibition in accordance with KBBI. The word *jangan* has an adverb class of words. In some cases, the word “stop” is translated into *berhenti* for instance, “stop poking me” (SL) became *berhenti menusukku*, “stop laughing” (SL) into *berhenti tertawa*. However, the translator chooses the word “jangan” to replace the word “stop” itself. It indicates that the translator has changed the class of verb on the word “stop “ into adverbs on the word *jangan*.

SL	TL
“Go and wash <i>them</i> before dinner”, Ginny grimaced at the others and followed her mother out of the room, leaving Harry alone with Ron and Hermione again	“Cuci tangan <i>dulu</i> sebelum makan malam.” Ginny nyengir kepada orang lain dan mengikuti ibunya keluar kamar, meninggalkan Harry hanya bersama Ron dan Hermione.

The SL data and its translation determine a shift in translation especially class shift. It occurs in the word class. The types of words class such as pronoun, verb, adjective, noun, and adverb. The data above shows that the translator changes the word class “them” in the source language (SL) into *dulu* in the target language (TL). The word “them” is categorized as pronoun class of word especially object pronoun. The word “they” is addressed for 3rd person plural. The word “them” has the subject of pronoun, is *they*. Meanwhile, the word *dulu* (TL) contains the class of nouns. According to KBBI (2005, p. 128) *dulu* is an informal language of the word *dahulu* means the time, do something earlier than others.

CONCLUSION

This article focuses on amplification and transposition techniques contain in the novel “Harry Potter and the order of Phoenix”. The two types of translation techniques are the most dominant used in translating the English commands (SL) into Indonesian commands (TL). The translator applies amplification and transposition with the aim to find the equivalences when transferring the messages from the source language (SL) into the target language (TL). Therefore, overlapping translation can be minimized. It will give a great impact on the understanding of target readers. Amplification has a role especially in the addition of information. It becomes important for the readers when reading the story in the novel. The phenomena occur when the detail information does not contain in the source language and the translator must be sensitive in doing the translation by putting the necessary information in the target language.

In addition to amplification, transposition is also applied by the translator. Transposition technique causes a shift in translation. There are several categories of shift arising in the novel namely structure shift, unit shift and class of shift. Structure shift results from the fact that the phrasal structure of English as source language (SL) is different from Indonesia as the target language (TL). In English, the phrasal structure is formed by modifier and head. Conversely, the Indonesian phrasal structure is made up of head and modifier. Then, unit shift occurs on the high unit to the low unit which indicates the TL data less component however, it creates the specific information for target readers. Besides, class shift is also identified on the verb class changes into an adverb and the pronoun becomes a noun. The categories of shift happen due to the influence of different linguistic factors present in the source language and target languages. The

implementation of amplification and transposition techniques has indicated that translator avoids literal translation. Literal commonly resulted in rigid and difficult to understand translation.

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