

**TRANSLATION METHODS AND PROCEDURES USED BY LISTIANA
SRISANTI AND NINA ANDIANA IN TRANSLATING “THE TALES OF
BEEDLE THE BARD” INTO *KISAH-KISAH BEEDLE SI JURU CERITA***



AN ARTICLE

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Translation Methods and Procedures Used By Listiana Srisanti And Nina Andiana In Translating “The Tales Of Beedle The Bard” Into “*Kisah-Kisah Beedle Si Juru Cerita*”

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ABSTRACT

This research is aimed (1) to describe translation methods that are used in translating “The Tales of Beedle the Bard” into “*Kisah-kisah Beedle si Juru Cerita*”, and (2) to describe translation procedures that are used in translating “The Tales of Beedle the Bard” into “*Kisah-kisah Beedle si Juru Cerita*”. The research subjects are “The Tales of Beedle the Bard” as the Source Language (SL), and its translation “*Kisah-kisah Beedle si Juru Cerita*” in Bahasa, as the Target Language (TL). The research is conducted to analyze the methods and procedures of translation used by the translator to maintain the magical tale atmosphere of the stories. Identification of the contents according to Newmark’s translation methods and procedures theory were used to collect the data. The result shows that semantic translation method is dominantly employed (55%), followed by literal translation (35.5%) and communicative translation (9%). Meanwhile the translation procedures of Newmark applied by the translators are modulation (21%), expansion (17.8%), reduction (14.7%), cultural Equivalent (13.6%), shifts or transpositions (12.5%), synonymy (6.3%), couplets (6.3%), transference (5.2%), naturalization (1%), through translation (1%), and descriptive equivalent (1%).

Key words : *methods, translation procedure, literary work translation*

**Metode dan Prosedur Penerjemahan yang Digunakan Listiana Srisanti dan
Nina Andiana dalam Menerjemahkan “*The Tales of Beedle the Bard*”
Menjadi “Kisah-kisah beedle si Juru Cerita”**

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ABSTRAK

Penelitian ini bertujuan untuk (1) mendeskripsikan metode-metode penerjemahan yang digunakan penerjemah dalam menerjemahkan *The Tales of Beedle the Bard* menjadi Kisah-kisah Beedle si Juru Cerita, dan (2) mendeskripsikan metode-prosedur penerjemahan yang digunakan penerjemah dalam menerjemahkan *The Tales of Beedle the Bard* menjadi Kisah-kisah Beedle si Juru Cerita. Subjek yang diteliti pada penelitian ini adalah buku kumpulan cerita pendek *The Tales of Beedle the Bard* oleh J.K Rowling, yang ditulis dalam Bahasa Inggris, sebagai Bahasa Sumber, dan terjemahannya berjudul *Kisah-Kisah Beedle Si Juru Cerita* dalam Bahasa Indonesia sebagai Bahasa Target. Penelitian ini dilakukan untuk menganalisis metode dan prosedur penerjemahan yang digunakan penerjemah dalam mempertahankan suasana dunia sihir pada kisah-kisah dalam buku tersebut. Identifikasi konten berdasarkan teori metode dan prosedur penerjemahan Newmark (1988) digunakan dalam mengumpulkan data. Hasilnya, ditemukan bahwa metode *semantic translation* mendominasi (55%), kemudian *literal translation* (35.5%), dan *communicative translation* (9%). Sementara prosedur penerjemahan yang digunakan oleh penerjemah adalah *modulation modulation* (21%), *expansion* (17.8%), *reduction* (14.7%), *cultural Equivalent* (13.6%), *shifts or transpositions* (12.5%), *synonymy* (6.3%), *couplets* (6.3%), *transference* (5.2%), *naturalization* (1%), *through translation* (1%), and *descriptive equivalent* (1%).

Kata Kunci : *metode penerjemahan, prosedur penerjemahan, penerjemahan sastra*

INTRODUCTION

Translation between two different written languages does not merely involve the changing of an original written text from source language (SL) into target language (TL), but also plays an important role in bridging the gaps between the different cultures and nations. The translated text can be non-literary text, or literary text. Newmark (2004), claims that non-literature comprises the world of reality, facts and events, and covers the topics of encyclopedic dictionaries. Therefore, it is usually factual and traditionally functional. Meanwhile literature translation, he suggests, is allegorical and aesthetic, because it deals with the world of mind and the imagination, derives from the area of word dictionaries, the general lower case words. One kind of literary work that is translated across countries is prose; short story, novellet, and novel. The prose is usually translated, in order to get read, enjoyed by the readers in any parts of world.

A story is influenced by extrinsic elements. According to Nuriadi (2016), extrinsic elements are the outside or in external side elements of fiction structure, which construct the work; author's personal experiences, educational background, belief, religion, cultural background, political background, and so forth. Those external elements make some terms or words that exist in a country may not be found by people in another country, then causes the translation cannot be done easily.

In addition, there are problems and challenges commonly faced in literary work translation. Based on Haque (2012) those are include several constructions of grammar, dialect terms and neologisms, irrationally vague terminology, untranslatability, and particular cultural references. Moreover, according to Boushaba (1988) in her study on literature translation problem of Kahlil Gibran's translated book, the problem of equivalence happens, because of the linguistic and cultural distinction between languages..

Dealing with those barriers, Vinay and Dalbernet (1958) propose that translators need "more complex methods" or procedures, to be a strict control over the reliability of their works. Methods and procedures expected to help the translator to overcome the challenges.

In this research, methods and procedures analyzed, that applied in translating collection book of five fantasy short stories written by Joanne Kathleen (J.K) Rowling, entitled "*The Tales of Beedle the Bard*". It is published by Children's High Level Group in United Kingdom, firstly in 2008.

It is interested analyzing the translation the translation method and procedures of this short tales compilation book used by the translators to maintain the magical tale atmosphere in Indonesian translation of the tales. There are also some unusual translations made by the translators. For example, on page 21 there is a word "flowed", that according to Oxford Advanced Learner's Dictionary means "moves in a steady continuous stream". In Indonesian, it means "mengalir". However, instead of using the word "mengalir", the translators use "berdiri", which does not seem appropriate to describe water in a fountain on that story. The translator also translate "The Fountain of Fair Fortune" into "Air

Terjun Mujur Melimpah”, in which the word “fair” according to Oxford Advanced Learner’s Dictionary means “reasonable, right, and accepted by most people”, or “treating everyone equally or in the right way”; translated as “melimpah” in Indonesian.

RESEARCH METHOD

In order to conduct a research, the researcher has to use an appropriate method relevant to the type of the research which is inferred by the research topic and objective. The type of research in this study is descriptive qualitative research with content analysis method, in which primary purposes are to describe translation methods and procedures.

According to Strauss and Corbin in Afrizal (2016) qualitative method is a kind of research which data is not obtained from statistic procedure or other numeral data. The data are produced in form of spoken and written data. Thus, qualitative method is applied in this study analyzed and presented in a description. Bell (1991) emphasizes that the translation studies require description of translation process. It is basically aimed to uncover what lies behind the specific translation phenomenon in a text or translated material.

The source of data in this study is the tales compiled in “*The Tales of Beedle the Bard*” book by J.K Rowling as the Source Language (SL), and its Indonesian translation entitled “*Kisah-kisah Beedle si Juru Cerita*”. The book is originally published in by Children's High Level Group in 2008. The Indonesian version is published by Gramedia Pustaka Utama in 2010, translated into Indonesian by Listiana Srisanti and Nina Andiana.

DISCUSSION

The theory of Newmark (1988) is used in identifying translation methods and procedures in translating *The Tales of Beedle The Bard*. The book consists of five stories, they are “The Wizard and the Hopping Pot” (*Sang Penyihir dan Kual Melompat*), “The Fountain of Fair Fortune” (*Air Terjun Mujur Melimpah*), The Warlock’s Hairy Heart” (*Penyihir Berhati Berbulu*), “Babbity Rabbity and Her Cackling Stump” (*Babbity Rabbity dan Tunggul Terbahak*), and “The Tales of Three Brothers” (*Kisah Tiga Saudara*); and five “Professor Dumbledore’s Notes”. Only the short stories are identified and analyzed, 53 pages in the original version, and 60 pages in the Indonesian translation. From five stories, there are 45 paragraphs which are identified to have used the methods proposed by Newmark (1988). From the data, found that from eight methods of translation declared by Newmark (1988), only three methods applied by the translators. The number and percentage of translation methods presented in table 4.1. Meanwhile, from 18 procedures based on Newmark (1988), there are 11 procedures applied by the translators. There are 95 data, indicated the use of translation procedures. The number and percentage of translation procedures presented in table 4.2.

No.	Translation Method	Number of method	Percentage (%)
1.	Semantic Translation	25	55.5%
2.	Literal Translation	16	35.5%
3.	Communicative Translation	4	9%
4.	Idiomatic Translation	0	0%
5.	Free Translation	0	0%
6.	Faithful Translation	0	0%
7.	Adaptation	0	0%
8.	Word-for-word	0	0%
Total		45	100%

Table 4.1 Translation methods applied in translating “The Tales of Beedle the Bard”

No.	Translation Procedure	Number of method	Percentage (%)
1.	Modulation	20	21%
2.	Expansion	17	17.8%
3.	Synonymy	14	14.7%
4.	Reduction	13	13.6%
5.	Cultural equivalent	11	12.5%
6.	Shifts or transpositions	6	6.3%
7.	Couplets	6	6.3%
8.	Transference	5	5.2%
9.	Descriptive equivalent	1	1%
10.	Naturalization	1	1%
11.	Through-translation	1	1%
12.	Recognized translation	0	0%
13.	Functional equivalent	0	0%
14.	Translation label	0	0%
15.	Compensation	0	0%
16.	Componential analysis	0	0%
17.	Paraphrase	0	0%
18.	Notes, additions, glosses	0	0%
Total		95	100%

Table 4.2 Translation procedures applied in translating “The Tales of Beedle the Bard”

Translation Methods

From table 4.1, it can be seen that semantic translation is dominantly used, followed respectively by literal translation, and communicative translation

1. Semantic Translation

According to Newmark (1988), semantic translation is a method used in translating expressive text, which sometimes involves collocations, metaphor, peculiar words, or neologism. Expressive text includes literary work, based on Newmark (1982). Short story is a kind of literary work, means that the application

of semantic translation in *Kisah Beedle si Juru Cerita* as TL text which dominates the work shows appropriateness.

He also states that semantic translation tends to render the exact contextual meaning, more complex and detail than the original. Furthermore, he explains that besides remaining the aesthetic value, semantic translation also emphasizes on equivalent meaning effect between TL and SL. Here is the one of data of semantic translation uses in “The Tales of Beedle the Bard”.

Page (SL/TL)	Source Language (SL)	Target Language (TL)
3/23-24	There was once a handsome, rich and talented young warlock, who observed that his friends grew foolish when they fell in love, gamboling and preening, losing their appetites and their dignity. The young warlock resolved never to fall prey to such weakness, and employed Dark Arts to ensure his immunity.	Pada zaman dahulu kala, seorang penyihir muda yang tampan, kaya, dan berbakat, mengamati bahwa teman-temannya jadi suka bertindak bodoh ketika mereka jatuh cinta. Mereka meloncat ke sana kemari dan berdandan, kehilangan nafsu makan, dan bahkan kehilangan harga diri. Jadi penyihir muda itu memutuskan untuk tidak pernah jatuh dalam perangkap kelemahan seperti teman-temannya, dan menggunakan Ilmu Hitam untuk memastikan imunitasnya.

Data example (1) from The Warlock and The Hairy-Heart (*Penyihir Berhati Berbulu*)

In paragraph data example (1), the translators seem to put more detail explanation in TL than the SL paragraph. In SL it consists of two sentences, but the translators arrange it into three sentences in TL. “**There was once handsome, rich and talented young warlock, who observed that his friends grew foolish when they fell in love, gamboling and preening, losing their appetites and their dignity**” is separated into two sentences, with some additional words in TL sentences, as “*Pada zaman dahulu kala, seorang penyihir muda yang tampan, kaya, dan berbakat, mengamati bahwa teman-temannya jadi suka bertindak bodoh ketika mereka jatuh cinta. Mereka meloncat ke sana kemari dan berdandan, kehilangan nafsu makan, dan bahkan kehilangan harga diri.*”

In that paragraph, there is a temptation of the translators to adjust some SL terms into its equivalent in TL. They translators try to bring the “exact contextual meaning” from SL into TL, by transferring the opening of the story or tale in SL to the common opening story in Indonesia. The term Dark Arts in the story means a study or practice of magic in a bad way, translated into “*ilmu Hitam*”. *Ilmu Hitam* is term that commonly refers to a knowledge or practice about spiritual related to devil (KBBI, 2016), which is almost equivalent with the SL term. It means that the translators attempt to bring the SL words its equivalent in TL in that paragraph. Nonetheless, the word “immunity” in that paragraph will be better to be replaced with its synonymy “*kekebalan*” or “*pertahanan diri*”, since *imunitas* in Indonesian is more related to health than spiritual matter.

In another paragraph, the indication of semantic translation method is shown as the translators attempt to remain the rhymes, and translate the metaphors in the paragraph. Semantic translation also reckons the aesthetic value, and suitable in translating metaphors.

Page (SL /TL)	Source Language (SL)	Target Language (TL)
	Delighted by the removal of this second obstacle, they hurried towards the summit as fast as they could, until at last they glimpsed the Fountain, glittering like crystal in a bower of flowers and trees.	Bahagia karena rintangan kedua ini berhasil disingkirkan, mereka berjalan secepat mungkin menuju puncak bukit, sampai akhirnya mereka dapat melihat Air Mancur, gemerlapan bagaikan kristal di bawah naungan pepohonan dan bunga-bunga an.

Example (2) from “The Fountain of Fair Fortune” (*Air Terjun Mujur Melimpah*)

In the SL paragraph, there is rhyme of sound /:r/ between the words **bower** (/baʊə:r/), flowers (flaʊə:r). According to Hoopes (2011), one of rhyme types is consonance, the repetition of consonant sounds, usually final consonant. The translators who consider the aesthetic value, translate those words into “*naungan*” (/naʊŋan/) and “*bunga-bunga*an” (/buŋa-buŋaan) where the rhyme of sound /-an/ in TL words still contained, although different from the sound rhyme in the SL text. Another data that shows translators’ effort to maintain the rhyme is shown on one of the title of the story, The Fountain of Fair Fortune.

The translators choose “*melimpah*” to replace “*fair*”. “*Fair*” according to Oxford Advanced Learner’s Dictionary (2010) means “reasonable, right, and accepted by most people”, or “treating everyone equally or in the right way”; translated as “*melimpah*” in Indonesian. Here, the translators prioritize the aesthetic value than equivalence. It can be seen that the most of words in SL phrase above begun with /f/, and most of words in the TL phrase begun with /m/. However, although that is the translators’ temptation in maintaining the aesthetic value of the phrase, it is preferable to prior the equivalent effect by choosing another word which has closer meaning, “*Air Mancur Mujur Keadilan*” for instance.

2. Literal Translation

Another dominant method applied by the translators is literal translation. According to Newmark (1988) it simply translates the words literally, but adjusts the grammatical structure based on TL. Some examples of data found are below:

Page	SL	TL
91/122	That very night, another wizard crept upon the oldest brother as he lay, wine-sodden, upon his bed.	Malam itu juga, seorang penyihir lain mengendap-endap mendatangi si sulung yang sedang terlelap, bersimbah anggur, di tempat tidurnya.

Data example (5) from The Tale of Three Brother (*Kisah Tiga Saudara*)

Page	SL	TL
6/26	“Disgusting object!” he cried. He tried to vanish the pot, then to clean it by magic, and finally to force it out of the house.	“Benda menjijikkan!” serunya. Dia mencoba melenyapkan kuali itu, lalu berusaha membersihkan kuali dengan sihir, dan akhirnya memaksa kuali pergi dari rumah.

Data example (6) from The Wizard and The Hoping Pot (*Penyihir dan Kuali Melompat*)

If paragraph analyzed its words or phrase, It can be seen that all the words in those paragraph are translated literally, as shown below.

SL	TL
That very night	Malam itu juga,
seorang penyihir lain	another wizard
crept upon	mengendap-endap mendatangi
the oldest brother as he lay	si sulung yang sedang terlelap
wine-sodden	bersimbah anggur
upon his bed	di tempat tidurnya.

SL	TL
Disgusting object	Benda menjijikkan
he cried.	serunya
He	Dia
tried to	mencoba
vanish the pot	melenyapkan kualiti itu.,
then to clean it by magic	lalu membersihkan kualiti dengan sihir,
and finally	dan akhirnya
to force it out of the house.	memaksa kualiti pergi dari rumah

In spite of translated the words literally, the grammatical structures still adjusted based on TL. English, SL structures influenced by tenses that accorded by time, so it use past tense. Meanwhile Indonesian grammatical structure is not influenced by tenses.

In addition, although those paragraphs translated literally each word, the noun phrases still based on Indonesian structure, that the noun precedes the adjective. "Disgusting object" does not transferred as "*menjijikan benda*", but "*benda menjijikan*".

3. Communicative Translation

Application of communicative translation method are also noticed, despite the number is extremely lower than the previous ones. Here are the data:

page	SL	TL
31/56	Before they could make their decision, however, frail Asha fell to the ground. Exhausted by their struggle to the summit, she was close to death.	Tetapi, sebelum mereka membuat keputusan, Asha yang lemah terjatuh ke tanah. Kelelahan akibat perjalanan dan perjuangan mereka menuju puncak bukit, dia hampir mati.

Data Example (9) from The Fountain of Fair Fortune (*Air Mancur Mujur Melimpah*)

page	SL	TL
51/78	"Oh, what have you done?" she lamented. "Put it back where it belongs, I beseech you!"	"Oh, apa yang telah kaulakukan?" si gadis menangis. "Kembalikan hati itu ke tempatnya semula, kumohon!"

Data example (10) from The Warlock's Hairy Heart (*Penyihir Berhati Berbulu*)

Newmark (1982) claims, that this method delivers the effect of the SL text to the readers as closer as possible in efficient way. Communicative translation also asserted more direct and straightforward, not verbose. The TL paragraphs in

data example (8), (9) and (10) are not complicated and longer than the SL paragraph, compared to paragraphs with semantic translation method.

In paragraph data (8) “Lost, she is, or stolen.” is simply translated into “*Keledaiku hilang, atau dicuri orang.*”. It does not follow the word structure of SL sentence which is quite awkward if translated in Indonesian as “*Hilang, dia, atau dicuri.*”. Another case, in data example (9), instead of translate the sentence “she was close to death” into “*dia dekat dengan kematian*” or “*dia mendekati hampir mati*”, the translators translate it into “*dia hampir mati*” which is more efficient. “I beseech you” also translated into “*kumohon!*”, not “*aku mohon kepadamu*”, as seen in data example (10).

Translation Procedures

From table 4.2, it can be observed that modulation dominates the procedures application. In the data, the bold words indicate the use of translation procedure.

1. Modulation

Based on Newmark (1988), it involves change in the point of view. The translator sees the phrase from different point of view, perspective or very often category of thought in translating it. The general types are abstract for concrete, cause for effect, one part for another, and reversal of term. According to the data collection, modulation is frequently used by the translators. Reversal of term type found. One of the data indicated the use of reversal of terms modulation is below.

Page	SL	TL
23/47	She hoped that the Fountain might relieve her of powerlessness and poverty.	Dia berharap Air Mancur akan mengembalikan kekayaan serta kekuatannya.
29/53	...as the sun rose over their heads and	...putus asa ketika matahari terlihat menurun dan...

Data Example (11) from The Fountain of Fair Fortune (*Air Mancur Mujur Melimpah*)

In data example (11) “relieve her of powerlessness and poverty” should be translated as “melepaskannya dari ketidakberdayaan dan kemiskinan), but in fact, it is translated into “mengembalikan kekayaan serta kekuatannya”. According to Indonesian-English Dictionary third Edition (2003) *kekayaan* means “wealth”, and *kekuatan* means “power”, those two words are the antonym of “powerlessness” and “poverty”. In addition, in data 11 also, “rose” transferred into “*menurun*” which means “descent” in English as the SL. It proves that Srisanti and Andiana reversing the term by using the antonym of SL words.

Page	SL	TL
87/117	..these brothers were learned in the magical arts,...	...ketiga saudara ini menguasai ilmu sihir,...

Data example (12), from The Tales of Three Brothers (*KisahTiga Saudara*)

There is also cause for effect modulation, where the translators change from “cause” perspective into the effect of the cause. In data example (12) “learned in” transferred into “*menguasai*” which actually means “master” in English (English-Indonesian Dictionary 25th Edition, 2005). Therefore, the translators’ choice to translate the SL word that way explained, because they change the perspective; because the three brothers in the story learn Dark Arts, they must master on it.

2. Expansion

After modulation, expansion is used often. SL word or phrase as a translation unit is replaced with a TL word or phrase, which covers the SL word meaning plus additional words, based on Newmark’s theory (1988). The expansion repeatedly found in the data, the translators specify the SL words by adding some words in the TL.

Page	SL	TL
31/55	...with her vanished lover,...	...bersama kekasihnya yang hilang dalam benak ,...
30/55	...and Amata was the first to understand.	...dan Amata yang pertama kali memahami isi pesan tersebut .

Data example (13) from “The Fountain of Fair Fortune”

In data example (13), “...with her vanished lover,...” gets addition in the TL become “*bersama kekasihnya yang hilang dalam benak*”. “*dalam benak*” means “in mind” in SL (English) according to English-Indonesian Dictionary (2005).

The translators put expansion to make the condition in the story described clearer, seems rather over-translated. In data example (13), “Amata was the first to understand” in TL obtain clearer, become “*Amata yang pertama kali memahami isi pesan tersebut*”. At the end of the TL sentence, cleared that the thing understood by Amata is the message (*isi pesan tersebut*).

3. Reduction

Reduction replaced SL words with a TL word or phrase, which does not embrace part of the SL word meaning.

Page	SL	TL
5/26	At once there came a loud clanging and banging from his kitchen.	Saat itu juga terdengar suara berisik dari dapurnya.

Data Example (15) from the Wizard and The Hoping Pot (*Penyihir dan Kual Melompat*)

In data example (15) also can be observed that Srisanti and Andiana reduce “clanging and banging” into “*berisik*”. Based on English-Indonesian Dictionary 25th Edition (2005), clanging means “*bunyi gemerincing*” and banging “*bunyi keras*”, both are almost similar in TL meaning, so the translators simplify it into “*berisik*”, means “noisy” in English.

4. Cultural Equivalent

This cultural equivalent commonly used in translating cultural word, by replace SL culture word into its equivalent in TL culture or what common in TL culture. It is may not be exactly similar. (Newmark, 1988). There are 11 words identified affected by this procedure. Some are shown below.

Page	SL	TL
6/27	<i>Clang, clang, clang</i> , went the brass-footed pot	Klontang, klontang, klontang , begitulah bunyi kualii berkaki perunggu.

Data example (16), from “The Wizard and Hoping Pot” (*Penyihir dan Kualii Melompat*)

“Clang, clang, clang” is onomatopoeia of the brass-footed pot in the story. In Indonesian onomatopoeia of a metal-ware usually written as “*klontang, klontang, klontang*”.

Page	SL	TL
89/118	So the oldest brother ,...	Maka, si sulung ,...
90/ 120	Death asked the third and youngest brother ...	Kematian menanyai si bungsu ,...

Data example (18) from The Tales of Three Brother (*Kisah Tiga Saudara*)

In the data example (18), can be observed that “oldest brother” is not translated into “saudara laki-laki tertua”, but “si sulung”. *Sulung* is an Indonesian term of oldest sibling in the family. Meanwhile “bungsu”, also the custom terms for “youngest brother” in Indonesia.

5. Shifts or Transpositions

Shift sufficiently found, based on table 4.2, there are nine occurrences of shift procedure in the book. This procedure involves a change in the grammar from SL to TL. This change includes change from singular to plural. Since Indonesian rarely put differences between plural or singular objects. It is usually marked by repeating such as *hadiah* (singular) become *hadiah-hadiah* (plural). However in data (19) the translators do not translate it that way.

Page	SL	TL
91/121	...and admiring Death’s gifts .	dan mengagumi hadiah dari Kematian.
7/28	...and human groans ...	dan erangan manusia...

Data example (19) from The Tales of Three Brother (*Kisah Tiga Saudara*)

In the data above, shift occurs also by the change from passive voice sentence into active voice, or vice versa.

6. Synonymy

It denotes when the SL word is translated into neutral TL word. The data found show use of synonymy procedure.

Page	SL	TL
67/94	...my subjects, Sorcerer? ”	...rakyatku, Penyihir? ”
45/71	a handsome, rich and talented young warlock	seorang penyihir muda yang tampan, kaya, dan berbakat,
68/96	that Babbitty was a true witch ,	...bahwa Babbitty adalah penyihir ..

Data example (21) from “Babbity Rabbity and the Cackling Stump” (*Babbity Rabbity dan Tunggul Terbahak*)

On the table above, sorcerer, warlock, and witch are translated the same, as *penyihir*. At glance, those word are synonymy and have similar meaning; everyone who has power magic (in TL called *penyihir*). However as defined in Oxford Advanced Learners’ dictionary (2010), warlock is a man who is believed to have magic powers, especially evil ones, witch is a woman who have magic power, especially do evil things, and sorcerer is a man who have magic power. There are extinction which differs each other, but it is translated into TL neural word; *penyihir*.

7. Couplets

It happens when there are more than one procedure, through their characteristics, equally dominates the translation of a word or expression. The couplets occur in the book involves shift+transference where the word ‘duels’ replaced by “duel”. There is no change in the writing style, but the plural is changed into singular, shown in data example (24) below.

Page	SL	TL
89/ 119	...a wand that must always win duels...	...tongkat sihir yang harus selalu memenangkan duel ...

Data example (24) from The Tales of Three Brother (*Kisah Tiga Saudara*)

Combination of reduction and through translation also occurs, as shown in data example (25). Through translation is a literal translation of institutional term.

8. Transference

According to Newmark (1988), transference brings the SL word into the target language text without any change. It can be a SL cultural word whose referent is peculiar to the TL culture.

Page	SL	TL
89/119	... elder tree on the banks...	pohon elder di tepi sungai,...

Data example (29) The wizard and Hoping Pot (*Penyihir dan Kual Melompat*) and The tales of Three Brother (*Kisah Tiga Saudara*)

9. Naturalization

In naturalization procedure, the SL word adapted first to the normal pronunciation, then to the normal morphology (word-forms) of the TL. The data below show that “captain” is brought as “kapten”.

Page	SL	TL
71/99	said the Captain ,	kata Kapten ,

Data example (30) from Babbity Rabbity and the Cackling Stump

10. Through Translation

It is the literal translation of common collocations, names of organizations, the components of compounds and phrases. In the story “Babbity Rabbity and Cackling Stump”, there was a team conducted officially by the King to hunt witches named **Brigade of Witch-Hunters**. It is translated in TL literally into **Pasukan Pemburu Penyihir** without any addition, reduction or different meaning.

11. Descriptive Equivalent

Newmark (1988) declares that with this procedure, the translator explains the description and/or function of the idea embodied in the SL word, results in long wording.

Page	SL	TL
10/30	the sick baby was doused in dittany and woke, well and rosy.	...bayi yang sakit diberi ramuan dittany— salah satu jenis tanaman mint berbunga ungu hingga putih —dan terbangun...

Data example (31) from The Wizard and Hoping Pot

Dittany is a rare herb plant useful for medical needs in Greek (Wikipedia, 2017). Therefore it is an unwell-known plant in Indonesia, makes the translator describes “dittany” in the TL so the readers have an idea or image about how dittany may looks like.

CONCLUSIONS AND SUGGESTIONS

From finding and discussion on previous chapter of this study, it is concluded that:

1. From eight translation methods by theory of Newmark (1988), three methods are applied by the translators in translating “The Tales of Beedle The Bard”. There are 45 data collected, semantic translation method identified as the dominance reach 55.5%, then literal translation 35.5% and communicative translation 9%. The use of the translation method has been analyzed, and they are all reasonable and appropriate according to Newmark’s theory.
2. Meanwhile the translation procedures of Newmark applied by the translators are modulation (21%), expansion (17.8%), reduction (14.7%), cultural Equivalent (13.6%), shifts or transpositions (12.5%), synonymy (6.3%), couplets (6.3%), transference (5.2%), naturalization (1%), through translation (1%), and descriptive equivalent (1%).

After analyzing the translation procedures and methods, phenomena occur in the translated text formerly as mentioned in the background of the study seem not appropriate, strange and unusual, become clear and reasonable. The translators adjust their way of translating the SL text by using some methods and procedures to TL, yet still maintaining the context, meaning and message, so it is acceptable and enjoyed well for the TL readers.

Based on this conducted study, it is suggested to the students who interested in translation studies, or translation method and procedures specifically, to enrich their readings about the field and the previous studies. They also have to sharpen the ability to catch the translation phenomenon occur in translated text, ability to analyze it, and enrich their vocabulary.

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