

Investigating Translation Equivalence and Strategies in Harry Potter: *In The Phoenix New Order*

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Abstract

This present article attempts to investigate the non-equivalence problems as described in JK Rowling's work Harry Potter: In the Phoenix New Order. Besides that, this current article employs the idea of translation equivalences as introduced by Mona Baker. The study utilizes a descriptive qualitative research. The data are taken from words, phrases, sentences, and texts encountered in the Indonesian translation of Harry Potter; In the Phoenix New Order. This article uncovered that the translation of the targeted text contains non-equivalencies at the word, above word, grammatical, textual, and pragmatic levels. To guarantee successful and efficient translation, translators must employ several tactics, including translation equivalence.

Keywords: *translation strategy, translation equivalence, In the Phoenix Order*

Introduction

The works of foreign literature have hitherto been reproduced and or translated into Indonesian. Notwithstanding this trend, it coins different reactions toward the quality of translation results. Performing a translation involves not only transferring one language to another, but also exploring what the text's content is about so that the targeted readers may grasp it simply. Baker (1998:23) proposes that translation processes include aspects such as rendering the text that are connected to non-equivalence at the word level, equivalent above the word level, and grammatical equivalence, textual equivalence (thematic and cohesion) and pragmatic equivalence. Therefore, a readability plays a pivotal role in conveying the text to the readers. An effective translation should be capable of conveying the idea and meaning to the audience. There are still numerous translation works in which readers struggle to understand the text. This occurs when translators lack enough knowledge of the languages and cultural features of both the source text and the targeted text.

Literary translation works place a significant strain on translators in terms of overcoming problems in demonstrating a specific knowledge of both concepts and techniques. (Supardi, M et all, 2020). Consequently, translating the adults and children literary works will present challenges in respect of accuracy, readability, flexibility, a feeling and naturalness. Robinson (1997) mentioned that the dynamic evolution of literary translation has necessitated modifications not merely in translation technique, but also in readers' cultural expectations and aesthetic sensibilities. To this end, many scholars have offered some strategies and concepts dealing with these challenges. As a result, professional translators must thoroughly

look at the problematic term, phrase, syntactic or grammatical structure, textual and pragmatic characteristics, and cultural readability. by offering or proposing a complete analytical awareness of the problem found in the text and its alternative strategies. The most common problem that translators frequently face is pertaining to the the discovery of equivalence of the targeted language. Nida and Taber (1964) stated because terminologies in the source language do not always have the same meaning and cultural equivalence as their connotations in the target language, non-equivalence is necessary when translating the message to the target language.

Larson (1984) in *Meaning Based Translation: A Guide to Across-cultural Equivalence*, mentioned that the process of transferring the essence of the source language into the Target Language. The statement is also supported by Newmark (1988) who stated that translation is the superiorordinate term for transferring the meaning of any utterances of any source language to the target language. In so doing, The translator should focus on the content of the text rather than the format. It emphasized us that that a translator should always be responsible for the accuratenes and naturalness of the target language.

Several studies exploring the equivalence of translation have been carried out resarchers regarding on the analysis of Baker Concept on translation process. A previous study conducted by Solihatulmilah, (2019) revealed that non-equivalence happened at the word level in character, location, and magical term names, and above the word level in idioms and fixed expression. While, the loan terms are utilized as a method to educate and contribute to readers' knowledge of other cultures and their names, as well as to demonstrate loyalty to the original style of the source. While another related research from Maesaroh, Rita (2020) described about the translation strategies of non equivalence of idiomatic expression. They drew attention to the following findings: two solutions for dealing with non-equivalence idioms are used: changing idiom by paraphrasing and idiomatic translation by utilizing similar meaning but different form.

Another study concerning on the equivalence of translation is carried out by Dzikrullah Bunnaya, (2008). He discovered the equivalences of translation in a movie script utilizing Baker's concept equivalences of translation. The strategies that translators employ for is word-level equivalence: The researchers found that the translator employs the following strategies; in word level equivalence: it uses more neutral/less emotive words, and employs loan words. It also paraphrases some related words, and omitts some unrelated words.

In term of the problems mentioned above, this study aims at scrutinizing the literary translation particularly on the level of equivalences of *JK Rowling's Harry Potter; In the Phonix New order* and its Indonesian translation processed by the machine translation as the source of the data. These concepts of equivalence as proposed by Mona Baker are expected to be able to demonstrate a profound discourse in translation of literary work as well as to tackle the issues related to the translation as a product.

Therefore, this study is an attempt to investigate the equivalences of the translation of JK Rowling's literary work entitled *Harry Potter* and *The order of the Phoenix*. To conduct with, the reserchers will provide the evidence of non equivalence results translated by google translation. In conducing the research, this study employs Mona Baker's concept of translation equivalences. By utilizing the function of the equivalence idea developed by Mona Baker, this study highlights comprehensive pieces of evidence of translation equivalent. In addition to, another research question that the researchers will conduct is to

give offer of solution to non-equivalence concerns encountered in J.K. Rowling's works; Harry Potter and The order of the Phoenix.

Method

The research design of this study is descriptive qualitative research. Punch, (2009) asserted that a qualitative research that does not focus on numerical or statistical yet gives most attention on how far and deep the researcher's comprehension and knowledge towards the interaction among concepts learned.

The data are words, phrases, sentences and texts encountered in the Indonesian translation of *Harry Potter; In the Phoenix New Order*. The researcher collects the data by reading, marking, classifying, and comparing the source language (SL) and target language (TL) in respect of Baker's concept; word-level, above-word, grammatical, textual, and pragmatic equivalence. All the phenomenon and facts related to the findings then analyzed qualitatively applying Baker's concept of translation equivalence dealing with word level, above word level, textual, grammatical and pragmatic equivalences as well as the strategies of non equivalences translation.

Results

Non-Equivalence Translation of *Harry Potter; In The Phoenix New Order*

The findings of nonequivalence translation of *Harry Potter; In the Phoenix New Order* are analyzed based on the research questions. They are elaborated under the main headings; word level, above word level, textual level, grammatical level and pragmatic level as well as strategies in each level. The following tables provide the results of the non-equivalence translation of J.K. Rowling's *Harry Potter; In the Phoenix New Order*.

Table 1. Nonequivalence translation found in *Harry Potter; In the Phoenix New Order*

Level of equivalence	Word	Above word	Textual	Grammatical	Pragmatic
Data 1	LINE 17(SL) closed the door softly behind him.	LINE 57` Don't lose your temper,' said Sirius abruptly.	LINE 37`SL;Just - just toast, thanks,' said Harry.	LINE177 One of the wizards in the lift, who was carrying an armful of broomsticks, extricated himself with difficulty and disappeared down the corridor.	LINE 30`What do you want, Harry?'
	(TL)menutup pintu dengan lembut di belakangnya.	TL: 'Jangan kehilangan kesabaran,' kata Sirius tiba-tiba.	TL: 'Hanya -- hanya bersulang, terima kasih,' kata Harry.	TL: Salah satu penyihir di lift, yang membawa segenggam sapu, keluar dengan susah payah dan menghilang di koridor.	TL: 'Apa yang kamu inginkan, Harry?'

Level of equivalence	Word	Above word	Textual	Grammatical	Pragmatic
Data 2	LINE28 (SL) Come and sit down. TL: Datang dan duduk	LINE 76 SL`We've all got our fingers crossed,' she said. TL: Kita semua bersilangan, Kata dia	LINE 14. Harry scrambled into them. TL: Harry bergegas ke mereka.	LINE 179 Once again the lift doors opened TL: Sekali lagi pintu lift terbuka	LINE 434 Shut up, you horrible old hag, shut UP!' he roared. TL: 'Diam, kau perempuan tua yang mengerikan, diam!' dia meraung, sambil merebut tirai yang ditinggalkan Mrs Weasley.
Data 3	LINE 31 SL: Mrs Weasley called. TL: Mrs Weasley menelepon.	LINE 105 SL; Harry stepped inside, wondering what on earth this was about. TL: Harry melangkah masuk, bertanya-tanya tentang apa ini.	LINE 19 He had expected it to be empty, but when he reached the door he heard the soft rumble of voices on the other side. TL: Dia mengira itu kosong, tetapi ketika dia sampai di pintu dia mendengar suara gemuruh lembut di sisi lain.	LINE 38 Lupin glanced at Harry, then said to Tonks, 'What were you saying about Scrimgeour? TL: Lupin melirik Harry, lalu berkata kepada Tonks, 'Apa yang kamu katakan tentang Scrimgeour?	LINE 337 SL:It's unplottable, so Muggles could never come and call - as if they'd ever have wanted to - and now Dumbledore's added his protection, you'd be hard put to find a safer house anywhere. TL: Hal itu ttidak termasuk dalam pembagian jadi Muggle tidak akan pernah bisa berkunjung dan menelepon - seolah-olah mereka pernah menginginkannya - dan sekarang Dumbledore menambahkan perlindungannya, Kamu akan sulit menemukan rumah yang lebih aman daripada rumah ini.

Level of equivalence	Word	Above word	Textual	Grammatical	Pragmatic
Data 4	LINE 66 SL: Mr Weasley checked his watch and looked up at Harry.	LINE 25 `Sleep all right?	Line 374 Go and wash them before dinner, please.	LINE 19TL: He had expected it to be empty, but when he reached the door he heard the soft rumble of voices on the other side.	LINE 323 `Not cover to cover,' said Harry defensively.
	TL:Mr Weasley memeriksa arlojinya dan menatap Harry.	TL: `Tidur baik-baik saja?	TL: Pergi dan cuci sebelum makan malam.	SL:Dia mengira itu kosong, tetapi ketika dia sampai di pintu dia mendengar suara gemuruh lembut di sisi lain..	TL: `Tidak menutupi untuk menutupi,' kata Harry membela diri.
Data 5	LINE 83 SL: No, I usually Apparate,' said Mr Weasley, `but obviously you can't, and I think it's best we arrive in a thoroughly non-magical fashion... makes a better impression, given what you're being disciplined for.	LINE 434 `I said - shut - UP!' roared the man	LINE 86 SL;The run-down streets were almost deserted, but when they arrived at the miserable little underground station they found it already full of early-morning commuters.	LINE 429`Shut up, you horrible old hag, shut UP!' he roared, seizing the curtain Mrs Weasley had abandoned.	
	TL :Tidak, saya biasanya ber-Apparate,' kata Mr Weasley, 'tapi jelas Anda tidak bisa, dan saya pikir sebaiknya kita tiba dengan cara yang benar-benar non-magis... membuat kesan yang lebih baik, mengingat apa yang Anda disiplinkan.	TL: `Aku bilang -- tutup -- UP!' raung pria itu	Jalan-jalan yang rusak hampir sepi, tetapi ketika mereka tiba di stasiun bawah tanah kecil yang menyedihkan, mereka mendapatinya sudah penuh dengan penumpang pagi-pagi sekali. TL: Harry melangkah melewati ambang pintu menuju kegelapan yang hampir total di aula.	TL; `Diam, kau perempuan tua yang mengerikan, diam!' dia meraung, sambil merebut tirai yang ditinggalkan Mrs Weasley.	

Discussion

The discussion presents the research question of strategies to overcome non equivalence using LF Aligner and concepts proposed by Mona Baker, (2011) and Newmark, (1988) in assisting the translators find the naturalness and readability on the targeted text

Non Equivalence at Word Level

SL: closed the door softly behind him
TL: menutup pintu dengan lembut di belakangnya.

The above example shows us that the GT (google Translation) machine translates the word softly into dengan lembut. According to Mona Baker's concept, such translation can be categorized into more common equivalence word level equivalence which concerns on different on expressive meaning. Therefore, the researcher suggests that the post edit should apply the concept of Baker by focusing on the application of more common equivalence. Thus the meaning "dengan lembut" will sound more acceptable for "secara perlahan" in this context. This concept will give a clarity and readability to the target text.

SL: Come and sit down.
TL: Datang dan duduk.

Another example of word level is seen on the machine translation result. The translation offers a meaning that is not naturally acceptable. The researcher found that the expression datang dan duduk does not give a natural expression to Indonesian reader's context. Thus, the post editing strategy that the researcher offers is using more common equivalence as proposed by Mona Baker. So, the word "datang dan duduk" should have been changed by the expression of "Sini duduklah"

SL: Mrs Weasley called.
TL: Mrs Weasley menelepon

The translation of underlined word above obviously shows us that the meaning in the target text is not considered equivalence as proposed by Mona Baker. The word call in English is not always translated into menelepon. The strategy used by machine translator is a translation of word level by paraphrase using unrelated word in this context. Therefore, the researcher would suggest that the target text should not be menelepon but memanggil. Moreover, if we take a look carefully to the next slide where the speaker, Mrs Weasley offers Harry something to eat. So, the translation should be revised in order to give a clear and natural understanding of the target language readers.

SL: No, I usually Apparate,' said Mr Weasley, 'but obviously you can't, and I think it's best we arrive in a thoroughly non-magical fashion... makes a better impression, given what you're being disciplined for.
TL :Tidak, saya biasanya ber-Apparate,' kata Mr Weasley, 'tapi jelas Anda tidak bisa, dan saya pikir sebaiknya kita tiba dengan cara yang benar-benar non-magis... membuat kesan yang lebih baik, mengingat apa yang Anda disiplinkan.

The above evidence also proves us that the machine translation of Google Translation cannot provide us the exact meaning to the targeted readers both culturally and semantically. Newmark (1988) stated that names in literature are rarely translated unless

they have been naturalized The term 'naturalized' refers to the process of translating the name, context, and place from the source language into the target language. Translators who do not translate names provide an educational purpose by increasing information about various cultures and their naming practices. The name of Apparate is kept similar with the source language. Newmark (1988) proposed a term of Descriptive strategy in dealing with the word that is kept translated as the source language. Thus, It relates to word level equivalence. Post Edit applied is Descriptive equivalence by Newmark(1988). It is translating a SL text/word using a description of the concept it refers to in the target language. Post editing strategy is description equivalent, by describing the definition of Apparate means to teleport to and or from a place magically.

Non Equivalence at Above Word Level

SL: Don't lose your temper,' said Sirius abruptly.

TL: 'Jangan kehilangan kesabaran,' kata Sirius tiba-tiba.

The translation of the phrase or idiomatic expression above is considered nonequivalence in the above word level because the phrase 'lose your temper' from the source language translated into 'kehilangan kesabaran.' The translation resulted by the machine Translation of Google Translataion used unrelated words. In the context of Indonesian readers, the phrase kehilangan kesabaran do not match with the problem of someos' anger or emosional. The meaning of the sentence is distracted by the phrase kehilangan kesabaran. Therefore, the translation should be revised. The researcher here proposes a strategy as what Baker proposed, that is applied idiomatic expression. Baker (2018) mentioned that an idiomatic or fixed expression may have a similar counterpart in the target language, but its context of use may be different. Therefore, it is concerned with above word level which relates to idiomatic expression. The TL is much more appropriate to "tahan emosimu" than "jangan kehilangan kesabaran". The phrase above offers the tension between accuracy and naturalness.

SL: 'We've all got our fingers crossed,' she said.

TL: Kita semua bersilangan, Kata dia

The above expression also highlights that the machine translation of google is translated using unrelated words. The translation of the phrase is considered non equivalence in above word level because the phrase "got our fingers" crossed from the source language is translated as "kita semua bersilangan" . The meaning is does not match with the idiomatic context of the indonesian readers. It then might lead to confusin to the readers by the phrase kita semua bersilangan. The meaning is distracted by that phrase. Therefore, the researcher suggests that the translation would be better if it is translated into "kita berharap semoga semua baik baik saja". The concept of post editing used here uses Newmark's theory (1988). He stated that idiomatic translation produces the text in target language sounds natural and familiar than in source text. Larson (2006) also added that idiomatic translation) applied a natural form of the TL, in accordance with the choice of the lexical item of the SL. So, the translation will sound more natural.

SL Harry stepped inside, wondering what on earth this was about.

TL: Harry melangkah masuk, bertanya-tanya tentang apa ini.

The above example also proves us that the sentence what on earth this was about is categorized as a non equivalence in above world level. This results an natural and unexpressive meaning to the Indonesian readers' culutral context. The meaning of the sentence is distracted also by the sentence "bertanya tanya tentang apa ini". That is why , it is suggested that the translation tion would make sense if it is translated into "merasa heran ada apa gerangan dengan semua ini?". The translator who might come accros to sort of situation mihgt adapt this style since for Indonesians, it is recognized the term of ada apa gerangan for questioning something of things that they still wonder about.

SL: 'Sleep all right?

TL: 'Tidur baik-baik saja?

The above case has shown us that the GT machine translation does not give sufficient culturalcontext of targeted text. The translation is not regarded as fixed expression because of the inappropriate meaning for target language readers' culture. The concept of post editing used here proposed by Newmark's theory (1988). He stated that fixed expression translation produces the text in target language sounds natural and familiar than in source text. In addition to, Baker (2018) mentioned that fixed expression might have similar counterpart in the target language, but its context of use may be different. Thus the emaning of sleep allright can be better translated into "tidurmu nyenyak / pulas semalam? As the translator, it is quite common that unfamiliar words or expression with the target language should be avoided or ommitted and cahnged by the apporprate ones. It is very common that there is no equivalent in the target language for a particular expression in the source text.

Non Equivalence at Textual Level

SL: Just - just toast, thanks,' said Harry.

TL: 'Hanya -- hanya bersulang, terima kasih,' kata Harry.

The above evidence is an example on how GT machine translation gives a non equivalence to the targeted text. According to Baker, 2018 stated that the textual equivalence relates to reference, thematic and cohecion of the throughout the text described. Because of the differences in word characteristics, such translation is deemed non-equivalence at the textual level. According to Mona Baker's view, such translation can be classified as textual by employing the translation approach of paraphrasing unrelated terms in many aspects. The theme is what the clause is about. Theme is what the clause is about and refers to earlier discourse ranges and keeps a consistent point of view (Baker, 2018). Here, the theme '*Roti Panggang*' is what the clause is about and refers back to an offer that Mrs has spoekn. " *What do you want Harry* not translated literally as "bersulang'.

SL: Harry scrambled into them.

TL: Harry bergegas ke mereka.

The above GT translation best describes us that the target text is not equivalence to the target readers understanding, on the way contrary around it can misslead the meaning if the reader reads literally. The above GT translation best describes us that the target text is not equivalence to thereaders understanding and on the way contrary around it can misslead the meaning if the reader reads the translation literally. therefore, the researcher would

suggest that the translation of the targeted text should use the post edit as proposed by Newmark (1988) on coherence. Newmark proposed the contextual conditioning which provides additional words in order to clarify the reference (Newmark, 1988). that is why the phrase ins not translated by “bergegas ke mereka” but “bergegas menyusul mereka”. The strategy here is by adding the word menyusul which sounds acceptable for indonesia since bergegas the context here refers to Harry who is in hurry to go with or catch them up quickly.

SL: He had expected it to be empty, but when he reached the door he heard the soft rumble of voices on the other side.

TL: Dia mengira itu kosong, tetapi ketika dia sampai di pintu dia mendengar suara gemuruh lembut di sisi lain.

The above example, the GT machine translation renders the sentences” *He had expected it to be empty* into *Dia mengira itu kosong*. Moreover, in another sentence of the source sentence “ he heard the soft rumble of voices on the other side. Translated by *pintu dia mendengar suara gemuruh lembut di sisi lain*. Textual equivalence. It concerns with Reference. According to Baker (2018) Reference is a device that allows the reader or hearer to trace participants, entities, events and so on in a text. From the text, the word *it* in English or “*itu*” refers to “dapur tersebut ” in Indonesian language. While the sentence” *suara gemuruh lembut di sisi lain* shoud be translated into *terdengar suara jelas suara bergemuruh pelan dari ruangan lain*. Tese two situations represent the cohesion of the text that allows the readers of the targeted text to easily recognize something that is being referred to. So the translation shoud be read as follow; *Harry mengira dapur tersebut kosong, tetapi ketika ia mendekati pintu, terdengar jelas suara bergemuruh pelan dari ruangan lain*.

SL: The run-down streets were almost deserted, but when they arrived at the miserable little underground station they found it already full of early-morning commuters..

TL: Jalan-jalan yang rusak hampir sepi, tetapi ketika mereka tiba di stasiun bawah tanah kecil yang menyedihkan, mereka mendapatinya sudah penuh dengan penumpang pagi-pagi sekali.

The above expression is also the represantation of how the GT machine translation results do not work well in term of equivalence of Baker’s concept. If we carefully see the expression of the sentence as in the source text “*the run-down streets were almost deserted, they arrive at the miserable little station*. And the target language as in “*jalan jalan yang rusak hampir sepi, mereka tiba di stasiun yang menyedihkan*” closely relates to the cohesion of textual equivalence. It applies the concept of Collocation in textual which in Baker’s concept, it is an associations between pairs of words from unordered lexical sets. GT has the same association words as the source, which relates the part-whole relation of the condition of subway, from the run-down streets which are almost deserted, looks awful and it has always been full of commuters. What matters is that we recognize the collocation and use it as a tool for cohesion (Baker, 2018). Here, the phrase ‘early morning commuters’ refers to the part-whole relation of the subway situation, which is ‘wholly looks miserable. So, the translation will sound natural and dramatical by the sentences as follow *jalan yang terlihat kumuh dan lengang, tetapi ketika mereka sampai di stasiun kereta api bawah tanah yang kondisinya memprihatinkan tersebut, ternyata stasiun itu sudah penuh oleh penumpang*.

Non Equivalence at Grammatical Level

SL: One of the wizards in the lift, who was carrying an armful of broomsticks, extricated himself with difficulty and disappeared down the corridor.

TL: Salah satu penyihir di lift, yang membawa segenggam sapu, keluar dengan susah payah dan menghilang di koridor.

The above evidence is an example of how GT machine translation transfers the sentence "who was carrying an armful of broomsticks" into "yang membawa segenggam sapu". According to Mona Baker's view, such translation can be classified into grammatical levels by employing the translation approach of paraphrasing unrelated phrases in various tenses and aspects. Because of the inappropriate structure for target language readers' culture, the translation is not regarded grammatical equivalent. It's related with grammatical level equivalence. "Sambil membawa segenggam sapu" is considered to be more appropriate than "yang membawa segenggam sapu". The post-editing strategy here is imitative translation using purely formal aspect as the resource text.

SL: Once again the lift doors opened

TL: Sekali lagi pintu lift terbuka

This translation result also relates to the grammatical equivalence issue, Number. Post-editing used imitative translation by keeping maintaining the pure formal aspect of the ST. the aord doors as the plural form in English is translated into pintu pintu pintu in the targeted text. As a result, rendering structure may be required for the translator to translate the grammatical structure that corresponds to the target language structure standards. Therefore, the researcher comes a conclusion that the translation to the target text should be read as "sekali lagi pintu pintu lift terbuka"

SL: Lupin glanced at Harry, then said to Tonks, 'What were you saying about Scrimgeour?

TL: Lupin melirik Harry, lalu berkata kepada Tonks, 'Apa yang kamu katakan tentang Scrimgeour?

Another issue related to the grammatical context is seen above where it is concerned with Grammatical equivalence with the tense issue. It's related with grammatical level equivalence. According to Mona Baker's view, such translation can be classified into grammatical levels by incorporating the translation approach of paraphrasing unrelated phrases in various tenses and aspects. Thus, the researchehr concludes that "Apa yang (sedang) kamu katakan tentang Scrimgeour" is considered to be more appropriate than "Apa yang kamu katakan tentang Scrimgeour?". The post-editing strategy here is imitative translation using purely formal aspect as the resource text.

SL: He had expected it to be empty, but when he reached the door he heard the soft rumble of voices on the other side.

TL: Dia mengira itu kosong, tetapi ketika dia sampai di pintu dia mendengar suara gemuruh lembut di sisi lain.

It is grammatical equivalence In order to sound natural, **the post editing strategy** utilized Contextual conditioning and Voice : providing additional words in order to increase clarity of the translation (Newmark, 1988). In this context, "ketika dia sampai di pintu" changed by "ketika ia mendekati pintu" and "mendengar suara gemuruh" expanded by the phrase "terdengar lirih namun jelas suara bergemuruh" and the word "di sisi lain" expanded to dari ruangan lain. The word mendengar changed by the passive voice to the targeted language

becomes “terdengar”. When the target-language counterpart is not present in the source-language structure, differences in expressive meaning are frequently more difficult to address. Languages do not all share the same grammatical structure. As a result, translators frequently encounter challenges and must make adaptations by modifying the information or structure. Thus, the researcher suggests that translators who may meet similar challenges use Newmark's approach of altering the context in structural information and expressive relationship.

Non-Equivalence in Pragmatic Level

SL: 'What do you want, Harry?'

TL: 'Apa yang kamu inginkan, Harry?'

The GT machine translation transfers the line 'What do you want, Harry ?' into 'Apa yang kamu inginkan, Harry?' Because of the discrepancy in implication meaning, such translation is regarded as non-equivalence at the pragmatic level. Pragmatics, according to Mona Baker, is the study of language in use. It is the study of meaning as it is conveyed and manipulated by participants in a communication situation, rather than as it is generated by the linguistic system.' This means that pragmatic equivalency is concerned with the reader's attitude rather than theoretical difficulties, and it stresses the text's value, such as its cultural and emotional meanings. By utilizing the translation method of paraphrasing with unrelated terms, such translation can be classified into a pragmatic level in the smallest unit by adapting the translation strategy, that is doing a paraphrase and use unrelated words in different aspects of implication.

SL: Shut up, you horrible old hag, shut UP!' he roared

TL: 'Diam, kau perempuan tua yang mengerikan, diam!' dia meraung, sambil merebut tirai yang ditinggalkan Mrs Weasley.

The above expression relates to the pragmatic equivalence that is concerned relevant contextual. Post editing appropriate with the contextual. It is used to read the whole text to obtain relevant information. The sentence “diam perempuan tua yang mengerikan, diam. Dia meraung. should be understood implicitly by the meaning of Sudah, diam kau, tidak usah ikut campur urusanku, diam. Dia teriak dengan nada marah. So, from this implication the reader can conclude and take a dra that there is a message behind the expression of the speaker saying the repetition of “shut up” which means the speaker is furious to the interlocuter who intervenes him. The meaning of the sentence is distracted by the inappropriate place in the target language. This translation should be revised to give a natural understanding of the target language readers’ culture. Therefore, it is suggested that the translation would be better if it is translated into 'Diam kau, tidak usah ikut campur urusan ku diam!' dia teriak marah. The post strategy used is "coherence" which underlie the surface text. This sentence used is translated by considering the reader's knowledge and experience of the world.

SL: It's unplotable, so Muggles could never come and call - as if they'd ever have wanted to - and now Dumbledore's added his protection, you'd be hard put to find a safer house anywhere.

TL: Hal itu ttidak termasuk dalam pembagian jadi Muggle tidak akan pernah bisa berkunjung dan menelepon - seolah-olah mereka pernah menginginkannya - dan sekarang Dumbledore menambahkan perlindungannya, Kamu akan sulit menemukan rumah yang lebih aman daripada rumah ini.

The evidence also denotes the non equivalence of pragmatic level which concerned on implicature. This source text implies that the house where they stay now is the safest one. Post editing strategy utilized here is expansion. It is done by adding elements "rumah yang jauh lebih aman radi pada rumah ini" in order to achieve the implicative meaning of the utterance. According to Baker's concept, the words that are unfamiliar with the target language structure may be better altered or exchanged by the translator. For the target readers, such translation may be considered profanity. There is frequently no equivalent in the target language for a specific expression in the source text. As a result, rendering structure may be required for the translator to translate the grammatical structure that corresponds to the target language structural norms and cohesiveness.

A target-language word may have the same propositional meaning as the source-language word but a distinct emotive meaning. As seen in the source text of the word "unplottable" is adopted into "tidak termasuk dalam pembagian" or the word "muggle could never come and call" changed into "Muggle tidak akan pernah kemari dan bertanya. So, in order to be able to obtain a clarity of the overall text, the translation should be read as follow: *Ini tidak termasuk dalam itungan, tentunya Muggle tidak akan pernah bisa kemari dan bertanya - seolah-olah mereka pernah menginginkannya - dan sekarang Dumbledore menambahkan perlindungannya, Kamu tidak akan bisa menemukan rumah yang jauh lebih aman dari pada rumah ini.*

Conclusion

In conclusion, it is found that non equivalences translation of the literary work entitle Harry Potter and The Order of The Phoenix occurred due to the differences from the lack of more common equivalence in word level to idiomatic, pragmatic and cultural context that the GT machine translation can not provide. These isseus do not match to the target language readers. According to the findings, the use of LFalligner facilitated the search and may be used by a novice translator in conducting the translation, particularly on the context of cultural and literary works. Therefore , for the translators it is time to adapt, comprehend and utilize the concepts as what Mona Baker and Newmark have proposed. So, this will have an impact to the result of the translation works.

This work is predicted to have a substantial impact on future researchers or translators who are taking translation studeis or conducting any research related to the concepts of non equivalences as proposed by Mona Baker. When translating, translators are sometimes unaware that they are utilizing non-equivalents rather than equivalent terminology, because utilizing non-equivalence might occasionally result in a more relevant translation, the researcher advises translators to avoid focusing solely on equivalence terms.

As a result of this research, the researcher anticipates the students of the English Literature Department or any researchers to make additional advances in non-equivalence translation study, specifically as mentioned above. Moreover, the researcher recommends that future research focus on translation studies, specifically investigating the non-equivalence and expression. The quality of the translation output itself is also important in educational practice. When all equivalence models are used in translation, the output is more valid and may be scientifically justifiable.

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