

**CHAPTER IV**  
**DATA ANALYSIS**

This chapter will describe the research and discussion on the translation implicit meaning. Translation of the meaning to remain implicit implied or explicit with different considerations.

**4.1 The Finding of Implicit Meaning in the translation of novel entitle  
“Harry Potter and The Prisonner of Azkaban”**

**Table 4.1      Statistic Data of Implicit Meaning found in novel  
entitle “Harry Potter and The Prisonner of Azkaban”**

No	Kinds of Implicit	Quantity	Percentation
<b>A</b>	<b>Referential Implicit Meanings</b>		
	Personal Referent	30	22.22%
	Referent Demonstrative	15	11.11%
	Referent Comparative	19	14.07%
	<b>Total A</b>	<b>64</b>	<b>47.41%</b>
<b>B</b>	<b>Organizational Implicit Meanings</b>		
	Elliptical Sentences	13	9.63%
	Passive Sentences	11	8.15%
	Substitution Words	15	11.11%
	<b>Total B</b>	<b>39</b>	<b>28.89%</b>
<b>C</b>	<b>Situational Implicit Meanings</b>		
	Cause by Culture	12	8.89%

	Cause by Movement Sign	8	5.93%
	Cause by Time and Place of Communication	3	2.22%
	Cause by Relationship between Speaker and Responder, age and gender	9	6.67%
	<b>Total C</b>	<b>32</b>	<b>23.70%</b>
	<b>GRAND TOTAL (TOTAL A+B+C)</b>	<b>135</b>	<b>100.00%</b>

From the table above, it shows that referential implicit meaning was the largest found in that novel because majority of sentences are conversation between subjects. Referential implicit meaning has 47.41%, organizational implicit meaning has 28.89%, and situational implicit meaning has 23.70% of the whole sentences that analyzed by the writer.

#### **4.2 The Discussion of The Finding**

In this discussion, the writer will discussed every implicit meaning which found in the novel entitle “Harry Potter and the Prisoner of Azkaban” shorted into HPPA and their translation in Indonesian version entitle “Harry Potter dan Tawanan Azkaban” shorted into HPTA. In the next discussion the writer only called them into HPPA and HPTA.

## 4.2.1 Referential Implicit Meaning

### 4.2.1.1 Personal Referent Implicit Translated By Explicit

Data 1a	Data 1b
<p>“So she phoned the telephone hotline. By the time the Ministry of Magic got there, <b>he</b> was gone.” (HPPA : 96)</p>	<p>“Jadi, dia menelepon nomor hotline. Waktu orang-orang dari Kementrian Sihir tiba di tempat itu, <b>Black</b> sudah pergi.” (HPTA : 161)</p>

In the data 1a above there are subject implicatures of referent persona that he implies the third person singular male. Unfortunately the name of the perpetrator implied here is not contained in the previous sentence. In the original book, actor's name called about two paragraphs before the sentence. To avoid uncertainty caused by far away the referent of the word replacement, translation into the target language has explicated into *Waktu orang-orang dari Kementrian Sihir tiba di tempat itu, **Black** sudah pergi.* Referring persona is replaced with original referent of the name of the subject. Implicature is important to avoid the ambiguity of meaning.

Data 2a	Data 2b
<p>He led them down..., right outside the staff-room door. “Inside please,” said Professor Lupin, opening <b>it</b> and standing back. (HPPA : 107)</p>	<p>Dia membawa mereka..., tepat di depan pintu ruang guru. “Silakan masuk,” kata Profesor Lupin, membuka <b>pintu</b> lalu minggir. (HPTA : 167)</p>

In the sample sentence above on data 2a that is ... *opening it and standing back* there are implicated object, namely the referent pronoun *it*. Referent of the pronoun *it* implies a single inanimate nouns and phrases implicated *the staffroom door* phrase in the previous sentence. In translation, *it* does not referen but *it* is implied to be made explicit to *the door*. This explicating make the sentence becomes clearer and more easily captured.

Data 3a	Data 3b
<p>“Not too far from here,” said Seamus, who looked excited. “It was a Muggle who saw him. Course, <b>she</b> didn’t really understand...” (HPPA : 102)</p>	<p>“Tak jauh dari sini,” kata Seamus, yang tampak bersemangat. “Muggle perempuan yang melihatnya. Tentu saja <b>dia</b> tidak mengerti...” (HPTA : 161)</p>

Referring persona *she* in the sentence *she Did not really understand* on the data 3a implies the third person singular female. Translation *she* referent into target language has its own problems because of the unknown target language gender distinction for the third person singular pronoun. Referring persona *she* can translated into *her*, but the implicit meaning that is meant is a women will be lost. To avoid any reduction of meaning, then the explicit translation says *women* in the previous sentence.

Similar to the previous data, the data also indicate a need for certain adjustments to translate the implicit meaning in the referen persona. This done to maintain the integrity of the text and intent of speakers. On the other hand,

adjustments are also needed to avoid the unusual pattern in system did not recognize the target language such as gender differentiation in language Indonesia.

#### 4.2.1.2 Personal Referent Implicit Translated into Personal Referent

Data 4a	Data 4b
It was Peeves the poltergeist, bobbing over the crowd and looking delighted, as <b>he</b> always did, at the sight of wreckage or worry. (HPPA : 132)	Peeves si hantu jail melayang naikturun di atas kerumunan dan tampak riang gembira seperti biasanya jika ada musibah atau ketakutan. (HPTA : 201)

In the footage sentence... , as *he* always did, ... 4a data above have the word third person singular that *he* implicit the same person who has referred to in the previous sentence. Unlike the first data, where the pronoun on the fifth data are relatively close to the referent make translations into target language can be left implicit. Usually the pronoun *he* can be translated with the word *he*. However, in the sentence above translation footage pronoun he omitted in the translation. This is done in an effort to avoid the repetition of the word, also to form an effective sentence

Data 5a	Data 5b
“You sold Lily and James to Voldemort,” said Black, who was shaking too. “Do you deny <b>it</b> ?” (HPPA :314 )	“Kau menjual Lily dan James kepada Voldemort,” kata Black, yang juga gemetar. “Apakah kau menyangkal <b>nya</b> ?” (HPTA : 460)

The sentence on the data lines 5a there are questions sentence, *Do you deny it?* Referen pronoun it contained the question sentence has implicit an events described in the previous sentence, which is *selling of Lily and James to Voldemort*. In translation, implicit meanings contained in the word it still implied become *-nya*. However, this does not obscure the implicit meanings contained in in the question sentence *Apakah kau menyangkalnya?*

On the fifth data contained pronoun reference same as the third data, namely *it*. But even so translating implicit meanings contained in the second referent is different. If the translation was made explicit in the third data, the data sixth fixed meaning is left implicit because *-nya* was always explain things previously spoken in context. Both of these different kinds of translation appropriate and justified, because the sentences are generated in the target language can clearly captured the point and no reduction of meaning in sentences them.

Data 6a	Data 6b
<p>“Well...your parents appointed me your guardian,” said Sirius stiffly. “If anything happened to <b>them</b>...” (HPPA : 318)</p>	<p>“Orangtuamu menunjukku sebagai walimu,” kata Sirius kaku. “Jika terjadi sesuatu pada <b>mereka</b>...” (HPTA : 466)</p>

In the sentence *If anything happened to them ...* on data contained 6a referen them persona that implicit phrase *your parents* contained in the sentence *Well ... your Parents appointed me your guardian*. The word here has implied third plural people.

In translation, the word *Them* remains to be implied by *them*, because pronouns are also found in the Indonesian language.

Implicit meanings contained the sentence can also be captured with both without having to implied. Translating such a good cause does not need to be made explicit the implicit meaning if the pattern sentence in the target language allows it.

Data 7a	Data 7b
This house – “Lupin looked miserably around the room,” – the tunnel that leads to it – <b>they</b> were built for my use. (HPPA : 296)	Rumah ini...” Lupin memandang ke sekitarnya dengan muram,”...terowongan yang menuju kesini – <b>semuanya</b> dibangun untuk kugunakan. (HPTA : 434)

Sentence - *they were built for my use* which have referen *they* refers to the previous sentence. Pronoun *they* in this sentence implies nonanimate object plural. Objects that are implied by the referent of *they* in this sentence is *this house and the tunnel that leads to it*.

On the target language there is no word of plural objects, therefore the translation used the word *all*. Although in this case the referent *they* remain implicit in the target language, the translator feel did not need for making explicit the meaning that is because it has been well represented by the word *all*.

This may be done to avoid repetition of words.

However this translation is quite good because in accordance with the prevalence pattern existing language in the target language and have been able to convey the intention of speakers.

#### 4.2.1.3 Demonstrative Referent Implicit Translated as Explicit

Data 8a	Data 8b
“I need you to sign the permission form,” said Harry in a rush. “And why should I do <b>that</b> ?” sneered Uncle Vernon. (HPPA : 16)	“Formulirnya perlu ditandatangani Paman,” kata Harry buru-buru. “Kenapa aku harus <b>tanda tangan</b> ?” cibir paman Vernon. (HPTA : 33)

The question sentence *and why should I do that?* on the data 8a have a referen demonstrative *that*. That here refers to the phrase *the signing of the permission form*, contained in the previous sentence. In the translation, the referent can remain implied or explicit. If elected to remain implied referen, then the sentence would be *kenapa aku harus melakukan (hal) itu?* But the translator chose to explicit referent so that the question sentence reads *kenapa aku harus tanda tangan?* This explicit makes the sentence clearer. Meaning contained also read well without sacrificing the integrity of text.



#### 4.2.1.4 Demonstrative Referent Implicit Translated to Demonstrative Referent

Data 9a	Data 9b
They watched in astonishment as the little knight tugged his sword out its scabbard and began brandishing it violently,... But <b>the sword</b> was too long for him;... (HPPA : 79)	Mereka mengawasi dengan tercengang ketika si ksatria mencabut pedang dari sarungnya dan mengacung-acungkannya dengan garang... Tetapi <b>pedang itu</b> terlalu panjang baginya. (HPTA : 129)

The use of article *the* before the noun indicates that the noun has mentioned earlier. That's why *the* on the data 9a is also a referent of demonstrative with things that have been mentioned previously as a referent. On the sentence *But the sword was too long for him, the sword* phrase indicates that the object is already known.

In this case, *the sword* refers to *a sword that he took out its scabbard and began brandishing it violently* that exist in the previous sentence. In translation *the* usually translated into *ini* or *itu*, but not infrequently the not translated at all. Here the translator remains implied phrase *the sword* to *pedang itu*. These translations were appropriate and the intent of the speakers conveyed properly

Data 10a	Data 10b
..., but he was clever enough to escape from Azkaban, and <b>that's</b> supposed to be impossible. (HPPA : 55)	..., tetapi dia cukup pintar untuk bisa kabur dari Azkaban, padahal <b>itu</b> kan diandaikan tak mungkin terjadi. (HPTA : 88)

The sentence in data 10a contains referen demonstrative *that* which referring an occurrence that discussed previously. The incident in question is *the escape from Azkaban*, as shown in the previous sentence. In translate, demonstrative pronouns are still implied become *itu*. Options to keep implied the referent of demonstrative fall because the explicit referent in the target language can lead to ineffective sentences and eventually compromising the integrity of the text. If a referent of demonstrative reference at an event, usually to reinforce the events are added frequently referenced said it before demonstrative pronouns. So the referent of the demonstrative *that* on the data ten should be translated into *hal itu*, so the sentence becomes relatively clear.

Data 11a	Data 11b
Professor Trelawney's head fell forwards onto her chest. She made a grunting sort of noise. <b>Then</b> , quite suddenly, her head snapped up again. (HPPA : 270)	Kepala Profesor Trelawney terkulai ke dadanya. Dia mengeluarkan suara seperti dengkur, <b>kemudian</b> mendadak kepalanya tegak kembali. (HPTA : 398)

*Then* found the sentence *Then, quite suddenly, her head snapped up again* in data 11a represents the referent of the demonstrative in the form of adverbs. The presence of the referent *then* here implied existence of a time that a referent, so that a events can be known to occur after other events. The first incident that became reference here are the sentence *Professor Trelawney's head fell forwards onto her chest* while the second incident happened later shown on sentence *quite suddenly, her head snapped up again*.

Translators translate *then* remain implicit became *kemudian*, thus implicit meaning of the existence of a time a referent to stay awake. This translation has been able to convey meaning contained.

#### 4.2.1.5 Comparative Referent Implicit Translated as Explicit

Data 12a	Data 12b
In one hand she held an enormous suitcase, and tucked under <b>the other</b> was an old and evil-tempered bulldog. (HPPA : 18)	Satu tangannya memegang koper besar, dan tangan <b>yang lain</b> memegang bulldog tua yang galak. (HPTA : 36)

Data 12a above shows the translation comparative referents made explicit. Comparative referent in means is *the other* that compares two things. Through the sentences on the data above can be seen that the reference in means is *one hand*. In translation, the referent of *the other* explicit into *tangan yang lain*. The explicit like this is intended to clarify the meaning contained in referent. This translation is right and the meaning conveyed well.

#### 4.2.1.6 Comparative Referent Implicit Translated Into Comparative Referent

Data 13a	Data 13b
Was he imagining it, or were Snape's eyes flickering towards Lupin <b>more</b> often than was natural? (HPPA : 131)	Apakah dia Cuma membayangkan atau benarkah mata Snape terarah kepada Lupin <b>lebih</b> sering dari sewajarnya? (HPTA : 200)

*More* is one of comparative referent and its function is to compare two events quantitatively. Usually the word *more* translated into *lebih*. In data 13a above *more* often compare *Snape's eyes flickering towards Lupin* with *than was natural*. The first clause is called a reference. Referring comparative *more often* translated into *lebih sering*. Translation can convey what the means of speakers.

Data 14a	Data 14b
For one thing, he hated the summer holidays <b>more</b> than any other time of the year. (HPPA : 1)	Misalnya saja, dia <b>paling</b> benci liburan musim panas disbanding waktu-waktu lainnya. (HPTA : 9)

The data 14a also show a translation of the referent of comparative *more* like data 13a, but there was little difference in translation. In the data 14a above *more* compare two nouns are *summer holidays* dan *any other time of the year*.

In previous data one of the things being compared are the reference and the other refers to the reference before. In this data, the existence of these two things are compared equal. In the translation referent comparative *more* should also be translated become *lebih* like the data 13, but here *more* is translated into *paling*. This resulted in a distortion of meaning as that should be the word *paling* is the result of translation of comparative referent *most*. Read more, the sentence should be translated into *Misalnya saja, dia **lebih** membenci liburan musim panas **dibanding** waktu-waktu lainnya*. Translating the less careful as this is not good because of the meaning conveyed in the target language does not match with the meaning contained in the original language.

Data 15a	Data 15b
Harry jumped up out of the bed; Hermione had done the <b>same</b> . (HPPA : 326)	Harry melompat turun dari tempat tidur. Hermione <b>juga</b> . (HPTA : 478)

In the example sentence on data 15a above is a comparative referent *same* that showed the two same events. Both these events are *Harry jumped up out of the bed* dan *Hermione jumped up out of the bed*. Both events assessed same for each subject did the same thing that *melompat turun dari tempat tidur*, so the comparative referents *same* used to avoid the repetition of words in the second sentence. Translation of sentences *Hermione had done the same* should be *Hermione melakukan hal yang sama*. But the translator short it into *Hermione juga*, this may be

done with the purpose to making sentences more effective. This translation can be tolerated.

Data 16a	Data 16b
“Come follow me, dear friends, and we shall find our goal, or <b>else</b> shall perish bravely in the charge!” (HPPA : 79)	“Ayo ikut aku, sahabat-sahabat, dan kita akan mencapai sasaran kita, atau <b>kalau tidak</b> kita tewas dengan gagah berani dalam tugas!” (HPTA : 130)

Referring comparative *else* contained in the data 16a above used for compare two instances where only one of two events that can occur. An incident is an alternative if the first event is called no accomplished. An events that compared here are *we shall find our goal* and the second is *we shall perish bravely in the charge*. *Else* here translated implicit become *kalau tidak*. Translation has been good and not ruin the meaning of implicitly contained in it so the desired meaning to speakers conveyed in the target language.

Data 17a	Data 17b
Harry looked..., at the long Arithmancy essay on which the ink was still glistening, at the even <b>longer</b> Muggle studies essay,... (HPPA : 208)	Harry memandang..., pada karangan Arithmancy yang tintanya masih berkilat, pada karangan Telaah Muggle yang <b>lebih panjang</b> lagi... (HPTA : 310)

In the data 17a above there are comparative referent *longer* that compares two noun. Both nouns are compared is the *Arithmancy essay* and *Muggle studies essay*.

Comparison with the referent of the comparative *longer* implied that the noun which mentioned latter is *lebih panjang* than the first noun. This information is implied by the comparative referent *longer*, if made explicit the sentence reads *at the Muggle studies essay that even longer than Arithmancy essay*. In the translation referent comparative *longer* remains allowed implied to be *lebih panjang lagi*, this has been to convey the meaning of the existing well.

Translation comparative referent usually be left implicit because the system of target language also allows this. Meaning contained can properly conveyed without making explicit the sentence. The explicit of meaning done only to clarify the meaning of the sentence that already exists.

## 4.2.2 Organizational Implicit Meaning

### 4.2.2.1 Ellipsis sentence Translated as Explicit

Data 18a	Data 18b
“Harry if you don’t want to continue,...” <b>...”I’ve got to!”</b> (HPPA : 198)	“Harry, jika kau tidak ingin meneruskan, aku paham sekali...” <b>...”Saya ingin meneruskan!”</b> (HPTA : 297)

The sentence *I’ve got to!* in the data 18a above has explicit a verb. Verb which has ellipated, namely *continue* verbs, there are some previous sentence. If written in

full then the ellipsis sentence above would read *I've got to continue*. This is in accordance with the translation of which reads *Saya ingin meneruskan*, here translators do explicit the meaning that the intention of speakers to be more clear.

Data 19a	Data 19b
"What are you doing?" Filch snarled suspiciously. " <b>Nothing</b> ," said Harry truthfully. (HPPA : 125)	"Sedang apa kau?" Gertak Filch curiga. " <b>Tidak sedang apa-apa</b> ," kata Harry jujur. (HPTA : 192)

Same as previous data, the data 19 also explores sentence has a form of ellipsis. Ellipsis in means is the ellipsis clause. This time the ellipsis is in the word *nothing*, which is the answer to the previous question sentence. When written in full then the answer would be *I am doing nothing*. In translation ellipsis sentence is made explicit into *tidak sedang apa-apa*, in accordance with the full form of the sentence answer. This is done to conform with the applicable sentence patterns in the target language so that one interpretation and ambiguity can be avoided. This translation is already correct.

Data 20a	Data 20b
"Wait a moment, Harry," Lupin called, " <b>I'd like a word.</b> " (HPPA : 154)	"Tunggu, Harry," panggil Lupin. " <b>Aku mau bicara denganmu.</b> " (HPTA : 232)



The ellipsis sentence *I'd like a word* on the data 20a has implied an object . With see previous sentence *Wait a moment, Harry* was seen that the figures pronounce this sentence is talking with someone. From here it can be seen if this sentence implied object *you*, if written in full, the ellipsis sentence had to go *I'd like a word with you*. In translation, the sentence was made explicit to be *Aku mau bicara denganmu* to clarify the meaning. Actually this is not really necessary because if the ellipsis sentence is still translated implicitly be *Aku mau bicara*, the meaning contained in it are not lost.

Data 21a	Data 21b
<p>Lost appeal. <b>They're going to execute</b> at sunset. Nothing you can do. Don't come down. I don't want you to see it. (HPPA : 271)</p>	<p>Banding kalah. <b>Mereka akan penggal dia</b> setelah matahari terbenam. Tak ada yang bisa kalian lakukan. Aku tak mau kalian saksikan itu. (HPTA : 400)</p>

The sentence *They're going to execute at sunset* on the data 21a implied an object which will be subject to actions as stated in the sentence. The objects which implied not be known just by looking at the previous sentence or even a few sentences earlier. But from the way the story can be seen that the object is an animal. So the object here is implied by *it* or written in full if the sentence is to be *They're going to execute it at sunset*. In the translation that sentence is made explicit. This is

done to avoid patterns that do not syncrinize to the target language. Sentence translation will be felt awkward if still implicitly translated into *Mereka akan penggal setelah matahari terbenam*. To get a sentence pattern corresponding to the language system in the target language, the translation should be made explicit to be *Mereka akan penggal dia setelah matahari terbenam*.

#### 4.2.2.2 Ellipsis Sentence Translated into Ellipsis Sentence

Data 22a	Data 22b
<p>“Right then,” said Professor Lupin.  “Can you picture those clothes very clearly, Neville? Can you see them in your mind’s eye?”  “<b>Yes</b>,” Neville uncertainly, plainly wondering what was coming next.  (HPPA : 110)</p>	<p>“Baiklah,” kata Profesor Lupin.  “Bisakah kau membayangkan dandanannya itu dengan jelas, Neville?”  Bisakah kau membayangkan dandanannya itu dengan jelas, Neville?”  Bisakah kau melihatnya dalam pikiranmu?”  “<b>Ya</b>” kata Neville bingung. Jelas sekali dia ingin tahu apa yang akan terjadi berikutnya.  (HPTA : 171)</p>

The sentence in data 22a above have ellipsis clause, which lies in the word *yes*. This word is the answer to the questions that only require a *yes* or *no* answer only.

By looking at the question we can know that the word *yes* is implied something. When written in full, the answer will sound *Yes, I can see them in my mind’s eye*. In the translation component of meaning in answer sentence is still

implied by the word *Ya*. Translators do not need to explicit answer because the meaning in it can be captured well on target language.

Data 23a	Data 23b
“And how do you conjure it?” “ <b>With an incantation</b> , which will work only if you are concentrating... (HPPA :196-197 )	“Dan bagaimana cara memunculkannya?” “ <b>Dengan mantra</b> , yang hanya berhasil jika kau berkonsentrasi... (HPTA : 294)

Sentences *With an incantation* on the data 23a is an ellipsis sentences which implied subject, verb, and object. Regardless of the sentence previously impossible to know another meaning component that is contained in sentence. But with the help of the previous sentence with a simple note that the sentence is fully read *We conjure it with an incantation*. In translation this sentence is still allowed to be implicit *dengan mantra*. This translation has been appropriate and that there is purpose in it can also be conveyed well.

#### 4.2.2.3 Passive Sentence Translated as Explicit

Data 24a	Data 24b
...until we are certain that it <b>has not been tampered with</b> . (HPPA : 192)	...,sampai kami yakin sapu itu <b>tidak dimasuki sihir jahat</b> . (HPTA : 287)

Passive sentences *it has not been tampered with* on the data 24a indicates the implicit actors and objects. The actors in the passive voice is not the focus of talks

so no need to made explicit in the translation sentence. Translator chose the word entered as the equivalent word *tamper with*. This raises another problem because the word entered in the target language requires the object so that the sentence is translated in the Indonesian to be *sapu itu tidak dimasuki sihir jahat*. In this case translators decided to explicit the object in order to appropriate sentences with patterns and sentence structure prevailing in the target language. It is not necessary occurs when the translator used the word *dirusak* rather than *dimasuki* so that sentences translates into *sapu itu tidak dirusak*.

#### 4.2.2.4 Passive sentence Translated into Passive

Data 25a	Data 25b
<b>The Monster Book of Monsters was listed as the set book for Care for Magical Creatures.</b> (HPPA : 43)	<b>Buku Monster tentang Monster terdaftar sebagai buku untuk pelajaran Pemeliharaan Satwa Gaib.</b> (HPTA : 72)

Sentences *The Monster Book of Monsters was listed as the set book for Care for Magical Creatures* on data 25a is also a passive sentence. In this sentence the actor does not available so the actor in the sentence translation is not possible to made explicit. The pattern of passive sentences in the same source language sentence patterns passive in the target language translation is cause to do directly. Translation

in the target language into *Buku Monster tentang Monster terdaftar sebagai buku untuk pelajaran Pemeliharaan Satwa Gaib*. This translation has been good.

Data 26a	Data 26b
In the end, a boy called Davey gudgeon nearly lost an eye, and we <b>were forbidden</b> to go near it. (HPPA : 154)	Pada akhirnya, seorang anak laki-laki bernama Davey Gudgeon nyaris kehilangan sebelah matanya dan kami <b>dilarang</b> dekat-dekat pohon itu. (HPTA : 232)

The sentence ..., *and we **were forbidden** to go near it* on the data 26a is a passive sentence. Actors who did the ban on sentence there, but because the offender is not the focus of the conversation so that its presence is implied. That sentence's translation is *dan kami dilarang dekat-dekat pohon itu*, the actor still not the focus of the conversation so that its existence does not need to be made explicit. This translation such clear and appropriate pattern of passive sentences in the target language.

#### 4.2.2.5 Substitution Word Translated as Explicit

Data 27a	Data 27b
“Where did you get that hourglass thing?” ... She had to write all sorts of letters to the Ministry of Magic <b>so I could have one.</b> (HPPA : 332)	“Dari mana kaudapat jam pasir itu?” ... Dia harus menulis bermacam-macam surat kepada Kementrian Sihir <b>supaya aku bisa mendapatkan jam ini.</b> (HPTA : 486)

Sentences ... *so I could have one* on data 27a has substitution word *one* that replaces a single object. The thing that is implied by this word can be known from some of the previous sentence *Where did you get that hourglass thing?* From this question sentence shows that the object in question is time of sand. The translator could not implied substitution word *one* because this form is unknown in the target language.

The only way to translate it in order to synchronize the sentence pattern in the Indonesian language is to explicit so that sentence's translation is *supaya aku bisa mendapatkan jam ini*. This translation has been synchronize with the pattern and structure of sentences in the target language, but it will be clearer if the sentence it becomes *supaya aku bisa mendapatkan jam pasir ini* because the substituted word by *one*, is *hourglass*, in the Indonesian language means jam pasir.

Data 28a	Data 28b
It seemed that Fred and George had been right in thinking that they – and now Harry, Ron, and Hermione – were the only <b>ones</b> who knew about the hidden passage way within it. (HPPA : 224-225)	Rupanya perkiraan Fred dan George betul bahwa hanya merekalah – dan sekarang ditambah Harry, Ron, dan Hermione – <b>yang</b> tahu tentang lorong rahasia di dalamnya. (HPTA : 333)

Substitution word *ones* contained in the data 28a has implied the word *persons* that in the other parts of the sentence consists of *Fred, George, Harry, Ron, dan Hermione*.

Similar to previous data premises, the substitution word *ones* should be explicit become *orang-orang*. However that explicit meaning into *orang-orang* in sentence in the target language will lead to trouble himself in the placement of words.

For that, the translator completely eliminate the substitution word in order to get the right sentence with the sentence pattern on target language. Although the meaning contained to stay awake and not reduced, the translation of this kind should be avoided if possible for example by making the sentence translated into ... *hanya merekalah – ... – orang-orang yang tahu tentang lorong rahasia di dalamnya*.

Data 29a	Data 29b
“Arrived about five minutes after you <b>did</b> ...” (HPPA : 40)	“Muncul kira-kira lima menit <b>sesudah kau datang</b> .” (HPTA : 66)

Substitution words *did* contained in the sentence *Arrived about five minutes after you did* in the data 29a used to replace the verb group. The mean of verbs here is *arrived*. Here the substitutions word are used to prevent any repetition of the same word. In the translated version of substitution word *did* made explicit with the word *datang*.

The explicit in this translation must be done because this form is not contained in the target language.

#### 4.2.2.6 Substitution Word Translated into Substitution Word

Data 30a	Data 30b
“He deserves it,” he said suddenly. “ <b>You think so?</b> ” said Lupin lightly. (HPPA : 205-206)	“Dia pantas mendapat kecupan Dementor,” katanya tiba-tiba. “ <b>Menurutmu begitu?</b> ” tanya Lupin ringan. (HPTA : 306)

Sentence *You think so?* in the data 30a above have the substitutions word *so*. Substitution word *so* used to replace the entire clause, While clause referred to can be known from the previous sentence *he deserves it*. Clauses replaced by the word substitution clause *so* usually positive. Translation fixed implied



substitution word into *begitu*. Although its meaning remains implied, the purpose of the speakers have been conveyed clearly.

Data 31a	Data 31b
<p>“The Dementors won’t turn up again, Oliver, Dumbledore’d do his nut,” said Fred confidently.            “Well, let’s hope <b>not</b>,” said Wood.            (HPPA : 212)</p>	<p>“Para Dementor tidak akan muncul lagi, Oliver. Dumbledore akan melarangnya,” kata Fred yakin.            “Yah, semoga saja <b>begitu</b>,” kata Wood.            (HPTA : 316)</p>

The word *not* on the data 31a is a substitution word that replaces a same clause like substitution word *so* on previous data. By looking at the previous sentence can be seen that the clause being replaced is *The Dementors won’t turn up again*. Contrary to *so*, substitution word *not* here replaced a negative clause. In translation the word *not* adjusted with the sentence and still implied become *begitu*.

### 4.2.3 Situational Implicit Meaning

#### 4.2.3.1 Situational implicit Meaning Cause by Cultural Factor Translated into Situational Meaning Cause by Cultural Factor

Data 32a	Data 32b
<p>“<b>Cool</b>, sir!” said Dean Thomas in amazement.            (HPPA : 106)</p>	<p>“<b>Cool</b>, sir!” kata Dean Thomas, takjub.            (HPTA : 167)</p>

On the data 32a above there is a cultural word *cool* as an expression of astonishment. Translators continue to use the word *cool* as equivalent in the target language. For who know and familiar with the phrase in English this does not become a problem. But the reader who does not understand the meaning of this word will have difficulty in interpreting its meaning. The word *cool* itself should be translated into counterparts which synchronize in the target language like *hebat* so the meaning of the speakers can be present.

Data 33a	Data 33b
..., Harry tried to make out what it was... <b>it</b> was bright as a unicorn. (HPPA : 323)	..., Harry berusaha menyimpulkan binatang apa itu... <b>binatang</b> itu bercahaya seperti unicorn. (HPTA : 474)

The sentence ... *it was bright as a unicorn* on the data 33a contain the term culture *unicorn*, that is a kind of animal in the legend of a horse that has one horn. In Indonesian culture is not known this animal so this term is difficult to translated. Translator chose not to translate it and use it without any change at all. To show that the word *unicorn* is hence the term foreign language in the translation the word is given a forward slash.

#### 4.2.3.2 Situational Implicit Meaning cause by Cultural Factor Translated as Explicit

Data 34a	Data 34b
<p>“Excellent, Harry,” Lupin muttered, as Harry climbed out of the trunk, grinning. “Full marks.” (HPPA : 265)</p>	<p>“Bagus sekali, Harry,” gumam Lupin ketika Harry memanjat turun dari dalam peti, nyengir. “<b>Sepuluh.</b>” (HPTA : 391)</p>

The term *full marks* used on the data above is a statement 34a that the speaker (Lupin) provide maximum value to someone (Harry) as a result of the tests or exams. This term is difficult to translate into the target language as it is because in Indonesia culture the terms of *nilai penuh* atau *nilai maksimal* is not too popular and rarely used in the assessment for the exam.

To avoid difficulties in interpretation of the term, then the implicit meanings contained in these terms made explicit in accordance with a term commonly used in the target language.

Translator choose the word *sepuluh* as the equivalent as the term is often used in the target language and have an implicit meaning that in accordance with the terms *full marks* in the source language. Meaning contained in it are not lost and intent can be conveyed with good speakers.

Data 35a	Data 35b
<p>“Well, look who it is, “ said Malfoy... “<b>Potty and the Weasel.</b>” (HPPA : 63)</p>	<p>“Wah, lihat siapa itu,” kata Malfoy... “<b>Potty and the Weasel.</b>” Itu ejekan tentu, sebab potty berarti pispot, sedangkan weasel adalah binatang sejenis musang. (HPTA : 106)</p>

Language, as part of the culture, also led to the emergence of implicit meaning. In the data 35a, greeting *Potty and the Weasel* is a mockery. Not easy to understand the purpose of greeting above is a mockery if not given additional information. Translator saw this so he decided to explicit it by provide additional information *Itu ejekan tentu, sebab potty berarti pispot, sedangkan weasel adalah binatang sejenis musang* for readers in the target language to understand the implied meaning is in words before. With expliciting such speakers can be conveyed better.

#### 4.2.3.3 Situational Implicit Meaning Cause of Movement sign during speech Translated into Situational Meaning Cause by Movement sign during Speech

Data 36a	Data 36b
<p>“<b>Sit down, Harry,</b>” said Fudge, indicating a chair by the fire. (HPPA : 35)</p>	<p>“<b>Duduklah, Harry,</b>” kata Fudge menunjuk kursi di dekat perapian. (HPTA : 61)</p>

Sentences *sit down, Harry* on data 36a used in conjunction with the movement signal *indicating a chair* that can be indicated by hand gestures or head. With attention to the second sentence is visible movement cue points to a chair which is located near the fireplace. The existence of this movement have implied that the first sentence *sit down on the chair by the fire, Harry*. In the translation of meaning contained no explicit but still use the motion cues which have similar meanings in the target language.

Data 37a	Data 37b
<p>“He sent me <b>this</b>,” Hermione said, holding out the letter. (HPPA : 244)</p>	<p>“Dia...dia mengirimkan <b>ini</b> padaku,” kata Hermione, menyodorkan suratnya. (HPTA : 359)</p>

Word *this* on new data 37a can be properly understood if the motion listed in the next sentence, which is *holding out the letter*, addressed. With connecting speech and movement that occurs during the speech can be seen that the meaning of the word *this* in the utterance is *the letter*. If unassisted by movement so the sentence will become *he sent me this letter*. In translation word *this* still left to be implicit become *ini* and readers could know the purpose of the word from the motion sign that accompany it.

Data 38a	Data 38b
<p>“Ron,” hissed Hermione, pointing at Professor Lupin, “<b>be careful...</b>” But Professor Lupin was still fast asleep. (HPPA : 64)</p>	<p>“Ron,” desis Hermione, menunjuk Profesor Lupin, “<b>hati-hati...</b>” Tetapi Profesor Lupin masih tidur nyenyak. (HPTA : 106)</p>

Phrase *be careful* on the data 38a above can be better understood meaning by looking pointing movements listed in the previous sentence and the sentence accompany it. In the previous sentence and the speaker pointed professor Lupin in sentence that accompanies it is seen that people are still sleeping tight. Through these sentences can be seen that the phrase implies implicit meaning *be careful, you might wake Professor Lupin up*. In the translation phrase is still implied because the reader can interpret the meaning contained in it by looking at a movement and also the accompanying sentence.

#### 4.2.3.4 Situational Implicit Meaning Caused by Time and Place of

##### Communication Translated become Situational Meaning Caused by Time and Place of Communication

Data 39a	Data 39b
<p>All too soon, there was a crunch of gravel outside as Uncle Vernon’s car pulled back into the driveway, then the clunk of the car doors, and footstep on the garden path. “<b>Get the door!</b>” Aunt Petunia hissed</p>	<p>Segera saja terdengar kerikil di luar ketika mobil Paman Vernon masuk kembali ke halaman, kemudian bantingan pintu mobil, dan langkah langkah di jalan setapak menuju rumah.</p>

at Harry. (HPPA : 17)	“ <b>Buka pintunya!</b> ” desis Bibi Petunia kepada Harry. (HPTA : 35)
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In the data 39a contained on sentences *get the door!*, the word *the door* here has implied that the door has been discussed previously. But from the sentence previously there was no signs that the door is already mentioned previously. To understand the meaning of the sentence above so the site of a communication held should be noted. At the time of the speech took place can be known that there is a new car into the courtyard, the sound of the car's doors and close it steps on the path toward home. Through these things can be taken conclusion that the door in mean is the entrance to the house, not the other doors which is in the house. In translation the meaning is left implicit so that *the door* is translated into *pintunya*. Although implicit, the reader remains to know that the door's mean is the door of the house by considering the communication takes place.

#### 4.2.3.5 Situational Implicit Meaning Caused by Time and Place of

##### Communication Translated as Explicit

Data 40a	Data 40b
It came as a relief when Wood suddenly stood up and yelled, “Team! <b>Bed!</b> ” (HPPA : 253)	Lega sekali rasanya ketika Wood tiba-tiba berdiri dan berteriak, “Seluruh anggota tim! <b>Tidur!</b> ” (HPTA : 372)

Sometimes the time of the communication is a matter that must be considered more carefully to understand the meaning contained in a word. The word *bed!* at data 40a shows this thing.

If translated directly the word *bed* should be a place to sleep, but when seeing the way of the story then can be found that this speech occurs late at night and the characters in the story takes a break sufficient. That's why the word *bed* here implied meaning *go to bed and sleep*. Translator chose to making explicit this by translating the word *bed* into *tidur*. With this explicit meaning of the word is to be clear and uncertainty that can arise have been avoided.



**4.2.3.6 Situational Implicit Meaning Caused by Relationship Between  
Speaker and Responder Translated into Situational Meaning Cause  
by Relationship Between Speaker and Responder**

Data 41a	Data 41b
<p><b>“Look at Snape!”</b> Ron hissed in Harry’s ear. (HPPA : 75)</p>	<p><b>“Lihat si Snape!”</b> Ron mendesis di telinga Harry. (HPTA : 121)</p>

Relations between the two speakers on the data 41a also causes the implicit meaning on the sentences *look at Snape!* Ron and Harry are best friends on a school while another character they are talking about, that Snape was their teacher at school them. If they communicate with someone other than the school students, they certainly would not call the teacher by last name only but with other terms such as Professor Snape for who to talk to understand who in question. The sentence above shows the implicit relationship between the two speaker, that they are both students of the school. In translation This meaning is not explicit but is left untouched because of their relationship not the important things in conversation.