CHAPTER I

INTRODUCTION

A. Background of Research

In recent times, different countries with different languages and cultures have no limitation at all in making communication with each other. Despite the difference of meanings in their languages, each to the other, the intended communication can still be established among them. One of ways in establishing such a kind of communication is translation. Through translation, a better relationship can be built.

English, as one of prominent languages in the world, is constantly changing in its development, particularly in its vocabularies. New words are being introduced much more, and the old ones have been created to name various kinds inventions, to refer to new ideas, to metamorphose, to slang utterance, and to be varied by dialects, all of which enrich the language. Of all the features in the development of English, the most interesting one is the emergence of new words, which subsequently turns to be called *neologism.*

The word "neologism" derives from Latin "neo", means "new", and Greek "logos", means "word". The so-called term *neologism* represents a phenomena in which a new word is designedly launched. The source of neologism is usually classical languages which have been used or said somewhere. Many cases of neologism in Europe are based on Latin and Greek.

Often neologism becomes popular through mass media, internet, or through oral communication among people in daily life. Every word in a language

was at some time a neologism, though most of the words ceased to be neologism, along with the change of time and common acceptance. Many cases of neologism have come from popular literature, and they tend to appear in different forms.

Most commonly, they are simply taken from many words used in the narrative of a book. A few representative examples of neologism are: (1) "grok" (means "to achieve complete intuitive understanding") taken from *Stranger in a Strange Land* by Robert A. Heinlein; (2) "McJob" taken from *Generation X: Tales for An Accelerated Culture* by Douglas Coupland; (3) "cyberspace" taken from *Neuromancer* by William Gibson. Sometimes the title of the book itself will become neologism. For instance, *Catch-22*, the title of Joseph Heller's novel. Also worthy of note is the case in which the author's name becomes the neologism, although the term is sometimes based on only one work of that author. This includes such words as "Orwellian" (from George Orwell, referring to his *Nineteen Eighty-Four*), "Ballardesque" (from J.G. Ballard, author of *Crash*), and Kurt Vonnegut's *Cat's Cradle*, which was the container of the Bokononism family of nonce words. Another category represents words which are derived from famous characters in literature, such as "quixotic" (refers to the titular character in *Don Quixote de la Mancha* by Cervantes), "scrooge" (from the main character in Dickens' *A Christmas Carol*), or "Pollyanna" (from Eleanor H. Porter's work).

One of novels containing many cases of neologism is J.K. Rowling's *Harry Potter and the Chamber of Secret*. Some of them are such words as *Muggle, Lumos, Nimbus, Ravenclaw, Slytherin, Quaffle*, *burrow, Hogwarts*, and

galleon. *Muggle* derives from the slang "mug", means "fool". But this term refers much more for someone who is not a wizard or without a drop of magical blood in his or her veins. *Lumos* derives from Latin "lumen", means "light". So, *Lumos* is a term of spell word, which causes a small beam of light to shine from the end of the caster's wand. *Nimbus* derives from Latin "nimbi" or English "nimbuses", means a rain storm, a rain cloud, the cloud shaped which evolved the gods when they appeared on earth. Nimbus is a name of broomstick used by Harry and Malfoy.

The narrative of the novel itself is widely read by many people around the world, since *Harry Potter* has been translated to many target languages. One of the target languages is Indonesian. In Indonesia, as in others countries, *Harry Potter* has been so much successful in selling. Of course, its success cannot be separated from the hand of a translator.

A translator has already worked hard to translate all of the words in the novel so that readers can render the meaning. Including in the process of translation is transferring neologism. Often, in this case, neologism in the SL (Source Language) does not have its equivalent word and concepts in the TL (Target Language) culture, so that the translator faced difficulties in translating those new words.

Considering the interesting and unique translation of neologism which is represented in the narrative of *Harry Potter and Chamber of Secret* in its Indonesian translation, the researcher feels a necessity to analyse the Indonesian translation of the novel. Neologism, as part of linguistics, has placed itself in the

study of translation. The translation of neologism is really needed here to guide readers in comprehending what the author means. Therefore, this research is entitled "Neologism in J.K. Rowling's *Harry Potter and the Chamber of Secret*".

B. Statement of Problem

Based on the above background, the problem of this research is formulated into the following questions:

1. What types of neologism are there in J.K. Rowling's *Harry Potter and the Chamber of Secret*?

2. How is neologism translated in J.K. Rowling's *Harry Potter and the Chamber of Secret* in Indonesian version?

C. Purpose and Significance of Research

The purpose of this research comprises such points as below:

1. To know the types of neologism exist in J.K. Rowling's *Harry Potter and the Chamber of Secret*?

2. To comprehend the translation of neologism in J.K. Rowling's *Harry Potter and the Chamber of Secret* in Indonesian version.

The significance of this research is positioned in such aspects as mentioned below:

1. Academically, this research is an effort to understand the use of neologism in English.

2. Publicly, this research can give a contribution to understand much better the translation of neologism.

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D. Conceptual Framework

Hasan Ali (2002: 180) explains that "n*eologisme adalah kata bentukan baru atau makna baru untuk kata lama yang dipakai di bahasa yang memberi ciri pribadi demi pengembangan kosa kata*" (neologism is a new form word or new meaning to say stripper used in by language giving personal characteristic for the shake of vocabulary expansion). Moreover, Newmark (1988: 140) emphasizes that "neologism can be defined as newly coined lexical units or existing lexical units that acquire a new sense." Thus, in linguistics, a neologism is a recently coined word or the act inventing a word or phrase.

Neologisms are especially useful in identifying inventions, new phenomena, or old ideas, which have taken on a new cultural context. It can be said that neologism can be made in any fields. Based on its domain, there are several types of neologism:

a) Scientific: words or phrase created to describe new scientific discoveries. For example: *quark*.

b) Technology: words or phrase created to describe inventions.

c) Political: words or phrase created to make some kind of political or rhetorical point, sometimes perhaps to the Safir-Whorf hypothesis. For example: *profile*

d) Pop-culture: words or phrase evolved from mass media content or used to describe popular culture phenomena (these may be considered a subsection). For example: *blog*.

e) Imported: words or phrase originating in another language. Typically they are used to express ideas that have no equivalent term in the native language. For example: *tycoon*.

f) Trademarks: here neologism is often used to ensure that some trademarks are distinguished from others. If legal trademark protection is lost, the neologism may enter the language as a generized trademark. For example: *Kodak*

g) Nonce words: words coined and used only for a particular occasion, usually for a special literary effect.

h) Psychological: nonsensical words spontaneously invented by schizophrenic.

According to Newmark (1988: 140), there are several kinds of neologism. The classification is as below:

a) Old with New Sense

This type of neologism is made by giving a new sense or meaning to the existing word. For example, *burrow,* which acquires a new sense as the name of little house of the Weasley.

b) New Coinages

It is an invented word or phrases. It is a completely new word. Brand name also can be included into this type of neologism. For example, *muggle* is a term for someone without drop of magical blood in they veins.

c) Derived Words

This new words are made by forming the existent word with the productive prefixes (i.e. 'de-', mis-', non-', pre-, 'dis-', 'pro-') and suffixes (e.g. '-ism', ''-iz', '-ization).

d) Abbreviations

Abbreviations have always been a common type of pseudo-neologism, probably more common in French than English.

e) Collocations

This neologism is formed by involving new combinations of words or new senses for combination already available (noun compounds or adjective plus noun). For example, *do a Weasley* is an expression among Hogwarts students, referring of the Weasley twins' spectacular departure.

f) Eponyms

This neologism is recently based on proper names, including inventors and names of firms and towns.

g) Phrasal Words

New 'phrasal word' are restricted to English's facility in converting verbs to nouns (e.g, 'work-out', 'trade-of', 'check-out').

h) Transferred Word

Newly transferred words keep only one sense of their foreign nationality; they are the words whose meanings are least dependent on their contexts.

i) Acronyms

It is an abbreviation formed from the combination of initial letters or syllables. For example, *OWL* from *Ordinary Wizarding Level*.

j) Pseudo-neologism

Lastly, the translator has to beware of pseudo-neologism where, for instance, a generic word stands in for a specific word. In addition, there is also another

type of neologism proposed by Newmark in his *Approaches to Translation* (1984: 3), which is called *Blends*.

k) Blends

This type of neologism is also named as "portmanteau" words. This is combination of two words, highly productive. For example, *cleansweep* is one type of broomstick.

Newmark (1988: 285) classifies neologism as the unfindable words. Unfindable words are words that cannot be found in reference book or be identified by an informant. This kind of words does not have direct equivalent in the SL or in the TL. Because of that, for a translator, translating neologism is a difficult and time-consuming task.

Neologism, as one of translation studies, can be conducted using various strategies. One of them is compiled by Williams (1990). He identifies strategies for the translation of source language terms into immigrant languages in dictionaries for interpreters produced in Norway and Sweden. The strategies are as below:

1. Equivalent or at least "near equivalent/translation equivalent", when available.

2. Loan translation.

3. Translation of explanation of concept.

4. Direct loan-foreign language terms are taken over "as is" or slightly modified.

5. Neologism, i.e. forming a new term or giving an old word a new meaning.

6. Combination strategies.

E. Procedure of Research

1. Method of Research

   The method of this research is the descriptive one. According to Nazir (1988: 63), *"metode deskriptif adalah suatu metode dalam meneliti status kelompok manusia, suatu objek, suatu set kondisi, suatu system pemikiran ataupun suatu kelas peristiwa pada masa sekarang."* Therefore, the goal of descriptive research is to describe systematically, factually and accurately the facts and the relationship among the research elements.

2. Data

   The data used in this research is the qualitative one, taken from J.K. Rowling's *Harry Potter and the Chamber of Secret* and other sources related to this research. This data is then treated as the object of analysis.

3. Technique of Collecting Data

   The researcher explores written sources related to the object of analysis, and are then arranged and fixed to be analyzed. The collected data is also supported by many references.

4. Source of Data

   In this research, J.K. Rowling's *Harry Potter and the Chamber of Secret* is the source of data. This is also completed with other written sources relevant to the theme of this research.

5. Data Analysis

   The data analysis is conducted through such steps as below:

a. Identifying the neologism in J.K. Rowling's *Harry Potter and the Chamber of Secret*.

b. Classifying the findings of the neologism to be analyzed.

c. Finding out the meaning of the neologism in J.K. Rowling's *Harry Potter and the Chamber of Secret* in Indonesian version.

d. Concluding.

F. Organization of Writing

The writing of this research is organized into four chapters. The first one is *Introduction*. This chapter consists of background of research, statement of problem, purpose and significance of research, conceptual framework, methodology, and organization of writing.

The next chapter is *Neologism and Translation*. This chapter consists of definition of neologism, kinds of neologism, definition of translation, kinds of translation, translation process, translation procedure, and translation and neologism. The discussion of these issues is firstly needed to be the theoretical foundation in this research.

The third chapter is *Neologism in J.K. Rowling's Harry Potter and the Chamber of Secret*. This chapter is presented in two subchapters. The first deals with the kinds of neologism exist in J.K. Rowling's *Harry Potter and the Chamber of Secret*. The second deals with the translation of neologism in J.K. Rowling's *Harry Potter and the Chamber of Secret* in Indonesian version.

The final chapter is *Conclusions and Suggestions*. This chapter concludes the whole analysis and gives suggestions.