Neologisms in Two Persian Translations of 'Harry Potter and the Half-Blood Prince' Based on Newmark's Model

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Abstract

Languages are widening every day and new words and structures are born when they are needed. The objective of this study is to survey the strategies that are used in the translation of neologisms in Harry Potter and the Half-Blood Prince and to see if there is a significant difference between the strategies used by Persian translators in the novel Harry Potter and the Half-Blood Prince and to find the most and the least strategies adopted by the Persian translators. To address the objectives of the present study, the researcher selected two Persian translations of the novel. To identify the neologisms used in the texts, the source text along with its translations was cross-analyzed sentence-by-sentence. Afterwards, on the basis of Newmark's definitions and classifications of neologisms, the neologisms were identified. The strategies which were used in the translation of various types of neologisms were also investigated. Data analysis involved quantitative analysis. It was concluded that the most frequent strategy used by translator Vida Eslamieh was through-translation and the least frequent strategy was modulation. In Shahnaz Majidi's translation, the most frequent strategy was through-translation. The least frequent strategies were modulation and descriptive terms. According to the results of the chi-square test, there was no significant difference among the strategies used by two Persian translators in translation of neologisms. The results of this study can be useful for translators and students to become aware of the strategies used in English to Persian translations of the neologisms.

Key Words: Harry Potter, Neologism, Newmark's Model, Translation Strategies

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۱. Introduction

Languages are widening every day and new words and structures are born when they are needed. A writer may use different techniques to transfer the message, i.e. he/she may use a combination of existing words or if they do not exist in the source text he/she may invent new words and concepts. Neologisms are useful for new inventions, new phenomena and old ideas which acquire a new culture. Since new words or neologisms create problems for translators, this study takes them into account. The term neologism originates from the Greek word *neos* meaning' new', and *logos* meaning 'word'. It might be concluded that different translators would opt for various techniques in rendering new words into another language. Newmark (۱۹۸۸) has defined it as "newly coined lexical units or existing lexical units that acquire a new sense" (p.۱۴۰). The translation of neologisms is among the most difficult matters with which translators face. In the present study, the procedures adopted by the translators to convey and preserve the form and content of different types of neologisms by two translators in Harry Potter and the Half-Blood Prince novel were studied. The present study helps translators to know which strategies they can use in translating neologisms in literature. This study will be useful for translators who may use different strategies in translating different texts such as medicine and law ones when translating neologisms, so that they will know which strategies they can use in translating new words. This study can also be useful for translation students to learn where to use these strategies in translating neologisms in different texts such as novels and technical and law texts. Besides, the study can help translation teachers to teach these strategies to translation students in how to translate neologisms in different types of texts.

The specific questions addressed in this study are the following:

۱) What strategies are used in translating neologisms in 'Persian translations of Harry Potter and Half-Blood Prince'?

۲) Is there a significant difference between the strategies used by Persian translators in translating neologisms in the novel 'Harry Potter and the Half-Blood Prince'?

۳) What are the most and least frequent strategies adopted by Persian translators in translating neologisms in the novel 'Harry Potter and the Half-Blood Prince'?

۲. Review of the related literature
۲.۲ Theoretical Framework

According to Newmark (۱۹۸۸), neologism may be the translator's biggest problem .About ۳۰۰۰ new words are acquired in each language every year.so neologisms can't be counted because some of them are accepted and some are forgotten. Many of them are short-lived. Neologisms are created first in a response to a particular need. Many of them have a single meaning and can be

translated out of context but many of them lose their old meanings and acquire a new sense .neologisms can be defined as newly coined lexical units or existing lexical units that acquire a new sense.(Newmark,۱۹۸۸, p.۱٤۰)

Newmark's (۱۹۸۸, p. ۱٥۰) proposed types of neologisms are as follows:

۱) Semantic neologisms: an example from Harry Potter novels can be the word snitch, which its' first meaning as a noun is "an informer" but in this novel, it refers to a golden ball in the Quidditch play.

۲) New forms: new forms include new coinages, derived words, abbreviations, collocations (new collocations such as death eater in the harry potter neologisms), eponyms, phrasal words, transferred words and acronyms

Newmark asserted that while translation methods related to whole texts, translation procedures are used for sentences and the smaller units of language.(p.۸۱)since neologisms are lexical units ,the translation procedures will be applied to them .Newmark has numerated the following procedures:

Transference
Newmark (۱۹۸۸a) defines transference as 'the process of transferring an SL word to a TL text' (p. ۸۱). It is almost the same as transliteration, and what Harvey (۲۰۰۰) calls "transcription" (p. ٥).

The TL Neologism
Recreation of any neologism on the basis of the SL neologism in literary texts is called the TL neologism (Newmark, ۱۹۸۸a).

TL Derived Word
This procedure is used to form new words in the target language by adding productive affixes.

Naturalization
As Newmark (۱۹۸۸a) puts it, "This procedure succeeds transference and adapts the SL word first to the normal pronunciation, then to the normal morphology (word forms) of the TL" (p. ۸۲); one might consider '*rādio*' as the naturalization of '*radio*'.

Recognized Translation:
Newmark (۱۹۸۸a) emphasizes that it is important to "use the official or the generally accepted translation of any institutional term" (p. ۸۹) because changing the term may bring about confusions, especially in official or serious informative texts. For example, the English phrase The Paradise Lost, the title of Milton's novel, is translated into Persian by its generally accepted term devised by the first translators as behešt-e gom-šodeh' (بهشت گمشده), and it is now regarded as the accepted equivalent for this term. Such recognized equivalents may not always seem the most accurate ones. Presumably, the

most accurate equivalent for the phrase Paradise Lost can be conceived as 'behešte az dæst ræft-e' (بهشت از دست رفته)

Functional Equivalence

This is a common procedure (Newmark, ۱۹۸۸a) applied to cultural words. Neologisms can also be considered in this category since they do not exist even in the SL culture but just belong to the culture of the imaginative world created by the SL author (Hegedus, ۲۰۰۵). This procedure provides a culture free word, sometimes with a new specific term; and accordingly.

Descriptive Term

Newmark (۱۹۸۸a) believes that description can sometimes be weighed against function (p. ۸۳), and that description and function are essential elements in the explanation and therefore in translation (p. ۸٤).

Literal Translation

Newmark (۱۹۸۸a) defines this procedure approximately as a word-for-word representation of the original word which transfers the primary (isolated, out-of-context) meaning of the SL word; however, the syntactic structures of the target language are respected.

Combined Procedures

Couplets, triplets and quadruplets combine two, three or four of the procedures respectively for dealing with a single problem.

Through-Translation

Vinay and Darbelnet (۱۹۹۵) (cited in Venuti, ۲۰۰۰) has defined the term as claque (his preferred term) which is a special kind of borrowing whereby a language borrows an expression from another, but then translates each of its elements literally. The result is either a lexical claque, which respects the syntactic structure of the TL, whilst introducing a new mode of expression; or another type known as a structural claque, which introduces a new construction into language (p. ۸۵).For instance, 'superman' is translated into Persian as 'æbær-mærd' (ابرمرد) adopting the structural calque procedure.

Componential Analysis

According to Newmark (۱۹۸۸a), this procedure involves analyzing or splitting up the various senses of a word into its sense-components often one to two, three or four terms.

Modulation

The term "modulation" was coined by Vinay and Darbelnet (۱۹۹۵) to define "a variation through a change of viewpoint, of perspective and very often of category of thought" (p. ۸۸). For instance, a change in the viewpoint has occurred in the case of nur-e mæ'refæt (نور معرفت) when it has been rendered as 'the light of heaven'. This procedure comprises several other categories elaborated as follows:

a) Concrete for abstract

b) One part for another

c) Reversal of terms

d) Active for passive

e) Change of symbols

Transposition or Shift

A 'shift' (Catford, ١٩٦٥) or 'transposition' (Vinay & Darbelnet, ١٩٩٥) is a translation procedure involving a change in the grammar from SL to TL. (Newmark, ١٩٨٨a; p. ٨٥)

Cultural Equivalence

Cultural equivalent is "an approximate translation where an SL cultural word is translated by a TL cultural word" (Newmark, ١٩٨٨a; p. ٨٣). It is sometimes accompanied by dominance of a certain culture in translation (Shomoossi & Marzban, ٢٠١٠).

Synonymy

Synonymy is used as a compromise when there is no precise one-to-one equivalent between the TL and SL words. Faced with a word not important in the text, particularly adjectives or adverbs of quality, the translator can use a "near TL equivalent" called synonymy.

This paper is a quantitative corpus-based study. It is corpus-based because the corpus used in this study is two Persian translations of the novel "Harry Potter and the Half-Blood Prince". It is a descriptive study because strategies of translating the neologisms are described based on Newmark's model.

The term '*corpus-based translation*' was first introduced in ١٩٩٦ by Mona baker in her article entitled "corpus-based translation studies: the challenges that lie ahead"; it refers to the branch of translation studies that investigates the nature of translation as a product and a process by means of corpora based on the statistical analysis of the features of translated texts in relation to non – translated texts and the source texts.

٣. Material and Method

To address the objectives of the present study, the researcher selected two Persian translations of the novel Harry Potter and the Half-Blood Prince. To identify the neologisms used in the texts, the source text along with its translations was cross-analyzed sentence by sentence. Afterwards, on the basis of Newmark's definitions and classifications of neologisms, the neologisms were identified. The strategies which were used in the translation of various types of neologisms were also investigated. All the obtained data were computed and tabulated for further analysis.

٤. Analysis

Data analysis of this study involved qualitative content analysis and quantitative analysis. Qualitative content analysis included parallel comparison of the English neologisms with their Persian translations in terms of the use of different types of strategies used in translating them by the translators based on Newmark's classification of translation strategies.

And quantitative analysis was done using descriptive statistics of the results of the qualitative content analysis (i.e., frequency and percentage of the strategies used in the Persian translations of the English neologisms). Furthermore, to see if there is any significant difference among the strategies used by the two Persian translators, a chi-square test was run.

Table ٤.١ presents the source and target texts and the strategies used by the two Persian translators in translation English neologisms into Persian.

Neologisms in Two Persian Translations of 'Harry Potter and the Half-Blood Prince'

O.	ST	Type of Neologism	TT١ (Eslamieh)	Type of Strategy	TT٢ (Majidi)	Type of Strategy
	An Unbreakable Vow	Derivation and collocation new	پیمان ناگسستنی	Through-translation	پیمان ناگسستنی	Through-translation
	Muggle	Old words with new meanings	مشنگ	TL neologism	مشنگ	TL neologism
	Squib	Old words with new meanings	فشفشه (جادوگری ک نمی تواند جادو کند.)	modulation	چیز بی ارزش، مار موذی	Modulation
	Death Eater	New collocations	مرگ خوار	Through-translation	مرگ خوار	Through-translation
	Wolfsbane Potion	New collocation	معجون گرگ خفه کن	Through-translation	معجون تاج الملوک	TL neologism
	Garden gnome	New collocation	جن خاکی	Through-translation	جن باغچه	Through-translation
	Pensieve	New derivation	قدح اندیشه	Componential analysis	کاسه بحر تفکر	Componential analysis
	Golden Snitch	Old words with new meanings	گوی زرین	TL neologism	گوی زرین	TL neologism
	Patronus	New coinage	سپر مدافع	Componential analysis	پاترونوس	naturalization
٠	Dementor	new derivation	دیوانه ساز	Componential analysis	دیوانه ساز	Componential analysis
١	Auror	New coinage	کارآگاه	Recognized – translation	آنورور	naturalization
٢	A game of Exploding Snap	New collocation	کارت بازی انفجاری	Through-translation	بازی ضربه انفجاری	Through-translation
٣	Levicorpus	New derivation	له وی کورپوس	Naturalization	نعش معلّق	Through-translation
٤	Buckbeak	New collocation	کج منقار	Through-translation	کج بال	Through-translation
٥	Witherwings	New collocation	بال چروکیده	Through-translation	کج بال	Through-translation
٦	Apparition	New coinage	جسم یابی	Recognized-translation	غیب شدن	Recognized translation
٧	Invisibility cloack	New collocation	شنل نامریی	Through-translation	شنل نامریی	Through-translation
٨	Headless Nick	New derivation	نیک سربریده	Through –translation	نیک تقریبا بی کله	Through –translation
٩	Horcrux	New coinage	جان پیچ	Componential analysis	جان پناه	Componential analysis
٠	The Dark Mark	New collocation	علامت شوم	Through-translation	نشان سیاه	Through-translation
١	The D.A	Acronym	گروه الف .دال	Through-translation	دی.آ	transference

۲	Vanishing Cabinet	New collocation	کمد ناپدید کننده	Through translation	قفسه ی پنهان کننده	Through-translation
۳	The Room of Requirements	New collocation	اتاق ضروریات	Through-translation	اتاق درخواست	Through-translation
٤	Mudblood	New collocation	گند زاده	Through – translation	مشنگ زاده	Tl neologism
٥	Bezoar	New coinage	پادزهر بیزوار	Tl neologism	سنگ تریاق	Tl neologism
٦	Imperius Curse	New collocation	طلسم فرمان	Through-translation	طلسم فرمان	Through-translation
۷	Aragog	New coinage	آراگوگ	Naturalization	آراگوگ	naturalization
٨	Veritaserum	New derivation	محلول راستی	Through-translation	معجون حقیقت	Through-translation
۹	Sectum-sempera	New coinage	سکتوم سمپرا	Naturalization	بُران	Recognized-translation
۰	Muffliato	New coinage	ورد مافلیاتو	Naturalization	طلسم کر شو	Through-translation
۱	Inferi	New coinage	دوزخی ها	Recognized translation	اشباح	Recognized translation
۲	Leilimency	New derivation	ذهن جویی	Through-translation	جادو	Recognized-translation
۳	Occlumency	New derivation	چفت شدگی	Through-translation	افسون فرمان	Through-translation
٤	The Avadakedavra curse	New coinage	طلسم آوداکداورا	Naturalization	طلسم کشنده اجی مجی لاترجی	recognized translation
٥	Crucio	New coinage	کروشیو	Naturalization	صلیب	Recognized-translation
٦	Impedimenta	New coinage	ایمپدیمنتا	Naturalization	سد راه	Recognized-translation
۷	Petrificus totalus	New coinage	پتریفیکوس توتالوس	Naturalization	همگی سنگ شوید.	Recognized-translation
٨	The Floo Network	New collocation	شبکه ی پرواز	Through-translation	شبکه ی فلو	transference
۹	Revelaspell	New derivation	جادوی افشاگر اسکارپین	Through-translation	افسون فاش کننده اسکارپین	Through-translation
۰	S.P.E.W	Acronym	انجمن ت.ه.و.ع	Through-translation	جمعیت	Through-translation
۱	Arithmancy	New derivation	ریاضیات جادویی	Through-translation	طالع بینی ریاضی	Through-translation
۲	O.W.L.s	Acronym	امتحانات سمج	Through-translation	امتحانات سطح مقدماتی جادوگری	Descriptive-term

Table ٤.۱ *The Source and Target Texts and the Strategies*

As seen in the Table ٤.١, totally, ٤٢ English neologisms were identified in the selected pages of the novel Harry Potter and the Half-Blood Prince' along with their Persian translations provided by Eslamieh and Majidi. Besides, the kinds of strategies used in the Persian translations were identified based on Newmark's classification of strategies.

According to the Table ٤.١, the following strategies were used by the translators in the Persian translation of the English neologisms: through translation, modulation, componential analysis, recognized translation, naturalization, descriptive term, TL neologism, and transference.

Table ٤.٢ shows the frequency distributions and percentages of the strategies identified in Eslamieh's translation:

Table ٤.٢ *Frequency and Percentage of the Strategies Identified in Eslamieh's Translation*

Strategy Type	Frequency	Percentage
Modulation	١	٢.٣٨
Recognized	٣	٧.١٤
translation	٣	٧.١٤
TL neologism	٤	٩.٥٢
Componential	٧	١٦.٦٦
analysis	٢٤	٥٧.١٤
Naturalization		
Through translation		
Total	٤٢	١٠٠

Table ٤.٢ shows that in the Persian translation of the English neologisms by Eslamieh, there were ١ cases of modulation, ٣ cases of recognized translation, ٣ cases of TL neologism, ٤ cases of componential analysis, ٧ cases of naturalization, and ٢٤ cases of Through translation. Obviously, modulation, recognized translation, TL neologism, componential analysis, naturalization and Through translation constituted ٢.٣٨٪, ٧.١٤٪, ٧.١٤٪, ٩.٥٢٪, ١٦.٦٦٪, and ٥٧.١٤٪ of the strategies identified in the Persian translation of the identified English neologisms, by Eslamieh. From the reported frequencies, it can be concluded that among different types of strategies identified in the translation by Eslamieh based on Newmark's translation strategies, the most frequent strategy was Through translation, with the frequency of ٢٤ and the percentage of ٥٧.١٤. The second-most frequent strategy was naturalization, with the frequency of ٧ and the percentage of ١٦.٦٦. And the least frequent strategy was modulation, with the frequency of ١ and the percentage of ٢.٣٨.

Table ٤.٣ shows the frequency and percentage of the strategies identified in Majidi's translation.

Table ٤.۳ *Frequency and Percentage of the Strategies Identified in Majidi's Translation*

Strategy Type	Frequency	Percentage
Modulation	۱	۲.۳۸
Descriptive term	۱	۲.۳۸
Transference	۲	٤.۷٦
Componential analysis	۳	۷.۱٤
Naturalization	۳	۷.۱٤
TL neologism	٥	۱۱.۹۰
Recognized translation	۸	۱۹.۰٤
Through translation	۱۹	٤٥.۲۳
Total	٤۲	۱۰۰

Table ٤.۳ indicates that in Majidi's translation, ۱ case of modulation, ۱ cases of descriptive term, ۲ cases of transference, ۳ cases of componential analysis, ۳ cases of naturalization, ٥ cases of TL neologism, ۸ cases of recognized translation, and ۱۹ cases of through translation were identified. Clearly, similar to Eslamieh's translation, in Majidi's translation, among different types of strategies, the most frequent strategy was through translation, with the frequency of ۱۹ and the percentage of ٤٥.۲۳. The second-most frequent strategy was recognized translation, with the frequency of ۸ and the percentage of ۱۹.۰٤. And the least frequent strategies were modulation and descriptive term with the frequency and percentage of ۱ and ۲.۳۸.

Moreover, to see if there is any significant difference among the strategies used by the two Persian translators, a chi-square test was run which led to the following results.

Table ٤.٤ *The Results of the Chi-square Test*

	Iranian & Foreign
Pearson Chi-Square	۱۸.۱۱
Asymp. Sig. (۲-sided)	.٤۹

Table ٤.٤ shows that the chi-square test for goodness of fit is not significant ($\chi^2 = $ ۱۸.۱۱, $p > $.۰٥). Therefore, it can be said that there is no significant difference among the strategies used by the two Persian translators in translation of neologisms. The next chapter deals with the discussion and conclusion of the thesis.

٥. Discussion

This study sought to answer three research questions. In answering the first research question *What strategies are used in translating neologisms in 'Persian translations of Harry Potter and Half-Blood Prince'?*, data analysis showed that based on Newmark's classification, Eslamieh has used modulation, recognized translation, TL neologism, componential analysis, naturalization, and Through translation. It is also worth mentioning that the descending order of the frequency of the strategies used by Eslamieh was as follows: through translation, naturalization, componential analysis, TL neologism, recognized translation and modulation.

Regarding Majidi's translation, it was found that the translator has utilized the following strategies: modulation, descriptive term, transference, componential analysis, naturalization, TL neologism, recognized translation, and through translation. The following is descending order of the frequency of the strategies used by Majidi: through translation, recognized translation, TL neologism, naturalization, componential analysis, transference, descriptive term, and modulation.

Regarding the second research question *Is there a significant difference between the strategies used by Persian translators in in translating neologisms in the novel 'Harry Potter and the Half-Blood Prince'?*, according to the results of chi-square test, there was no significant difference among the strategies used by the two Persian translators in translation of neologisms.

To answer the third research question *What are the most and least frequent strategies adopted by Persian translators in translating neologisms in the novel 'Harry Potter and the Half-Blood Prince'?*, results of data analysis showed that in the translation by Eslamieh, the most frequent strategy was Through translation, with the frequency of ٢٤ and the percentage of ٥٧.١٤. And the least frequent strategy was modulation, with the frequency of ١ and the percentage of ٢.٣٨. In Majidi's translation, the most frequent strategy was through translation, with the frequency of ١٩ and the percentage of ٤٥.٢٣. And the least frequent strategies were modulation and descriptive term with the frequency and percentage of ١ and ٢.٣٨.

That as the most prevalent strategy used by both translators in English to Persian translations of neologisms, an expression was borrowed from another, and then each of its elements were literally translated (i.e., the use of through translation) was not unexpected because it has been stated in the existing literature that a literal approach can be used in translation as a successful strategy and a good procedure (Al Sughair, ٢٠١١). This finding means that the translators preferred to adopt the denotative meaning of the borrowed expression by adhering to the linguistic servitudes of the target language (Al Sughair, ٢٠١١). Moreover, interestingly, in both translations, through translation was found to be the most frequent strategy according to

Newmark's model. This could be due to the translators' felt need to adhere to denotative meaning in an attempt to convey the correct meaning of neologisms used in the source texts.

The results of the present study are consistent with those of the study by Larasati (۲۰۱۳) wherein it was also found that literal translation is the most frequent strategy used in Indonesian translations of English expressions. However, contrary to the present study, Larasati (۲۰۱۳) identified omission as the least frequent strategy used in translations of expressions; this is while modulation was the least frequent strategy used by both translators in the present study. The finding that modulation was the least frequent strategy is somehow considered as a strong point of translations because it means that the lowest amount of variation through a change of viewpoint, of perspective and of category of thought has been occurred in both translations.

Similarly, in the study by Dastmard, Gowhary and Azizifar (۲۰۱۶), patterns of English-Persian translations by Iranian EFL learners were explored and it was concluded that the most frequently used strategy used for translation in English-Persian and also in Persian-English translations was literal translation. In contrary, the findings are inconsistent with Al Sughair's (۲۰۱۱) study wherein the translation of expressions literary texts from English into Arabic was investigated and it was reported that calque translation is the most frequent strategy in translating expressions in literary texts.

۶. Conclusion

Obviously, translation is a complex task associated with many problems and difficulties for translators. To cope with translation difficulties and problems in translating, translators use different strategies (Christensen, ۲۰۱۴). This means that the strategies used are worth investigating. Moreover, neologisms are considered as an inevitable, complex and intricate part of many languages including English and Persian. However, in spite of the mentioned importance and abundance of neologisms and translation strategies, the researcher felt through field observation that in the Iranian context, not much attention is paid to the use of translation strategies in translation of neologism. These led her to conduct the present study.

Results of data analysis showed that Eslamieh has used modulation, recognized translation, TL neologism, componential analysis, naturalization, and through translation in her translation of the neologisms. As Majidi's translation was concerned, it was found that the translator has used the modulation, descriptive term, transference, componential analysis, naturalization, TL neologism, recognized translation, and through translation when translating the neologisms. Moreover, according to the results of chi-square test, no significant difference was found among the strategies used by the two Persian translators in translation of the neologisms. In addition, according to the results of data analysis, Eslamieh's translation, the most

frequent strategy was through translation and the least frequent strategy was modulation. In Majidi's translation, the most frequent strategy was through translation, and the least frequent strategies were modulation and descriptive term.

That through translation was shown to be the strategy used by both translators in translating English neologisms to Persian confirmed the argument put forth by the researchers according to which literal translation strategy outnumbers the other translation strategies used by different translators in different text genres. And the low frequency of modulation by both translators showed that the original perspective, viewpoint, and category of thought have not been much distorted by translators and this adds to the quality of translations.

All in all, neologism constitutes a main part of almost any language including English and Persian. And they are considered as complex for both learning and translating between different languages. This justifies the need to more investigate translation of the neologisms between different language as a way to make learning and translating them easier in different languages.

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