CHAPTER I

INTRODUCTION

1.1 Background of the Study

Language is a feature of humans that distinguishes them from other creatures. According to Castillo (2015: 31), language is the activity of speaking; language is something that comes to the speaker from within and as a human subject because it is the instruments through which they deliver what they know. According to Brown (2000: 177), language and culture are intertwined; language becomes a part of culture, and culture becomes a part of language; Language cannot exist apart from the two parts without losing the importance of either culture or language. It means that language is a social function of culture, serving as both a communication tool and a means of identifying thoughts, ideas, concepts, or feelings. It is the most important thing to learn and master, particularly foreign languages. As well as, Language is used to unbend something in order to avoid misunderstanding to the interlocutors in the communication.

A good and effective communication needs a better understanding and connectivity between language and the users. Communication is a way to exchange opinions, provide information and interact from one another. Lunenburg (2010) stated that communication is the transfer of information and general understanding from one person to another. Hang (2013) stated that each utterance is seen as communicating a

variety of proposition, some explicitly, others implicitly. Therefore, the main purpose of communication here is to avoid misunderstanding in the conversation. There are many ways to make communication becomes easier, one of them is by using translation in many languages in the world.

These days, translation has an important role especially for people in Indonesia, to make better understanding in accept the information from other languages. Translation is the process of transferring information from one language to another, or from the source language to the target language. The goal of translation is to help people understand other languages and deliver information so that people can communicate with others and understand the information provided. According to Nida and Taber (1969), "the translation consists of reproducing the message in the receptor language, first in terms of meaning and then in terms of style." It means that translation is a method of re-expressing a message from one language into another.

Audiovisual translation (AVT) is one of many kinds of translations which often found in Movie. Movie is a product of artwork that is watched by many people in different countries with different language. Translating a movie is not easy as what is people commonly estimated. Therefore, here this study brought the readers into the explanations of the way translations are used in the subtitling the movie. This study focused in the discussion of the translation procedures. Translation procedures are critical in the translation process in order to obtain translation results. The goal of studying translation procedures is to learn how to convey the message that exists in the source language using grammatical structures that change, adjust, and are

appropriate to the meaning in the target language. The data that analyzed in this study is from the subtitle of "Encanto" movie, due to "Encanto" is a new movie that is very relates with the community live around. The "Encanto" talks about someone's struggle need to be accepted well in the family, from the courageous, the diversity, and refrain from giving up. It has lots of moral value that the audience can take to learn. This movie brings a strong message about the self-proud and the superiority use to help people. From the entertainment features, "Encanto" is interesting to discuss because it is one of Disney family movies that all ages can watch, this movie has colorful animation and great musicality.

1.2 Problems of the Study

Based on the background of the study above, the problems of the study formulated as follows:

1. What types of translation procedures are applied in "Encanto" movie subtitle?

2. How are translation procedures applied in "Encanto" movie subtitle?

1.3 Objectives of the Study

Based on the problems of the study mentioned above, the objectives of the study have written as follows:

1. To find out the types of translation procedures are used in "Encanto" movie subtitle.

2. To describe how the translation procedures applied in "Encanto" movie subtitle.

1.4 Limitation of the Study

Based on this research, this research focused on analyzing the discipline about translation procedures that is related to the problems of the study mentioned above. The main theory that used in this study is the theories from Newmark (1988) to acknowledge the problems of study. This study analyzed the data and focused on using the theory from about translation procedures. The research has limited the study on the explanation of the types from the translation procedures and the mostly applied of translation procedures found in "Encanto" movie subtitle.

1.5 Significance of the Study

The result of this study is expected to give some benefits especially for students in the related subject and public. Every academic paper should have significance. There are two basics of significance in this research, those are theoretical and practical significance.

1.5.1 Theoretical Significance

The theoretical result of this research is expected to be useful among others in the development translation, especially in good and precise word structure in translation. The final of this study is supposed to give a contribution to the development of the literary study of translation science. Hope that this study can give

some benefits especially for students and public about the developing ideas or concepts of proper wording and appropriate in translation theory from the "Encanto" movie subtitle.

1.5.2 Practical Significance

Practically, this study is to fulfill the academic requirement to complete the study. In addition, this study expected to be reference and give some knowledge to the reader as a source information about learning translation procedures contain in "Encanto" movie subtitle. This study directed the reader to know about types of translation procedures and how it is applied in the movie subtitle. It was useful for those who would like to do the related project as a development of knowledge in translation research, especially translation procedures.
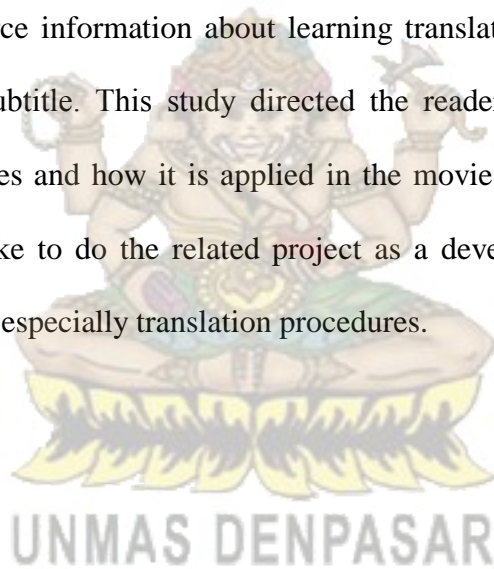
CHAPTER II

REVIEW OF RELATED LITERATURE, CONCEPTS AND

THEORIES

This chapter proposes to discuss the related literature, concepts and theories. Part of the review of related literature consists of three reviews from the previous thesis discussed about the translation procedures. The concept consists of the definition related to the study and the theories consists of some theories from the experts used to elaborate the data in this study.

2.1 Review of Related Literature

There are many researchers who conduct research similar to this one, which is about translation procedures, and this study compares some previous research. The first research is from Reza (2018) with the research title *An Analysis of Translation Procedures in Translated Thesis Abstracts of Students of Faculty of Social and Political Sciences*. This research purposes to answer the curiosity of the researcher about which are the types of translation procedures found in the thesis abstracts and the dominant procedures applied on the thesis abstracts of Social and Political Sciences Faculty. The research method in this research is a descriptive qualitative method used to establish a clear and well explanation of the problems, which are identify. The types of translation procedures and the dominant translation procedures that found in the thesis abstracts of Social and Political Sciences Faculty students are

the topic of this study. The result of the research shows the most dominant procedure used in translated thesis abstracts of Social and Political Sciences faculty is literal with 44 occurrences and followed by equivalence with 8 occurrences, borrowing with 7 occurrences, modulation with 3 occurrences, transposition with 1 occurrence, and calque with 1 occurrence.

In comparison with this current study is the topic that discussed the same with the previous study which is about translation procedures. Differently, the data used in the previous study was from thesis abstracts of Social and Political Sciences Faculty, however the data used in the current study is from "Encanto" movie subtitle.

The second research is from Ismawati (2013) entitled *The Translation Procedures in Translating the Cultural Words in The Young Adult Novel.* This research has purposes to find out the procedures which are used in translating the cultural words in the novel and which procedure is mostly applied in the translation of novel *Eragon.* The research method used in this study is a qualitative method that applies content analysis. The data defines into the original and translated versions which were analyzed by using the theory from Newmark (1988). The results of the discussion showed that translator used seven procedures; naturalization, componential analysis, addition, transference, cultural equivalent, couplets, and transposition. Based on the research, the writer concluded that translation procedures help the readers in understanding the message of the story and the different culture of the novel.

In comparison with this current study is the topic that discussed the same with the previous study which is about Translation Procedures. Differently, the data used in the previous study was from the young adult novel translation entitled "Eragon", however the data used in the current study is from "Encanto" movie subtitle. This previous study not only discusses the types of translation procedures but also the application on the data.

The third research entitled *The Procedures of Subtitling Spectre Movie by Two Freelance Translators* by Vitari (2018). This research focuses on finding and classifying the translation procedures used by the two freelance translators, found in subtitle *Spectre* movie. This research used the theory from Newmark (1988:68) to analyzed the data. This research is kind of descriptive qualitative study. The researcher found there are eight from nineteen procedures used by both translators to subtitling the *Spectre* movie, such as Literal, Transference, Naturalisation, Cultural Equivalent, Transposition, Modulation, Reduction and Expansion, and Couplets and Triplets. The findings show in terms of translation procedures used by the translators found 75 data and there are 30 data that used different procedures in the same data. The most dominant procedure used by both translators in subtitling *Spectre* movie is Literal procedure.

In comparison with this current study is the topic that discussed the same with the previous study which is about Translation Procedure used in movie subtitle. Differently, the data used in the previous study was from a movie entitled *Spectre*, however the data used in the current study is from "Encanto" movie. This previous

study not only discusses the types of translation procedures used by both translators but also the dominant procedures found in the subtitle.

2.2 Concepts

The concepts of this study consist of some definition that appertain into the terms which in this research. There are Translation Procedures, "Encanto", Movie, and Subtitle. The four terms of concepts generally defined as follows:

2.2.1 Translation Procedures

Precision in reproduction is a critical issue in translation theory and practice. The translators have an opportunity to choose the two methods of translating, that two methods named direct and literal translation, this definition state from Vinay and Darbelnet (in Venuti, 2000). When there is a same structural lexical or morphological equivalence between two languages called direct translation. According to Newmark (1988), translation procedures are used for sentences and the smaller units of language. Newmark (1988;81), divides there are some types of translation procedures as follows: Literal, Transference, Naturalisation, Equivalent, Synonymy, Through Translation, Transpositions, Modulation, Recognised Translation, Translation Label, Compensation, Componential Analysis, Reduction and Expansion, Paraphrase, Other Procedure, Couplets, and Notes, Additions, Glosses.

2.2.3 Encanto

According to Disney Wiki, "Encanto" is a musical fantasy comedy film from America. Walt Disney Animation Studios created this film. Encanto is Disney's 60th animated feature, and it was released on November 24, 2021 in the United States. This film was directed by Byron Howard and Jared Bush, and the script was written by Bush and Charise Castro Smith. Stephanie Beatriz, John Leguizamo, Diane Guerrero, and Wilmer Valderrama star in the film. The Madrigals are central to Encanto's setting in the Colombian mountains. In the Madrigals, Encanto tells the story of an extraordinary family who lives in a magical house. Except for Mirabel, the magic of the "Encanto" has blessed every child in the family with a unique gift of super strength.

2.2.4 Movie

According to Hornby (2006:999) "Movie is a series of moving pictures recorded with sounds that tells a story". Every movie has the different story; it can be real story or fiction. It can be said that movies are showing motion pictures especially in a theater. Moreover, movie is the business of making movies or the motion-picture medium or industry.

2.2.5 Subtitle

"A subtitle is a printed or texted statement of dialogue appearing on the screen between the scenes of a silent motion picture or appearing as a translation at the

bottom of the screen during the scenes of a motion picture or television show in a foreign language," according to Merriam Webster (1815).

2.3 Theories

The theories needed to help the study to solve the problem that is analyzed. There are some theories used in this study, and most of them taken from the basic theories of translation proposed by some experts.

2.3.1 The Nature of Translation

Translation is an activity in which a linguistic discourse is provided to provide meaning in one language into another. It is the process of converting linguistic units from one language to their equivalents in another. According to Foster (1958), translation is an activity in which the context of a text is shifted from the source language (SL) to the language to be translated into or arrived at (TL). The translator must be fluent in both the source and target languages. Original thoughts and opinions are sometimes required when the translator must convey the writer's intentions as precisely and faithfully as possible.

"Translation is rendering the meaning of a text into another language in the way that the author intended the text," writes Newmark (1988: 28) in his book A Textbook of Translation. According to Newmark, translation is the process of determining the comparability meaning from the source language into the target language. As a result, it is possible to say that it is reproducing or duplicating the meaning from the source language into the form of target language text.

According to Catford (1965:1), translation is a language operation: the process of substituting a text in one language for another. Catford advance defines translation as the replacement of textual material in the source language (SL) with equivalent textual material in the target language (TL). The main problem in translation practice is locating TL translation equivalents (Catford, 1965:20-21).

Larson claims that translation is the change of form (1984: 3). The words, phrases, clauses, sentences, or paragraphs are referred to as the form. The form change is completed by replacing the form of the source language with the form of the target language in written or spoken form. The "forms" in this context refer to the grammatical surface of a language, whereas the "meaning" refers to the deep structure of a language. It is the structural component of language that is found in speech. The form of the receptor language replaces the form of the source language.

Another linguist stated that translation is emulating the receptor language or target language from precise basic equivalent of the source language message, especially about meaning and style by Nida and Taber (1969: 12). In emulating the message, an aspect of meaning should be the first important concern same as the form and style, it is due to the translation is not only substitute one language to another, but also convey the message from source language (SL) to target language (TL).

From all the explanations above, it can conclude that translation is a way of rendering, switching, and emulating the source text conscientiously in a written form by adjusting its grammar, syntax, and cultural aspect into the target or receptor

language. It is said that translation is a natural process by keeping the style and form when transferring the meaning from the source language into the target language.

2.3.2 Process of Translation

The translation process is an activity that is should be finished. Translation process can be defined as an activity, that is completed by a translator when the translator needs to transfer the meaning or ideas of information from source language into receptor or target language. Translation process is a certain system in translation activity. As a result, the translator must be focused and pay close attention and care during the translation process, because a mistake in one stage can have an effect or cause another mistake in the subsequent stages. The translation product may occasionally contain a translation error.

Suryawinata in Nababan (2000:25) defines there are 3 stages appear in translation process, as follows: (1) Analyze the source language text, (2) Transferring the ideas or information, and (3) Restructuring

1. Analyzing Source Text

   Every translation project began with a thorough examination of the source text (ST). Reading the source text to get ideas from it completes the analysis. The ideas will then be cohered with the linguistics and extra linguistics elements, which refer to the elements that exist in the text. Linguistics elements are those that deal with language, whereas extra linguistics elements are those that appear outside of the language, such as the sociocultural context of the source text. When

analyzing the linguistic elements, the text was examined at every level, such as sentence, clause, phrase, and word. By doing so, the translator is able to fully comprehend the ideas from the ST.

2. Transferring Ideas

After the translator has expressed the ideas and composition of the source text (ST), the translator can derive meaning from it (ST). Following that, the translator must transfer the meaning from the source text (ST) to the target text (TT) (TT). This process is constructed and occurs in the translator's mind. Fourth, it will be incorporated into the text by the translator.

3. Restructuring

The third step is restructuring. The translator finds the equivalent of ST and reproduces it in the target language (TL), which becomes the target text (TT). In the third step, the translator must select an appropriate style for the text and the readers. Newmark (1988:19-25) proposes the following three approaches:

1. Before beginning to translate the text, the translator must first decide whether to translate the source text sentence by sentence for the first paragraph or chapter in order to get the feeling tone of the text, or whether to translate the source text after finishing reading the full text two or three times and needing to find the intention, register, tone, as well as mark the difficulties of words and passages.

2. Second, there are four levels of translation in the translation:

a. The text level in SL (the textual level). At this level, the translator begins translating an SL into a TL by using literal translation and inverting the SL

grammar into the TL equivalents once the lexical unit has been translated into the appropriate sense.

b. The level of reference, The translator visualizes and builds the fundamental components of text comprehension and rendering in this stage. In other words, the translator's point of view is influenced by the language.

c. The level of cohesion. This level follows the structure and mode of the text. At this level, the translator rethinks paragraph and sentence length, heading wording, and the tone of the conclusion, which is to summarize an argument at the beginning of the last sentence.

d. The level of naturalness. At this point, the translator tries to tailor the slang term's translation to the author or speaker in the context. In other words, the translation product is grammatically correct and makes sense.

3. Revising refers to the translation procedures that account for at least half of the total process.

2.3.3 Types of Translation Procedures

Translation procedures used to translate sentences and smaller text units. The term "subtitle," which is the subject of this study, refers to "smaller units of a text" from the description of translation procedures. This is because subtitles are composed of sentences, phrases, and, unlike paragraphs, sentences. The writer applied Newmark's theory to the translation procedures found in the subtitle of the film "Encanto." Literal, Transference, Naturalisation, Equivalent, Synonymy, Through Translation, Transpositions, Modulation, Recognised Translation, Translation Label,

Compensation, Componential Analysis, Reduction and Expansion, Other Procedure, Couplets, and Notes, Additions, Glosses are the types discovered by the theory.

1. Literal Translation

According to Newmark (1988:69), literal translation occurs when the translator converts the source language (SL) grammatical constructions into the closest target language (TL) equivalents while translating each lexical word individually. According to Newmark (1988:69), literal translation differs from word-for-word or one-to-one translation. It explains that literal translation tries to reach the closest equivalents in both TL meaning and word order, whereas word-for-word or one-to-one translation translates the meaning of SL words and transfers SL grammar and word order into TL. According to Vinay and Darbelnet in Munday (2001:57), a literal translation may be unacceptable because it provides a discrete meaning, is meaningless, is unattainable for structural objectives, and lacks an appropriate expression through the metalinguistic effectiveness of the target language. and is equivalent to something at a different language level.

Example:

-SL: I heard him

-TL: *Aku dengar dia*

(Vitari, 2018: 16)

2. Transference

The process of converting a Source Language (SL) word into a Target Language (TL) text is known as transference. Catford makes a similar statement about transference, stating that transference includes transliteration, which refers to the conversion of different alphabet forms such as Cyrillic, Arabic, Chinese, and so on into English, after which the word becomes a loan word. However, both the English and Indonesian alphabets used in the analysis were Latin alphabets. It is a procedure used when the translator must use an SL word in TL without making any changes. Transference is also important in English-Indonesian translation because it is used to translate terms that the target readers are familiar with. According to Newmark (1988: 81), the translator has the option of transferring SL words that are unfamiliar to the target audience.

Example:

-SL: Serious

-TL: *Serius*

(Vitari, 2018: 17)

3. Naturalisation

Naturalization is identical to the transference procedure. Transference, on the other hand, has meaning when transferring SL words or phrases into TL without any changes. However, this procedure corrects SL words to conform to the TL rules. Transference begins with adapting the first SL word to normal

pronunciation and then moves on to the morphology or normal word forms of the TL text. It stems from the inverse relationship between two languages.

When the target language is Indonesian, it is critical to use the naturalization procedure, which is approval with the rules of the Indonesian language, or *Pedoman Umum Ejaan Bahasa Indonesia (PUEBI).* When the translator used the naturalization procedure, the PUEBI rules were applied and referred to.

Example:

-SL: Escalator

-TL: *Eskalator*

(Vitari, 2018: 17)

4. **Cultural Equivalent**

Cultural Equivalent is a translation procedure occurs where an SL cultural translated into a TL cultural word. This explanation is notably beneficial when the translator needs to translate idioms and proverbs. It says the language can describe the similar situation with the different style or structural meaning.

Example:

-SL: Bottoms up

-TL: *Sudah saatnya*

(Vitari, 2018: 31)

5. **Functional Equivalent**

This procedure uses to translate the cultural words that need a culture-free-word utility, sometimes with a new special term. Thus, the SL word should be

generalized and neutralize, but the function of TL is similar with the referent of the source language. This procedure is an analysis from the cultural components which as the most accurate way in translating. There will be the differences between connotation and denotation of the SL and TL terms if an SL technical word has no TL equivalent, it means the using of this procedure can be used if in accordance with the explanation above.

Example:

-SL: Secondary School

-TL: *Sekolah Menengah Pertama*

(Fadly, 2013: 14)

6. **Descriptive Equivalent**

The name of this procedure is descriptive. When an SL word needs to be generalized by using an explanation because it cannot be created directly to the TL word, descriptive equivalent or self-explanatory translation is used.

Example:

-SL: Revolver

-TL: *Senjata api yang memiliki silinder*

(Vitari, 2018: 18)

7. **Synonymy**

According to Newmark (1988:84), "I use the term 'synonym' in the sense of a near TL equivalent to an SL word in a context where a precise equivalent may or may not exist." According to the statement above, synonymy means that there is

or may not be an appropriate equivalent for target language in a procedure. As a result, in a context, the translator employs the sense of a closest TL limit with an SL word. A synonymy is only appropriate for translation when no other option is available and the word is unimportant enough for componential analysis.

Example:

-SL: Kind person

-TL: *Orang yang baik*

(Fadly, 2013: 14)

8. **Through-Translation**

   Through-translation is the literal translation of common collocations, organization names, compound or phrase components, or phrases. It is also referred to as calque or loan translation. This procedure is also known as the literal translation of organization names. The names of international organizations are the most obvious examples of through-translations. It is demonstrated in the following example.

Example:

-SL: United Nation (UN)

-TL: *Perserikatan Bangsa-Bangsa (PBB)*

(Vitari, 2018: 19)

9. **Transposition**

Transposition or shifts is a procedure that occurs in translation from SL to TL that involves a grammatical change or word class. This procedure is also known as

'shift' and 'transposition' by Catford's and Vinay and Darbelnet. Newmark (1988:85-88) proposes five types of shifts, which are as follows:

a. The automatic change from singular to plural and in the position of adjective leaves the translator with no choice.

b. The shift of grammatical structure from the SL does not exist in the TL when it is required.

c. The shift where literal translation is may possible in grammatical, however may not suit with natural input in the Target Language.

d. The proper lexical gap replacement by a grammatical structure

e. Transpositions illustrate a frequent tension between grammar and stress.

Example:

-SL: He is very pleasant, but his wife is arrogant.

-TL: *Dia sangat baik, tetapi istrinya sombong.*

(Vitari, 2018: 19)

10. Modulation

Modulation, according to Vinay and Darbelnet (in Newmark, 1988:89), is used to define a variation by changing one's perspective and category of thought. Modulation can also be defined as a change in meaning caused by a shift in perspective or point of view. As a result, the translator conveys the same event differently in both languages.

In Newmark (1988: 89), Vinay and Darbelnet proposed eight types of modulation:

a. Abstract for concrete

e. active for passive

b. cause for effect

f. space for time

c. one part for another

g. intervals and limits

d. reversal of terms

h. change of symbols

Example:

-SL: You have got a tricky day ahead

-TL:*Kau punya hari yang berat*

(Vitari, 2018: 32)

11. Recognized Translation

Recognized translation is the translation that deals with the translator's common accepted translation of any institutional term.

Example:

-SL: More **x-rays** were ordered, and ultimately a CT scan was also done.

-TL: *Diperintahkan untuk dilakukan lagi beberapa* **foto rontgen***, dan akhirnya dilakukan CT scan juga.*

(Pradnyani, 2014: 10)

12. Translation Label

Newmark (1988: 89) states that when dealing with a common institutional term, the translation label is a provisional translation used to translate a new institutional term and should be made in inverted commas, which can later be cautiously withdrawn. It could be combined with literal translation.

Example:

-SL: Heritage Language.

-TL: *Langue d'heritage.*

(Newmark,1988: 90)

13. Compensation

Compensation occurs when there are effects in a part of sentence cause of the loss of meaning, sound-effect, metaphor or pragmatic is equal in another part, or in an adjoining sentence.

Example:

-SL: Break a leg!

-TL: *Semoga berhasil/sukses!*

(Vitari, 2018: 21)

14. Componential Analysis

Componential analysis is the process of comparing an SL and a TL word with a similar meaning by demonstrating the common sense of components. Component analysis is frequently referred to as one-to-two or three-to-four translation.

Example:

-SL: Set

-TL: *Mengatur, Menentukan, Memasang, Babak*

(Vitari, 2018: 21)

15. Reduction and Expansion

Reduction and expansion are relatively imprecise translation procedures that occur in some cases naturally. Reduction or abbreviation is a technique for shortening text as much as possible. Reduction is an extreme form of expansion in which omissions can occur even when essential elements are present due to the speaker's rapid speech.

Example:

-SL: You ready to make the world a better place?

-TL: *Siap membuat dunia menjadi lebih baik?*

(Ananda, 2019: 13)

Expansion is the use of additional words in the Target Language to re-impress a concept or strengthen the sense of a Source Language word because the Target Language message cannot be expressed briefly.

Example:

-SL: Now, we're in the wild, what are we doing?

-TL: *Karena saat ini kita sudah di alam, apa yang akan kita lakukan?*

(Vitari, 2018: 22)

16. Paraphrase

This is a procedure with significant implications and omissions. It is possible to say that para is where the meaning of a section of text needs to be explained.

Example:

-SL: Are you okay, Judy?

25

-TL: *Kamu tidak apa-apa kan Judy?*

(Ananda, 2019: 13)

17. Other Procedures

Other procedures may occur during the translation process; however, they are not usable procedures. Vinay and Darbelnet provide the following explanation:

1. Equivalence is a term that is also known as approximately equivalence; it describes the same situation in different ways. In their examples, Vinay and Darbelnet use clues, familiar alternatives, phrases, and idioms – in other words, different ways of expressing clichés and language standards.

Example:

-SL: It's raining cats and dogs.

-TL: *Hujan turun dengan derasnya.*

(Vitari, 2018: 23)

2. Adaptation is the using of a recognized equivalent between two situations. This is a matter of cultural equivalence.

Example:

-SL: Dear Sir

-TL: *Yang Terhormat*

(Vitari, 2018: 23)

18. Couplets

Couplets are procedures that allow the translator to combine two different procedures; triplets are procedures that combine three procedures, and

quadruplets are procedures that combine four procedures. Paraphrasing entails changing entire sentences to more or less faithful or analogical translations.

Example of Couplets between Cultural Equivalent and Modulation:

-SL: Excuse me, down here

-TL: *Permisi, disini.*

(Ananda, 2019: 13)

Example of Triplets between Naturalisation, Transposition, and Reduction:

-SL: All on his own and cause an international incident

-TL: *Dilakukan tanpa perintah dan menyebabkan insiden internasional.*

(Vitari, 2018: 32-32)

Example of Quadruplets between Reduction, Cultural Equivalent, Transference, and Naturalisation:

-SL: When they arrived at the apartment, there was a "For Rent" sign up and the manager said that Chris had moved out at the end of May.

-TL: *Ketika mereka tiba di apartment, ada tulisan "Untuk disewa" dan manajer bilang Chris sudah pindah sejak akhir Mei.*

(Vitari, 2018: 22)

19. Notes, Additions, Glosses

According to Newmark, notes, additions, and glosses are the procedures by which a translator provides additional information in a text, which can take various forms, such as end-of-page notes and notes or glossaries at the end of books (1988:92).

Example:

-SL: **Cardiovascular disease** and hypertension, elevated cholesterol levels, arrythmias (abnormal heart rhythms), mitral valve prolapsed, and palpitations.

-TL: ***Penyakit kardiovaskuler (penyakit jantung dan pembuluh darah)*** *dan hipertensi (tekanan darah tinggi), kadar kolesterol yang meningkat, arrhythmias (irama detak jantung yang tidak normal), mitral valve prolapsed (letak katup jantung tidak normal), dan palpitations (jantung berdebar-debar).*

(Pradnyani, 2014: 12)

UNMAS DENPASAR