

CHAPTER I

INTRODUCTION

1.1. Background of Study

Language serves as a means to convey messages and ideas to others, enabling people to communicate their intentions. Various languages are utilized globally in both spoken and written forms. Without language, it would obviously be difficult for us to speak with one another. Language is essential to communication. Language gives humans the ability to differentiate themselves from other creatures. According to societal consensus, language serves as a means of identifying objects in the world and is also a necessity for human beings.

Written and spoken languages are the two primary groups into which the many languages spoken around the world may be divided. "Written language systems tend towards uniformity, towards providing codified expression for all established wordings of the language whether in characters, in syllabic or alphabetic spellings, or in some intermediate or composite forms" (Halliday, 1989). Since a movie is being analyzed, the present study concentrates on spoken language. Subtitles are usually provided in every released movie to help viewers follow the language and discussions between characters.

Interpreting words and sentences from one language to another in an organized and expert way is known as translation. A specific task is typically carried out by experts in the field and requires the implementation of relevant theories. Literary works, including books, music, and movies, cannot be translated by untrained persons. "The purpose of translation is to convey the intended meaning

of a text in another language" (Newmark, 1988). As a result, the translation's result may differ according to the theory the translator chooses. To guarantee that the final meaning is understandable and lack of misconceptions, translators also need to closely monitor grammar and context.

"Movie subtitles are a type of translation output that are typically displayed on the screen, usually at the bottom, in order to facilitate the audience's comprehension of the dialogue between characters" (Permatasari, 2018). Because subtitles must properly express the meaning of what is being said while accounting for grammar, context, and preexisting meanings, their quality is vital. According to the Oxford Dictionary, subtitles are words that show at the bottom of the screen and translate dialogue from a movie into another language. For example, cultural, social, political, and economic considerations should all be taken into account while translating English subtitles into Indonesian. Additionally, the translation of foreign terms should be carefully done to ensure that the audience can fully understand the meaning of the dialogue in the film.

However, translating is not always easy. As well as translating words, a translator also translates cultures. One function of translation is to convey one culture to another. This means that when translating a phrase or sentence that contains a cultural element from a source language, the translator must find its equivalent in the target language that is appropriate to the source language. In reality, many Indonesian translators who are fluent in English and knowledgeable about different English dialects tend to ignore some facets of translation work when

English is the source language and Bahasa Indonesia is the target language (Fadly, 2013).

It is essential to consider several factors during the translation process, one of which is the choice of words. It is important to make sure that the translations are clear and comprehensible. When the messages, concepts, and ideas in the source language can be effectively expressed in the target language, the translation is deemed successful. However, the differences in linguistic systems and cultural contexts between the source and target languages can make this challenging. The integrity of a text is often affected by the implicit meanings or messages it contains, so a skilled translator must be able to identify and convey these underlying messages from the source language to the target language. This requires not only an understanding of language differences but also an awareness of cultural distinctions. (Simatupang, 1990).

According to Hurtado Albir (1999) cited in Wahyuni (2021), the translation approach pertains to the translator's aims: the complete text, which influences public perception in executing a specific translation process. The idea and concept of the original language must be emphasized throughout the translation process, and every aspect of the source text must be acknowledged. Any translator can employ this technique to identify the most suitable text for translation into the target language. A failure to communicate effectively in the target language will occur if the translator neglects important details.

Therefore, the writer of this research is primarily interested in analyzing the subtitles present in the movie "Turbo". The movie tells the story of a garden snail

named Theo, who dreams of becoming the fastest racer in the world. After a freak accident involving nitrous oxide, he gains incredible speed. Now calling himself "Turbo," Theo sets out to compete in the Indianapolis 500, one of the biggest car races in the world. The writer gets interested in this subject as it can provide insight into the different methods used in translating movie subtitles. It could be said that languages, subtitles, and translation techniques are all very important in translation activities. This is because language is essential to everyday communication, whether we are speaking to individuals we know or to those who don't speak the same language as us. Furthermore, movie subtitles offer a simple method of learning other languages outside of the conventional classroom. Seeing films also gives you a better understanding of various cultures. To improve our quality of life and broaden our knowledge, it is critical that we never stop learning new things.

1.2. Problems of Study

Base on the background that have been explained above this study is conducted to answer the following problems:

1. What translation methods are used in the subtitle "Turbo" movie?
2. How is the equivalence between the source language and target language in the subtitle "Turbo" movie?

1.3. Objectives of the Study

Based on the statement of the problem above the objectives of the study are as follow:

1. To find out the translation methods that found in the subtitle in the “Turbo” movie
2. To know the meaning of equivalence between source language and target language that existed at the translation of the “Turbo” movie

1.4. Limitation of the Study

In this study, the writer focuses on finding out the translation methods and analyzing the equivalent meaning in Turbo movie subtitles from English to Indonesian based on theory by Newmark (1988).

1.5. Significance of the Study

The study has two important significances in this research; they are theoretical significance and practical significance.

1.5.1. Theoretical significance

From this study the significance of this study can reach the theoretical significance that the finding of the study is expected to give a contribution to translation study and enrich the knowledge for self and other people. Moreover, the study is expected to become a reference for other research who curious about this study and have similar research

1.5.2. Practical Significance

From this research, there is practical significance. The significance of this study can reach the practical significance that hopefully, outcome of this research can give more understanding to the reader about English through the movie subtitle and from this research the writer wants to help any translator who wants to determine the translation method.



CHAPTER II

REVIEW OF RELATED LITERATURE, CONCEPTS AND THEORIES

2.1. Review of Related Literature

In completing this research, the writer used some related thesis and articles to review the relevant previous studies. The first thesis entitled “An Analysis of Translation Methods in Bilingual Story Lutung Kasarung” by Wahyuni (2021). The aims of this study were to analyze the types of translation methods and how they are applied. This study used qualitative methods to describe kinds of translation methods, while in the recent study the writer uses Newmark’s theory (1988) to analyze the data. It was found that there are eight translation methods in this data that are faithful translation with fifty data (50%), free translation with fourteen data (14%), literal translation has ten data (10%), semantic translation has eight data (8%), the same total of the data that is idiomatic translation and communicative translation that have five data (5%), and the least finding were adaptation translation and also word-for-word translation which has four data (4%). It can be concluded that faithful translation is the most applied method in the bilingual story. It indicates that the translator translates the translation to emphasize the SL and keep the meaning of the SL. The similarities and differences between the previous study and this study are the first problem about translations methods and the previous study used the same theory with this study. The difference between the previous study and this study is that bilingual books are used as a data source, while in this study they used movies as a data source.

The second thesis entitled "An Analysis of Translation Method Used in English to Indonesian Language of Encanto (2021) Movie Subtitle". By Andalus (2024). This research aims to analyze the translation methods used in translating Encanto (2021) movie subtitles from English to Indonesian and the dominant translation method used in translating Encanto (2021) the movie subtitles. This research employed a descriptive qualitative approach. The research utilized Newmark's translation method theory, which categorizes translation techniques into eight types: word-for-word translation, literal translation, faithful translation, semantic translation, adaptive translation, free translation, idiomatic translation, and communicative translation. The results show that there are three translation methods used in translating the subtitles of Encanto, namely literal translation, free translation, and faithful translation. Free translation has 359 data (48.5%), literal translation has 359 data (48.4%), and faithful translation has 23 data (3.1%). The main finding was that free translation is the most dominant translation method used in translating the Encanto (2021) movie subtitle. To adapt the subtitles to the cultural and linguistic context of the target audience, free translation used to avoid confusion or ambiguity caused by idioms, utterances or terms from the movie subtitle. The similarities and differences between previous study and this study are the first problem which about translations methods and this study used the same theory with previous study, the difference between previous study and this study are in the second problems that the previous study finds the most dominant translation methods, while this study find the equivalence between source language and target language.

The third study was taken from an article entitled “Translation Procedures in subtitle “How Every Child Can Thrive by Five” Video” by Hasiyanti and Maisarah (2022). The aim of the study is to identify and analyze the translation procedures used in the Indonesian subtitles of the English-language speech video "How Every Child Can Thrive by Five." The study specifically applies Newmark's (1988) translation procedure framework to determine which procedures are employed and how they contribute to the translation process in subtitling. The goal is to understand how the translation techniques facilitate the accurate and effective transfer of meaning from English to Indonesian within the context of the video's subtitles. The finding showed that there were fifth types; literal translation (37%), reduction (4%), deletion (2%), and transposition (41%). The most dominant translation procedure employed in the speech video was transposition. The differences between the previous study and this study are that the previous study only focuses on analyzing the translation procedure, while this study focuses on translation methods. The similarity between the previous study and this study is using the same theory, namely Newmark (1988).

The next article entitled “Translation Procedures of English to Indonesian Subtitle “English Vinglish” movie” by Fitria (2020). The aim of the article is to analyze and identify the types of translation procedures used in the English to Indonesian subtitles of the movie "English Vinglish." The study seeks to determine which translation procedures are most commonly employed and to highlight the most dominant type of translation procedure in this context. The finding shows that direct translation consists of literal translation as 148 data or 34.89%, borrowing as

82 data or 20.39%, and calque as 0 data or 0%. While, oblique translation consists of transposition as 76 data or 18.67%, equivalence as 62 data or 15.23%, modulation as 32 data or 7.86%, and adaptation as 6 data or 1.47%. The most dominant type of translation procedures of English into Indonesian subtitles in "English Vinglish" Movie is in direct translation, especially in literal translation. The difference between the previous study and this study is that the previous study focused on analyzing translations procedure, while this study focused on analyzing translation methods. The similarity between the previous study and this study is the same using the data source from the movie.

The last study entitled "Translation Method analysis on Figurative Language in Novel Crazy Rich Asians Translated into Kaya Tujuh Turunan" by Simamora and Priyono (2022). The aim of this study is to analyze the types of figurative language used in the novel "Crazy Rich Asians" and to identify the translation methods employed by the translator when converting these figurative expressions into Indonesian in the translated version titled "Kaya Tujuh Turunan". The study focuses on understanding how the figurative language in the source text was translated and which translation methods were most commonly used, with a particular emphasis on the dominant method of literal translation. The goal is to assess how well the translation preserves the meaning and nuance of the original text. The results indicate that there are 51 similes, 43 hyperboles, 25 instances of imagery, 22 examples of metonymy, and 13 occurrences of irony. Findings from the research reveal that six of the eight translation methods proposed by Newmark were utilized in translating the words, phrases, clauses, and sentences from English

into Indonesian in the novel *Crazy Rich Asians*. These methods include literal translation (94 instances), faithful translation (4), semantic translation (3), idiomatic translation (2), and communicative translation (21). The analysis shows that the most frequently used translation method in the novel is literal translation. From the translation methods most commonly employed, it can be inferred that the translator emphasizes finding equivalent words or expressions in the target language that convey the same meaning and nuance as those in the source language. The difference between the previous study and this study is the source data, the previous study, the data were taken from the novels, while this study used movies as data. The similarity between the previous study and this study is analyzing the translation methods.

2.2. Concepts

2.2.1. Translation

The process of transferring something from one language to another is called translation. In translation, the target language is the language from which you are translating and the source language is the language in which you are translating. Many experts have explained the meaning of translation.

Translation, according to Larson (1998:3), is the process of converting an original message into the target language. Instead of just one meaning, the translation process aims to convey more than two meanings. Larson goes on to say that in order to convey meaning, both the source and target languages should use natural expressions. It's important to examine the form of the original language in

order to determine the meaning. Larson (1998:6) also adds that in order to translate a document effectively, the translator must first understand the meaning of the source language and reproduce it in the target language using the form of the recipient language. This gives greater importance to the meaning and structure of the language. The second definition comes from Nida and Taber (1982:12) in *The Theory and Practice of Translation*. They also stated that since the first definition is about meaning and the second is about style, the translation must be composed in order to achieve the closest natural equivalence when reproducing the translation. In this explanation, translation must not be far from the term of meaning and style. Thus, translators must be careful to choose the word to translate so the equivalence of translation will have.

According to Newmark (1988:5), a translation conveys the author's intention for the original work into the target language. According to Newmark (1988:6), translation serves as a tool for understanding the reader's culture and adapting the translated text to the reader's educational background. Each reader interprets the translated material differently, based on his or her own original thoughts. Newmark (1988:6) goes on to say that people living in foreign societies speak their own language, which is also part of their culture. As a result, their thought processes and the way they communicate them vary from person to person. This explanation conveys that translation is influenced by the significance of the author's intended message, the viewpoint of the individual, the language or culture of the community involved, and how the translation effectively meets the needs of the reader.

The conclusion to be drawn from the above is that translation is the act of transferring a document from one language to another, and it must be understood in its entirety, as errors in translation can result in the incorrect transfer of material. To ensure that the translation is accurate and the reader is satisfied, translators should be aware of who will be reading the material and how to focus. According to Newmark (1988:21), there are two ways of translating a language: the first involves feeling out the sentence before translating it, while the second aims to spend more time in order to produce a better translation. According to Newmark (1988:21), the first translation is easier because it requires less revision and goes straight to the point, but the second translation requires more work because it relies more on the individual's intuition. This explanation suggests that the translator should consider a number of factors when translating content in order to produce a quality translation.

2.2.2. Movie

According to Effendi (1986: 239), quoted in Padmi (2021) a film, often referred to as a movie, is a mass communication medium that is crucial for discussing realities that arise in everyday life. One of the compelling realities of film is the discussion of the realities of civilization. Film is a moving picture or moving image. A film is characterized as both an artistic medium and a cultural product. A film is a mass communication that combines a number of different technologies, including photography, sound recording, drama, visual arts, architecture and music. According to Effendy (2000-207), the techniques of cinema, including the apparatus and the setting, have been successful in producing

images that are closer to reality. Films are documents of stories and images, accompanied by words and music. They are complex social, psychological and artistic events. Consequently, film is a multifaceted and complex production.

2.3. Theories

For the theories in this study, the researcher uses the theory by Newmark (1998) to analyze the translation method and additional theory information about equivalence in translation by Nida and Taber (1982). Theory that will help the writer to solve and answer the question in the research problems.

2.3.1. Process of Translation

Nida (1964) defines translation as the act of duplicating equivalent communication in the target language, both grammatically and semantically. According to this definition, translation from the source language (SL) to the target language (TL) is a process that requires systematic action and the application of the translator's knowledge. It is not something that can be done quickly or easily. as well as the ability to switch between the source and target languages.

In the translation, there is the process to get the good translation before it can get the proper translation. Nababan (2003:24) in Wahyuni (2021:16) stated that there are three major steps of the process of translation that are:

1. Analysis source language text

The first step in the translation process is text analysis. When translating a text, the translator reads the original work in its entirety in order to fully understand the meaning of the original. To assist in the analysis of

the text, there are linguistic and extralinguistic components. These two components can help the translator to keep track of how to evaluate the source material. The linguistic aspect is concerned with language form, namely the word, phrase, clause and sentence levels. Since each level has a unique shape, it is easy to choose which level to translate first if the translator is able to distinguish between them. The other is the extralinguistic aspect, which goes beyond language because it clarifies the cultural context and social dynamics of the text. When translating a text into the target language, the translator can accurately convey the meaning of the original text by taking these two factors into account when assessing the text.

2. Transfer of message

Transfer the message is the second stage. In this case, the message hidden in the text can be discovered once the translator has grasped both the overall meaning and the structure of the original text. In the translator's opinion, it was necessary to find a similar text with the same meaning as the original. In this method, the translator transfers the message, meaning and substance of the source text into the target language by using the inner workings of the mind. Following this process, the translator delivers the message either orally or in writing and rewrites the source material to achieve the correct translation.

3. Restructuring

The process of transferring the original language into the target language is restructured in the final stage so that the stylistic form is as close as possible to the original text. It can therefore be read or listened to. The reader or listener should, of course, be aware of the presence of the translator. The different styles used in the source and target texts. The language restructuring process is completed when the translator is able to read, interpret and determine the meaning and style of the original text. The translator is able to produce accurate translations.

2.3.2. Translation Methods

In translation, the process to get the equivalent translation has many ways to get. According to Albir (1999:32) quoted by Wahyuni (2021:18) stated that the translation method pertains to the objective of the translator, which influences the overall text and impacts public perception during the specific translation process. Based on (2018:9) quote from Wahyuni (2021:18) stated in the translation method to get the good translation, the translated text and rules are dependent on the concept and what the source language wants to talk about. Therefore, the best approach to effectively convey the idea of the source language is through translation; however, the idea and concept of the source language must remain focused and take into account the entirety of the source language text. Any translator can use this strategy to find the best text to translate into the target language.

According to Newmark (1988:45), there are two categories of translation techniques: the first focuses on the source language (SL), while the second group prioritizes the target language (TL). This is how Newmark described the V diagram:

SL Empasis**TL Empasis**

Word-for-word Translation

Adaptation Translation

Literal Translation

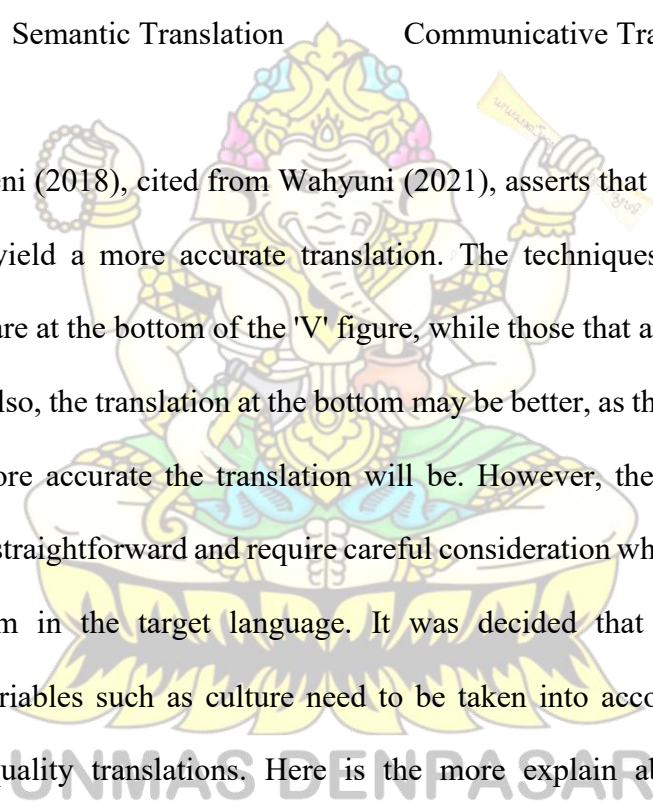
Free Translation

Faithful Translation

Idiomatic Translation

Semantic Translation

Communicative Translation



Anggraeni (2018), cited from Wahyuni (2021), asserts that a more detailed approach will yield a more accurate translation. The techniques that are most difficult to use are at the bottom of the 'V' figure, while those that are easiest to use are at the top. Also, the translation at the bottom may be better, as the more difficult the text, the more accurate the translation will be. However, the most effective approaches are straightforward and require careful consideration when choosing the appropriate term in the target language. It was decided that in addition to equivalence, variables such as culture need to be taken into account in order to achieve high quality translations. Here is the more explain about the eight-translation methods state by Newmark (1988:45):

1. Word-for-word Translation

This method translates words literally for cultural terms and uses only their common meaning, taking them out of context. Pre-translation is a term used in this process, which is typically used to capture the mechanical source language. For example:

SL: Dia biasa dipanggil pak Big

TL: He always called Mr. Big

From the example above the translator tries to translate the text one by one and they both in the source language and target language are the same structure. However, the grammar of the target language needs to be considered.

2. Literal Translation

Literal translation can also be called the pre-translation process. This approach employs the closest translation to the target language; nevertheless, the word is only translated singly and out of context. For example:

SL: Jangan Pedulikan anak lain.

TL: Don't mind any other kids.

From the example above, in the source language 'jangan pedulikan' is translated into don't mind, because the SL grammatical construction is converted to its nearest TL equivalent singly.

3. Faithful Translation

Faithful translation is the rendering of the contextual meaning of the source language, which constrains the grammatical structures. The aim of the source language must be achieved, as this approach conveys cultural terms derived from it, for example:

SL: Sadar kuakan hadirmu.

TL: Realize that you'll be here

From the example above, the translator tries to reproduce the precise contextual meaning in the source language. The target language of “realize that you are in here” is similar to the context of the source language.

4. Semantic Translation

Semantic translation translates the word beautifully and captures the meaning appropriately. This approach could take advantage of the reader's indulgence and translate fewer cultural terms that are equivalent. It also has aesthetic value and lacks puns, repetition and assonance. For example:

SL: Angin menyibak dari depan.

TL: From in front the wind was blowing.

From the example above, the source language of menyibak' is translated into 'was blowing makes it flexible in the target language. It means that the translation has flexibility.

5. Adaptation Translation

This method, which is typically used for plays or dramatic texts, preserves the culture of the original language in the target language. It requires the most liberated translation as, in order to rewrite that sort of writing, consideration must be given to the text so that the meaning is retained, for example:

SL: Can't hold it back anymore.

TL: Tak mampu ku tahan lagi

From the example above, the word “it” did not translate into "itu” but the translator chooses "ku” to translate in the target language. The

cultural equivalent emphasizes the translation that has a difference in the concept of the language to get the meaning.

6. Free Translation

Free translation is a longer translation than the original paraphrased version. Using the content of the source language as a guide, this approach reproduces the translated text without any translation at all. For example:

SL: Ia tidak bisa melampiaskan dengan menangis.

TL: She certainly would not cry.

From the example above, in the source language "tak bisa melampiaskan dengan menangis" translated in the target language into "would not cry". It reduces the meaning of cry.

7. Idiomatic Translation

Idiomatic translation favors idioms and colloquialisms for their intended meaning. This technique involves copying the original message and changing its meaning to something it did not originally mean. For example:

SL: Bosan itu pasti.

TL: Sometimes I'm sick of it.

From the example above, the word 'Bosan' translated into Sick means that the person is really bored of it. The addition of sometimes implies that feeling of boredom can come anytime.

8. Communicative Translation

Communicative translation means trying to capture the full context and meaning of the source material. The reader can really understand and accept the target language, for example:

SL: Mereka akan menuju hotel tempat penampungan.

TL: They would stay the night at a provided hotel in Jakarta.

From the example above, the target language added 'a night at provided' to complete the sentence thus the meaning is obtained.

Newmark's definition of translation technique is given in the explanation above. According to Newmark (1988:47), communicative and semantic translation are the two main objectives of translation to achieve the intended meaning. While communicative translation focuses on the reader, semantic translation focuses on the linguistic level. Both approaches are beneficial and it is best to choose the appropriate one depending on the context and the intended reader of the translation. There are many factors that translators need to consider in order to produce a good translation.

2.3.3. Equivalence

According to Nida, there are two kinds of equivalency: dynamic equivalence and formal equivalence, which are referred to as formal correspondence in Nida and Taber's second edition. Unlike dynamic equivalency, which is founded on the idea of equal impact, formal correspondence concentrates on the communication itself, both in terms of form and substance.

1. Forman Equivalence

A target language (TL) item that is the closest equivalent of a source language (SL) word or phrase is included in formal correspondence. It is evident from Nida and Taber that linguistic pairings do not always have formal equivalents. Therefore, if the translation's goal is formal rather than dynamic equivalency, they recommend using these formal equivalents wherever feasible. Since the target audience will find the translation difficult to understand, the usage of formal equivalents may occasionally have a number of ramifications in the target text. According to Nida and Taber, formal communication typically affects the grammatical and stylistic patterns of the recipient's language, which in turn distorts the message and makes the recipient misunderstand or work too hard.

2. Dynamic Equivalence

The translation concept known as "dynamic equivalence" states that a translator should attempt to convey the original's meaning in a way that will cause the TL phrase to affect the TC audience in the same way that the original wording affects the ST audience. They contend that the original text's form is often altered, provided that the modifications adhere to the norms of transference in the source language, contextual coherence in the transfer, and reverse transformation in the source language. The translation is accurate and the meaning is maintained.