

CHAPTER II

LITERATURE REVIEW

This chapter covers several theories and previous studies to support this research. The theories will be applied as necessary to address the issue. This study presents several theories regarding the generic concept of translation, translation principles, translation stages, translation methods, the definition of movies, the generic concept of terminology, definition of technology, technology acceptance model, concept of scientific, and actor network theory.

A. The Generic Concept of Translation

The word translation comes from several languages. In Indonesian, it is formed from the Arabic vocabulary *tarjamah*, which lexically means language transfer. In addition, in English, Translate and translating are denoted by the verbs translate and translate, the noun translation (result) for translated, the noun translation (process) for translation, and the noun translator (persona) for translator (Baihaqi, 2017a)

Several experts propose several theories and concepts of translation. Munday (2016) states that translation nowadays can be defined as a general subject, a product of translated text, and the process of producing translation. Specifically, Munday (2016) explains that translation is the transformation of original source written text in original verbal language into target written text in a different verbal language. Additionally, Wills (1996) mentions that translation results from a

person's creative thinking in the form of writing. Wills added that the translation process can be done because of a translator's intellectual abilities and skills.

In his book *A Textbook of Translation*, Newmark (1988) states that translation expresses the author's intended meaning from one language to another. Newmark (1988) also reveals that translation has a relationship with education as an educational instrument that can reach readers of different cultures and academic levels. Furthermore, translators are the central figure in promoting understanding between individuals and countries and are responsible for all communication purposes.

Nida and Taber (2003) define translation as an activity that produces the closest equivalent of the source language message into the recipient language, both in terms of meaning and style. Furthermore, Nida also revealed that the diversity of experts' concepts is due to the diversity of content or materials to be translated, the purpose of publication, and the needs of the readers. Translation activities generate many perspectives from different concepts that arise for a translator.

B. Translation Principles

Translation is an activity that requires seriousness because a not sincere translation will cause mistakes and lead to misunderstandings of the author's intentions. Therefore, to get a good translation result, a translator must follow the basic principles of translation. Maley and Duff (1989) divide translation principles into six. The first principle is meaning, which means the original text's meaning

should be faithfully reflected in the translation. The second principle is form, which means the translation should attempt to replicate the original as nearly as possible in terms of word and concept order. Another principle is register, which means the translator needs to distinguish between fixed and formal expressions.

Next, source language influences as the fourth principle. In translation activities, sometimes translations can sound unnatural because the original text excessively influences the translator's ideas and word choice. The translator needs to overcome the influence of the source language by putting the text down and translating a few sentences using their own words. The fifth principle is style and clarity, which means the translator shouldn't alter the original's style. However, the translator might fix errors for the reader's benefit if the text needs to be better written or contains many repetitious parts. And the last translation principle is idiomatic phrases that are famously difficult to translate. Similes, metaphors, proverbs, sayings, jargon, slang, colloquialisms, and phrasal verbs are some examples. There are options to translate idioms directly by retaining the original word with quotation mark, and by keeping the original phrase by adding a literal explanation in brackets. And then, use close equivalents and use simple or non-idiomatic language when translating.

C. Translation Process

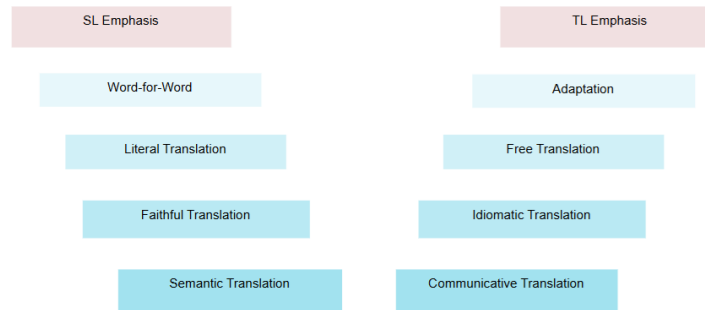
Translation activity involves some stages the translator conducts to produce a good translation. Peter Newmark (1988) described the translation process as consisting of three main steps. Firstly, translating text begins with choosing the

appropriate method approach. This first stage determines how the next stage goes. Newmark (1988) also states that the translator can either translate sentence by sentence to understand the text's tone and nuances or read the entire text twice or thrice to understand the passage. They then highlight the problematic words and passages before starting to translate. Another step that the translator must do is translating the text by considering four levels: the source language text level, the referential level or the level of the objects and events, whether real or imaginary, the cohesive level, and the level of naturalness. After going through all the process above, the translator can do the revision procedure, where the translator considers revision depending on the difficulty level. The translator can also read the text aloud to ensure its naturalness.

D. Translation Method

Newmark (1988), in his book "A Textbook of Translation," divides translation methods based on source and target language emphasis. Methods emphasizing the source language include word-for-word, literal, faithful, and semantic translation methods. Meanwhile, methods emphasizing the target language include adaptation, free, idiomatic, and communicative translation methods. Source language emphasizes methods used when the resulting translation refers to the form and manner of expression that prevail in the source language. On the other hand, the target language emphasizes methods used when the resulting translation refers to the form and manner of expression prevailing in the target language. Both methods are grouped into the following Diagram V.

Figure 2.2 Diagram V of Newmark's Translation Method



1. Word-for-Word Translation

This technique is called "direct translation", in which the words in the target language are arranged precisely under their lexical components in the source language version (Newmark, 1988, pp. 40–41).

Example:

SL: She eats a cake

TL: Dia makan sebuah kue

2. Literal Translation

The translator typically starts by translating the original text word for word before changing it to fit the target language's grammar (Newmark, 1988, pp. 40–41). Newmark (1988) claims that the only way literal translation differs from word-for-word translation is that the result considers the grammatical structure of the target language. Nevertheless, words are still translated using their common meaning.

Example:

SL: He has a new friend

TL: Dia memiliki seorang teman baru

3. Faithful Translation

A translation method that pays attention to contextual meaning while still referring to the structure of the source language. This method of translation retains or allows cultural terms to be translated despite grammatical deviations. This translation method seeks to be fully faithful to the intent and realization of the source language text. (Newmark, 1988, pp. 40–41).

Example:

SL: My body became clearer than the crystal of water, more transparent than drops of rain

TL: Tubuhku menjadi lebih bening dibanding kristal air, menjadi lebih transparan dibanding tetes air

4. Semantic Translation

A translation method that takes more into consideration the aesthetic value (i.e., the beauty and naturalness of the sound of the original text) of the text. This method is more adaptable than the faithful translation method. The reader can comprehend the translated phrase "culture" more easily (Newmark, 1988, pp. 40–41).

Example:

SL: And if you can get the time off work.

TL: Dan kalau kau bisa cuti dari pekerjaan.

5. Adaptation

This is the freest method of translation where the SL culture is transformed into TL culture and the text is rewritten. It is generally used in the translation of literary texts such as drama or poetry. (Newmark, 1988, pp. 40–41).

Example:

SL: Romeo and Juliet

TL: Romi and Yuli

6. Free Translation

A translation method that prioritizes content in the form of paraphrasing (Newmark, 1988, pp. 40–41). Although these methods both produce free translations, there are differences between them. Adaptation requires adjustments based on the cultural context or situation, while free translation is freer in interpretation but still tries to maintain the overall meaning.

Example:

SL: They all hurried to get into the school building out of the rain

TL: Mereka bergegas masuk menuju bangunan yang kering

7. Idiomatic Translation

A translation method that translates the content of the message by using elements of familiarity and closeness that are sometimes unavailable in the source language (Newmark, 1988, pp. 40–41). This method has flexible translation results like the adaptation method. However, adaptation focuses on changing the content to fit the specific culture or context of the target audience,

while idiomatic translation focuses on using natural and familiar expressions in the target language.

Example:

SL: You have to learn to stand on your own two feet

TL: Kau harus belajar mandiri.

8. Communicative Translation

This method aims to produce contextual meaning so that the reader can easily read and understand both the editorial and content of the target language (Newmark, 1988, pp. 40–41).

Example:

SL : Morning rush hour

TL : Kesibukan pagi hari

E. Definition of Movies

According to Monahan and Barsam (2021), a movie is a tale told through a series of celluloid strips or films displayed on a screen at a specific speed to create the illusion of motion. Furthermore, movies are a popular entertainment type created and promoted by a big commercial company. This distribution chain is changing in the twenty-first century. Movies are more often simultaneously distributed for home video and theaters. Original movies are made by companies like Netflix, Disney+ Hotstar, and Amazon for their streaming services and cinema distribution.

Additionally, Monahan and Barsam (2021) state three types of movies. First of all, narrative movies are often used to describe how movie stories are constructed and presented to engage, involve, and orient an audience. In a broader conceptual sense, any cinematic structure that presents content as a cause-and-effect chain of events that unfolds over time is considered narrative. The second type of movie is a documentary, which is more concerned with recording reality, educating viewers, or presenting political or social analyses. In other words, a documentary is a factual movie that usually involves interviews with the subjects and experts related to the topic or the case. The last one is an experimental movie in which the movie contributes toward any part of the filmmaking process that is considered experimental; these could include the presentation style, camera angles, audio and visual editing, and more.

F. The Generic Concept of Terminology

The word "terminology" can start with a capital or lowercase letter. Terminology is any field of specialized knowledge that starts with a small t. Meanwhile, it is used to describe the study of specialized language when it starts with a big T (Faber and Tercedor, 2012). Additionally, Sager (1990), reveals that terminology can be used to describe the following: first, the collection, description, and presentation of terms as well as the activities and procedures underlying them. Second, terminology is a theory defined as the collection of presumptions, justifications, and conclusions needed to clarify the connections between ideas and terminologies. Thirdly, a specialized subject-specific vocabulary. However, Teresa

Cabré (1999) states that the primary focus of terminology, as an interdisciplinary subject of study, is on specialized words that appear in natural language and are used in certain contexts.

As for terminology, it refers to unique terms or idioms used in connection with a specific topic or activity, according to the *Cambridge Online Advanced Learner's Dictionary*. The words, compound words, or multi-word expressions that belong to a specific subject usually come together to form terminology. It is always associated with particular topic areas, such as the scientific or technological domains, and has unique connotations. Furthermore, terminology is mentioned as a unit of expression using the term "term" to differentiate its use as a topic of study.

G. Definition of Technology

The term "technology" originates from the Indo-European root "tek", which most likely denoted the process of constructing timber buildings through wattling (Schatzberg, 2018). Furthermore, the word "tek" is derived from the Greek *techne*, which initially meant "skills of working with wood" but quickly expanded to include specialized knowledge and "know-how," or the ability to create things that would not otherwise exist. Thus, *techne* was preoccupied with the artificial.

Schatzberg (2018) also notices that when defining technology, some experts begin with the broad definition—that is, the tools by which things are made and accomplished. According to some researchers, technology is limited to forms of applied science, such as the atomic bomb and the transistor, which rely heavily on

technology. Transistors and atomic bombs are two technologies largely dependent on scientific advancements. Based on earlier findings in science. Another definition stated by Mumford (1930, as cited in Schatzberg, 2018) maintain that technology, or "technics," exists as an element in human culture and promises well or ill depending on the social groups that exploit it. In summary, Schatzberg finally defines technology as the collection of human activities used to create and utilize material objects to change the material world.

H. Technology Acceptance Model (TAM)

The Technology Acceptance Model (TAM) is the most popular model of how users accept and use new technologies. and this theory was re-published in their latest book Davis and Granić (2024), This model has been used in research on the adoption of new electronic technologies and electronic services (Davis & Granić, 2024). This technology acceptance theory explains the relationship between perceived usefulness, perceived ease of use, attitudes towards computer use, and behavioral intentions to utilize technology. One of the main goals of TAM was to make it a useful tool that practitioners could use for "user acceptance testing" of new information systems at an early stage of development.

TAM identifies perception of usefulness and perceived ease of use as two important factors that influence user acceptance These two are the form the basis of TAM. Perceived Usefulness (PU) refers to the level to which a user feels that utilizing specific technology would improve work output. Furthermore, Perceived

Ease-of-Use (PEOU) refers to the level to which a user feels that utilizing a specific system would require minimal effort.

Perceived usefulness is directly impacted by perceived simplicity of use. Perceived usefulness is associated with how technology affects work performance, but perceived ease of use is associated with aspects of the technology usage process. According to the Technology Acceptance Theory (TAM), attitudes toward usage, perceived utility, and perceived ease of use all have an impact on behavioral intentions, which in turn decide use. Perceived utility and ease of usage have an impact on attitude. Perceived usefulness is directly impacted by perceived simplicity of usage as well.

I. Concept of Scientific

Scientific terms can be defined as methodical mental images of the natural world (Kampourakis, 2018). In general, a scientific concept, according to Wong et al. (2020), a scientific concept should be defined by mentioning the traits, attributes or properties that are shared by most members of the "family" (genes, for example), but not by all other scientific concepts (planets, for example). Furthermore, scientific concept is defined by specifying aspects such as the following such as object or system, nature or characteristics, cause or effect, mathematical expression or equation, and condition or reference frame.

First, object or system is the definition of a scientific concept, which usually has to specify an idealized object, tangible object, or idealized system. Second, properties or characteristics. In this aspect, a definition's primary purpose is determining a term's nature or meaning. It is essential to specify 'what it is' or

describe the possible characteristics of a concept by using a definition. Third, the causal aspect emphasizes the specification of the definition of cause or effect. The fourth concept is using mathematical equations or expressions to define scientific concepts using mathematical expression terms. Finally, the condition or frame of reference aspect focuses on explanations in the form of descriptions of conditions. For example, in a microscopic description of temperature, if a system is relatively large and not in statistical equilibrium, the local temperature can be associated with a smaller volume, so it is in statistical equilibrium.

J. Actor-Network Theory (ANT)

The framework known as Actor-Network Theory (ANT) was first created by Michel Callon (1986), Bruno Latour (1987), and John Law (1987). ANT is especially useful for investigating the involvement and interactions between human and non-human actors in a network. This theory coordinates science and innovation into social forms through an interpretative actor–network focal point (Chu et al., 2024). The basic purpose of ANT, stated by Vitale (2023) is to understand how actors establish alliances and enlist other actors, forming networks of aligned interests which are made up of humans as well as things.

In this ANT theory, there are several key concepts that must be considered before conducting further analysis. Power comes as the first key concept. Latour (1987, as cited in Vitale, 2023) Latour argues that power over something or someone is a composite created by several people and given to one of them. According to Latour (1984), the quantity of power used changes depending on how many other individuals contribute to its composition rather than how much power

a person has. Furthermore, the second main concept is the role of Actors, whether human or non-human. According to Cressman (2011, as cited in Vitale, 2023), all actors in ANT, human and non-human, are a part of a network in which their relationships with other actors establish who they are as individuals. Then, the third main concept is actor networks, also referred to as a "Network," is a diverse group of actors connected by various relationships and with similar interests (Law, 1992, as cited in Vitale, 2023). In fact, the identity and function of each element is formed and changed based on how they associate and interact with each other in the network. Thus, the definition and function emerge from the interactions and associations within the network itself. And the last main concept is control, which means that the main actor has control over other actors in the network. despite it does not originate from one person but emerges from the relationships and interactions of various actors.

In analyzing the network interactions that occur among the actors involved, there is a process called translation which means the act of creating relationships, building connections where the main actor can influence other actors to integrate them into the network by aligning individual interests into common interests. Callon (1986, as cited in Vitale, 2023) mentions four stages of translation analysis consisting of problematization, intersement, enrolment and mobilization. First, during the problematization phase of the translation process, a focal actor—the person who directs the formation of the network—frames an issue and identifies the people involved, along with their identities and areas of interest. Second, in the

interessement stage, the focal actor looks for ways to bring additional actors into the network and assesses whether the problematization is acceptable. Any entity formed during the problematization process can accept or refuse transactional inclusion in the network by defining its identity, objectives, and interests in a different way. Furthermore, in the enrollment phase as the third stage, the players are assigned to a set of interrelated roles, and the problem, which was initially identified during the translation process, needs to be translated into a sequence of coherent and convincing statements. The final stage, known as mobilization, happens when the latter is finished, and all involved interests are bolstered and matched with the focal actors.

K. Review of Relevant Study

Regarding the discussion of previous research, the researcher found that movies are interesting research materials and topics because many movies from all around the world are produced every year. Therefore, many researchers have conducted studies of movies, such as translation analysis in English movies. However, the researcher rarely found studies that analyze technological and scientific terms in movies.

The translation technique utilized in the Indonesian subtitle of the English film "The Little Prince" is examined by Ramadhan et al. (2022). This study uses Molina and Albir's theory to determine the Indonesian subtitle translation method. According to the study's findings, the most common method of translating an

English subtitle into an Indonesian subtitle is literal translation. Out of the eighteen strategies, the translator employs only sixteen.

Wafa et al. (2022) conduct a second study examining the translation method used in the Indonesian subtitles of the film "King's Speech." Molina and Albir's theory are also used in this study to examine the translation method. Out of the 18 possible procedures, this study finds that ten were used. The two methods that translators employ most frequently are literal translation and borrowing.

According to a study by Kuswardani and Septiani (2020) on the translation method in the film "Shang-Chi and the Legend of the Ten Rings," literal translation is the most often employed method, in line with earlier research. The identical theory of Molina and Albir (2002) is also used in this case. According to the findings, only ten of the eighteen strategies are identified in the Indonesian subtitles of the film.

Ananta and Irwandika (2022) analyze the "Avatar" movie subtitle translation method which use the same theory. Newmark's (1988) theory is employed in the analysis to determine the translation method. The researcher additionally employs a theory that supported Larson's classification of translation types (1945). The results reveal that 143 of the 1422 total utterances are categorized as word-for-word translation, the most frequently translation method used. The remaining 24 words are translated using literal translation, 62 are translated using faithful translation, 38 are translated using semantic translation, 26 are translated as adaptations, 98 are

translated using free translation, 37 are translated idiomatically, and 54 are translated using communicative translation.

The researcher discovers earlier studies that utilize the same movie, "Hidden Figures." The first study is carried out by Panuntun and Chusna (2021), and as the female leads in the movie are African-American, it concentrates on the patriarchal culture of female characters. A feminist perspective is used in this study. This study shows four distinct forms of patriarchy represented in the patriarchal culture depicted in the Hidden Figures movie: characters, place, story, and conflict.

Another earlier study by Andrianto et al. (2022) focus on the liberal and black feminist movements depicted in Theodore Melfi's film. The results of this study are derived from an analysis of the movie's sequences featuring black racial discrimination. The researchers' focus group discussion revealed a variety of discriminatory practices depicted in some movie sequences. This implies that the female characters who are of African American ethnicity experienced discrimination at work. Meanwhile, those who identify as white receive preferential treatment at work.

The researcher finds a study which analyzed terminology in the movie. Khosimow et al. (2019) used Budiarjo's (2008) apply theory to identify political terms in the films "Snowden" and "White House Down." Additionally, the researcher determines the translation technique by applying the theories of Molina and Albir (2002) and Nababan (2012) on translation quality assessment. This study uses focus groups and content analysis as its methodology. Three categories—state,

power, and policy—are used to group political terms based on the results of the data analysis. Out of 240 data, the term "state politics" appears in 127 data, or 52.92% of the total data. It is the most commonly used category. With 84 data, or 39.17% of the total data, power comes in second, and policy appears in 19 data, or 7.91% of the total data. Furthermore, the researcher discovered 21 translation strategies by Molina and Albir (2002) that were applied to the political terminology in the movies "White House Down" and "Snowden."