

## **CHAPTER II**

### **REVIEW OF RELATED LITERATURE**

This chapter discusses a review of the related literature. It deals with the review of related information definition of translation, translation technique, English movie, subtitle, and Mulan movie. Those that were included in this chapter helps in familiarizing information that are relevant and similar to the present study.

#### **A. Definition of Translation**

There are so many definitions of translation that are suggested by the experts. In this chapter the writer discuss es them more clearly about the translation definitions, some definitions of translation may be different as many experts expresses their own thought or idea about the definition of translation.

(Newmark, 1988) in *A Textbook of Translation* said “Translation is rendering the meaning of a text into another language in the way that the author intended the text”. Here, Newmark said that translation was the way to find the equivalence of meaning from source text into target text. Thus, we may say that we reconstructing or reproducing the meaning inside the source language text into the form of target language text.

Catford (1965) cited in Suryawinata & Hariyanto, 2016, p. 1) “Translation is the replacement of textual material in one language by equivalent textual material in another language”. Here, Catford said that the

important thing in process of translation is a way to find the equivalent meaning between source language (SL) and target language (TL) and the readers or listeners can understand and does not misunderstanding with the meaning of translation product.

Larson (1984) cited in Suryawinata & Hariyanto, 2016, pp. 6–7) in Larson's book *Meaning-Based Translation* states that Translation is basically a change of form. When we speak of the form of a language, we are referring to the actual words, phrases, clauses, sentences, paragraphs, etc., which are spoken or written. In translation the form of the source language is replaced by the form of the receptor (target) language.

From the Larson's explanation above, it can be concluded that translation is not an easy task to do, because every language has its own ways and grammatical structure to say some terms that might be different with another language. In translation there are many processes and procedures that must be mastered and known such as, studying the source text, analyzing it, and reconstructing the meaning.

Nida and Taber (1974) cited in Suryawinata & Hariyanto, 2016, p. 2) states that Translating consists of reproducing in the receptor language the closest natural equivalent of the source language message, first in terms of meaning and secondly in terms of style. From here it can be concluded that in reproducing or transferring the message, there is an equivalent relationship between source language (SL) and target language (TL). Nida also stated about style. It refers to the stylistic of linguistic aspect. The translator needs

to pay attention to the style of source language in order to maintain the naturalness the target language in the target text. So the target readers could easily understand the content of the text.

From several translation experts above, it can be concluded that translation is the task that deals with two different kinds of language. The first is the source language (SL), which is the language to be translated, and the second is target language (TL) or the form of the language that become the target. Translation does not only change the form but translation is a process of transferring the meaning from source language (SL) to target language (TL), the important thing in translation is the way to find the equivalent meaning in source language (SL) to target language (TL). In translation process, there are some steps that must be done, studying the source text, analyzing it, and reconstructing the meaning. So, a translator must know about the process and procedure in translation.

## **B. Translation Technique**

Translators may use a variety of translation technique that differs in importance with the contextual factors of both the source language (SL) and the target language (TL). According to (Newmark, 1988, pp. 45–47), Newmark describes translation techniques into two categories. First, translation which focuses on the source language and target language. The SL translation techniques consists of four such as 1) Word-for-word Translation, 2) Literal Translation, 3) Faithful Translation, 4) Semantic Translation, While the techniques which focuses on Target Language (TL). The techniques are

5) Adaptation, 6) Free Translation, 7) Idiomatic Translation, 8) Communicative Translation.

1. Word-for-word translation

The target language (TL) is located directly below the source language (SL) words. The SL word order is preserved, and words are individually translated into their most common meanings, out of context. Cultural words are translated literally. The main purpose of verbatim translation is to understand the mechanism of the source language or interpret difficult texts as a pre-translation process (Newmark, 1988).

Example: (SL) "I can eat bread". (TL) *Saya bisa makan roti.*

2. Literal translation

The source language (SL) grammatical structures are converted to their closest target language (TL) equivalents, but the vocabulary words are again translated separately, out of context. As a pre-translation process, it represents a problem that needs to be solved (Newmark, 1988).

Example: (SL) "Jangan sakiti kucingku." (TL) *Don't hurt my cat.*

3. Faithful translation

Faithful translation tries to reproduce the exact contextual meaning of the original within the constraints of the Target Language (TL) grammatical structure. It 'transfers' cultural words and maintains a degree of grammatical and lexical 'abnormality' (deviations from Source Language (SL) norms) in translation (Newmark, 1988).

Example: (SL) “Sultan Hasanuddin adalah seorang pahlawan.” (TL)

*Sultan Hasanuddin is a hero.*

#### 4. Semantic translation

One way to translate less important cultural words using culturally neutral third words or function words instead of cultural equivalents might be "a nun ironing corporal", and might make other minor concessions to readers. The difference between "faithful" and "semantic translation" is that the former is uncompromising and dogmatic, while the latter is more flexible, allowing creative exceptions to be 100% fidelity, and allowing the translator to intuitively resonate with the original text (Newmark, 1988).

Example: (SL) “Roni adalah seorang yang gemar bekerja.” (TL) *She is a workholic.*

#### 5. Adaptation

This is the "most free" translation. It is mainly used in drama (comedy) and poetry, generally retaining themes, characters, and plots, transforming the culture of the source language (SL) into the culture of the target language (TL) and rewriting the text. The tragic practice of translating plays or poems verbatim and then rewritten by well-known playwrights or poets has resulted in many bad adaptations, but other adaptations have "saved" period dramas. (Newmark, 1988).

Example: (SL) “Let’s use take-copter in my Four - Dimensional Pocket.” (TL) *Ayo gunakan baling – baling bambu di kantong ajaibku.*

#### 6. Free translation

Free translation reproduces the matter without the manner, or the content without the form of the original. Usually it is a paraphrase much longer than the original, a so-called 'intralingual translation', often prolix and pretentious, and not translation at all (Newmark, 1988).

Example: (SL) "sambil menyelam minum air." (TL) *Killing two birds with one stone.*

#### 7. Idiomatic translation

Idiomatic translation reproduces the 'message' of the original but tends to distort nuances of meaning by preferring colloquialisms and idioms where these do not exist in the original (Newmark, 1988).

Example: (SL) "That's nothing much!" (TL) *Tak masalah!*

#### 8. Communicative translation

Communicative translation attempts to render the exact contextual meaning of the original in such a way that both content and language are readily acceptable and comprehensible to the readership (Newmark, 1988).

Example: (SL) "Hati hati lantai licin!" (TL) *Floor may be slippery when wet!*

### C. English movie

Film or movie is a visual art used to show experiences that, atmosphere through, stories, perceptions, feelings, communicate ideas, beauty, or the use of moving images. In movies, certain stories actually

happen like in documentary movies, and some movies are based on novels. Fiction films are believed to have a negative impact on students' understanding of scientific phenomena (Kurniasih et al., 2018, p. 2). English movie is a film which used English as dialogue. Almost all western movie used English for the language.

#### **D. Subtitle**

Subtitle is a text used in a movie when a movie is played in another language. Subtitling means that subtitles in another language are displayed at the bottom of the movie and must be synchronized with the movie dialogue of each scene (Fitria, 2020, p. 52). Subtitle is made to make the viewer understand all the stories in a movie. Almost foreign movie which released in Indonesia used the subtitle.

English subtitle movies are currently a medium widely used by students. Students can improve many new words and phrases, especially idioms and oral expressions. The earlier students acquire many vocabularies and new accents, the more successful they will be in learning English, especially in the future oral skills. This is why English subtitles should be used in the early stages of students, for example, because they are sitting in junior high school. (Megawati & Nuroh, 2018, p. 95)

The subtitle is translated by Nazaret Setiabudi. According to (Nugroho & Shepia, 2019) Nazaret Setiabudi is a professional translator doing his job for original DVD version (DVD Translator, DT), Nazaret Setiabudi. He also translated subtitle movie in cinema. Nazaret translated

Fantastic Beasts and Where to Find Them: the Original Screenplay (Fantastic Beasts: The Original Screenplay, #1) by J.J.K. Rowling in Indonesian version with Angelic Zaizai. He translated many movies in Disney Hotstar in Indonesian version, there are *Soul*, *Raya and the Last Dragon*, *Avengers: Endgame*, *The Falcon and the Winter Soldier*, *The Lion King*, *Mulan*, and others.

#### **E. Mulan**

*Mulan* is an American war action film directed by Niki Caro, written by Elizabeth Martin, Lauren Hynek, Rick Jaffa dan Amanda Silver and produced by Walt Disney Pictures. This is a live-action remake of the 1998 Disney-produced animated film of the same name and the animated film itself is based on the Chinese legend of Hua Mulan. In the film, Yifei Liu appears as the named character, with Donnie Yen, Jason Scott Lee, Yoson An, Gong Li, dan Jet Li playing supporting roles.

*Mulan* was scheduled to premiere on March 27, 2020 in the United States. However, it had to be postponed due to the coronavirus pandemic, until finally Disney decided to show this film on September 4, 2020 via the Disney+ streaming platform.

#### **F. Previous Study**

To develop the original analysis, the researcher presents the previous study dealing with similar topic. There is a previous study related to this research. First one written by (Maisa, 2014) *The Analysis of Translation Technique of Children Story : "Lila, The Clumsy Witch"*. The writer would



like to analyze the children text entitled *Lila, the clumsy witch* or *Lila, penyihir yang ceroboh*. The story is written by Amelia Kurniawati and translated by P. Francis Rhien. The result is that the writer of the book uses more techniques of translation which focuses on Source language using word for word translation 19,3%, Literal translation 61,5% and Free translation 19,3%. This result indicates that the writer of the book focuses on the source language.

Second, written by (Siregar et al., 2020) in their research “The Translation Methods Used in An Indonesia Folktale ‘Putri Lopian’”. The result of the study shows that equivalence procedure is applied in 97.01% of the data, adaptation procedure is applied in 2.24% of the data, and literal translation procedure is applied in 0.75% of the data. The research also helps the writer in understanding how to apply the translation procedures in the translated text. The source of data was taken from the folklore book and interviews with the translator of the folktale Putri Lopian. The results of this research showed that there were 9% sentences by literal translation, 10 sentences by semantic translation, 5% sentences by adaptation translation, 31% sentences by free translation, 1% sentence by idiomatic translation and 10% sentences by communicative translation. The total number of sentences from the data consisted of 76% sentences. It was found there were seven out of eight types of translation methods Literal, Faithful, Semantic, Adaptation, Free, Idiomatic and Communicative uses based on the text in the Folktale. The reason why the translator used free translation as the dominant method

was that he did not follow any theories or approaches of translation when he was translating the text; he thought that the audience was a child. so that he arranged the language to be easy to understand.

Pahamzah & Syariifah (2019) The research aims to analyze the translation techniques of subtitling used on Trolls movie. Every utterance in five scenes of Trolls movie is the unit of analysis of this research. The source language is English and the target language is Indonesian Language. The result proves that the translation technique that mostly appears on Trolls movie (2016) is reduction with 8 data (26.67%). It seems that this technique is used to compress the information from the source language so that it will not be too long because it will be applied in subtitle; it results the shortest translation version to be applied to movie or film subtitle so that it will be easier for the viewers to catch the information and it will not distract the visual from the film that is being shown; and it can avoid the redundancy of the source language.

The first up to the third studies help the researcher in understanding how to apply the translation techniques in the translated text. The previous research and the researcher's research have similarity which is using Newmark's theory in analyzing translation techniques. The similarity of their study and this study is both of us choose translation as the main topic. Yet, they have difference in data and data resource. While the differences of both the study are the reference used in analyzing the data and the media for collecting data.