

CHAPTER II

LITERATURE REVIEW

This chapter provides the results of an exhaustive literature search on this subject. It consists of the definition of translation, the procedure of translation, the definition of the movie, the definition of subtitles, and the previous studies.

A. Translation

1. Definition of Translation

The translation transfers the meaning of whole or part, stretches or linguistic units of text from one language to another. According to Roger (1991), translation studies information processing on perception, memory, and message encoding and decoding issues.

According to Catford (1978), translation is an operation performed on a language. The process of replacing text in one language with text in another language. Any translation theory must therefore be based on a theory of language, a general theory of language. Translation theory deals with specific types as a branch of the relationship between languages; hence, comparative linguistics from a translation point of view, in theory, makes the distinction between synchronic and diachronic comparisons irrelevant. Configurable translation equivalence between any language pair or dialect - "relevant" or "unrelated" and all kinds of spaces and temporal, social, or other relationships. Translated as the process is always one-way. There is always a direction from the source language to the target language. This work uses the following abbreviations: SL = source language, TL = target language. A translation can replace text material (SL) in one language with equivalent text material (TL) in another.

As stated by Larson (1998), Translation is a form change. This includes words, phrases, sentences, paragraphs, and other forms of speaking and writing. These forms are called surface structures of

language. During translation, the source language forms are replaced with the target language. Translation is the process of translating the meaning of a source language into a target language.

Bassnett (1991) stated that translation is a rewrite of the original text. Paraphrasing reflects a particular paraphrase. Whether it is intended for manipulating ideology, poetics, and literature, it functions in a certain way in a particular society. Translation belongs to the larger text, which contains text that forms an "image" of other text.

According to House (2016), translation can be seen or spoken as a substitute for something already existing, a second-hand expressed idea or expression. Translated in that way because communication across languages and cultures is often seen as the "second best thing," it inevitably leads to distortion and loss of the original "meaning" rather than the "real thing." From this perspective, translation is essentially a secondary communication event. Generally, communication events are fired only once. On the other hand, in translation, is communicative event doubled or appreciation of actual communication events. Despite its nature as a secondary event, translation undoubtedly performs an essential service in mediating between different people to overcome language, linguistic and cultural barriers.

2. Procedure of Translation

According to Newmark (1988), the translation method is used for sentences and smaller linguistic units. The procedure of translation includes:

a. Transference

Transference is transferring a source language word to a target language text as a translation procedure. In other words, the translation process keeps the same format, including the names of people and places.

SL : "Proses"

TL : "Process"

b. Naturalization

This procedure succeeds in transference and first adapts the source language word to the standard pronunciation, then to the target language's normal morphology (word forms).

SL : "Televisi"

TL : "Television"

c. Cultural Equivalent

Cultural Equivalent is an approximate translation where a target language translates a source language's cultural word.

SL : "Menginap bersama"

TL : "Pajamas party"

d. Descriptive Equivalent

The description sometimes has to be weighed against function in descriptive equivalent in translation. Description and function are essential elements in explanation and, therefore, in translation. In the translation discussion, the function should have been addressed. Now, it tends to be overplayed.

SL : "Hari suci"

TL : "White monday"

e. Synonymy

Synonymy uses the word "synonym" as a near target language equivalent to a source language word in a context where a precise equivalent may or may not exist. This procedure is used for a source language word with no precise one-to-one equivalent, and the word is optional in the text, particularly for adjectives or adverbs of quality.

SL : "Orang baik"

TL : "Persone gently"

f. Shift or Transposition

Shift or transposition is a translation procedure involving a change in the grammar from the source language to the target language: one type, the change from singular to plural.

SL : “Sudah menjelang malam”

TL : “It’s getting dark”

g. Modulation

Modulation to define a variation through a change of viewpoint, of perspective, and very often of the category of thought.

SL : “Dia bertindak sekaligus”

TL : “He acted at once”

h. Compensation

This occurs when the loss of meaning, sound effect, metaphor, or pragmatic effect in one part of a sentence is compensated in another part of a contiguous sentence.

SL : “Sedikit”

TL : “A piece of”

i. Recognised Translation

The recognized translation should typically use any institutional term's official or generally accepted translation.

SL : “Konstitusi negara”

TL : “Constitutional state”

B. Movie

According to Kleer (1998), movie is a perform art dramatic genres uses by actors as the main means of expression, have vision, have mode

presentations such as camera angles record cuts, slow motion and time lapses with sounds that tell stories. A unique way of expression in cinema - cameras, etc. perspectives, cuts, montages, slow motion, time lapses - often in parallel a characteristic of a literary text or something that can be explained in the text frame.

According to Hornby (2006), movies are videos recorded with sound that tell the story shown in the film/film. Cinema is a term that encompasses individual films, the field of cinema as an art form, and the film industry. The film conveys meaning through visual imagery, soundtrack, subtitles, and dialogue.

C. Subtitle

According to Cintas (2010), a Subtitle consists of a written reproduction of the translation TL with various speakers and original lines uttered by everyone. Other verbal information is conveyed visually (text, banners, enclosures) or aurally (lyrics, voice). Subtitles can be seen as a supplement to the original program; this remains visible and audible to everyone within the target culture, unlike dubbing. Therefore, any subtitled program consists of three main components: original spoken/written words, original images, and added subtitles. Subtitles are expected to find a solution that creates the proper interaction between these components. It should be taken into account that the viewer must read the written text at the right speed while viewing the image simultaneously.

According to Reich (2006), cited in Zarei and Rashvand (2011), subtitling is a branch of audiovisual translation that allows viewers to read statements, see images, and hear dialogue from the on-screen dialogue. Gottlieb (1992) states that the rendering of each oral film segment should be analyzed in terms of its stylistic and semantic value in order to assess the quality of a given subtitle.

D. Kartini Movie



Movie Kartini 2017 is a biographical film of the Indonesian National hero, Raden Adjeng Kartini. Raden Adjeng Kartini was born to a Javanese noble family, the 5th of 11 children, born in Jepara, Central Java, Indonesia, on April 21, 1879. Kartini was the daughter of her father, Raden Mas Adipati Ario Sosroningrat, and her mother, MA Ngasirah. Raden Mas Adipati Ario Sosroningrat was a patch, and a Javanese nobleman appointed Regent of Jepara when Kartini was born. Although Kartini was born into a noble family, her mother, MA Ngasirah, was not. MA Ngasirah is only from an ordinary family; because of that, Raden Mas Adipati Arioremarried to Raden Adjeng Woerjan, a descendant of the King of Madura. Raden MasAdipati Ario remarried Raden Adjeng Woerjan because it was not

without reason; at that time, there was a policy from the Dutch government that if wanted to, must also marry a priyayi descendant.

Movie Kartini is produced by Legacy Pictures Screenplay Films, Kartini is a 2017 Indonesian biographical family drama film directed by Hanung Bramantyo and written by Bramantyo and Bagus Bramanti. It features an ensemble cast, with Dian Sastrowardoyo starring in the title role of Indonesian woman emancipation heroine, Kartini. Christine Hakim, Acha Septriasa, Ayushita, Adinia Wirasti, and Reza Rahadian co-stars in supporting roles. Initially to be released on 2016, the film was delayed for a year. The film was released in Indonesia on 19 April 2017, two days before Kartini's day.

This film discusses Javanese women marginalized in all aspects, such as school and religion. Javanese women must be closely related to the rules related to traditions that discriminate against those around them. Felt that the culture of the time was so unfair to women that it tried to do away with the prevailing traditions of the time. RA Kartini had very lofty ambitions. Namely, the desire to educate Indonesian women to be on par with Dutch women with higher education and to leave behind harmful traditions to women at the time. RA Kartini has very bright ideas, which she made clear in a letter to her correspondent. RA Kartini's correspondents also played an essential role in Kartini's life. Kartini learned a lot about higher life from them and saw the world more holistically.

Apart from that, Kartini also diligently followed the guidance of ethical thinking taught to her by Ms. Abendanon, from which Lakartini gained new knowledge that could advance her mind and develop it further than before. Not only are RA Kartini's friends supporting the fight for women's rights to get equal justice, but the two brothers are also learning to broaden their horizons and think very broadly. Discrimination against women. An old tradition of hurting women and their buttocks. Two brothers named RA Kardinah and RA Roekmini, RA Kardinah made a big difference in the health of the underprivileged in the region by selling Kardinah's books and providing additional funding from Wisma Pranowo's student handicrafts.

She built a hospital because she was interested. As great as his brother, his RA Roekmini, is, he is very interested in woodworking and likes to paint, so he also started a vocational school. In addition, RA Roekmini is also very active in organizations and communities working for women's rights.

E. Previous Study

The first previous study is from research by (Authar & Affandi, 2021) entitled *Analysis of Translation Techniques in the English Subtitle of the Movie “Ketika Cinta Bertasbih 1”*. This research tells about the technique of translating movies into English subtitles for Indonesian movies. This study aims to identify the translation techniques used in English Subtitles of famous Indonesian movies. This study uses five translation techniques for English subtitles: adaptation, implementation, borrowing, generalization, and compensation.

The second previous study is a thesis from (Halim, 2020) entitled *Translation Techniques of Indonesian to English Subtitle in “Tenggelamnya Kapal Van Der Wijck” Movie*. To analyze the translation techniques, he uses the theory from Molina and Albir. The result of the research, there were fourteen out of eighteen types of translation techniques used by the translator in translating the utterance of the movie “Tenggelamnya Kapal Van Der Wijck” from Indonesian into English; they were: Adaptation, Amplification, Borrowing, Calque, Description, Established, Generalization, Linguistic Amplification, Linguistic Compression, Literal Translation, Modulation, Reduction, Substitution (linguistic, paralinguistic), Transposition.

The similarity of this study to the previous study, namely research by (Authar & Affandi, 2021) entitled *Analysis of Translation Techniques in the English Subtitle of the Movie “Ketika Cinta Bertasbih 1”*. While the similarity of the study with the previous study of thesis from (Halim, 2020) entitled *Translation Techniques of Indonesian to English Subtitle in “Tenggelamnya Kapal Van Der Wijck” Movie* is the same of analyzing the translation techniques of the English subtitle on Indonesian movie.

The differences between this study with several previous studies. The first research written by (Authar & Affandi, 2021), entitled Analysis of Translation Techniques in the English Subtitle of the Movie “Ketika Cinta Bertasbih 1,” showed that Adaptive techniques are used predominantly in the technique of analyzing English subtitles. Then the second research (Halim, 2020), entitled Translation Techniques of Indonesian to English Subtitle in “Tenggelamnya Kapal Van Der Wijck,” Movie showed that there were fourteen out of eighteen types of translation techniques used by the translator in translating the utterance of the movie “Tenggelamnya Kapal Van Der Wijck” from Indonesian into English, they were: Adaptation, Amplification, Borrowing, Calque, Description, Established, Generalization, Linguistic Amplification, Linguistic Compression, Literal Translation, Modulation, Reduction, Substitution (linguistic, paralinguistic), Transposition.