

CHAPTER I

INTRODUCTION

1.1. Background of The Study

Nowadays, especially in the era of globalization, Language continue to evolves and communication in more than one language become an usual phenomenon. There are so many languages all over the world, and it is impossible for someone to understand all of them. The only solution for this problem, to understand words in different language, is through translation. (Herman, 2014)

Etymologically, the word, "translate" formed is from the Latin "trans+latus", which means "carried across". Translation, which the beginning can be traced back to the Tower of Babel is defined as "a bilingual mediated process of communication which ordinarily aims at the production of a TL text that is functionally equivalent to a SL text" (Reiss, 1971:161).

According to (Newmark in Rosyid, 2011) translation is a means of communication. Thus as a means of communication, translation is used for multilingual notices; for instructions issued by exporting companies; for tourist publicity; for official documents, such as treaties and contracts, for reports, papers, articles, correspondence, textbooks to convey information, advice and recommendations for every branch of knowledge

Hartono (2012:15) said that translation was a kind of activity which inevitably involved at least two languages and two cultural traditions. Based on that statement, a translation deals with the complexity of language, which means many problems come up when people want to translate an idea or information. The general problem when people want to translate is the ability in choosing appropriate words which have more than one meaning (ambiguous), and the ability to find the equivalent meaning of expression from source language into target language when it does not have the concept of certain word from the source language.

Translation is meant to get a better understanding of a meaning in a target language by using various ways. It is a process of transferring the first or native language which becomes the source language into the second language that becomes the target language without changing the idea or meaning of the source language, as Nida and Taber in Al-Wahid (2013) says, "translation consists of reproducing the message of the source language in target language firstly in terms of meaning, secondly in terms of style."

Translating can be simply defined as transferring the message from the source language (SL) into the target language (TL), both in terms of meaning and style. Therefore, the ideal translation should make sense and be easily understood by the target readers. However, the message in the TL should be equivalent with that in the SL. The structure of a given language determines the way in which the speakers of that language view the world.

From the definitions said above, it is discovered that translation is a process which is planned to discover meaning identicalness in the objective content. Rochayah Machali (2001) and Mona Baker (1992) underline the term meaning equality since it is the importance which is moved in the objective dialect. For this situation, translator are looked with content as unit of importance as sets of words or sentences. This implies dialect which is utilized is unit of importance in talk which can be comprehended by the members of the correspondence (Machali, 2007). In this way, the primary issue during the time spent translation is tied in with importance which will happen when the procedure is in advancement, not translation as an item. Hatim and Munday (2004) likewise propose that "one of the key issues for the translator was in really deciding if the source content significance had been moved into the objective content". It is clear here that importance is the key issue: in the case of significance of the source dialect content is precisely moved into the objective dialect content

Rizki (2014) in his research Translation Techniques Between The Translation Of English Novel Coco Simon's Cupcake Diaries 2: Mia In The Mix Into Bahasa Indonesia And The Translation Of Indonesian Novel Andrea Hirata's Laskar Pelangi Into English. Used translation techniques proposed by Molina and Albir using 18 types of translations. The writer concludes that in the translation of Cupcake Diaries 2: Mia in the Mix into bahasa Indonèsia, the translator tends to translate the novel literally. In the translation of Laskar Pelangi into English, more various translation

techniques the translator tends to be creative. She applies than the translator of Cupcake Diaries 2: Mia in the Mix into bahasa Indonesia and applied discursive creation and also adds some sentences to the translation.

His research was in accordance to the explanation from to Ordudari (in Zainurrahman, 2009:121) the purpose of translation is to reproduce various kinds of texts including religious, literary, scientific, and philosophical texts in another language and thus making them available to wider readers. A translator is demanded to produce a good and acceptable translation product. Nevertheless, it goes without saying that it is impossible to make a perfect translation product like what has been mentioned by Savory that translation can never be perfect, and it cannot be accepted without critical thought. Nevertheless, the spirit brought by translators to spread the information to people around the world would never die.

Larson (in Kamil, 2014) said that the goal of a good translation is to translate idiomatically, by means of making many adjustments in the forms. In other word, the translator's goal is the ability to reproduce a text in the target language which communicates the same idea or message as the source language but use the natural grammatical and lexical choices of the target language, There are many works of art that face the complexity of problem, one of which is translating novel. Besides, the capability of looking for appropriate meanings, a translator should be able to transfer the moral message of the author in order to be accepted by the readers of the translation product properly

Another research that analyse translation techniques is conduct by Fitria (2015) titled Translation Technique of English to Indonesian Subtitle in Doraemon "Stand by Me" Movie. The purposes of her research are to classify the types of translation technique from English to Indonesian subtitle to determine the most dominant type of translation technique and to describe the translation quality of English to Indonesian. She found that the most dominant type of translation technique is established equivalence and the reason of the translator based on the research are to make the translation quality of "Stand By Me" Doraemon movie is accurate, acceptable and readable.

Lavere (in Rendy, 2013) stated that different languages reflect different values and cultures; therefore, in an attempt to mediate different languages, values or cultures, translations "nearly always contain attempts to naturalize the different culture to make it conform more to what the reader of the translation is used to. Translation involves the transfer of meaning from a text in one language into a text in another language.

In order to achieve a great quality of translation, a proper technique is needed. There are already some well-established translation techniques that are continuously used by the translators from all around the world.

The aim of this study is to find the translation techniques which were implemented in the translation of Bahasa Indonesia. Tenggelmnya Kapal Van Der

Wijck film into english subtitle and to find the most frequent techniques and the most dominant techniques, that was used.

As in a study conducted by Sari., et al (2013) titled Translation Techniques And Translation Accuracy Of English Translated Text Of Tourism Brochure In Tanah Datar Regency. She aims to find the types of techniques translations, used by translators in translating text from Indonesian to English in tourism brochures located in Tanah Datar district. Her study was based on conceptual theory about translation techniques from Molina and Albir. Based on data analysis, she found that literal translation technique, is the most widely used technique by the translator. From the study it is concluded that the translator using the techniques to maintain the characteristics of the source language.

Bell (in Ordudari, 2014) considering the translator as a learner, Robinson puts forward that translation is an intelligent activity involving complex processes of conscious and unconscious learning. It requiring creative problem solving in novel, textual, social, and cultural conditions.

Meanwhile, Newmark (in Ardhani, 2015) states that the obvious problem language culture of translating novel is that the relative importance of the source and author's moral purpose to the reader. The translator must know the common knowledge about the culture of target language. Larson (1984:3) defined translation as the process of transferring the meaning of the source language into the receptor

language. This is done by going from the form of the first language to the form of a second language by way of semantic structure. It is meaning which is being transferred and must be held constant.

Another study on translation techniques conducted by Hadityhia (2014). In his study he identifies the computer terms and procedures used by the translator in in the Developing World 2nd edition translating the book Wireless Networking from English into Indonesian. Having analyzed data found in the book, he found that borrowing is the most dominant procedure used by the translator in translating the computer terms into the target language. Besides that, the translator also uses borrowing combined with transposition, calque and literal translation procedures in translating the computer terms.

Film as one of the mass media produced for communicate a message, information, and entertainment that you want to convey by the director to the public. Submitting messages through movies is one an easy and quite effective way for viewers to know the information want to be delivered by the director. However, the audience as film lovers tend to assume that films are only used as entertainment media. Presentation of images and sounds in films is the result of creativity contains elements of culture, entertainment, and information. Existence of film utilized to socialize culture, politics, education, natural beauty, and association.

Film is one of the mass media that is lifted from a real story or from imagination which is then developed to get an interesting story. Through film, information and entertainment can be consumed more deeply because film is an audio-visual media. The concept of text designed in the film makes the audience create a certain meaning. Film viewers can bring their experiences and emotions into each scene in the film so as to form the viewers' thoughts that some of the scenes portrayed in the film match the stories they have experienced because the stories in the film are poured out from people's lives. Thus, movie connoisseurs are more pervasive the scene they saw.

Subtitle is known as the written translation product of film translation. It can be found in form of written text in the bottom of screen at same time when the audiences here the dialogue. And dubbing is known as the spoken translation product of film translation. The process of dubbing is recording or replacing voices from the source language into target language.

At the end of 2013 Soraya Production House and Director Sonil Soraya presenting the film "Tenggelamnya Kapal Van Der Wijck" with a background love and culture. The film was adopted from a novel by Hamka. Film Tenggelamnya kapal "Van Der Wijck" succeeded in bringing in an audience of 1,724,110 during the broadcast period in 2013.

The film "Tenggelamnya Kapal Van Der Wijck" set in the 1930s, tells the story of the life of a young man born in Makassar, Zainuddin, played by (Herjunot Ali), an orphaned young man who only lives with his caregivers. He sailed to his father's hometown in Batipuh, Padang Panjang. In Batipuh he lived with his father's family, Jamilah (Jajang C. Noer). His daily life in Batipuh made Zainuddin meet Hayati (Pevita Pearce), a beautiful girl in her neighborhood. Their meeting began when the rain fell very hard, Zainuddin offered help to Hayati, Zainuddin lent his umbrella to Hayati so that the girl would not be late to go home. Starting from the help they began to get familiar, both of them exchanged letters and met. Zainuddin told his complaint to Hayati by mail. Their closeness began to become a concern of the people of Batipuh. Zainuddin was asked to leave Batipuh and leave Hayati. Strong customs undermine their love. Zainuddin is only a person who is not single because Zainuddin's mother is Bugis and her father is Minang. His status in the Minang community, which had the descent of the mother's line, was not recognized. Zainuddin's application was rejected by the Hayati family because Zainuddin was a mixture of Minangkabau and Bugis. Zainuddin cannot marry Hayati because she is not a genuine Minangkabau and is not from a rich family. The Hayati family prefers Azis (Reza Rahardian) who is a native of Minangkabau and comes from a wealthy family.

The writer choose this film because he found a unique sense of this film. This movie is set in 1931s, that means there is difference culture, language, custom and

value. The writer feels interest because of the difference language. The language that used must be different with the language that we use now, because of that difference language use the writer think that the translator must be get difficulties in translating it. That's what the writer wants to know what techniques of translation that used to translate even the translator should get the difference language.

In additional to the differences between two elements, the translation subtitle also has difference in language, customs, culture, and value. As in “Tenggelamnya Kapal Van Der Wijck” we can find several translation technique used by the translator as in Table 1.1. below:

Table 1.1.

Example of Translation Techniques used by the Translation

Source Language (SL)	Target Language (TL)	Translation Technique
Berundak-undak	With all its stairs	
Iseng saja	In a whim	Compensation
Jalan raya yang lebar-lebar	The wide highway	Reduction
Kubah raksasa yang	The enormous dome	Established equivalent

From the table 1.1above it can be seen that the translator used various translation techniques. Therefore, in thi s final project the writer wants to find out the translation techniques which were used by the translator in translating Bahasa Indonesia into English from the Indonesian subtitle movie "Tenggelamnya Kapal Van

Der Wijck" by Soraya Production House which in adopted from Indonesian novel originated by Hamka

1.2. Problems of the Study

Based on the explanation above, the writer would like to formulate the problems in following questions:

1. What are the translation techniques applied in "*Tenggelamnya Kapal Van Der Wijck*" movie?
2. What is the dominant translation techniques applied in "*Tenggelamnya Kapal Van Der Wijck*" Movie?
3. Why is the dominant translation techniques applied in "*Tenggelamnya Kapal Van Der Wijck*" Movie?

1.3. Objectives of the Study

The objectives of this study are to:

1. To find the translation techniques applied in "*Tenggelamnya Kapal Van Der Wijck*" movie.
2. To find the dominant translation techniques applied in "*Tenggelamnya Kapal Van Der Wijck*" Movie.
3. To find the reason translation techniques applied in "*Tenggelamnya Kapal Van Der Wijck*" Movie.

1.4. Scope of the Study

There are many problems commonly occur when people want to transfer meaning, but in this research the writer focuses on the translation techniques used by Molina and Albir to as found in "*Tenggelamnya Kapal Van Der Wijck*" movie by Soraya Production House which in adopted from Indonesian novel originated by Hamka. The writer utilizes the translation techniques by Molina and Albir (2002:509-511) which include eighteen (18) translation techniques as the following: 1) Adaptation, 2) Amplification , 3) Borrowing, 4) Calque, 5) Compensation, 6) Description, 7) Discursive, 8) Established, 9) Generalization, 10) Linguistic Amplification, 11) Linguistic Compression, 12) Literal Translation, 13) Modulation, 14) Particularization, 15) Reduction, 16) Substitution (linguistic, paralinguistic), 17)Transposition, 18) Variation.

1.5. Significance of the Study

The writer hopes to give information to writers and people in educational field dealing with translation techniques of English. By doing this research, the writer also gives contribution for readers and English learners as the following;

1. This study is expected to give knowledge and information to language learners and translators regarding the translation techniques used to *Tenggelamnya Kapal Van Der Wijck* movie.
2. For the language learner especially English students, by knowing the techniques in translating Bahasa Indonesia into English text, they would be

able to find the equivalent meaning of meaning not only to translate it but also know the real meaning and find the proper meaning of translated text.

