

CHAPTER I INTRODUCTION

This chapter reviews the background of the study, the statement of the problems, the purposes, the limitations, and the significance of the study.

1.1 Background

In this era of globalization, English is not used for communication only. English is used for communication in movies so it can be watched in all of countries. Film has become a part of people's living and exerted a strong influence on the formation of people's language, living patterns and even values (Chang, 2012, p. 71). Film also has beneficial effects on learner's language performance in listening and speaking, because the dialogues work together with visual images, sound tracks and music (Chen, 2012, p. 89; in Chang, 2012, p. 71). However, some people need translation to understand the content from the movie by their own language. For those reasons, people start to change the English subtitle into their language. In this case, subtitle maker become a new job that obtain money that is not small. We called them by translator.

From the republican Rome onward, translation has been used in teaching language in the European educational system. Though the practice has for some time be abandoned, its long dominance has helped define thinking on translation in Europe and the Americas (Lefevere, 2010, p. 6). The term of translation itself has several meanings as Munday (2006, p. 4) states that it can refer to the general subject field, the product (the text that has been translated) or the process (the act of producing the translation, otherwise known as translating). Munday (2006, p. 5) states that the process of translation between two different written languages involve the translator changing an original written text (the source text) in the original verbal language (the source language) into a written text (the target text) in a different verbal language (the target language). A good translator cannot just transfer the source language (SL) into target language (TL), but the translator must deliver the message to the target language without ruin or reducing the

purpose from the source language. A skillful translator should implied the meaning and message from source language into target language perfectly. Then, the audience will understand the content of the target language without miss any details. According to Baker (2008, p. 2), talented translators who have had no systematic formal training in translation, but who have nevertheless achieved a high-level of competence through long and varied experience tend to think that the translation community as a whole can achieve their own high standards in the same way.

Castellano (1988, p. 133; in Baker, 2008, p. 3) states that our profession is based on knowledge and experience. It has the longest apprenticeship of any profession. Not until thirty do you start to be useful as a translator, not until fifty do you start to be in your prime. The first stage of the career pyramid is the time we devote to *investing in ourselves* by acquiring knowledge and experience of life. Let me propose a life path: grandparents of different nationalities, a good school education in which you learn the road, write, spell, construe and love your own language. Then roam the world, make friends, see life. Go back to education, but to take a technical or commercial degree, not a language degree. Spend the rest of your twenties and your early thirties in the countries whose languages you speak, working in industry or commerce but not directly in languages. Never marry into your own nationality. Have your children. Then back to a postgraduate translation course. A staff job as a translator, and then go freelance. By which time you are forty and ready to begin. Castellano has no doubt that many people can work as a translator. It is increase people confidence to take the chance. To be a translator is not hard if people educate themselves and follow the rules or procedures. According to Machali (in Soepandi, 2011, p. 1), language delivers same message in another language and it has method and procedure to be presented. In line with Newmark (1988, p. 81) that the difference between method and procedures of translation are the method of translation are for whole text meanwhile procedures of translation are for smaller unit in text. In this case, the writer conducts the procedures of translation with subtitling.

Basically, subtitling is a part of translation because the process itself is involving the activity of changing source language into target language. Subtitling is the process of providing synchronized captions for film and television dialogue (Shuttleworth & Cowie, 1997, p. 161). According to Gottlieb, synchronized captions are dominant in Nordic countries, the Netherlands, Belgium, Portugal, Greece and Israel, while dubbing is more popular in southern Europe. Gottlieb also defines subtitling as a written, additive, immediate, synchronous and polymedial. He also distinguishes subtitling into different forms, such as: a linguistic viewpoint, there is *intralingual* (within one language) and *interlingual* (between two languages) translation; whereas technically speaking subtitles can be either *open* (not optional, i.e. shown with the film) and *closed* (optional, i.e. shown via teletext) (1992, p. 162-163; in Ibrahim K., 2010, p. 2).

Based on all the information above, this research conducts the translations which are made by three freelance translators for the movie entitled “Big Hero 6” with the translation procedures that has been mentioned by the expert. Considering that the research is comparing the usage of the translating procedures and the quality, this research chose some freelance translators which has similar characteristic that has not formal education in translating field.

For further analysis, the writer makes a research entitled “An Analysis of English-Indonesian Translating Procedures of the Movie Entitled ‘Big Hero 6’ By Three Freelance Translators”. The world provides us a new opportunity to be a translator. So, this study are expected to help a new translator to reach their goal as a skilled translator whether they attend a formal education in translating field or not.

1.2 Statement of the Problems

According to the background above, this study will be conducted to answer the following questions:

1. What are translation procedures that three freelance translators used in the subtitle translation from the movie entitled “Big Hero 6”?

2. How is the quality of translations in Indonesian version made by three freelance translators?

1.3 The Purposes of the Study

Based on the statements of the problem, the aims of this study are as follow:

1. To find out the translation procedures that three freelance translators used in subtitle translation from the movie entitled “Big Hero 6”.
2. To investigate the Indonesian translation’s quality made by three freelance translators.

In general purpose, this study intended to relates the subtitle translation to the translation procedures . In specific purpose, this study intended to prove that the three freelance translators are translate equivalently.

1.4 The Limitation of the Study

The focus on this study is to analyze the procedure of the English – Indonesian subtitle translation used by the translators. Furthermore, the context of the study was limited to the seven selected translating procedures proposed by Newmark (1988, p. 81) such as transposition, transference, paraphrase, naturalization, reduction, expansion, and literal translation that can be analyzed from words, phrases and sentences, freelance translators named PA, GD, and LG, 50 selected dialogues from the subtitle of “Big Hero 6” movie, criteria of a good translation proposed by Newmark (1988, p. 192) and Larson (1984, as cited in Rusianty, 2015, p. 46), and respondents responses towards the Indonesian translation.

1.5 Significance of the Study

This study is expected to give benefits for many people, especially for theoretical and practical benefits.

1. Theoretical Benefit

This study is expected to give a knowledge contribution that useful for:

1. Indonesian education's advancement and development,
2. English-Indonesian translation quality improvement,
3. outcome of translation procedure observation,
4. considerable translation procedures to cope the translation difficulties.

2. Practical Benefit

For freelance translator, it is important for the translator to imply the translation procedures into their translation. It increases their knowledge and they can translate their work to be perfect easily.

For researchers who wants to be a translator, this study is useful to give insight and knowledge also direct experience in using the translation procedures that appropriate with the translation to reach.

For citizen environment, this study is expected to give a contribution for research increment for education study continuation that focus on translation procedures or another relevant study, as the writer did.

1.6 Clarification of Terms

There are some significant terms in the research that are needed to be clarified to avoid misinterpretation, those are:

1. Translation is the replacement of textual material in one language by equivalent textual material in another language. The comparison of texts in different languages inevitably involves a theory of equivalence. Translation equivalence could be in the rank of word for word, phrase for phrase, sentence for sentence (Catford, 1965, p. 20).
2. Subtitling is the process of providing synchronized captions for film and television dialogue (Shuttleworth and Cowie, 1997, p. 161).
3. Freelance translator is a translator who often to be self-employed, and have the freedom to pick and choose the projects and companies they would like to be associated with.