TRANSLATION PROCEDURES AND MEANING EQUIVALENCE IN INDONESIAN SUBTITLE OF ANIMATED MOVIE *SNOOPY AND CHARLIE BROWN: THE PEANUTS*

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TRANSLATION PROCEDURES AND MEANING EQUIVALENCE IN INDONESIAN SUBTITLE OF ANIMATED MOVIE *SNOOPY AND CHARLIE BROWN: THE PEANUTS*

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ABSTRACT

The thesis is entitled *Translation Procedures and Meaning Equivalence in Indonesian Subtitle of Animated Movie Snoopy and Charlie Brown: The Peanuts*. This study directs to find the translation procedures found in every scene of the movie that has been translated in *The Peanuts* movie through English subtitle into Indonesian subtitles. The research used a descriptive qualitative method to achieve the purpose of this study and describe the phenomenon of translation. The results of this research show the use of the combination of procedures. There are some translation procedures which are not used: *Through translation, Descriptive equivalent, Recognized translation, Compensation, Componential analysis, Paraphrase, and Notes.* There are seven procedures out of sixteen procedures were applied by the translator in translating the subtitles in *The Peanuts* movie. The results show that there are 4 (12.5%) utterances of combination of Quadruplets procedures, 12 (37.5%) utterances of combination of Triplets procedures, 14 (43.75%) utterances of combination of Couplets procedures, and 2 (6.25%) utterance of single procedure. Meanwhile, there are (93.75%) Dynamic Equivalence and (6.25%) Formal Equivalence. Transposition is the procedure that mostly used in the subtitles movie. There are a lot of translation shifted between the source language and the target language.

Keywords: *Translation Procedures, Equivalence, Snoopy and Charlie Brown: The Peanuts, Translation, Subtitle*

INTRODUCTION

Translation is the study to describe the process of literal rendering of meaning while adhering to form emphasis on general accuracy. Translations are simpler, flatter, less structures, less ambiguous, less idiomatic, less specific to a given text, and more habitual. In other hand, as defined by Pym (2000) that translations have less linguistic variation than non-translations. The existing translation make a foreign language become clearly, because language is the way of delivering the message or information that used by translating from one language into another language. For example of English language as a foreign language, sometimes we find difficulties to understand the message or information that bounding with cultural word, slang, idiomatic, etcthat must be delivered by authors. In fact, it is important to giving some information between foreign languages to target text that is where

the translator's role to make it clear and become easy to assimilated the source language.

Audiovisual translation is generally in translation activity of verbal component of the video with a specific feature, in synchronization of verbal form and non-verbal form components. When facing with audiovisual product, translator must working on together with other aspects of media art such as with dialogues or comments, sound effect, image, and atmosphere of the video. The audiovisual products include feature films, television programs, theatrical plays, musicals, opera, web pages, and video games. The AVT had the sub-branches of translation of its own, in order to focus on particular audiovisual product. One particular AVT sub-branch that specializes on videos and the like would be the subtitling. Subtitling involves the translation process from SL into the TL with the form of synchronized captions. The captions arelocated in the bottom screen, that it is enough to make aware for the audience. The original dub of the SL dialogue is the English language but the TL is Indonesian. In fact,movie with subtitles is the correct choice to make the audience gets enjoying of the 'foreignness' voice from the SL utterance. However, like any other translation branches, subtitling has a difficulty in its process. Besides of that, there are some constraints of subtitle that must be obeyed. As Gottlieb (1992: 164) said in different terminology, what he calls the formal (quantitative) and textual (qualitative) constraint of subtitling. The qualitative are imposed on the subtitles by uses the visual context of the film. The subtitle space factor are a maximum of two lines allowed with approximately 35 characters per line also the time factor. The time factor is important in particular plays because have a pivotal role in the decisions of translators that have to make it.Eventhough, the translator must disentangle of foreign language into more readable to the audience. In fact, to do translation needs processing or progressing in a way to transferring the source text, that needsa procedure to make it done. In addition, the meaningequivalent is working on the source text into the target text.

This research is a study about Translation Procedures and Equivalence in *The Peanuts* movie. Translation Procedures is uses to solve the problems that occur during the process of translation, then going to the meaning equivalent of the utterances. For example, form of the text, the meaning of the Source text, the shift translation of the text, the idiomatic of the text, the slang of the text, word for word of the text, etc.Every utterance become as the data analysis, but in limits of analysis it took only 32 data with a random choice to become as data analyzing of this research.

RESEARCH METHOD

Research Design

This research used a descriptive qualitative method to find and analyze a technique of translation inside of the data subject. The purpose of this study is to

describe the phenomena of translation proceduresand equivalence method found in *The Peanuts* movie.

Unit of Analysis

In the unit of analysis, this research aimed at every utterance having one of Translation Procedures and classified into translation procedures and Equivalence by Newmark (1988b) &Nida (1964: 159) found in *The Peanuts* movie. The Source Language is English, and the Target Language is Indonesian as the data to be analyzed.

Source of the Data

The data of this research were taken from *The Peanuts* movie. The data of this study are the English and Indonesian subtitles based on the dialogues of the original movie. The movie based on Peanuts by Charles M. Schulz, it was directed by Steve Martino then produced by Craig and Bryan Schulz grandson of Schulz's son, Cornelius Uliano, Paul Feig, Michael J. Travers, and produced by Blue Sky Studios and 20th Century Fox Animation. Then the starring dubbed by Noah Schnapp, Hadley Belle Miller, Mariel Sheets, Alex Garfin, Francesca AngelucciCapaldi, Troy "Trombone Shorty" Andrews, Kristin Chenoweth, and Bill Melendez. This movie was distributed by 20th Century Fox andtheatrical released on November 1, 2015 and DVD released on February 12, 2016.

Technique of Data Collection

The data were collected by using the following steps:

1. Watching the movie of "The Peanuts" several times to understand about the whole stories and used in the context of every scene.
2. Searching on the internet for the script of source and target language of movie subtitles. Both of them were compared to find out the subject data.

Classifying and categorizing the types of translation procedures and equivalence.

Technique of Data Analysis

After collected, the data were analyzed by using the qualitative technique. The techniques of data analysis are as follows:

1. Analyzing the categories of Translation Procedures based on sixteen classifications by Newmark.
2. Analyzing the types of Equivalence found in the utterances.

Drawing a conclusion according to the results of the data analysis.

FINDINGS AND DISCUSSION

Findings

According to Peter Newmark, there are 4 combination of translation procedures which can be applied in order to translate *The Peanuts* movie. Those are Quadruplets, Triplets, Couplets, and Single procedure. According to Nida, there are 2 equivalence which can be applied into data. Those are Dynamic Equivalence and Formal Equivalence. The following table 4.1 presents the amount and percentage of each translation procedures and equivalence by the translator in *The Peanuts* movie.

Table 4.1 The translation procedures and equivalence on *The Peanuts* movie

No.	Combination of Procedures	Amount / Percentage	No.	Combination of Equivalence	Amount / Percentage
1	Quadruplets	4 (12.5%)	1	Dynamic Equivalence	30 (93.75%)
2	Triplets	12 (37.5%)			
3	Couplets	14 (43.75%)	2	Formal Equivalence	2 (6.25%)
4	Single procedure	2 (6.25%)			
	Total	32 (100%)		Total	32 (100%)

The table above shows the amount and percentage of 4 combination of translation procdures and equivalence by the translator in order to translate *The Peanuts* movie. Those are Quadruplets which was applied 4 times (12.5%), Triplets which was applied 12 times (37.5%), Couplets which was applied 14 times (43.75%), Single which was applied 2 times (6.25%). About equivalence, Dynamic Equivalence that was applied 30 (93.75%) and Formal Equivalence, which was, applied 2 (6.25%). It can be seen that the dominant translation procedures and equivalence by the translator is the combination of Couplets which take 43.75% or applied 14 times and dynamic equivalence which take 93.75% or applied 30 times.

Discussion

According to the finding, the discussion shows about the applied translation procedures and equivalence in *The Peanuts* movie. Only 4 combination procedures found in this movie, those are applied by the translator to translate the subtitle movie into TL. Those translation procedures are Quadruplets, Triplets, Couplets, and single procedure. About equivalence, only 2 equivalence, those are dynamic and formal equivalence.

The Combination Procedures of Quadruplets

It means the data have a four category of translation procedures in the data of analysis that contains a word, phrase, or idiomatic expression. There are only 4 data that are included in this category.

Excerpt 4

SL	TL
Charlie Brown. I hate to admit it, You blockhead	Charlie Brown. Aku benci mengakuinya. Bodoh

It shows that phrase *blockhead* means a stupid person that was showed by Merriam Webster dictionary that can be classifying into functional equivalent. The translator used *Kau bodoh* because it based on cultural equivalent that bound in the SL text. For the unchanging data in their process of transferring a SL into a TL such as the name of Charlie Brown, it included on transference. And remove some word in TL is refer to reduction, in deletion of word *you* from the SL into the TL.

The Combination Procedures of Triplets

It means the data have a three category of translation procedures in the data of analysis that contains a word, phrase or idiomatic, etc. Those are 12 data are included in this category.

Excerpt 6

SL	TL
Ah, my naturally curly hair! / Duck, Linus	Ah, rambut keritingku yang alami! / Tunduklah, Linus

It shows that phrase of *Duck* have a meaning to get down or it means to evade something or to get lower your head from something that has been through, it classify with transposition because have a shift meaning. In addition, this data have a idiomatic expression that must be describe to simply and clearly way to neutralize the data from translating in literally. Moreover, the unchanged position because contains a name of person such as *Linus*.

The combination Procedures of Couplets

It means the data have a two category of translation procedures in the data of analysis that contains a word, phrase, idiomatic, etc. Those are 14 data are included in this category.

Excerpt 8

SL	TL
Mm. Whoa. <u>Watch</u> the curls.	*Mm. Whoa. <u>Hati-hati</u> dengan rambut keritingku*

It shows the way to use a synonymy or similarity in terms of meaning. *Watch* become as the data that translated into the TL as *hati-hati*, it means to carefully about something that will happen. About the expansion, the SL is shorter than the TL form. Because expansion is give addition in the TL to become more readable for the audience. The modulation, it found in the SL into TL to give some different way to perspective between SL and TL. The utterance *watch the curls*, it does not be to looking her hair was curls, but to carefully about her hair.

The Single Procedure

It means the data have just one procedure in the data of analysis that contains a word, phrase, idiomatic, etc. Those are only 2 data are included in this category.

Excerpt 32

SL	TL
Huh, <u>pretty smart</u>. Huh! What am I saying?	*Huh, <u>pintar sekali</u>. Huh! Apa yang kukatakan?*

It shows only one procedure, there was the modulation. The data is phrase *pretty smart,* it was translated based on the context and become the TL as *pntar sekali*. This case happen when have a different way to translate in different way to perspective the meaning by changing the point of view, in the process of translation.

Formal Equivalence

It aims to allowing the reader to understand on focuses attention on the message itself as much of the SL context both from and content. The point is same such as the way of word for word of translation.

Excerpt 24

SL	TL
Now that you're a <u>big celebrity</u>, we have to move fast…	*Sekarang kau adalah <u>selebriti papan atas</u>, kita harus bergerak cepat…*

It shows the data of celebrity become naturalness in TL form, such as similar in how to pronunciation and the structure is already as same as the SL form. It become into the formal equivalence.

Dynamic Equivalence

The relation of the receiver and message must be the same between original receivers and the SL message. The quality of a translation in the message of the original one has been transported into receptor language and have a response of the receptor is essentially like that of the original receptors. The form is change based on back transformation in the SL, contextual consistency in transfer, transformation in the receptor language. The point is dynamic equivalence focuses on the delivering the message in different contextual form, and the form of the meaning too.

Excerpt 7

SL	TL
Chuck, are you trying to hold my hand? You sly dog	*Chuck,kau sedang mencoba memegang tanganku? Dasar licik*

Depict on the table, that *you sly dog* is the idiomatic expression. In addition, this data have a slang word in translating the data. The TL was translated as *dasar licik*, because this word should be describe based on the context and their message itself and deliver to the receptor language as *dasar licik* in the TL context.

CONCLUSION

According to on the data findings in the previous chapter, the researcher focused on 32 choice random data of utterances (100%). Meanwhile, the results of the research shows that 14 (43.75%) utterances is a combination of Couplets procedures, 12 (37.5%) utterances is a combination of Triplets procedures, 4 (12.5%) utterances of combination of Quadruplets procedures, 2 (6.25%) utterance of single procedure (Modulation and Expansion). The translation procedure does not used by translator in analyzing the movie subtitles. They are *Through translation*, *Descriptive equivalent*, *Recognized translation*, *Compensation*, *Componential analysis*, *Paraphrase,* and *Notes*.

The dominant of combination procedures that used by translator is Couplets because the data contains a two procedures in one excerpt. And the next is Triplets that contains a three procedures than the combination of Quadruplets and Single procedure. The dominant Equivalence is Dynamic Equivalence because in the receptor language has a closest natural equivalent of the source language message. Because to avoid awkwardness in order to produce of translation, which does not sound such as a translation in the target language culture.

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