

CHAPTER 1

INTRODUCTION

1.1 Background of the Study

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 needs a 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.

1.2 Statement of the Problem

The problems of the study can be stated as follows:

1. What Translation Procedures are employed in *The Peanuts* movie?
2. Which equivalences are found in the subtitles of *The Peanuts* movie?

1.3 Scope of the Study

As mentioned in the statement of the problem, the scope of the study narrowed just the finding what category of Translation Procedures are found in the subtitles of *The Peanuts* movie and which Equivalence are found in this movie. The study is set for some scope of the study as follows. The first, this study only focuses on Translation Procedures and Equivalence used in the movie entitled *The Peanuts* movie, and a random choice of the data analysis is took only as 32 data from the script of *The Peanuts*. The second, the study is limited to the translation, audiovisual translation, subtitle, translation procedures, and equivalence. This study is limited to analysis based on the theory proposed by Newmark (1988b), and by Nida (1964).

1.4 Objective of the Study

The objectives of the study are to finding the translation procedures and equivalence in every scene of the movie that have been applied 32 data with random choice in *The Peanuts* movie through English language subtitle into Indonesian language subtitle. Then to categorization, what procedures and which equivalence are used in *The Peanuts* movie. In order to comprehend the classifying of the dominant translation procedures and equivalence are employed in *The Peanuts* movie.

1.5 Significance of the Study

The researcher expects this study would be helpful:

1. The researcher

For increasing of any knowledge for researchers in the purpose of writing this study, especially on Translation Procedures and Equivalence.

2. The readers

To contribute for anyone who is interested in this study in the scope of analyzing the subtitle and has advantages in analyzing the translation procedures and Equivalence.

3. The English department of Dian Nuswantoro University Semarang

The result of this study, hope that it gives any advantages and becomes a reference or guidance for English department students especially in Translation Section.

1.6 Thesis Organization

This thesis was organized as follows:

Chapter 1 is introduction, that describes background of the study, statement of the problem, scope of the study, objective of the study, significance of the study and thesis organization.

Chapter 2 is review of related literature. It describes translation, translation equivalence, translation procedures.

Chapter 3 is research method which contains research design, unit of analysis, source of data, techniques of data collection, techniques of data analysis.

Chapter 4 is the data analysis. For this chapter covers the analysis of Translation Procedures and Equivalence.

Chapter 5 is conclusion and suggestion. That is the conclusion of the study.