TRANSLATION TECHNIQUES USED IN SUBTITLE TEXT OF *"PATCH ADAMS"* MOVIE: A CASE STUDY OF THE MAIN CHARACTER

THESIS

**Presented in partial fulfillment of the requirements
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CHAPTER I

INTRODUCTION

1.1 Background of the Study

Language is a way to be used as an interaction with other people. The interaction is used in order to convey the message in spoken or even in written way. *Oxford Dictionary* (2008:247) defines language as a communication system which is used in speech and written that is used by people in certain countries. It means that every country has different languages to deal with the communication. Communication is the activity that occurs between two people or more that involves our five senses whether they are speaking, writing, reading, or listening. According to the system of communication, one of the most usable languages in the world is English. English is used in many part of the world and is admitted as an international language. Language may have the application relating to the knowledge. For instance, most information has been written in English book, like science, technology, law or even health books. Concerning on that, English becomes one of the important aspects to master another language. To master another language well, people will need translation of the English at first, comprehend the meaning or even the intention of itself. Then, we start to comprehend another using English.

According to Newmark (1981:7), "Translation is a craft consisting in the

attempt to replace a written message and or statement in one language by the same message and/or statement in another language". Translation can not be separated from a language learning process which deals with the first and second language. For instance, English is the first or source language that may have been translated into Indonesian as the second or target language that is structured by the translator. Pinchuck (1977:38) also stated that "Translation is a process of finding a Target Language (TL) equivalent for a Source Language (SL) utterance". The equivalence in translation is the closest target language with the source language that is used by the translator in the process of translation. Also, the equivalence in translation can be reached by mastering the language skill, in this case to find an equivalence people need to study some linguistics theories related to the translation study before they do the translation work.

A translation is not an easy thing to do as it can be difficult to establish its equivalence from English language to Indonesian language since there are some different system and structure between those languages. The system and structure in SL and TL may become obstacles if the translator faces difficulties to discover the equivalence of both languages. It is essential when a translator can find a discourse text and how translator can classify which translation technique that should be used. Newmark (1988:21), classified two approaches of translating: (1) start translating sentence by sentence, for say paragraph or chapter, to get the feel and the feeling tone of the text, and then deliberately sit back, review the position,

and read the rest of the SL text; (2) read the whole text two or three times, and find the intention, register, tone, mark the difficult words and passages and start translating only when you have taken your bearings. In the second point, it can be noticed that translator should read the whole text more than once and consider the register and tone. According to the previous statement, the researcher tries to correlate the understanding about register and tone with her research about the translation techniques used in the subtitle text of "Patch Adams".

The researcher is interested in subtitle because the process of producing subtitle text also relates to the translation process. Subtitling process can create the result of translating a script from a movie by transforming the language into texts in order to show subtitling process as a tool that can help the audience in following the story in movie screen at the same time when the scenes are being played by the actors or actresses. It is likely described, written language closed captioning on the screen simultaneously with the audio (Answers.com retrieved on December 22, 2009). "Subtitle can either be a subordinate or explanatory title, as in a book, play, or document; a book title repeated, as on top of the first page of the text" (*Webster's Comprehensive Dictionary,* 2003:1251). There is also another opinion from Szarkowska, that subtitle is a translation of the spoken source language dialogue into the target language in the form of synchronized captions, usually at the bottom of the screen, in the form that alters the source text to the least possible extent and enables the target audience to experience the

foreign and be aware of its 'foreignness' at all times.

Moreover, it is clear that translation may render the utterances according to the characteristics of a movie so that the movie can be simply understood by the audience. In addition, people sometimes find the difficulties in English subtitle of western movie because there may be a certain accent or slang words which appeared in that movie's characters. In its performance, subtitle is often presented for some hearing impairment people. Subtitle for hearing impairment people means subtitle for people who can not hear any sound. For instance, the sound effect of dog barking and sigh is translated into words. The subtitle for hearing impairment people usually appears on left, right, or in the middle of movie scenes when the characters are talking and the sound effect are happening.

Related to the previous statement about the connection between subtitle and hearing impairment, the writer found an opinion from Brislin (1976:85):

> Translation is the general term referring to the transfer of thoughts and ideas from one language (source) to another (target), whether the languages are in written or oral form; whether the languages have established orthographies or do not have such standardization or whether one or both languages is based on signs, as with sign languages of the deaf.

The researcher tries to get the same point about subtitle and translation to be a bridge for impairment people in getting the opportunity to take the message intensely. Nevertheless, in the way of delivering the message, subtitle may adjust some requirements before subtitle is put in order, they are: (1) maximum two

lines of subtitle text in one frame, (2) showed in the bottom of screen in middle position, (3) credit title¸ name of character, location, or other language subtitle, the position must be risen to get good order, (4) a line of subtitle consists of forty or more characters, including the space and punctuation, (5) the second line is showed shorter than the first line, (6) the minimal duration is three seconds and five seconds most (7) if there is a sentence that must be cut in a line, the fragment should be understood by the audience even if it stands alone.

Based on the detail of subtitle text, the researcher chooses translation technique to analyze the text because translation technique has the proper category to structure and to recognize what kind of the techniques are commonly used. *Patch Adams* is the title of the movie that the writer wants to discuss in this thesis. Since the rendering of this movie is to tell a unique story of Patch Adams who has unconventional approach to medicine that during his time he has inspired people to become a medical doctor then his story is able to create the translation goal for conveying the message in language learning. In other word, it can be said that translation and movie have the same correlation to convey the message in different manner.

1.2 Statement of The Problem

1. What techniques of translation are used in the subtitle text of "Patch Adams" movie?

2. Why are those techniques applied?

1.3 Scope of The Study

This thesis analyzes translation techniques found in the subtitle text of "Patch Adams" movie. The researcher makes a limitation which is analyzing the utterances of one character, Patch Adams's. The researcher used Lucia Molina and Amparo Hutado Albir's framework (2002:509-511) because the technique is appropriate to the requirements when used in subtitling.

1.4 Objective of The Study

According to the statement of the problem, the objectives of the study are:

1. To find translation techniques used in subtitle text of "Patch Adams" movie.
2. To explain why those techniques are applied.

1.5 Significance of The Study

This study is hopefully able to give contribution in language learning, concern on translation program as they are included to:

1. The researcher

The result of this study can improve researcher's ability in language learning especially in translation field, whether it is book or in movie.

2. Students of Dian Nuswantoro University

    The result of this study can be used as a reference for the institution to increase the students' ability in translation, particularly for the English Department.

3. Readers

    The result of this study can be used as additional information to everyone who read this paper and make his knowledge wider.

1.6 Thesis Organization

This thesis is arranged into several chapters. In every chapter the writer tried to elaborate them into the order below:

Chapter I: Introduction. The first chapter consists of background of the study, statement of the problem, scope of the study, objective of the study, significance of the study and thesis organization.

Chapter II: Review of Related Literature. This chapter is arranged to support, to explain and to direct in analyzing the problem of the data. The theories are used: theory of translation, process of translation, translation procedure, translation techniques, translator, meaning and subtitle.

Chapter III: Research Method. The third chapter consists of research design, unit of analysis, source of the data, technique of the data collection and technique of data analysis.

Chapter IV: Data Analysis. This chapter covers the analysis of the data that presents the research findings and discussion.

Chapter V: Conclusion and Suggestion. It is the conclusion of the study and suggestions related to the subject, which is analyzed.

CHAPTER II

REVIEW OF RELATED LITERATURE

This thesis uses theory for the basic information and shows how it is analyzed and arranged. The researcher uses translation techniques to analyze the data, in order to get the idea of the translation goal. This activity needs any related literature such as the theory of translation, process of translation, translation procedure, translation techniques, translator, meaning and subtitle.

2.1 Translation

"Translation is made possibly by an equivalence of thought that lies behind its different verbal expressions." (Savory,1969:13). Nida has the other opinion about translation (1969:12) "Translation consists in reproducing in the receptor language the closest natural equivalent of the source language message; first in terms of meaning and secondly in terms of style."

Based on some opinions, translation can be said that it is a change of form. It is included to the actual words, phrases, clauses, sentences, paragraphs which are spoken or written. Translation consists of studying lexicon, grammatical structure, communication situation, and cultural context of the source language text which then it is being analyzed in order to determine and to reconstruct its meaning by using the appropriate lexicon and grammatical structure from the

cultural context in the target language.

Another opinion comes from Larson (1984:3) that translation is basically a change of form. When we speak of the form of a language, we are referring to actual words, phrases, clauses, sentences, paragraphs, etc., which are spoken or written. In translation, the form of the source language is replaced by the form of the receptor (target) language.

Lvovskaya (2000:28) stated that "translation is an intercultural verbal activity which is needed when there is a communication gap between an author of the source language text and readers of the target language."

2.2 Process of Translation

It has described in the text before that translation is equivalence in SL and TL about the conveying of the message in meaning. Before we apply the translation itself, we should know the process how the translation is made. According to Newmark (1988:19), there are four processes of translation:

1. The textual level

   It intuitively and automatically makes certain 'conversions'; transposes the SL grammar (clauses and groups) into their 'ready' TL equivalents and translates the lexical units into the sense that appears immediately appropriate in the context of the sentence.

2. The referential level

    It is the level of object and events that is real or imaginary, which progressively has to be visualized and built up, and being an essential part, first of the comprehension then reproduction process.

3. The cohesive level

    It is more general and grammatical, which traces the train of thought, the feeling tone (positive or negative) and the various presuppositions of the SL text. This level encompasses both comprehension and reproduction: it presents an overall picture, to which we may have to adjust the language level.

4. The level of naturalness

    It is appropriate to the writer or the speaker in a in certain situation of common language. Natural depends on the relationship between the writer and the readership and the topic or situation. It is one situation may be unnatural in another, but everyone has a natural, neutral language where spoken and informal written languages more or less coincide.

    According Nida and Taber in Hoed (1993:57), the process of translation are:

1. Analysis

    It is the first step in which the content and the purpose in the source text is entirely be read and be understood.

2. Transfer

This second step is just the same like replacing the substance of source language with its equivalence substance of target language. The message in the source text is transferred into the target text. The message can be a content idea or thought.

3. Restructure

Restructure means rearrange. In order word, after transferring the message from source text into the target, a translator has to rearrange.

Larson (1984:46) has some steps in translation project in his book Meaning based-translation: A guide to cross-language Equivalence. It is written that there is an overview of the main aspects of translation, like the kinds of translation, the relationship between grammar and semantics which affect the translation process. They are in order below:

1. Establishing the project

In establishing a translation project, there are four matters need to be considered. These can be summarized into *text*, *target*, *team* and *tools*. The *text* refers to the source language which is to be translated. Source language texts are translated for some certain reasons. It could be to deliver some information to people that speaking in different language or it may be to share the enjoyment of the source text.

The *target* refers to the receptor language or the audience. The form of the

translation will be affected by question of dialect, educational level, age level, bilingualism, and people's attitudes towards their languages. Will it be used in school, business, or read orally in church and at home? The question of alphabet is also very important. The attitude of the target audience towards the proposed alphabet should be determined before the translation begins. Some excellent translations have been rejected because those who read them did not like, or could not read the alphabet.

The *team* refers to people who will be involved in the project. If a person is a competent speaker of both the source language and the receptor language, it may be that the project can be done completely by one person. But, there should be others available for evaluation and consultation. Most translation project requires a team, a number of people who are going to contribute to the translation at some stage in the project.

There are certain essentials meaning to any translation project. Not all of these need to be found in one person. There are various kinds of programs which may be set up depending on the abilities and backgrounds of those who will be involved. The team may consist of 1) co-translators, where one is specialist in the source language and the other a specialist in the receptor language, or 2) a translator which is capable to handle both SL and SL matters and an advisor or consultant, or 3) a committee working together with specific responsibilities delegated to each one.

Tools refer to written source materials which will be used by the translators as help. These include, in addition to the document to be translated, any dictionaries, lexicons, grammar, cultural descriptions of both SL and TL which are available.

2. Exegesis

It refers to the process of discovering the meaning of the SL text which has to be translated. It is the step which includes the preparation and analysis which must be done before anything can be written in the TL. The analysis of the source text will include resolving ambiguity, identifying implicit information, studying key words, interpreting figurative senses, recognizing when words are being used in a secondary sense, when grammatical structure are being used in secondary functions, etc.

3. Transfer and initial draft

After a careful analysis of the source language text, as indicated above, the translator begins drafting piece by piece, section by section. The transfer results in the initial draft. In preparing this draft, the translator is transferring from the source language into the receptor language.

Before any extensive drafting can be done, the key terms must be determined. Every text has a set of words which are crucial to the content and correct communication of the theme. These need to be decided upon and may need to be checked with other speakers of the receptor language.

4. Evaluation

The purpose of evaluation is threefold: accuracy, clearness and naturalness. The questions to be answered are 1) Does the translation communicate the same meaning as the source language? 2) Does the audience for whom the translation is intended understand it clearly? And, 3) is the form of the translation easy to read and natural receptor language grammar and style? Those helping with the evaluation should be the mother tongue speakers of TL. There are a number of kind evaluations which need to be done.

5. Revised draft

After evaluation is done carefully, there will need to be a revised draft made on the basis of the feedback received. Those with whom the translator has checked may have suggested many rewordings, may have expressed misunderstanding, etc. The translation team now works through this material, honestly accepting the evaluation, and rewording the material accordingly. If any key words are changed, the text will need to be checked carefully for consistency in the change made. If some parts were hard for people to read, they may need to be made easier by more redundancy (or less redundancy in another language), by adding more information to clarify participants or theme, or whatever. How much re-drafting will be needed will vary depending on the results of the evaluation.

6. Consultation

In many translation projects, there are advisors or consultants who are

willing to help the translator. The translator(s) will expect that the consultant is interested in three matters: 1) accuracy of content, 2) naturalness of style, and 3) effect on the receptor language audience.

It is important that translators checked their materials with a trained consultant after completing a section or two of a long document. If they continue, and do large amounts of translation work without this kind of check, they will miss out on the training which a consultant can give as they go over the material together.

7. Final draft

The translator incorporates into the translated text the suggestions made by the consultant, checks them again with mother tongue speakers to be sure they are warranted, and makes any other minor changes which have come to his attention. However, before he prepares the final draft, decisions about format need to be discussed with the whole translation team, the consultant, the potential publisher and those who will promote distribution.

2.3 Translation Procedures

Newmark has fourteen procedures in translation. The researcher has tried to combine Newmark's translation method and procedures to Pinchuck (1977:188). They said that translation, in very broad sense of term, can be listed in term of different levels of complexity. Translation procedures are technical

devices used to transfer the meaning of a text in one language into a text in another language. Thus procedures can be in the form of:

1. Transcription

   This means rendering the sounds of a SL into a TL form. It can be a form of alphabetical changes in a word.

   Example:

   SL: Betawi; Orang hutan

   TL: *Batavia*; *Orangutan*

2. Transliteration

   It is a process of rendering the letters of one alphabet into the letters of another with a different alphabetical system. We can see the example in a change of letter font in Microsoft word, e.g., My Bag (Times New Roman) into μψ βαγ (AIGDT), it is a change of symbol alike.

   Example:

   (Greek=English) Ένα= a; β= b

   (Russian=English) я=I; вы=you

   (The example is presented above)

3. Borrowing

   It is often used when the TL has no equivalent for the SL unit is to adopt them without change but sometimes with spelling or pronunciation adjustments.

Example:

SL: *sampan; kampung; sandal; kapuk*

TL: sampan; kampong; sandal; kapok

4. Literal

This is one-to-one structural and conceptual correspondence. It can include borrowings and word-for-word translation. This presupposes a kind of interlingual synonymy.

Example:

SL: a) 3 *buku*; *John sedang menyanyi*

    b) *limas*; *garuk*; *keok*; *peri*

TL: a) 3 books; John is singing

    b) pyramid; scratch; defeated; nymph

5. Transposition

This is one of the most common procedures used in translation. It involves replacing a grammatical structure in the SL with one of a different type in the TL in order to achieve the same effect.

Example:

SL: Perlu <u>diketahui</u> bahwa menulis modul itu menggunakan waktu.

    (passive)

TL: *You <u>should know</u> that module writing takes time.* (active)

6. Modulation

It entails a change in lexical elements, a shift in the point of view. Transposition and modulation may take place at the same time.

Example:

SL: Time is money.

TL: *Waktu itu sangat berharga.*

7. Adaptation

This procedure is used when the others do not suffice. It involves modifying the concept, or using a situation analogous to the SL situation though not identical to it.

2.4 Translation Techniques

Molina and Albir (2002:509-511) said the notion of translation technique. It is understood as an instrument of textual analysis that, in combination with other instruments, allows us to study how translation equivalence works in relation to the original text.

They also categorized translation techniques into two parts. First, existing definitions and classifications of translation techniques are reviewed and terminological, conceptual and classification confusions are pointed out. Secondly, translation techniques are redefined, distinguishing them from translation method and translation strategies.

Then translation technique is the result of a choice made by a translator, its validity will depend on various questions related to the context, the purpose of the translation, audience expectations, etc.

If a technique evaluated out of the context as justified, unjustified or erroneous, this denies the functional and dynamic nature of translation. A technique can only be judged meaningfully when it is evaluated within a particular context. Translation techniques are not good or bad in themselves, they are used functionally and dynamically in terms of:

1. The genre of the text (letter of complaint, contract, tourist brochure, etc.)

2. The type of translation (technical, literary, etc.)

3. The mode of translation (written translation, sight translation, consecutive interpreting, etc.)

4. The purpose of the translation and the characteristics of the translation audience

5. The method chosen (interpretative-communicative)

In the light of the above, translation techniques defined as procedure to analyze and classify how translation equivalence works. They have five basic characteristics:

1. They affect the result of the translation

2. They are classified by comparison with the original

3. They affect micro-units of text

4. They are by nature discursive and contextual

5. They are functional

Molina and Albir's (2002:509-511) classification of translation techniques is based on the following criteria:

1. To isolate the concept of technique from other related notions (translation strategy, method and error)

2. To include only procedures that are characteristic of the translation texts and not those related to the comparison of languages.

3. To maintain the notion that translation techniques are functional

4. In relation to the terminology, to maintain the most commonly used terms.

5. To formulate new techniques to explain mechanisms that had not yet been described.

There are some techniques included in Molina and Albir's (2002:509-511) classification:

1. Adaptation

A technique in process of translating that replaces the SL cultural element with one which has the same situation or condition in the TL or culture. e.g., soccer (UK) → *football* (US).

2. Amplification

A technique in process of translating to introduce details that did not formulate in the SL: information, explicative paraphrasing, e.g., when

translating from Arabic to Indonesian to add the Muslim month of fasting to the noun "Ramadhan".

3. Borrowing

It is the technique in process of translating to take a word or expression in SL straight from another language in TL. It can be pure (without any change), e.g., to use the English word "lobby, goal, meeting, performance" in Indonesian, or it can be naturalized (to fit the spelling rules in the TL) like *gol, miting,lobi, performa.*

4. Calque

Literal translation of a foreign word or phrase; it can be lexical or structural, e.g., the English *Transceiver cable* into Indonesian *Kabel transceiver.*

5. Compensation

It is the process of introducing the SL element of information or stylistic effect in another place in the TL because it can not be reflected in the same place as in the SL, e.g., *It's me, Peter Parker, a friendly neighborhood* into *Ini aku, Peter Parker, sahabat kalian.*

6. Description

A technique in the process of translating in order to replace a term or expression with a description of its form or/and function, e.g., translating traditional Javanese *penghulu* as *God's servant helping couple to marry*.

7. Discursive creation

   A technique of translation process to establish a temporary equivalence that is totally unpredictable out of context, e.g., the Spanish translation of the film *Rumble fish* as *Si Rumble.*

8. Established equivalence

   A technique of translation process to use a term or expression recognized (by dictionaries or language in use) as an equivalent in the TL, e.g., to translate the English expression ; *They are like as two peas in a pod* as *mereka bagai pinang dibelah dua.*

9. Generalization

   A technique that uses a more general or neutral term, e.g., *Desk, table – Meja.*

10. Linguistic amplification

    It is the technique of adding linguistic elements in the TL. This is often used in consecutive interpreting and dubbing, e.g., *No way! –Maaf saja!.*

11. Linguistic compression

    It is the technique of synthesizing linguistic elements in the Target Text. This is often used in simultaneous interpreting and in subtitling, e.g., *Yes, so what? – Apa maumu?.*

12. Literal translation

    It is the technique in process of translation to translate a word or an expression in word for word, it is the direct transfer of a SL text into a grammatically and

idiomatically appropriate TL text in which the translators" task is limited to observing the adherence to the linguistic servitudes of the TL, e.g., *long grass--rerumputan tinggi.*

13. Modulation

A technique in translation process in order to change the point of view in order to focus or cognitive category in relation to the ST; it can be lexical or structural, e.g., *The stars went out--Pagi menjelang*

14. Particularization

A technique in the process of translating, by using a more precise or concrete term, e.g., *Kursi – chair, sofa, bench*

15. Reduction

A technique in the process of translating by suppressing a SL information in the TL, e.g., *Ikan Paus –Whale*

16. Substitution

A technique which is used to change linguistic elements for paralinguistic elements (intonation, gestures) or vice versa, e.g., this techniques often used in interpreting.

17. Transposition (To change grammatical category)

This technique shares the same idea with another definition, which involves replacing one word class with another without changing the meaning of the message, e.g., *A pair of shoes--Sepasang sepatu*

18. Variation

This technique changes linguistic or paralinguistic elements (intonation, gestures) that affect aspects of linguistic variation: changes of textual tone, style, social dialect, geographical dialect, etc. This technique shown in a movie which the story tells about more than one culture and uses different dialect.

2.5 Translator

Translator has an important duty to convey the messages of SL into TL. Deal with subtitle, the techniques of translation is usually used by the translator in analyzing the document in SL. They are considered appropriate when it is related to the requirements in arranging subtitle. It deals with why translator should have some principles, which are (1) translator can bring his fellow country a true and clear picture of the foreign author and foreign circumstances, keeping strictly to the original (2) he can treat the foreign work as the writer treats his material, altering it after his own tastes and convictions, so that it is brought closer to his fellow. There are five principles to get a good translation, they are:

1. The translator must fully understand the sense and the meaning of the original author, although he is at a liberty to clarify obscurities.

2. The translator should have a perfect knowledge of both source language and target language.

3. The translator should avoid word-for-word rendering.

4. The translator should use forms of speech in common use

5. The translator should choose and order words appropriately to produce the correct tone.

According to Bassnett (1991:8), there are statements correlate to ability that translators should have:

1. Accept the untranslatability of the SL phrase in the TL on the linguistic level

2. Accept the lack of a similar cultural convention in the TL

3. Consider the range of TL phrases available, having regard to the presentation of class, status, age, sex of the speaker, his relationship to the listeners and the context of their meeting in the SL.

4. Consider the significance of the phrase in its particular context-i.e. as a moment of high tension in the dramatic text.

5. Replace in the TL the invariant core of the SL phrase in its two referential systems of culture out of which the text has sprung.

From the statement above, translator has an important role in translating SL into TL. It would be influential if the object of translation is a literary works. According to Robinson (1997:12-14), to be a translator he/she should do:

1. Attention to Detail

His attention to the contextual and collocational nuances of each word and phrases he uses.

2. Sensitivity to the user's needs

   It means that the translator should listen closely to the user's special instruction, it is important to adjust with the user's needs.

3. Research

   The translator is expected to do careful research in reference book and internet databases, it includes the information about movie that he/she wants to translate.

4. Checking

   This criterion is done when a translator feel any doubt, his/her work should be checked by an expert.

5. Versatility

   It is versatile enough to translate a text outside her area of specialization (having such worked checked)

6. Promises

   Translator should make realistic promises, in order to do his work professionally.

7. Friendliness

   Translator is expected to be friendly and helpful. It deals with its sensitivity to the user's needs which has been discussed before.

8. Hardware and software

   A translator should know how to use technology well, it is essential because

the translator faces various people who also use sophisticated technology, and require them to use it.

Another skills and competences that translators should have, in order to perform the task effectively are:

1. Language competence

   Translators should be competent in the source and target languages. They should know the morphological, grammatical and lexical systems of two languages. In addition, they should be aware of changes in lexical items within the source and target languages generally reflected in dictionaries or other references.

2. Textual competence

   It is rarely found that translators work on isolated sentences. In general, they deal with texts of various types. Therefore, they should be familiar with how sentences are combined into paragraphs, and paragraphs into a text. Depending on the domains of discourse they are translating, translators should be proficient in how the source and target language texts are structured.

3. Subject competence

   Competency in linguistic systems of the source and target languages and familiarity with the textual features of the source language text do not guarantee the production of a quality translation. Familiarity with the subject matter being translated is another important aspect. It should be noted,

however, that being competent in the subject matter does not necessarily mean that translators must have highly specialist knowledge, "but they must know the ways and the means of how to access this when they need it" (Neubert, 2000:9).

4. Cultural competence.

There is a misunderstanding among those outside of translation or even novice translators that cultural competence is required only in translation literary texts. If we accept the idea that the production process of the target language text, whether it is academic, technical or literary, is culturally bound, cultural competence is inevitably needed.

2.6 Meaning

Meaning can be form as the message in TL that translator should find. Meaning has three types, those are:

1. The first step; meaning into contains of the form of language.

2. The second step; meaning into contains of language.

3. The third step; meaning into contains of communication can give the information.

Larson states (1984:3) "translation is transferring meaning from the source language (SL) into the target language (TL)." It is important to the activity of translating. The source language constitutes symbols of meaning, which must be

transferred into symbols that refer to the same meaning in the target language. As Nida and Taber (1974:15) states that meaning holds an important role in any translation effort. Based on the definition of the meaning above, Palmer (1981:128) defines those four types of meaning into:

1. Cognitive meaning refers to the purpose; it is the component of a language that is very closely related to the language outside.

2. Ideational Meaning. It is referring to the meaning that appears to cause the using of the word which has the concept.

3. Denotational Meaning is the meaning of the group of words based on the related to direct words and the language material outside.

4. Prepositional Meaning which is the meaning that appears if someone limits the definition of something.

2.7 Subtitle

Subtitle is the last literature that the researcher discussed. In subtitle, the audiences are presented the meaning of the TL well. The subtitle maker has done some steps like they have been discussed before in the process of translation. When, subtitle can be defined as the transcription of film or TV dialogue presented simultaneously on the screen (Baker, 2001:247). Subtitles are like a means that can help audiences to catch the actor's dialog. Matsumoto (2003:100) says that "translation for film subtitles involves very unique and interesting

procedures which do not exist in other works of translation. In the aim of translation, which is delivering the message to the receptor, subtitle also has the same work". In Indonesia for example, many Indonesian people still don't understand the languages (foreign; English particularly in most cases) about the content of the film that they watched.

Many viewers still depend on subtitle when they enjoy the film frame by frame. In that case, subtitle is very helpful. It is able to deliver the message in target text without leaving the purpose of translation works, which is delivering message between source language into the target language. We still can find the English subtitle in English movie instead, that is caused by the slang words which might be found in a movie. Then, translator should know various languages to get the same idea.

Understanding various languages becomes one of requirements that the writer has been discussed before about becoming a translator in the translation process. First process, according to Newmark (1988:19), translator or we call it subtitle maker should find the appropriate translation in the context of the sentences. Then, the translator should find the referential level, the object that has to be visualized and built up, it is important especially in process of making subtitle that should need adjustment between the subtitle text and the movie. The next levels are used when producing the subtitle whether the subtitle has been grammatical and natural enough. It will be influential to the decision whether the

subtitle agreed to be displayed or not.

The second process according to Nida and Taber in Hoed (1993:57) has three steps, which are analysis, transfer, and restructure. The first thing that the subtitle makers do is receiving the script of the movie he/she will be working on then analyzing the content. Then, they will replace their analysis into the target language, and rearrange it whether it is appropriate to be displayed into subtitle.

The third process is establishing the project of a translation work (Larson, 1984:46) that has the similar understanding with textual level in Newmark (1988:19) and analysis in Nida and Taber in Hoed (1993:57).

CHAPTER III

RESEARCH METHOD

3.1 Research Design

The study of this research used descriptive qualitative method to describe the subject or the object of the research based on the fact or reality. Isaac (1981:46) stated: "it describe the population and the evidence of the data systematically, factually, and accurately." Which is on this case is the true story of Patch Adams. It aims to analyze the translation techniques used in the subtitle text of *Patch Adams* movie.

3.2 Unit of Analysis

The unit of analysis of this research was the utterances from the original SL movie script (English) and the TL (Indonesian) subtitle of the movie "Patch Adams" as the data to be analyzed.

3.3 Source of Data

The data of this research was Patch Adams's utterances which have taken from Patch Adams movie transcript of *Patch Adams* movie, (address retrieved on December 22, 2009). The movie was directed by Tom Shadyac, produced by Mike Farrell, Bary Kemp, Marvin Minoff, Charles Newirth, Marsha Garcess

Williams, screenplay by Steve Oedekerk, distributed by Universal City Studios, Inc. released on December 25, 1998. Published in Indonesia by Media Line Entertainment all rights reserved (3624/VCD/6.2005/2000).

3.4 Techniques of Data Collection

The data were collected by using documentation method in the form of movie script that was retrieved from the internet and the subtitle that was taken from the movie. The researcher used the following steps to collect them:

1. Selecting the movie. (in Le' stat VCD rental)

2. Getting the original source language movie script

3. Using windows movie maker software to pause every utterance in every part of movie containing Indonesian subtitle.

4. Writing down the Indonesian subtitle in a note.

5. Typing the Indonesian subtitle beside the original movie script.

3.5 Techniques of Data Analysis

The researcher used translation techniques to categorize the results used by the translator in the subtitle. After the data were collected, the writer used the following steps to analyze them:

1. Reading the transcript and the subtitle of the movie.

2. Identifying the translation techniques used in the movie subtitle.

3. Classifying the translation techniques by Molina and Albir.

4. Researching the reason of the application of the techniques used.

5. Drawing the conclusion.