

**AN ANALYSIS OF TRANSLATION PROCEDURE FROM ENGLISH IN
TO INDONESIAN LANGUAGE IN *LUCA* (2021) MOVIE SUBTITLE BY
NAZARET SETIABUDI**

A FINAL PROJECT

Presented as Partial Fulfillment of the Requirements

to Obtain the *Sarjana Sastra* Degree

in English Literature



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A Final Project entitled

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has been approved by the advisor and to be examined by the Board of Examiners.



Semarang, February 6th2024

A handwritten signature in blue ink, appearing to read 'Diyab Fitri Wulandari'.

(Diyab Fitri Wulandari, S.S., M.Hum)

Advisor

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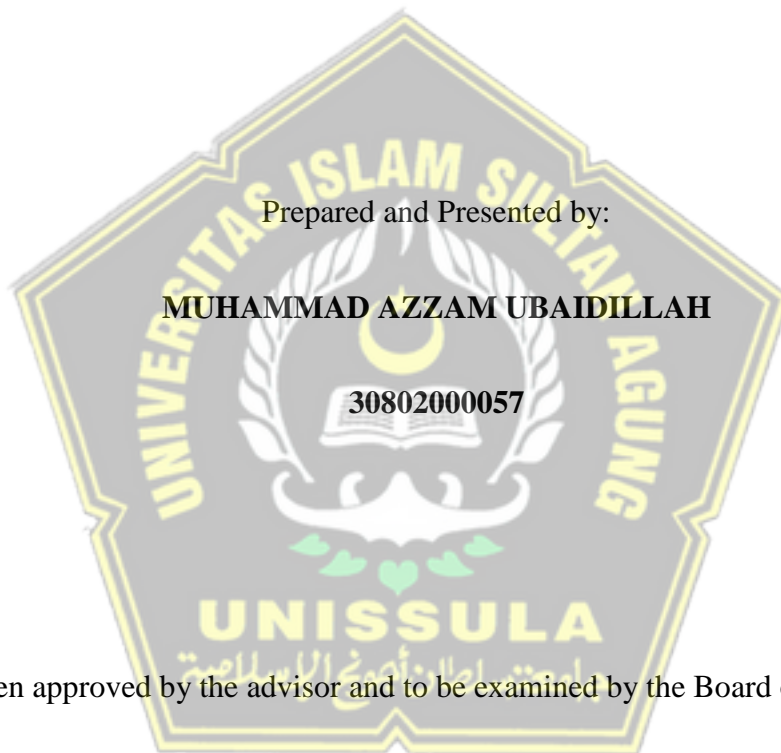
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STATEMENT OF WORK'S ORIGINALITY

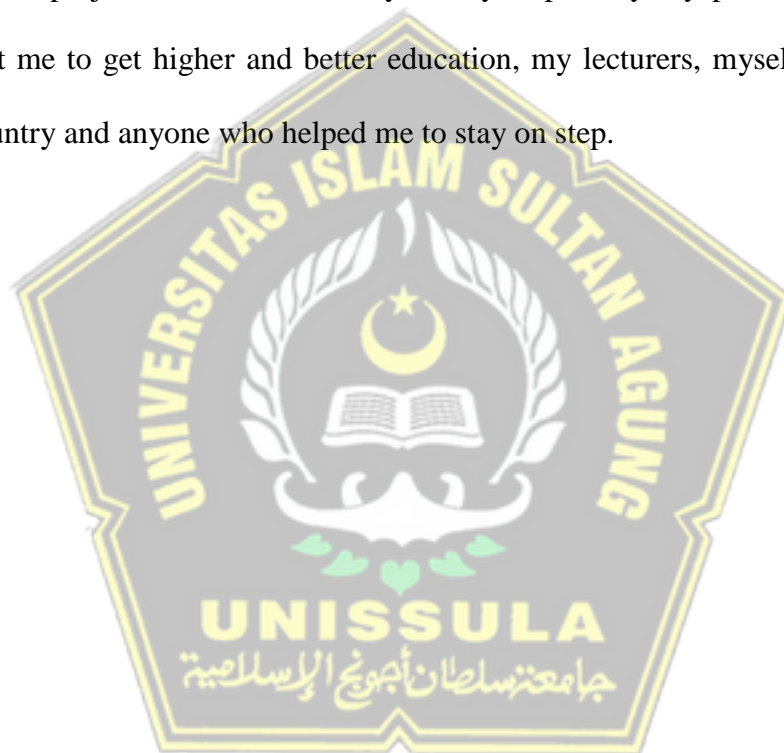
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MOTTO AND DEDICATION

"As long as we have God, never be afraid to take steps to achieve our big dreams"

This final project is dedicated to my family, especially my parents that always support me to get higher and better education, my lecturers, myself, my friends, my country and anyone who helped me to stay on step.



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Finally, there are still many deficiencies found in this final project. Therefore, the author invites readers or future researchers who are also researching the same topic to provide criticism and suggestions. Furthermore, I hope this final project can be useful and help others.

Semarang, February 6th 2024



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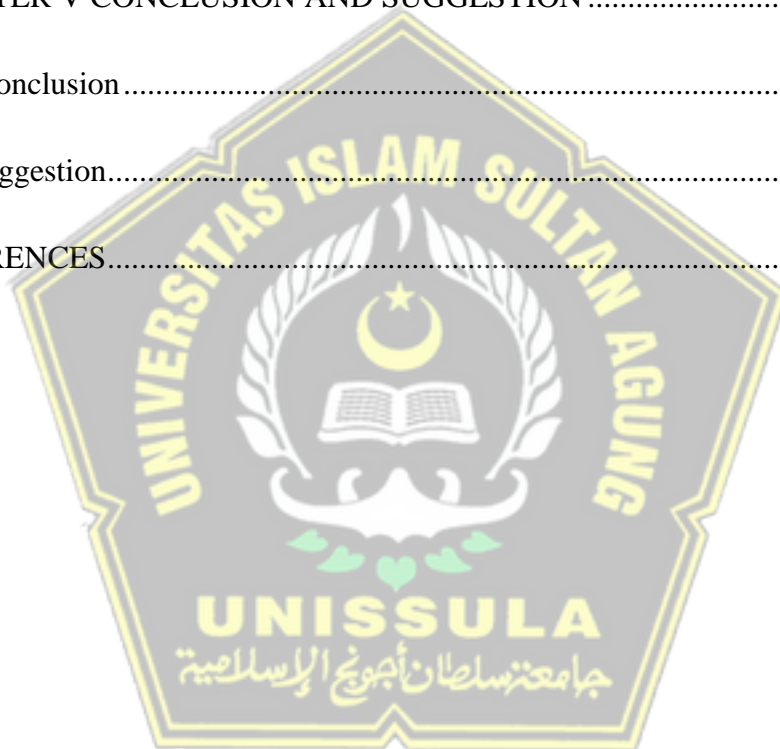
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ABSTRACT

Ubaidillah, Muhammad Azzam. 30802000057. “An Analysis of Translation Procedure from English into Indonesian Language in *LUCA* (2021) Movie Subtitle.” English Literature Study Program. Faculty of Language and Communication Science. Sultan Agung Islamic University. Advisor: Diyah Fitri Wulandari, S.S., M.Hum.

In translating the subtitles of a movie, translators not only have to translate the source language into the closest meaning in the target language, translator need a translation procedure in translating the movie where the translator will make some changes. There are several things that will be considered by translator in translation procedure, such as grammatical structure, expansion and reduction words.

This study focused at analyzing the translation procedure which is part of Peter Newmark's (1988) theory. The aims of this study are to find the translation procedures applied in translating subtitles of movie *LUCA* (2021) and to find the most dominant procedure applied in translating subtitles of movie *LUCA* (2021). Moreover, this study used qualitative methods in analyzing data collected from the movie *LUCA* (2021).

Based on the analysis, several translation procedures found in this study. They are literal translation 73 data, transposition 452 data, reduction 229 data, modulation 90 data, transference 55 data, through translation 23 data, expansion 29 data, couplet 165 data, naturalization 10 data, compensation 18 data, synonymy 6 data, functional equivalent 27 data, and cultural equivalent 20 data. Moreover, the most procedure applied is transposition. Transposition became the most dominant procedure as in transposition procedure the translator would change the grammatical structure from the source language into translation that is suitable grammatically in the target language.

Keywords: translation, translation procedures, subtitle.

INTISARI

Ubaidillah, Muhammad Azzam. 30802000057.“An Analysis of Translation Procedure from English into Indonesian Language in *LUCA* (2021) Movie Subtitle.” English Literature Study Program. Faculty of Language and Communication Science. Sultan Agung Islamic University. Pembimbing: Diyah Fitri Wulandari, S.S., M.Hum.

Dalam menerjemahkan subtitle sebuah film, penerjemah tidak hanya menerjemahkan dari bahasa sumber ke makna yang paling mendekati dalam bahasa target. Penerjemah juga memerlukan beberapa prosedur yang akan memberikan perubahan dalam proses penerjemahannya. Beberapa hal yang akan diperhatikan dalam prosedur penerjemahan tersebut, antara lain struktur gramatikal, perluasan kata dan pengurangan kata.

Fokus dari penelitian ini adalah untuk melakukan analisis prosedur penerjemahan yang merupakan bagian dari teori Peter Newmark (1988), dengan tujuan untuk mengetahui prosedur penerjemahan yang digunakan dalam menerjemahkan subtitle film *LUCA* (2021) dan untuk mengetahui prosedur apa yang paling dominan dalam menerjemahkan subtitle film *LUCA* (2021). Penelitian ini menggunakan metode kualitatif dalam menganalisis data yang dikumpulkan dari film *LUCA* (2021).

Dari penelitian yang telah dilakukan, ditemukan beberapa prosedur penerjemahan dalam menerjemahkan subtitle film *LUCA* (2021). Prosedur penerjemahan yang diterapkan antara lain harfiah dengan 73 data, pergeseran 452 data, pengurangan 229 data, modulasi 90 data, pemindahan 55 data, penerjemahan *through* 23 data, perluasan 29 data, kuplet 165 data, naturalisasi 10 data, kompensasi 18 data, sinonim 6 data, padanan fungsi 27 data, dan padanan budaya 20 data. Selain itu, prosedur yang paling dominan diterapkan dalam penelitian ini adalah transposisi. Transposisi menjadi prosedur yang paling dominan karena dalam prosedur transposisi penerjemah akan mengubah struktur gramatikal dari bahasa sumber ke dalam terjemahan yang sesuai secara gramatikal dengan bahasa sasaran.

Kata Kunci: penerjemahan, prosedur penerjemahan, subtitle.

CHAPTER I

INTRODUCTION

A. Background of the Study

The English language has spread all over the countries; more than 380 million people speak English as their first language, and more than 200 million speak English as their second language (Johnson 131). English has also been designated as an international language, so most people will prefer to use English in their conversations when meeting other people who have a different native language. Apart from that, English is also used in international meeting agendas, international trade, academic journals, and a lot of movies also produced in English (Johnson 131). Therefore, English is very important to learn in the current era, because English is one of the keys to be able to compete in this era of massive developments like today.

In fact English has become an international language that has been widely used by people in the world for communication and even that many countries in the world taught English at any level of education, for example in Indonesia, but the problem is not all Indonesian people can speak or understand English well, even though English has been taught in schools. Which of course can lead to misunderstandings of the message conveyed, if they do not understand the language conveyed by the other person. Therefore, to overcome these problems, it is necessary a translation to translate from English into Indonesian so that

people who do not master English can understand the messages conveyed by other people.

Translation is process of recreating the new message in the target language using the most appropriate equivalent in terms of both meaning and style (Nida and Taber 7). By this explanation people know that translation is a process to produce a new meaning from the initial source while maintaining the message contained in it.

In doing a translation, the translator does not only convey or change the language from the source language directly into the target language, but the translator must pay attention to several things such as the cultural context, analyzing the sentences or words till the grammatical arrangements in it. Therefore the translator must use the translation procedure in translation, because the translation procedure will analyze the sentence or smaller language units in the object study that is used in doing the translation procedures (Newmark 88). By carrying out the existing procedures in translation, it is hoped that it will produce language translations that are appropriate and acceptable to the audience.

This study used an animated movie with the title *Luca* (2021) as the object of study. This movie was written by Mike Jones and Jesse Andrews. This movie was produced by Pixar Animation Studios and released by Walt Disney Pictures. The story is set in a coastal village in Italy and follows the adventure of a young sea monster named Luca, who can transform into a human when on land.

Luca befriends Alberto, another sea monster who can also transform into a human. Together, they hide their true identities as sea creatures from the villagers. They dream of exploring the world beyond the ocean. However, Luca and Alberto's adventure becomes complicated when they meet a human girl named Giulia. They form a team to participate in a swimming race but must face challenges and the risk of their secret being exposed. Meanwhile, Luca also tries to meet the expectations of his family, who want him to stay in the water. Throughout their journey, Luca, Alberto, and Giulia learn about friendship, bravery, and accepting differences. They have to confront prejudice and fear within their society while finding ways to keep their secret guarded.

This study used *Luca* (2021), as this movie won many awards internationally, including: people's choice awards for best family movie (2021), British academy movie award for best animated movie (2022), Nickelodeon Brazil kid's choice awards for movie of the year (2021), Annie award for best animated movie (2022) and many other awards. With the many international awards that the movie has received, it shows that the movie is quite interesting and has international quality, therefore, to maintain the quality of the movie, there must be proper translation in translating the movie from English into Indonesian, so that the meaning or message conveyed in the movie can be accepted by the Indonesian people so that it does not interfere with understanding the contents of the movie which of course will later reduce the quality of the movie if the language that translated is not accepted in society.

In the movie *Luca* (2021) which is used as an object in this study, there is Indonesian subtitles in it. The subtitles in this movie were made by Nazaret Setiabudi, he is one of the translators from English into Indonesian for movies in Indonesia.

B. Problem Formulation

Based on the background of the study above, the researcher formulated the formulation problem as follows:

1. What are the translation procedures used by Nazaret Setiabudi in translating subtitles of *Luca* (2021) movie?
2. What is the most dominant translation procedure used by Nazaret Setiabudi in translating subtitles of *Luca* (2021) movie and what are the causes?

C. Limitation of the Study

This study focuses on finding the procedures used in the translation of *Luca* (2021) movie. Moreover, this study also focuses on the most dominant procedure used in the translation process and the causes. Meanwhile, in the data collection process, the data were limited only from the movie, subtitles in the movie which was translated by Nazaret Setiabudi and movie scripts.

D. Objective of the Study

By analyzing the problem of the study above, the objective of the studies are as follows:

1. To find the translation procedures used by Nazaret Setiabudi in the translating subtitle of *Luca* (2021) movie.

2. To find the most dominant procedure used by Nazaret Setiabudi in the translating subtitle of *Luca* (2021) movie and the causes.

E. Significance of the Study

This study is expected to provide two benefits to readers, including:

1. Providing knowledge to other people about how to apply translation procedure in translating a movie subtitle.
2. Giving the insight to what the most dominant procedures that translators can use in translating a work.

F. Organization of the Study

This study is organized into five chapters. Each chapter has different matters that must be analyzed. The three chapters include; Chapter one contains an introduction, it consists of Background of the Study, Problem Formulation, Limitation of the Study, Objective of the Study, Significance of the Study and Organization of the Study. Chapter two contains a review of related literature and some theories that are related to the study. Chapter three contains a research method which consists of types of research, data organizing and analyzing the data. The data organizing provides a data collecting method which consists of watching the movie while attention to the subtitles, reading the movie script, identifying the data, classifying the data and the last is analyzing the data. Chapter four consists of findings and discussions that discuss the results related to translation procedure and most dominant translation procedure applied in *LUCA*

(2021).Chapter five consists of conclusions and suggestions based on the analysis in chapter four.



CHAPTER II

REVIEW OF RELATED LITERATURE

A. Synopsis of *Luca* (2021)

The animated comedy adventure movie *Luca* (2021) released by Walt Disney Pictures in 2021. It was produced by Pixar Animation Studios. The story of Luca Paguro, a young dolphin in a fishing village, is told in this movie. Underwater, Luca lives a laid-back life with his parents in the sea. Nonetheless, he is dependably inquisitive about the world above. At some point, Luca meets another companion who is likewise a dolphin named Alberto Scorfano. Alberto, who has been living on the surface, shows Luca the delights and wonders of land. The two of them choose to investigate the fishing town together. In any case, they need to conceal their ways of life as ocean animals from the ignorant residents. While attending school and socializing with the children of the village, Luca and Alberto attempt to lead double lives.

During their experience, Luca and Alberto become dear companions with a young lady named Giulia. As they face challenges together and compete in a Vespa race, they bond strongly. However, when a lighthouse keeper who is aware of Luca and Alberto's identity begins to reveal their existence to the villagers, it poses a threat.

Luca must face his fears and decide whether to reveal who he really is or keep Alberto's friendship and the secret safe. While they work together to persuade the villagers that sea creatures should not be feared, Giulia learns their

secret. Luca gains knowledge of courage, friendship, and the significance of accepting others for who they are. The movie is a fun adventure that talks about tolerance and acceptance as well as the importance of understanding and appreciating our differences.

B. Review of Related Literature

B.1 Previous Study

In the previous study, there is a study of translation procedure by Nahdiar entitled *Translation procedures applied in the subtitle of Headshot movie*. In Nahdiar the author tried to find translation procedures and meaning equivalence in the *Headshot* movie. Here the study used a descriptive qualitative method to conduct her study, using the theory of translation procedures from Newmark and the theory of meaning equivalent from Nida. From her research, Nahdiar found some of translation procedures used in her study, they are modulation, synonymy, reduction, transference, couplets, transposition, cultural equivalent, compensation, addition, naturalization, and functional equivalent. The most commonly found translation procedure in her study is transposition. Transposition became the most dominant in her study because in the transposition procedure, the translator will change the grammatical structure of the source language to the target language to get translation results that are easy to understand, acceptable and more natural.

In Nahdiar, there are several similarities and differences with the present study. The similarities are that both in Nahdiar and the current study used the same theory from Newmark. Meanwhile, the difference is that in Nahdiar, the researcher examined a movie with the title *Headshot*, while in the present study, it

examined the movie *Luca* (2021) . In Nahdiar, the researcher also examined the meaning equivalence, and the object study has Indonesian language as the source language and the target language is English. Meanwhile, the present study does not examine the meaning equivalence and object study has English language as the source language, and the target language is Indonesian language.

By doing this analysis, the translation procedure used by the translator in translating the movie can be uncovered. In this way, hopefully this study can provide knowledge to the reader about what procedures must be carried out to translate a movie, so that the movie's meaning can be conveyed properly.

B.2 Translation

Translation has various meanings. Experts or researchers have their own definition of the meaning of translation. Translation is the replacement of textual material in one language (SL) by equivalent textual material in another language (TL) (Catford 20). Another definition of translation is the process of producing a new language (recipient language) from the source language while maintaining the natural equivalent of the source language, both in terms of style and meaning (Nida and Taber 3).Based on the definitions from the experts above, translation has meaning as a form of searching for new meanings from the source language to be changed to another language while maintaining the meaning in the source language.

B.2.1 Translation Procedure

According to Newmark, sentence, words and phrases are objects used in translation procedure, translation of these various forms of language must of pay attention to and follow the existing translation procedures (81). From Newmark's definition, it can be defined that a translation procedure is a procedure used to translate a language either in the form of sentences or in the smallest unit of a language. In translating from the source language to the target language, there are several procedures that need to be considered. Here are some translation procedures defined by Newmark, they are : literal, transference, naturalization, cultural equivalent, functional equivalent, descriptive equivalent, synonymy, through-translation, shifts or transpositions, modulation, recognised translation, translation label, compensation, componential analysis, reduction and expansion, paraphrase, couplets, notes, additions, glosses.

B.2.1.1 Literal Translation

According to Newmark, literal translation is a translation procedure in which "the SL grammatical constructions are converted to their nearest TL equivalents but the lexical words are again translated singly, out of context" (p.46). In this procedure, literal translation tends to follow the source text strictly, translating word for word without paying attention to differences in sentence structure or language conventions between the source language and the target language. For example the sentence "it is raining cats and dogs" is translated into the target language as "hujan kucing dan anjing" (Tabiati et al 16).

B.2.1.2 Transference

Transference or those that have other names as loan words and transcription are translation processes carried out by translators by transferring from the source language to be translated into the target language (Newmark 81). In the transference procedure, there are several categories that are usually translated using this procedure, including names of living things, names of countries, geographical names, literary works, movies, names of companies and institutions, public institutions, addresses of regions, etc. (Newmark 82). According to the preceding explanation, transference is a procedure of translation used to translate common names and terms. In the transference procedure, the language that is translated from the source language is literally unchanged into the target language. For instance, the words "*orang utan*" which is directly translated as "*orang utan*" (Tabiati et al 16).

B.2.1.3 Naturalization

Naturalization is the translation process by adapting the language and transferring the language in terms of pronunciation of words from the source language to the target language, and then in terms of word forms will experience slight changes (Newmark 82). This process of naturalization involves translating a language by adjusting its pronunciation and transferring it from the source language to the target language. Additionally, there may be slight modifications in terms of word forms during the translation process. For instance, the word *sarung* which is translated into English as sarong (Tabiati et al 16).

B.2.1.4 Cultural Equivalent

Cultural equivalent is the translation of the cultural word or terms in source language being translated into an equivalent cultural term in the target language. (Newmark 82). The concept of cultural equivalence in translation refers to the process of translating cultural words or terms from the source language into an equivalent cultural term in the target language. This ensures that the translated words accurately convey the cultural nuances and references present in the original language, allowing for a more comprehensive understanding and appreciation of the cultural context. The example of this procedure can be seen in the following example: The word '*Jaksa Agung*' translated into 'Attorney General'. That word translated like that to consider the English culture. (Tabiati et al 16).

B.2.1.5 Functional Equivalent

In this procedure, translators usually apply in the translation of cultural words where the target language can neutralize or generalize the source language by producing new, more specific meanings (Newmark 83). In functional equivalents, translators often resort to neutralizing or generalizing the source language in order to create new, more specific meanings in the target language. This approach allows for a more accurate and culturally appropriate translation, ensuring that the intended message and nuances are effectively conveyed to the target language. By adapting and reshaping cultural words, translators bridge the gap between languages and facilitate cross-cultural communication. For example is the word '*Wisuda*' translated into 'Graduation day' (Tabiati et al 16).

B.2.1.6 Descriptive Equivalent

Descriptive equivalent is a procedure in which the translator explains the meaning and or function of a certain language word by giving a description of the word (Newmark 83). The concept of descriptive equivalence is a translation technique where the translator elucidates the meaning and or purpose of a specific word in a target language by providing a descriptive explanation. This approach allows the translator to convey the intended message effectively while accounting for any cultural or linguistic differences between the source and target languages. By employing descriptive equivalence, translators can ensure that the essence and functionality of the original word are accurately conveyed to the intended audience. For example, "*samurai*" is converted into "Japanese gentry from the 11th to the nineteenth hundred years to give officials and managers" (Newmark 84).

B.2.1.7 Synonymy

Synonymy is a translation procedure that is carried out in the target language which has a context that is almost equivalent or the same as the source language. This procedure is used for a source language word where there is no one on one equivalent, and the word is important in the text (Newmark 84). This procedure involves finding a contextually similar or nearly equivalent word in the target language. It allows translators to maintain the importance and impact of the word within the text while ensuring effective communication in the target language. For instance, the word "*cute*" can be translated into "lucu" which means about the same. (Tabiati et al 17).

B.2.1.8 Through-Translation

“Through-translation is a translation procedure which is usually also referred as literal translation, in this translation the translator translates the source language to the target language literally. This kind of translation is usually done in an organization name, compound component, common collocation, or phrase where the terms used are usually terms that are widely known (Newmark 84). By utilizing this procedure, translators can maintain the familiarity and cultural context associated with the original terms while ensuring effective communication in the target language. For instance, the words "*United Nation* (UN)" translated into '*Persatuan Bangsa-Bangsa*' (Tabiati et al 17).

B.2.1.9 Transpositions

Transposition is a translation procedure in which the translator makes changes in the grammatical structure and form of the source language to be translated into target language. There are four types in it, first the change from singular to plural or vice versa. Second types is required when an SL grammatical structure does not exist in the TL the third type is literal translation because the language being translated does not fulfill the naturalness of use in the source language, but fulfills it grammatically. And the fourth is a change in the grammatical structure of the source language to the target language if there is a lexical gap (Newmark 85-87). In transposition there is a procedure that involves modifying the grammatical structure and form of the source language during the translation process. Transposition allows translators to adapt the text to convey the

intended meaning while accommodating the differences between languages. The example is the words "*sebuah celana*" into "a couple of pants" (Tabiati et al 20).

B.2.1.10 Modulation

Modulation is a translation procedure in which the translator produces new variations in the meaning of the source language into the target language by using different points of view, thoughts and perspectives (Newmark 88). By the above explanation, modulation is a translation procedure that involves the translator creating fresh interpretations of the source language's meaning in the target language. This is achieved by employing diverse viewpoints, thoughts, and perspectives. Modulation allows for the expression of the same concept or idea in a new and unique way, thereby adding depth and nuance to the translation process. By utilizing modulation, translators can effectively convey the intended meaning of the source text while adapting it to the cultural and linguistic context of the target audience. The example of this translation procedure is as the following, "*I cut my finger*" is converted into "Jari tanganku teriris" (Tabiati et al 17).

B.2.1.11 Recognised Translation

Recognised Translation is the procedure which translates the official or generally accepted institutional terms. In this procedure, the translator will have to use the book designed by an official institutional for translating (Newmark 89). In recognized translation refers to the process of translating official or widely accepted institutional terms. This process requires the translator to utilize the designated book provided by the Language Development and Training Center,

Ministry of Education and Culture of the Republic of Indonesia for accurate and consistent translations. By following this established framework, translators can ensure that the translated terms align with the accepted standards and conventions in the relevant field or context. For instance, the words "*read only memory*" is translated into "memori simpan tetap" (Tabiati et al 18).

B.2.1.12 Translation Label

The process of translating a term into a new institution term by inserting an inverted comma is known as a translation label. It could be done by translating it literally (Newmark 90). In the process of translating a term into a new institution term by inserting an inverted comma is referred to as a translation label. This can be achieved by translating the term literally. The use of inverted commas helps to distinguish the translated term from the original term and indicates that it is a translation. For instance, '*heritage language*' into 'tangué d'héritage' (Newmark 90).

B.2.1.13 Compensation

Compensation happens when loss of importance, sounds effect, representation or realistic impact in one piece of a sentence is repaid in another part, or in a coterminous sentence (Newmark 91). This procedure indicates that the meaning or emphasis is diminished in the preceding, following, or different parts of the same sentence. For example, "*vengeance is mine!*" into "saatnya balas dendam!" (Marcellina 2015 qtd. in Nahdiar 16).

B.2.1.14 Componential Analysis

Component analysis is a translation procedure carried out by translators by dividing or uniting language component units into several other language components. It means that the basic process is to compare a SL word with a TL word, which has a similar meaning, but is not an obvious one-to-one equivalent (Newmark 114). This process involves comparing a word in the source language (SL) with a word in the target language (TL) that may have a similar meaning but is not a direct one-to-one equivalent. Through component analysis, translators can navigate the complexities of language and find appropriate ways to convey meaning across different languages, ensuring effective and accurate translations. For instance according to Marcellina, "*Sweet talk*" = pleasant words in talking converted into "kata-kata manis" (qtd. in Nahdiar 16).

B.2.1.15 Reduction and Expansion

Reduction is a translation procedure in which the translator removes components from the source language to the target language, both in terms of words and phrases. Whereas expansion is a translation procedure in which the translator adds components of words and phrases from the source language to the target language (Newmark 90). Reduction and expansion are two distinct translation procedures with opposite objectives. Reduction involves removing components, such as words and phrases, from the source language during translation to the target language. On the other hand, expansion involves adding components, again in the form of words and phrases, from the source language to the target language. These procedures highlight the different ways in which

translators approach the task of conveying information from one language to another, either by condensing or elaborating on the content. For instance, the word "*automobile*" into "mobil". And for expansion, the word "whale" is translated into "ikan paus" (Tabiati et al 18).

B.2.1.16 Paraphrase

Paraphrasing is a translation procedure which re-explains the meaning of the source language. This translation is used to translate an anonymous work that is not very well made or a work that has important implications in it (Newmark 90). In paraphrasing serves as a translation technique aimed at rephrasing the essence of the original language. It is particularly useful for translating anonymous or poorly constructed texts, as well as works with significant implications. For instance, "*the signal was red*" into "when the light was red, trains could not go" (Marcellina 2015 qtd. in Nahdiar 17).

B.2.1.17 Couplets

For solving a single issue, couples, triplets, and quadruplets combine two, three, or four of the aforementioned procedure. When transference is combined with a functional or cultural equivalent, they are especially common for cultural words. Quadruplets, be that as it may, are just utilized for metalingual words (Newmark 91). When it comes to solving a single issue, different combinations of two, three, or four methods can be used by couples, triplets, and quadruplets. These combinations are particularly common for cultural words when transference is combined with a functional or cultural equivalent. However, quadruplets are exclusively used for metalingual words. For instance, "*China's foreign ministry*

denied any knowledge of G-mail being blocked" has been transliterated into "Kementrian Luar Negeri Cina membantah pihaknya mengetahui G-mail di blokir" (Marcellina 2015 qtd. in Nahdiar 17).

B.2.1.18 Notes, Additions, Glosses

Notes, glosses, and additions are the extra data an interpreter may need to add to his rendition is regularly social (representing contrast among SL and TL culture), specialized (connecting with the point) or phonetic (making sense of delinquent utilization of words), and is reliant upon the necessity of his, as gone against to the first, readership (Newmark 91). In notes, glosses, and additions there is additional information that interpreters may need to include in their translations. These additions serve various purposes, such as addressing cultural differences between the source language (SL) and target language (TL), providing technical explanations, or clarifying linguistic errors. The nature and content of these additions depend on the specific needs and preferences of the intended audience, as opposed to the original text. For instance the word "*Debrecen* => the city of Debrecen, in West Hungary (Marcelina 14).

These are the translation procedures concepts explained by Newmark. Depending on the needs of the translator and the language they are translating, they may use all or some of the translation procedures.

CHAPTER III

RESEARCH METHOD

In this section the author will explain the methodology used in this study. There are four parts in this section. They are types of research, types of data, data collection methods and analyzing data and reporting findings.

A.Types of Research

This study used a qualitative method. According to Leedy and Ormrod, qualitative method is a method that uses collected data for the purpose of describing, explaining, and interpreting (qtd. In Williams 67). Meanwhile, according to Creswell, qualitative method is an unfolding model, which occurs in a natural setting and enables the researcher to develop a level of detail from high involvement in the actual experiences (qtd. In Williams 67). This qualitative method used document analysis, document analysis focused on contextual analysis and interpretation of recorded data. And the movie subtitle transcript is the subject of document analysis.

B. Data Organizing

B. 1. Data Collecting Method

Here are six steps taken by the researcher in collecting data:

1. Watching the movie

In this stage the researcher watched the movie several times while paying attention to the translation subtitles in the movie. The subtitles in this movie were translated by Nazaret Setiabudi. Watching the movie is the stage to get an overview of the culture in the movie, and an understanding of the dialogue conveyed by the characters in the movie.

2. Doing transcription

Here is the stage where the audio in the movie *Luca* (2021) is processed to be converted into written text as data analysis in this translation procedure. By this transcript, it makes it easier for the next analysis process, to find relevant data or to identify existing findings.

3. Identifying data

After doing transcription, the transcribed data were identified to find out the data in the movie. The data that were identified in this movie can be in the form of sentence, clause, or word.

4. Classifying data

After identified, the data were classified to find out what procedures were used in translating the movie subtitle. Whether the procedure transference, naturalization, reduction or others. The data were classified in the table as in a sample in the following table of translation procedures.

Table 3. 1 Sample table of translation procedure

No	Source Language	Target Language	Time	Procedure
1	Stories	Cerita	00:01:07 - 00:01:08	Transposition
2	Was there a boat?	Ada perahu?	00:06:31-00:06:33	Reduction
3	Giuseppe	Giuseppe	00:04:49-00:04:50	Transference

5. Reducing data

The data will be reduced into the smaller number after being identified and classified. In order to simplify the process and eliminate data that is either insignificant or insufficient for answering the problem, the data have been reduced.

6. Reporting data

The last step is reporting data from the movie which has been classified and identified to be included in the appendix table.

B. 2. Types of the Data

The data used in this study were divided into two types, they are:

1. Primary data

Primary data was the data taken from the object study itself. Object studies in primary data can be novels, movies, dramas, poems, movie subtitles, etc. This study used movies as primary data. The movie was *Luca* (2021) animated comedy

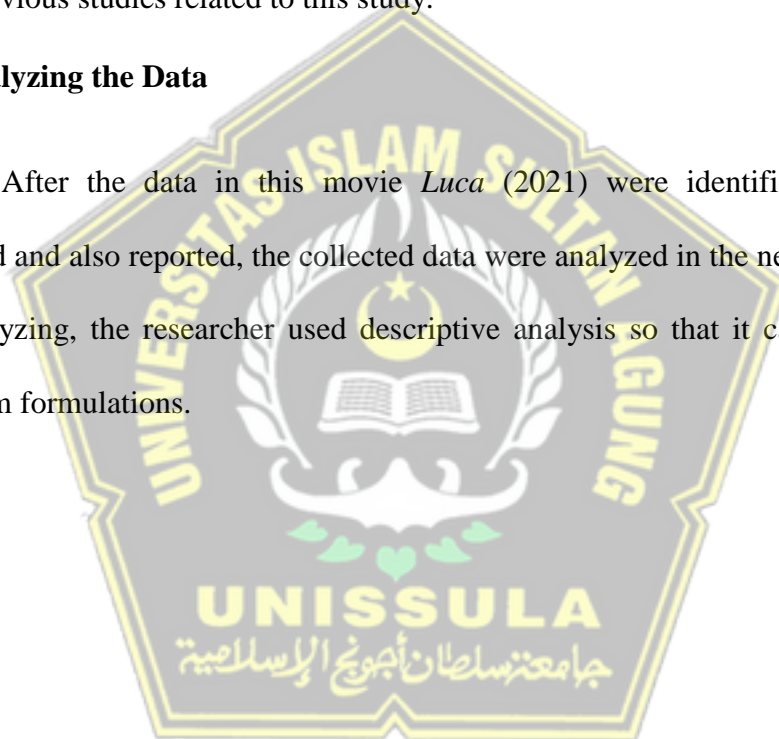
adventure, this movie *Luca* (2021) was produced by Pixar Animation Studios and this movie *Luca* (2021) has Indonesian subtitles translated by Nazaret Setiabudi.

2. Secondary data

Secondary data was the data that is used in the study excluding the primary data. This study used the secondary data from websites, journals, books, and previous studies related to this study.

C. Analyzing the Data

After the data in this movie *Luca* (2021) were identified, classified, reduced and also reported, the collected data were analyzed in the next chapter IV. In analyzing, the researcher used descriptive analysis so that it can answer the problem formulations.



CHAPTER IV

FINDINGS AND DISCUSSIONS

The fourth chapter presents the discussion to answer the problem formulations of this study. As in the previous chapter, the problems in this study are regarding the translation procedures used and the translation procedures that are most widely used. Therefore, to answer these problems, relevant data will be presented to be able to answer the problem formulations.

A. Translation Procedures Applied in the Subtitle of Movie *LUCA* (2021)

This chapter analyzed the translation procedures applied by Nazaret Setiabudi in translating the subtitle of movie *Luca* (2021) using the theory of Peter Newmark (1988). From the data that has been classified by the theory from Newmark (1998) 12 translation procedures were found. There are Literal, transference, naturalization, cultural equivalent, functional equivalent, synonymy, through translation, transposition, modulation, compensation, reduction, expansion, and couplet. Below are the detailed explanations of each translation procedure that were found in this study.

A.1 Literal Translation

Literal translation is a translation procedure in which "the SL grammatical constructions are converted to their nearest TL equivalents but the lexical words are again translated singly, out of context" (Newmark 46). In this procedure, literal translation tends to follow the source text strictly, translating word for word without paying attention to differences in sentence structure or language

conventions between the source language and the target language. In this study 73 data about literal procedure were found. Here are the representatives of them.

Data no 3

SL : yes mom

TL : *ya bu*

In this example, "yes, mom" consists of two words, those are yes and mom. Literal translation translated each word literally or directly into the target language, so it became "ya, bu". Even though it is translated literally, the meaning in the dialogue is still conveyed.

Data no 17

SL : Surface

TL : *Permukaan*

Like the previous example of a literal procedure, here the translator also translated the word "surface" literally into the target language as "*permukaan*". Here the translator translated literally because this procedure is enough to get an acceptable meaning in the target language.

A.2 Transference

This is a procedure of translation used to translate common names and terms, such as names of countries, living things, geographical names, companies names, institutions, literary works, etc (Newmark 81). In the transference procedure, the language that is translated from the source language is literally

unchanged into the target language (Newmark 81). In this study 55 data about transference procedure were found. Here are the representatives of them.

Data no 85

SL : Luca, Alberto !

TL : *Luca, Alberto !*

From the example above, the translator translated words which are the names of the characters in the movie "Luca and Alberto" by transferring them directly from the source language into target language, without any changes, this is of course in accordance with the rules in the transfer which are the names of the characters which is in the movie "Luca and Alberto" by transferring directly from the source language into the target language, without any changes, this is of course in accordance with the rules in the transference procedure where the name of the person does not change when translated from the source language to the target language.

Data no 94

SL : Vespa

TL : *Vespa*

From the example above, the translator translated the word from the source language "Vespa" into the target language by directly transferring the word which remains "*vespa*" without any changes at all in the translation results. Here

the word "vespa" is an example of a common name. As previously discussed, a word that is a common name which is in this case indicated to the product name can be translated directly according to the rules of the transference procedure.

A.3 Naturalization

In this procedure, the translator translated a source language by adjusting the way it is pronounced and transferring it from the source language to the target language and there may be slight modifications to the form of words during the translation process (Newmark 82). In this study there were 10 data related to naturalization procedures. The following are representative data of the naturalization procedure.

Data no 135

SL : This is a telescope

TL : *Ini teleskop*

In the utterance above, the word in target language “*teleskop*” is a word naturalized from the source language “telescope”. In this translation there are changes in spelling from the word “telescope” and “teleskop”, but they still have the same pronunciation. By this translating the viewers still recognize directly the meaning of the word.

Data no 138

SL : Seriously, what does that mean?

TL : *Serius, apa artinya itu?*

In the translation above, the translator used naturalization procedure in translating the word “seriously” to “serius” in target language. It can be seen that there are changes in the spelling of the words “seriously” and “*serius*”, but even if they have different spelling, the target language still maintains the meaning of the source language.

A.4 Cultural Equivalent

Cultural equivalent is a process of translating cultural words or terms from the source language into the target language to obtain equivalent cultural terms in the target language. In this procedure, it must be ensured that the translated words can convey the cultural nuances and references contained in the original language accurately, so that they can still provide a more comprehensive understanding and appreciation of the cultural context of origin (Newmark 82). In this study, 20 data were found related to cultural equality. Representative data are shown below.

Data no 157

SL : Underdogs

TL : *Pecundang!*

The translation above translated by cultural equivalent procedure. The word “underdogs” has a meaning as “dibawah anjing” if it is translated literally in target language, but it does not fulfill the cultural equivalent both in source language and target language. The word “underdog” is usually used when someone’s condition is under the other person or it can be called an underestimated person, that is why the translator chose the word “*pecundang*” in translating to fulfill a cultural equivalent.

Data no 140

SL : you have all the parts

TL : *kau punya semua suku cadang*

In the utterance above there is a cultural equivalent procedure in translating the word “parts”. The word “parts” has the meaning “*bagian-bagian*” in the target language if it does not translate by cultural equivalent procedure, and it does not have a good meaning to understand. That is why the translator equalizes the culture of the word “parts”, which is this word in the movie showing the parts of the vespa, and this part of vespa in target language has equal meaning as “*suku cadang*”.

A.5 Functional Equivalent

In this translation procedure, the translator translated by generalizing or neutralizing the source language to the target language with the aim of creating another and or more specific meaning. This procedure provides the possibility of more accurate and culturally appropriate translation results, and the translator must still ensure that the function or message in the source language can be conveyed effectively into the target language (Newmark 83). In this study there were 27 data related to functional equivalents. The following are representations of the data.

Data no 181

SL : rise and shine

TL : *Waktunya bangun*

In the utterance above the translator did a functional equivalent in translating “rise and shine”. The phrase “rise and shine” actually has meaning as “bangkit dan bersinar” in the target language, however this meaning is sound unnatural in the target language, so the translator generalized the meaning to “*waktunya bangun*” the consideration is that the scene in the movie showed the character tried to waking up the other character while saying “rise and shine”. Because of the situation the translator decided to translate it into “*waktunya bangun*” to get the function of the words in the movie.

Data no 176

SL : See?

TL : Berhasil. Benar, bukan?

In the translation utterance above the translator is doing the functional equivalent in translating the word “see”. The word “see” has meaning as “*melihat*” if it is translated directly into the target language, however in this translation this word translated to “*berhasil, benar bukan?*” because the translator would like to fulfill the functional equivalent in the source language. The word “see” in the movie has a meaning to show that the character in that scene would like to show his success or capability to his friend, that is why the translator chose to translate it into “*berhasil, benar bukan?*” in target language, by this translation the translator still maintains the meaning in functional equivalent.

A.6 Synonymy

This procedure is carried out to find words that are contextually similar or almost equivalent words from the source language into the target language. This procedure allows the translator to maintain the importance and impact of words in the text while ensuring effective communication in the target language (Newmark 84). In this study, 6 data were found that applied synonymy in the translation process. Representative data are shown below.

Data no 186

SL : Thank goodness

TL : *Syukurlah*

In the utterance above translator using synonymy procedure in translating the phrase “thank goodness”, thank goodness has the meaning as thank for the good thing if it is translated literally. In target language it can be translated as “*terimakasih kebaikan*”, but in this case the translator tried to find out the synonym of “*terimakasih kebaikan*” to get naturalness towards the target language, so the translator translated it as “*syukurlah*”.

Data no 187

SL : Don't worry, you're in luck, I basically invented walking

TL : *Tenang, kau beruntung, aku yang menciptakannya*

In the translation above, there is a phrase that is translated by synonymy procedure by the translator, that is the phrase “Don’t worry” which is translated to “*tenang*” in the target language. The phrase “Don’t worry” actually has meaning as “*jangan khawatir*” in the target language, but in this case the translator try to find out the other words that have the same meaning as “*jangan khawatir*” and the translator got the word “*tenang*”. Translators prefer to choose the word “*tenang*” instead of “*jangan khawatir*” to get a more concise meaning, because the translator should also consider the amount of the letters in the subtitle of the movie.

A. 7 Through Translation

Through-translation is a translation procedure which is usually also referred to literal translation, in this translation the translator translates the source language by translated the terms in the source language into the target language literally, but still maintain the naturalness of the target language (Newmark 84). In this study 23 data about through translation procedure were found. Here are the representatives of them.

Data no 205

SL : Get the ball

TL : *Rebut bolanya*

In the context of translation, through translation refers to a translation approach that aims to convey the same meaning as the source text, but by using phrases or expressions that are natural and common in the target language. In this

example the translator translates the sentence "get the ball" to "*rebut bolanya*", here the translator translated the sentence the same as in the source language but still uses phrases that are more natural in the target language.

Data no 207

SL : Sorry, too much?

TL : *maaf, berlebihan?*

In this translation, the translator translated "sorry, too much?" to "*maaf berlebihan?*" into the target language. Here the translator does not literally translate the sentence as "*maaf, terlalu banyak?*" because this will not fulfill the element of naturalness in the target language, therefore the translator chooses the word "*berlebihan*" in translating it, because this word fulfills the naturalness of the target language.

A.8 Transposition

Translation that uses the transposition procedure requires changes to the grammatical form and structure in the source language when it is translated into the target language (Newmark 85). In translating into the target language, the translator can adapt to the text in the source language to be able to convey the meaning contained in the target language while also accommodating the differences that exist in the source language and target language. In the transposition translation procedure there are 4 types in it. Firstly is a transposition procedure which is carried out by changing the form of a sentence from singular

form to plural form or vice versa. Secondly, the transposition procedure is carried out by changing the grammatical structure from the source language to the target language, this is done because the grammatical structure in the source language has no equivalent in the target language. Thirdly, this procedure is carried out to obtain the naturalness of the translation from the source language when the source language does not meet the naturalness of the language, but still fulfills it grammatically when it is translated by literal translation. The fourth is a change in the grammatical structure of the source language to the target language if there is a lexical gap or the source language does not have an equivalent meaning in the target language (Newmark 86-87). In this study there are 452 data using the transposition procedure. The following data are representative data from the transposition procedure.

Data no 294

SL : Anchovies, they go there to sleep

TL : *Ikan teri, mereka kesana untuk tidur*

This is an example of the first type, which is carried out by changing the form of a sentence from plural form to singular form. In the utterance above there is a transposition in translating the word "anchovies" into the target language. The word "anchovies" which in the source language has a plural meaning is translated into the target language with a translation that produces a singular meaning, that is "*ikan teri*", the translator does not translate into a translation that has a plural meaning, for example "*ikan-ikan teri*". This is done by the translator to meet the

effectiveness of the language in the target language and to fulfill the naturalness of the language in the target language.

Data no 215

SL : You worry too much

TL : *Kau terlalu khawatir*

This is an example of the second type, which is carried out by changing the grammatical structure from the source language to the target language. At the data number 2 above there is a change in the structure of words in the source language into the target language. In the source language the verb "worry" is located after the subject "you" and then after the verb followed by the adverbial phrase "too much". However, if the sentence is translated into the target language according to the structure in the source language, the meaning produced in the target language will be inappropriate and will not fulfill the element of naturalness in the target language. Therefore, the structure of the sentence is changed according to the structure in the target language. so, the adverbial phrase "too much" which translates to "*terlalu*" comes after the subject "you", and the verb "worry" which translates to "*khawatir*" comes after the adverbial phrase.

Data no 350

SL : Where did you get them? A dead body?

TL : *Dapat dari mana? Mayat?*

This is an example of the third type, which is carried out to obtain the naturalness of the translation. From the data above, it can actually be translated literally and grammatically acceptable into the target language. If translated

literally it would be "*dari mana kamu mendapatkan mereka? seorang mayat?*". The translation in the target language is acceptable, but here the translator translates to "*dapat dari mana? mayat?*". This is done to make the translation more concise and of course to make the translation results more natural in the target language.

Data no 338

SL : Just don't get wet !

TL : *Pokoknya jangan sampai basah !*

This is an example of the fourth type, which is carried out to change the grammatical structure of the source language to the target language if there is a lexical gap or the source language does not have an equivalent meaning in the target language. In the source language above, there is an emphasis on the use of sentences, the word is "just", it is to convince the characters in the movie. And in translating into the target language, there is a lexical gap if the translator translates the word "just" literally into the source language. Therefore, in the translation, the word "*pokoknya*" is added which aims to provide emphasis or stress on the target language so that it has a meaning that matches the source language and of course fulfills the existing lexical gap.

A.9 Modulation

Modulation is a translation procedure in which the translator needs to create a new understanding of the meaning in the source language into the target language. This procedure is carried out by looking at it from various perspectives,

considerations and points of view (Newmark 88). There were 90 data found in this study that used modulation in translation. The following are representative data.

Data no 728

SL : Come with me

TL : *Ikut aku*

In the utterance above, the translator changed the meaning from the source language to the target language to get a new understanding. This is done by the translator so that the translated language is more accepted in the target language, because if the translation is not carried out using a modulation procedure then the word will produce the meaning "*datang*" which of course will provide a different understanding and not be in accordance with the existing context in the movie. So here the translator translated the word "come" into "*ikut*" into the target language, this also adapted to the conditions in the movie.

Data no 727

TL : Because it'll be amazing

SL : *karena pasti menyenangkan*

From the translation of the utterance above, the translator applied a modulation procedure in translating the word "amazing" by changing its meaning into a new meaning, where the word "amazing" itself has the meaning "*luar biasa*" in the target language, but here the translator changed it to "*menyenangkan*". This is done by the translator to give the audience a better illustration of the conditions that occur in the movie, where the characters and dialogue in the movie scene depict a happy situation.

A.10 Compensation

This procedure is used to diminish the meaning, emphasis or sounds effect in the source language when it is translated into target language. This usually happens when there are some words that have the same meaning in a sentence in the target language (Newmark 91). In this study there are 18 compensation procedure applied in the translation process. Here are the representatives of them.

Data no 761

SL : We underdogs have to look out for each other right

TL : *Kita pecundang harus saling mendukung*

In the translation above, the sentence of source language lost meaning in target language, the words “each other right” did not translate into target language. The translator used compensation procedure in translating this sentence by losing some meaning in the target language to have concise meaning in the subtitle of the movie. Even Though it lost some meanings in target language, the main message in the utterance was still maintained by previous words that explained the message in the utterance above.

Data no 760

SL : We flew through the air

TL : *Kita terbang*

In the translation above there are missing words from source language into target language, that is “through the air” which was not translated by the translator. The word “through the air” has the meaning as “*di udara*” if it is translated in target language. However in this translation the translator chose to diminish the meaning in target language to make the subtitle in the movie concise. Moreover even the word “through the air” was not translated, the message of the utterance in the movie still delivered and understandable by the viewers.

A.11 Reduction and Expansion

These procedures are two procedures that have different goals in the translation process. The reduction procedure involves removing parts, such as words or phrases, from the source language to the target language. Meanwhile, expansion includes adding parts of words and expressions, from the source language to the target language (Newmark 90). In this study, 229 data were found that applied the reduction procedure and 29 data that applied the expansion procedure. The following are data representing reduction and expansion.

Data no 855

TL : you mean like a year ago? When you quit in the middle of the race?

SL : *Seperti tahun lalu? Saat kau berhenti di tengah lomba?*

In the translation above, the translator translated it simply into "seperti tahun lalu" in the target language. The translator decided to reduce the words "you mean" in the source language, this was done to provide effectiveness in translation into the target language. Reducing the words "you mean" in the target language does not eliminate the message in the source language, because in the scene the

character who says the words "you mean...," is having a dialogue, face to face with the person he is talking to, so even though the words "you mean" are removed, this can still be interpreted as meaning that the sentence delivered in the scene is addressed to the person speaking in front of him.

Data no 887

SL : Hey! No goofing around back there

TL : *Hei, jangan main-main*

From the translation above, the translator reduced the sentence "around back there". The translator reduced these sentences so that the source language translated into the target language has a more concise meaning. However, the meaning or message contained in the target language is still in accordance with the message in the source language.

Some of the data above are examples of translations that use the reduction procedure. In this procedure, the translator reduced several words or sentences in the source language to be translated into the target language to provide a more concise translation result and of course while maintaining the message conveyed.

And the following is an example of data and an explanation of the expansion procedure.

Data no 1024

SL : If any sea monsters show up today-we're ready for them

TL : *Jika ada monster laut, kita sudah siap menghabisi mereka*

In the utterance above, the translator adds the word "menghabiskan" when translating into the target language, which in the source language does not require a word that has the same meaning as the word "*menghabiskan*". Here the translator adds the word "menghabiskan" to give the audience a better illustration of the conditions in the movie, because the scene in the film depicts the condition of fishermen who are carrying spears to kill fish, this is what the translator wants to convey in his translation.

Data no 1012

SL : You don't

TL : *Kau tidak dapat*

In translating the utterance above, the translator added the word "*dapat*" to the translation in the target language. The translator added the word "*dapat*" so that the message conveyed in the scene can be better understood by the audience. The added words are also related to the previous conversation, so this can strengthen the message in the utterance. Moreover if the translation does not add the word "*dapat*" then the resulting translation will lack naturalness in the target language.

A.12 Couplets

Couplet is a translation procedure that combines more than one translation procedure in doing the translation (Newmark 91). There were 165 data found in this study. Here are the representatives of the data.

Data no 1105

SL : Giulietta, a word

TL : *Giulietta. Ayah mau bicara*

In the utterance above, the translator used two translation procedures in the translation process. Firstly, the translator used the transference procedure in translating the word "Giulietta", here the word is translated directly from the source language to the target language without changing it at all. This is done because the word is a person's name, which is in accordance with the transference procedure rule that a person's name is one of the categories that must be translated directly without any changes. Secondly, here the translator used the modulation procedure in translating "a word". The translator changed the meaning in the target language so that it has a new meaning that is better understood than being translated as "*sebuah kata*" which would certainly be difficult for the audience to understand. Therefore, the translator changed it to "*ayah mau bicara*". This is in accordance with the scene in the movie which depicts that a father is trying to have a conversation with his son.

Data no 1152

SL : You can do it, Luca!

TL : *Kau bisa, Luca*

In the translation above, the couplet procedure is applied in the translation. Where there are two procedures used, the first is reduction. The translator uses a reduction procedure by reducing the translation of the word "do it" in the target language. The translator can do this to provide a more concise translation meaning and the translation of the word also has no impact on the meaning or message conveyed in the movie. The second procedure used in translating this sentence is

the transference procedure in the word "Luca". "Luca" is one of the names of the characters in the movie so that the translator translating it can directly bring words from the source language into the target language without changing them, this is in accordance with the rules of transference procedure translation.

A.13 Not Translated

In this study there are 5 data that were not translated from the source language to the target language. It happened because the source language was not in the English language. So the translator has limitations in mastering languages other than English, therefore it was decided not to translate this part. The following are examples and explanations of the data applied.

Data no 1198

SL : Non preoccupare ti, Giacomo

TL : Not translated

In the utterance above "Non preoccuparti, Giacomo" is an Italian language so in the movie the translator did not translate it to the target language.

Data no 1199

SL : Per mille sardine

TL : Not translated

In the utterance above “Per mille sardine” is an Italian language so in the movie the translator did not translate it to the target language.

B. Most dominant procedure applied in the Subtitle of Movie *LUCA* (2021) and the causes

The total data of translation procedures were found in this study is 1.202 data. They are Literal Translation 73 data, Transference 55 data, Naturalization 10 data, Cultural Equivalent 20 data, Functional Equivalent 27 data, Synonymy 6 data, Through translation 23 data, Transposition 452 data, Modulation 90 data, Compensation 18 data, Reduction 229 data, Expansion 29 data, Couplet 165 data, and Not translated 5 data.

According to the data above transposition is the most dominant procedure applied in the subtitle of *Luca* (2021) with the total 452 data. As Newmark said, Transposition is a translation procedure that changes the grammatical form and structure. Here are the examples of transposition procedures.

Data no 446

SL : Get to the rules

TL : Langsung ke peraturan

The example above is an example of a translation procedure that used the transposition procedure in its translation. In the sentence above there is the word "rules" which in the source language has a plural meaning, but when translated into the target language, the word is translated in the singular form, "*peraturan*"

instead of being translated with a word that has a plural meaning as in the source language. This is done of course to make the translation more concise but still maintain the message. Below is another example of the transposition procedure.

Data no 420

SL : It is me

TL : ini aku

In the sentence above there is a change in grammatical structure, where the source language used “to be is” in it. Whereas when translating into the target language, the verb “to be” is not used in the translations to the target language. The translator did not translate it as “ini adalah aku”, but the translator translated it to “ini aku”. This was done by the translator to fulfill the naturalness in the target language, and this translation still fulfills the grammatical structure in the target language.

Those are the examples of transposition procedures that become the most dominant procedure here. In this study, transpositions became the most dominant procedure because there are many differences in grammatical structure in the target language or in source language. By this procedure the translator would shift the differences in grammatical structure so it would make the translation more natural and understandable in target language. Transposition also makes the translation denser in target language, without missing the messages in it. This finding is similar with what Nahdiar found related to the *translation procedure*

applied in the subtitle of Headshot movie. It indicated that transposition procedure is the most common translation procedure used by translator.



CHAPTER V

CONCLUSION AND SUGGESTION

In the chapter five there are two subchapters in it. The first is the conclusion of the discussion in chapter four about the translation procedure applied in the *Luca* (2021), and the most procedure applied. The second subchapter is about the suggestion for further study which will analyze the same object or theory.

A. Conclusion

After analyzing the movie *Luca* (2021) subtitled by Nazaret Setiabudi, this study describes translation procedures applied in subtitling the movie, the most dominant translation procedures and the causes. For the analysis, 12 out of 18 translation procedures were found in translating this movie. There are 1.202 data using translation procedures proposed by Peter Newmark (1988), they are Literal translation, Transposition, Reduction, Expansion, Transference, Modulation, Couplet, Through translation, Naturalization, Synonymy, Functional Equivalent, Cultural Equivalent, Compensation. Moreover for the translation procedure that were not applied in translating this movie are notes, descriptive equivalent, translation label, recognised translation, componential analysis and paraphrase.

By the analyzing in the previous chapter, the most dominant applied in subtitling this movie is transposition with the total 452 data, followed by reduction with 229 data, couplet with 165 data, modulation with 90 data, literal

translation with 73 data, transference with 55 data, through translation 23, functional equivalent with 27 data, cultural equivalent with 20 data, expansion 29 data, compensation with 18 data, naturalization with 10 data, synonymy with 6 data and 5 data are not translated. In this study, transposition became the most dominant procedure applied in translating movie *Luca* (2021) as in transposition procedure the translator would change the grammatical structure from the source language into translation that is suitable grammatically in the target language, so it would make the translation result understandable for the viewers, natural and of course to fulfill the limitation in making subtitle of the movie, like the limitation of words and lines.

B. Suggestion

This study emphasizes the translation procedure applied in the subtitle movie *Luca* (2021) translated by Nazaret Setiabudi. Moreover the theory used to analyze this study proposed by Peter Newmark (1988). This study provides several suggestions for the next study who would like to analyze this movie. The next study can use the theory of translation procedure proposed by other experts in analyzing the object, using other products of translation beside this movie (*Luca*) 2021, or using other literary works that may need an analysis of translation procedure. The next study can also analyze any other or more specific aspects of translation, such as translation technique, meaning equivalent, translation method, etc.

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