

CHAPTER 1

INTRODUCTION

A. Background of the Study

Translation makes easier for people who watch a movie to understand the content or the message of the movie. According to Nida (1975:33) “translating consists in producing in the receptor language the closest natural equivalent to the message of the source language, first in meaning and secondly in style”. Translation is the process in changing a language from the source language into target language. The aim of translating is reproducing the message of source language into the target one.

According to Oettinger (in Nord, 1997:6) “translating may be defined as the process of transforming into other signs or representations”. Translation focuses on the message from the source language into target language. In translating a text, a translator should hold the message of the source language into the target language.

The basic concept in translation is equivalence. Equivalence is so important in translation because equivalence takes the important part in translation. The product of the translation is the target language and the content or the message have to be same with the source language. So in translation, equivalence needs to make the product of translation appropriate or suitable with the source language. According to Wilss (in Nord, 1997:7) “translation leads from a source-language text to target-language text which is

as close an equivalent as possible and presupposes an understanding of the content and style of the original". The equivalence is so necessary in translation in order to deliver the same intention of source language into the target language.

Related to the terms of equivalence in translation, Baker (1992:5) proposes six equivalences. They are (1) equivalence at word level, (2) equivalence above word level, (3) grammatical equivalence, (4) textual equivalence: thematic and information structures, (5) textual equivalence: cohesion, (6) pragmatic equivalence. Those equivalences are very important in delivering the message in any target text, such as fiction and non fiction texts.

The equivalence in movie should be grasped by the translator in the form of subtitle. In movie, the subtitle has important role because it is needed deliver the message for the audience who can't understand the meaning without the subtitle. Subtitle is a conversation based on movie or dialogue in movie was translated in bottom screen of movie. The subtitle can be formed in foreign language or in Indonesian language. It can help for understanding the movie and make easy to audience understand the movie message. The audience more understand about the message of movie when subtitle appeared.

In this research, the researcher wants to analyze the equivalence found in subtitle in a movie. The movie that the researcher wants to analyze is *Harry Potter and the Deathly Hallows Part 2. Harry Potter and the Deathly*

Hallows Part 2 is a 2011 epic fantasy-drama film directed by David Yates and the second of two films based on the novel *Harry Potter and the Deathly Hallows* by J. K. Rowling. It is the eighth and final instalment in the *Harry Potter* film series, written by Steve Kloves and produced by David Heyman, David Barron, and Rowling. The story continues to follow Harry Potter's quest to find and destroy Lord Voldemort's Horcruxes. The film stars Daniel Radcliffe as Harry Potter, alongside Rupert Grint and Emma Watson as Harry's best friends, Ron Weasley and Hermione Granger. Principal photography began on 19 February 2009, and was completed on 12 June 2010, with the final day of reshoots taking place on 21 December 2010, marking the series' closure of ten years of filming. *Part 2* was released in 2D, 3D and IMAX cinemas worldwide from 13–15 July 2011, and is the only *Harry Potter* film to be released entirely in 3D. The subtitle example:

1. Source language : I need to talk to Goblin
Target Language : *Aku harus berbicara dengan si Goblin*

The translation above is equivalence because between the source language and target language have the same meaning or message. Also the product of translation (TL) is readable because the reader can understand the message of the translation. Addition strategy is used by subtitler to grasp the equivalent message of the target language to the source language.

2. Source language : Beautiful here.
Target language : *Indah sekali di sini.*

The translation above is the example of conversation in the movie subtitle using shift strategy. The subtitler uses level shift from word to phrase.

The translation above is equivalence between the source language and target language although there is a level shift. Besides, the product of translation (TL) is readable because the reader can understand the message of the translation.

Based on the phenomena above, the researcher wants to conduct this research entitled *Analysis on Subtitling Equivalence in Harry Potter and the Deathly Hallows Part 2 Movie*.

B. Previous Study

To prove the originality of his study, the researcher discusses previous studies dealing with equivalence used in literary work done by students of Muhammadiyah University of Surakarta.

The first research was conducted by Astria (UMS, 2008), *An Analysis on Deletion Strategy in Achieving the Equivalence in Subtitling of the Lord of the Rings; the Return of the King Film*. The object of her research is Indonesian simple sentences. The data source of her research is *The Lord of the Rings; the Return of the King* film and its subtitle. The objective of study are; (1) to describe the form of deletion strategy in subtitling, (2) to know the reason of the subtitler in using deletion strategy, (3) to identify the equivalence and non equivalence between the source language and the target language in subtitling of *The Lord of the Rings; the Return of the King* film. The method of collecting data is descriptive qualitative method. The results of her research shows that; first, there are 4 forms of deletion which are used by

the subtitler in the subtitling. They are word, phrase, clause, and sentence. Second, there are 22 subtitling which are readable. Third, there are 21 subtitling which are not equivalence.

The second research was conducted by Selviana (UMS, 2009), *A Translation Analysis of Compound Sentences in the Novel Harry Potter and the Deathly Hallows and Its Translation*. The object of her research is compound sentence. The subject of her research is novel *Harry Potter and the Deathly Hallows and Its Translation Harry Potter dan Relikui Kematian*. The objective study of her research are classifying types of translation in the compound sentence, finding varieties of coordinate conjunction in the translation of compound sentence, describing appropriateness based on the message in the novel *Harry Potter and the Deathly Hallows* by J. K. Rowling and its translation *Harry Potter dan Relikui Kematian* by Listiani Srisanti. The method of collecting data is descriptive qualitative research. The result of her research show that first, the researcher finds that there are 2 types of translation in compound sentence, namely: (1) word-for-word translation 1 datum or 1,6%, (2) literal translation 59 data or 98,3%. The second, there are only 2 varieties of coordinate conjunction in the translation of compound sentence, namely: (1) coordinate conjunction **and** which is translated into *dan* 41 data or 68, 3% and which is translated into *namun* 2 data or 3, 3%, (2) coordinate conjunction **but** which is translated into *namun* or *tetapi* 15 data or 25% and which is translated into “maka” 2 data or 3, 3%, and the last finding is that the researcher finds from the whole data 60 in compound sentence,

there are 56 data or 93, 3% belong to the appropriate translation and there are 4 data or 6, 7% belong to inappropriate translation.

The previous study has similarity with this research. The first study is a research of equivalence in subtitling in the movie. The second previous study is a research of *Harry Potter and the Deathly Hallows*. Also the previous study has difference with the research. The first previous study uses deletion strategy in achieving the equivalence. The second previous study analyzes compound sentence in novel *Harry Potter and the Deathly Hallows* by J. K. Rowling and its translation *Harry Potter dan Relikui Kematian* by Listiani Srisanti. Meanwhile in this research, the researcher is going to identify and limit the problems in equivalent strategy which are used in *Harry Potter and the Deathly Hallows Part 2* as the object of the research. It is because the researcher wants to know the equivalent strategy in subtitling of the movie.

C. Limitation of the Study

The researcher focuses this research on analyzing the equivalent strategy in subtitling of *Harry Potter and the Deathly Hallows Part 2* Movie. The data is analyzed with the equivalent strategy written by Baker (1992). Because the theory is appropriate with the research that conducted by the researcher. Also the theory is easy to understand so the researcher easy to apply the theory with the research.

D. Problem Statement

The researcher states the problems as follows:

1. What are the equivalent strategies used by the subtitler in subtitling of *Harry Potter and the Deathly Hallows Part 2* Movie?
2. How is the equivalent of subtitling of *Harry Potter and the Deathly Hallows Part 2* Movie with the target language?

E. Objective of the Study

The researcher states the objective of the study as follows:

1. to describe the equivalent strategies used by the subtitler in subtitling of *Harry Potter and the Deathly Hallows Part 2* Movie.
2. to describe the equivalence and non equivalence of subtitling of *Harry Potter and the Deathly Hallows Part 2* Movie with the target language.

F. Benefit of the Study

After completing the study, the researcher hopes this study has the benefits for anyone who reads it, such as:

1. Theoretical Benefit.

This study can enrich the theory about translation especially in equivalence strategy in subtitle of movie.

2. Practical Benefit

- a. Teacher

The finding of this research can be useful as additional information for

teacher about equivalent strategy.

b. Subtitler

This research finding can help the subtitler to make the good subtitling especially the subtitling of *Harry Potter and the Deathly Hallows Part 2* movie.

c. Future Researcher

This research finding can be useful for future researchers which need the references for their research later especially those who are interested in the study of equivalence strategy and may can be other alternatives for them.

G. Research Paper Organization

The researcher divides this research paper into five parts. They are: chapter I introduction consisting of background of study, previous study, limitation of the study, problem statement, objective of the study, and benefit of the study.

Chapter II refers to underlying theory. It deals with first, translation. It consists of notion of translation, process of translation, subtitling, and equivalence. Second is linguistic form, it consists of English linguistic form and Indonesian linguistic form. The linguistic forms are: word, phrase, clause, sentence, and paragraph.

Chapter III deals with research method presenting type of the research, object of the research, data and data source, type of collecting data, and technique of analyzing data.

Chapter IV is research finding and discussion. The research finding is elaborated into two. First is the form of equivalent strategy in subtitling of Movie. Second is the equivalent of subtitling in Movie with the target language.

Chapter V is conclusion and suggestion. In the last part, the researcher presents bibliography, virtual references, and appendix.