TRANSLATIONAL STRATEGIES

USED IN *THE HOST* MOVIE MANUSCRIPT AND ITSSUBTITLE

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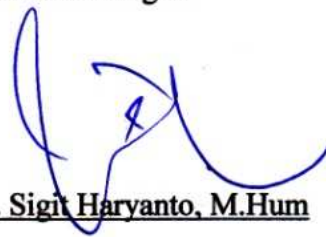
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TRANSLATIONAL STRATEGIES

USED IN *THE HOST* MOVIE MANUSCRIPT AND ITS SUBTITLE

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ABSTRACT

The objectives of the study are to identify the kinds of strategies used in The Host movie and to know the dominant strategy used in The Host movie manuscript and its subtitle. This research used descriptive-qualitative research. Documentation is method to collect the data, there are 5 steps to collect the data, namely: reading the script of The Host movie manuscript, underlining the strategies used finds in The Host movie manuscript, retyping the data taken from The Host movie manuscript, colecting data, and coding the data that include strategies used in The Host movie manuscript, and its subtitle. The result of this study show that they are five strategies used in The Host Movie Manuscript and Its Subtitle, They are five strategies used in The Host Movie Manuscript and Its Subtitle, first is addition (59 or 12.88%), that consists of addition of word (36 or 7.86 %), addition of phrase (3 or 0.66%), addition of clause (3 or 0.66%), and addition of sentence (17 or 3.71 %). Second is deletion (150 or 32.75%) that consist of deletion of word (70 or 12.28%), deletion of phrase (22 or 4.80 %), deletion of clause (25 or 5.49%), and deletion of sentence (33 or 7.21%). Third strategy is adoption (14 or 3.06%). Fourth adaptation (5 or 1.09%). The last type of strategy is translation shift (230 or 50,22%), that consist of level shift (122 or 26.64%), structural shift (65 data or 14.19%), class shift (18 0r 3.93%) and intra-system shift (25 or 5.49%), Based on the result it means that the dominant strategy used by the translator is level shift.

Keywords: Translational Strategies used, Subtitle

A. Introduction

Movie is one of media that can be used to learn foreign language. The most well-known foreign language to learn is English. From English movie, the audience or people fromnon-speaking English countries like Indonesia can learn English through its conversation between the actor and actress. In learning the conversation in English film they need translation or subtitle in their first language, so the suitable translation takes important role in this case.

According to Catford (1965:1) "Translation is an operation performed on languages, a process of substituting a text one language for a text in another".Equivalence (or translation equivalence) is a term that used by many writers to describe the nature and the extent of the relationships which exist between SL, and TL texts or smaller linguistic unit. There are some strategies to decide how far equivalence of translation; addition, deletion, adaptation, adoption, and translation shift.

Basically, translation is done because there are differences between source and target language, it depends on the language community where the person lives in. The reason why the writer wants to analyze the movie and its subtitle, the researcher wants to analyze the strategies of translation used in its subtitle whether it has been suitable with the language community of every country therefore we can add, adopt, or delete the conversation as long as it doesn't change the meaning of its context.

The researcher is interested to analyze strategies used in *The Host* movie manuscript because the researcher wants to know whether the translator used strategies of translation such as addition, deletion, adaptation, adoption, and translation shift and to identify the dominant of strategies used in *The Host Movie Manuscript and Its Subtitle*. Here areexamplesof trnslation strategy used in *The Host* movie manuscript is as follows:

053/TH/002/SL05/TL05/ADW
SL: We do not change this world.
TL: Kita *juga* tidak mengubah dunia ini.

It indicates that there is an addition of word. The examples of translation strategies above the word *juga* is done by the translator not to add information beyond the intended message in the target language, but it is done to transfer the source language massage may be included in the target language completely.

608/TH/001/SL53/TL53/ADAP
SL:It's our secret. *Okay*?
TL:Ini rahasia kita. *Oke?*

Target language (TL) shows that the sentence or the word *Oke?* is translated based on source language (SL) in the word *Okay*. It indicates that there is an adaptation of sentence that is used in equivalent strategies in the sentence.

The translator did adoption to make the massage from source languge can be understood in the reader of target language,because the word *Okay* or *Oke* is well known and it is often used in the target language. Both words have same meaning, and pronounce but different in spelling.

017/TH/001/SL02/TL02/DEL
SL: We *only* want to help you.
TL: Kami ingin menolongmu.

Source language (SL) shows that *only*, in target language is not translated into target language (TL). It means that there is a deletion of word in this sentence. The translator did not translate the word *only* becuse he did not use word by word translation method but based on the context. So the deletion of that words does not influence the massage of the source language.

Based on the stated reason and phenomena above, the researcher wants to analyze the type of strategies used in the subtitle of movie entitled Translational Strategies Used In *The Host* Movie Manuscript and Its Subtitle.

Based on the background the writer formulates the problem statements as follows : what kinds of strategies are used in *The Host* and what is the dominant strategy used in *The Host* Movie Manuscript and Its Subtitle.

Compared with Mariani's finding which focused on affixes and did not focus on translation strategies she found 153 data consisting of 134 derivative with suffix. And finds 16 types of English derivative adjective, namely adjective with suffixes-able (-ible), -ory, -full, -ic (-ai), -ly, -y, -ive, -ous, -less, -ent or ant, -al, -ed, -and, -ing. While this recent research, this research used strategies of translation which cover addition, adaptation, deletion, adoption, level shift, structural shift, class shift, intra-system shift.

Compared with Kuncorosari's finding which focused on compund sentence equivalent and non equivalent she foundthat there are 14 data belong to 24.2 % on equivalence and the other 48 data belong to 75.8% non equivalent. The readability of compound sentence as much 3.2% or 2 data and unreadable 96.8% or 60 data.While this recent research , this research used strategies of translation which cover which cover addition, adaptation, deletion, adoption, level shift, structural shift, class shift, intra-system shift.

The writer uses Catford's theory and Haryanti's theory about translation strategies in classifying, describing and analyzing the data.

Haryanti (2013) states that "There are some translation strategies, they are addition, deletion, adoption, adaptation, category shift, level shift, intra- system shift and structural shift".

Addition according to Nida in Nababan (2004:39) is information may also be required due to the shift of voice and the alternation of word classes to avoid misinterpretation, and deletion according Baker (1992:40) in Nababan (2004:41) refers to deletion as "omission of a lexical item due

to grammatical or semantic patterns of the receptor language. And according to Catford (1965) "Adoption is also one of strategies that used to determine the equivalences of translation. The way that used in this strategy is adopt some words that reside in the target language (TL)". Next is adaptation, according to Pinchuck (1977:190) "Adaptation 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"

Moreover, Catford (1965:73) "there are four types of category shift, they are structural shift, class shift, unit shift and intra-system shift. According to Catford (1965:73) "Level of shift is source language (SL) item at one linguistic level has a target language (TL) translation equivalent at a different level",and Catford in Cowie and Shuttleworth (1997:159) states that "Structure shift involves grammatical chance between the structure of source text and target language".And then calss shift according to Catford (1974:78) "Class Shift occurs when the translation equivalent of a SL item is a member of a different class from the original item" and unit shift according to Catford (1965:5) "A unit shift is defined as a stretch of language activity which is the carrier of a pattern of a particular kind (sentence, clause and group)". The last is intra system shift, Carford (1965:79) states that "Intra system shift correspondence in which (a term operating in) one system in the SL has as its translation equivalent (a term operating in) a different-non corresponding-system in the TL".

In this research, the researcher discusses strategy used in movie manuscript, and wants to know the kinds of strategy used and finds the data such as the explanation above that did not find by the previous researchers.

B. Research Method

       The types of research is descriptive qualitative research. The goal of the research to identify the form of strategies used in *The Host* movie manuscript ant its subtitle. The object of the study is translation text found in *The Host* movie manuscript and its subtitle. The data in this research contain translational strategies used in *The Host* movie manuscript and its subtitle. The data source of this research is in the form of document. It is the manuscript of *The Host*movie. The researcher uses the documentation as the method of collecting data are as follows; she reads the script of *The Host* movie, she underlines the strategies used found in *The Host* movie, she retypes the data taken from *The Host* movie, and she code the data that include strategies in *The Host* movie.

C. Research Finding and Discussion

       The research is devided into five, they are addition, deletion, adoption, adaptation, and shift. Shift is devided into two main types, they are level shift and category shift. There are four types of category shift, namely structural shift, class shift, intra system shift, and unit shift. Here are the details explanation as follows:

1. The Kinds of Strategies Used by Translator in *The Host Movie Manuscript and Its Subtitle*

       The translator uses five strategies to get equivalent from source language into target language. There are five strategies used by translator to get equivalent namely addition, adaptation, deletion, adoption and shift. There are four types of category shift, namely structural shift, class shift, intra system shift and unit shift. The followings are strategies used by the translator

       1) Addition

          The researcher finds four types of addition, as follow:

a. Addition of Word

053/TH/002/SL05/TL05/ADW
SL: We do not change this world.
TL: Kita *juga* tidak mengubah dunia ini.

The sentence above shows that there is an addition of word. Target language (TL) shows that the word *juga* is not translated based on source language (SL). It indicates that there is an addition of word that is used in equivalent strategies in the sentence. The examples of translation strategiesabove the word *juga* is done by the translator not to add information beyond the intended message in the target language, but it is done to transfer the source language massage may be included in the target language completely.

b. Addition of Phrase

575/TH/001/SL54/TL54/ADP
SL: I've never seen this constellation
TL: Aku belum pernah melihat gugusan bintang *yang seperti ini.*

The sentence above shows that there is an addition of phrase. Target language (TL) indicates that the phrase *yang seperti ini* is not translated based on source language (SL). It indicates that there is an addition of phrase that is used in equivalent strategies in the sentence.The addition is intended to make target language more natural without changing the message from the source language.

c. Addition of Clause

1126/TH/001/SL97/TL97/ADC
SL: And leave
TL: *Aku akan* pergi

Target language (TL) indicates that the clause *Aku akan* is not translated based on source language (SL). It indicates that there is an addition of clause that is used in equivalent strategies in the sentence.The addition is intended to make the plot easier to understand.

d. Addition of Sentences

279/TH/001/SL25/TL25/ADS
SL: It was no trick.
TL: *Itu trik yang bagus*. Itu bukan trik.

In the sentence above, there is an addition of sentence. Target language (TL) shows that the sentence *itu trik yang bagus* is not translated based on source language (SL). It indicates that there is an addition of sentence that is used in equivalent strategies in the sentence.The addition of sentence *itu trik yang bagus* is intended to explain the message from source language without changing the core of massage.

2) Adaptation

608/TH/001/SL53/TL53/ADAP
SL:It's our secret. *Okay*?
TL:Ini rahasia kita. *Oke?*

Target language (TL) shows that the sentence or the word *Oke?* is translated based on source language (SL) in the word *Okay*. It indicates that there is an adaptation of sentence that is used in equivalent strategies in the sentence.

The translator did adoption to make the massage from source languge can be understood in the reader of target language,because the word *Okay* or *Oke* is well known and it is often used in the target language. Both words have same meaning, and pronounce but different in spelling.

3) Deletion

The researcher finds some types of deletion as follows:

a. Deletion of Word

017/TH/001/SL02/TL02/DEL
SL: We *only* want to help you.
TL: Kami ingin menolongmu.

Source language (SL) shows that *only*, in target language is not translated into target language (TL). It means that there is a deletion of word in this sentence. The translator did not translate the word *only* becuse he did not use word by word translation method but based on the context. So the deletion of that words does not influence the massage of the source language.

b. Deletion of Phrase

063/TH/001/SL06/TL06/DEL
SL: Good luck *with that.*
TL: Semoga berhasil.

Source language (SL) shows that the phrase of *with that* is not translated to target language (TL). It means that there is a deletion of phrase used in equivalent strategies in the sentence.The translator did not translate some of lingual unit for example *with that* because the meaning of them is already included in the contex.

c. Deletion of Clause

100/TH/001/SL09/TL09/DEL
SL:*I'm* sorry
TL: Maaf

The sentence above illustrate that there is a deletion of clause.

Source language (SL) illustrate that the sentence of *I'm sorry* is

translated to *maaf.* In this sentence is not complete translation. *I'm* is not translated into target language (TL). It indicates that there is a deletion of clause used in equivalent strategies in this sentence.In SL the word "*I'm Sorry*" consist of subject and predicate, it belongs to formal language but in Indonesia it belong informal language. Because it deletes the subject of the sentence (*I'm*) so it is just translated into *"maaf"* but both sentences didn't change the meaning.

d. Deletion of Sentence
   075/TH/001/SL07/TL07/DEL
   SL: *Don't you say it?*

   The sentence above shows that there is a deletion of sentence**.** Source language (SL) shows that the sentence *Don't you say it* is not translated to target language (TL). It means that there is a deletion sentence used in equivalent strategies in the sentence. The translator deleted the sentence "*Don't you say it?"* because it is already in the conversation before it, so it is just repeatation of utterance.

4) Adoption
   035/TH/001/SL03/TL03/ADOP
   SL: *Wanderer*
   TL: *Wanderer*

   The sentence above shows that there is an adoption that is used in equivalent strategies in the sentence. The word *wanderer* in source language is also translated to *wanderer* in target language. It means that there is an adoption in the sentence.

The word *Wanderer* is borrowed from the source language directly because there is no suitable referance in the Indonesian language. *Wanderer* is the name of the person so that the translator does not replace the name with the name of Indonesia.

5) Level Shift

Shift is divided into two main types, they are level shift and category shift. They are four of category shift, namely structural shift, class shift, intra system shift, and unit shift. In this research the researcher finds four types of shift, as follows:

a. Level Shift

001/TH/001/SL1/TL1/LS
SL: *The earth* is at peace.
TL: *Bumi* dalam keadaan damai.

The sentence above illustrates that there is a level shift from noun phrase into Indonesian noun. It shows that the word*the earth* (noun phrase) in English sentence is translated to *bumi* (noun). It means that there is a level shift from noun phrase into noun.The word *earth* with article *the* in the front of it and it is indicate of phrase or noun phrase with the head is *earth* and *the* is a modifire is translated into the word *bumi*, simple translation that make it easier to understand and has same meaning with its source language.

b. Structural Shift

052/TH/001/SL05/TL05/SS
SL:As with the *other planets* you've in inhabited
TL:Seperti *planet lain* yang telah kita huni

There is a structural shift in the sentence. Structures of source language (SL) "other planets" are other (modifier) and planets (head) is translated in target language (TL) are *planet* (head) and *lain* (modifier). It means that there is a structural shift in the sentence.Shift occurs because the defferences between grammar of source language and target language. In the first and second example is talk about phrase, in source language phrase consists of modifire and head or in Indonesian language *diterangkan* and *menerangkan*. But it is different in the aplication, the first example the pharse *other planets* consists of the word *other* as modifire or *menerangkan* and the word *planet* as head or *diterangkan.* But in the translator did not translate it into *lain planet* which based on English structure, but he translated it into *planet lain* which based on Indonesian structure, and this is suitable with the meaning of *other planets*.

c. Class Shift

088/TH/001/SL08/TL08/CS
SL: One *sound* and you die.
TL: *Bersuara* dan kau mati.

In this case there is a class shift from Indonesian verb into English noun. It shows that the word *sound* (noun) is translated to *bersuara* (verb)in Indonesian sentence.The class shift occurs to make the meaning easy to understand, it is the strategy that used by the translator to make it alive.

d. Intra System Shift

030/TH/002/SL03/TL03/INT
SL: You have lived in many *lives* and many *worlds*.
TL: Kau telah hidup di banyak *kehidupan* dan di banyak *dunia.*

The sentence above shows English plural into singular. Source language (SL) shows that the word *"lives"* (plural) and *"worlds"*(plural) are translated to *"kehidupan"* and *"dunia"* (singular). It means that there is an intra-system shift in the sentence. The word *worlds*, lives and *humans*are the base with the suffix –s as plural marker in English grammar, if the translator translate it into *dunia - dunia*, *kehidupan – kehidupan* and *manusia – manusia,* it will be unproper in indonesian language,so the method or stategy that is used by the translator is appropriate.

2. **Dominant Strategy Used by Translator in** *The Host Movie Manuscript and Its Subtitle*

In translation, translation strategy is needed for translator to solve the problems to translate the utterance. There are some translation strategies used by a translator to achieve the equivalences in translation, they are deletion, it is divided into deletion of word, deletion of phrase, deletion of clause and deletion of sentence. Addition is divided into addition of word, addition of phrase, addition of clause and addition of sentence, adaption, adoption, and shifts.Shift is divided into two main types, namely level shift and category shift. There are four varieties of category shift, they are structural shift, class shift, unit shift, and intra system shift.

The researcher uses the script of *The Host* movie and its subtitle as the data source. And the researcher found that there are 458 data in *The Host* Movie Manuscript and Its Subtitle. Based on the analyzed data she found five of strategies used. They are deletion that is divided into

deletion of word, deletion of phrase, deletion of clause and deletion of sentence. Addition is divided into addition of word, addition of phrase, addition of clause and addition of sentence. Adoption, adaptation. And the last is level shift, structural shift, class shift and intra-system shift. Based on the result of analysis above, it concluded that the dominant strategies used by the translator is called level shift.

Below is the table of the data finding of the strategies used by translator in *The Host* movie manuscript.

Table of Strategies used by translator in *The Host* Movie Manuscript and Its Subtitle

Kinds of Strategies	No.	Types of Strategies Used	Total the data of strategies	Number of Data	Percentage
Addition	1.	Addition of word	59	36	7.86%
		Addition of phrase		3	0.66%
		Addition of clause		3	0.66%
		Addition of sentence		17	3.71%
Deletion	2.	Deletion of word	150	70	15.28%
		Deletion of phrase		22	4.80%
		Deletion of clause		25	5.46%
		Deletion of sentence		33	7.21%
Adoption	3.	Adoption	14	14	3.06%
Adaption	4.	Adaptation	5	5	1.09

Translation Shift	5.	Level Shift	230	122	26.64%
		Structural Shift		65	14.19%
		Class Shift		18	3.93%
		Intra-system Shift		25	5.46%
		Total		458	100%

The data above show that numbers of translation strategies used in *The Host* Movie Manuscript and Its *Subtitle*.The writer found 458 data. The data are classified into translatioanl strategies and the dominant strategies. In the traslational strategies, the writer found 59 data of addition which are classified into 36 data or 7.86% of addition of word, 3 data or 0.66% addition of phrase, 3 data or 0.66% addition of clause, and 17 data or 3.71% addition of sentence. In the case of deletion, the writer found 148data of deletion. They are classified into 70 data or 15.28% deletion of words, 22 data or 4.80% deletion of phrase, 25 data or 5.46% deletion of clause and 33 data or 7.21% deletion of sentence. There are 14 data of adoption. Then there are only 5 data of adaptation. The last finding is types of shift. There are 230 data. The types of shift are the most than previous findings. They are classified into 122 data or 26.64% of level shift, 65 data or 14.19% of structural shift, 18 data or 3.93% class shift, and 25 intra system shift. So, the total data are 458. From a whole data, each of data has its type of dominant. First, in the case of addition, the most dominant data are the addition of words. Second, in the case of

deletion, the most dominant data are the deletion of words, and in the case of level shift, the most dominant data are the level shift. The conclusion is From all of the data that the researcher has conducted, the most dominant data are the level shift.

D. Conclusion and Suggestion

1. Conclusion

Based on the analysis, the researcher can draw two conclusions of the strategies used in *The Host* movie manuscript and its subtitle as follow: they are five strategies used in The Host Movie Manuscript and Its Subtitle, first is addition (59 or 12.88%), that consists of addition of word (36 or 7.86 %), addition of phrase (3 or 0.66%), addition of clause (3 or 0.66%), and addition of sentence (17 or 3.71 %). Second is deletion (150 or 32.75%) that consist of deletion of word (70 or 12.28%), deletion of phrase (22 or 4.80 %), deletion of clause (25 or 5.49%), and deletion of sentence (33 or 7.21%). Third strategy is adoption (14 or 3.06%). Fourth adaptation (5 or 1.09%). The last type of strategy is translation shift (230 or 50,22%), that consist of level shift (122 or 26.64%), structural shift (65 data or 14.19%), class shift (18 0r 3.93%) and intra-system shift (25 or 5.49%), Based on the result it means that the dominant strategy used by the translator is level shift.

2. Suggestion

As the last chapter, besides giving conclusion the writer also gives suggestion. The suggestions are for lectures, other researcher, the students and translators:

a. For lecturers

The researcher hopes that the lecturer can add information in teaching translation especially in strategies used such as addition of word, addition of phrase, addition of clause, addition of sentence, deletion of word, deletion of phrase, deletion of clause, deletion of sentence, adoption, adaptation, level shift, structural shift, class shift and intra system shift in *The Host* movie manuscript and its subtitle.

b. For Students

The researcher hopes that the students can improve their abilities in translation analysis especially in strategies use such as addition of word, addition of phrase, addition of clause, addition of sentence, deletion of word, deletion of phrase, deletion of clause, deletion of sentence, adoption, adaptation, level shift, structural shift, class shift and intra system shift in *The Host* movie manuscript and its subtitle.

c. Other researcher

This researcher limits the study in strategies use found in *The Host* movie manuscript and its subtitle such as addition of word, addition of phrase, addition of clause, addition of sentence, deletion of word, deletion of phrase, deletion of clause, deletion of sentence, adoption, adaptation, level shift, structural shift, class shift and intra system shift. The researcher hopes that other researcher can use this

research as reference to arrange further research related to this research from other point of view or comparing to their research.

d. The translator

The researcher hopes that the translator can translate other references equivalently from source language into target language especially in *The Host* movie manuscript and its subtitle.

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