

CHAPTER II

UNDERLYING THEORY

This underlying theory contains some parts that are used in the study. The parts consist of theories as follows: previous study, notion of subtitling, notion of translation, process of translation, readability of translation and linguistic forms that consists of two parts English linguistic form and Indonesian linguistic form.

A. Previous Study

The first study was conducted by Hongjun Chen, Ruoyi Qiu & Yu Wang (International Journal of English Linguistics; vol. 3, No. 5; 2013, ISSN 1923-869X, E-ISSN 1923-8703 published by Canadian Center of Science and Education) by the title *The Translation Strategy of Advertisement Based on Nonequivalence between Chinese and English Conceptual Metaphors*. This study is helpful for the cross-cultural communication as well as language teaching and learning. By comparative study of the equivalence and nonequivalence between Chinese and English cognitive systems and language systems, the learners can get a better understanding of both the characteristics of English and Chinese languages and inherent connection between culture and metaphor.

The second study was conducted by Rianantang (2010), by the title “Classification of the Strategies of Pure Idioms in the Translation of Paramoedya’s *Rumah Kaca* into *House of Glass* by Max Lamne”. The problem statements of this journal, those are what the strategies which are applied in translating pure idioms in *House of Glass* and How the translation strategies are classified in term of figurative and nonfigurative. The data source was translation the pure idioms in *House of Glass*. The technique of analyzing data was comparative method.

The third previous study was conducted study was by Krisna Budi Ariyanto and RahmantiAsmarani the title “Strategies Used in Translating Idiomatic Expressions in the Subtitle Translation of The Transporter 2 Movie”. The finding of this research is the analysis on the translation strategy to translate the idiomatic expression in the subtitle translation of The Transporter 2 movie shows that there are four strategies used by the translator, they are translation using idiom of similar meaning and form, translation using idiom of similar meaning but dissimilar form, translation by paraphrase, and omission.

The fourth previous study was conducted by Canan TERZI Gazi University, Gazi Education Faculty Department of Foreign Language Teaching English Language Teaching Program, and the title “An Analysis of Dissertation Abstracts in Terms of Translation Errors and Academic Discourse”. This study aims to evaluate abstract English from the MA and PhD dissertations published in Turkish. In addition, it has the purpose of identifying errors in translation as well as problems in academic and discourse styles. The results of the analysis of rhetorical moves did not indicate great differences in terms of the move structures, from which we concluded that there might be some universally accepted and attended rhetorical structure in dissertation abstracts.

The fifth previous study was conducted by Vadim V. Sdobnikov from Nizhny Novgorod State Linguistic University, 31-A Mininast., Nizhny Novgorod, 603155 Russia with title “Translation Strategy Revised: the Communicative-Functional Approach”. This Journal of Siberian Federal University. Humanities & Social Sciences 10 (2011 4) 1444-1453. Translation theory is rich in various approaches to translation developed throughout its history.

The last previous study was conducted by Dewi Arum Sari and AchmadBasari with title “TRANSLATION STRATEGIES OF IDIOM IN FAST FIVE MOVIE SCRIPT BY CHRIST MORGAN”. The researcher concludes that there are strategies used in translating the idiom found in the movie script. The data of this study were collected by getting the two versions of movie script. Meanwhile, translation by paraphrase is the strategy mostly used in this movie script, because a lot of idioms are easily to translateuse paraphrase strategy.

This research focuses on translation strategies used in movie script “Finding Dory 2016” and the readability of translation.

B. Subtitling

This part consists of Notion of Subtitling and Types of subtitling according to some writers. The explanations are as follows:

1. Notion of Subtitling

According to Lever (2008: 10), subtitle is transcription of a film or TV dialogue, presented simultaneously on the screen. According to Coehl, subtitling is the process of providing synchronized captions for movie and television dialogue. Whereas Karamitroglou (2000) defines subtitling as translation of the spoken (written) source text of an AV product into a written target text added on to the images of the original product at the bottom of the screen. Based on the some theories about subtitling above, it can be concluded subtitling is audio visual process in movie, variety, reality show, conversation, speech, or other program television.

2. Types of Subtitling

Gottlieb (2002) divides two types of subtitling, interlingual and intralingual. The types as follows:

- a) Interlingual subtitling is subtitling between two languages. It concerns the relationship between the different source and different language. This type transfers original verbal elements and, at the same time, transforms speech into writing. The essence of this type is that there must be a transfer or translation between two different languages, though it refers to subtitling instead of traditional written translation. Interlingual subtitling refers to both a change in mode and language from one language into another language, and from spoken dialogue into written which appears on the screen.
- b) Intralingual is deals with the production of subtitle that remain in the same language as the original and are used for the deaf or hard of hearing, or for language learners. Intralingual subtitling is the subtitling within the same language. It concerns the relationship between the same source and target languages.

3. Process of Subtitling

subtitling process can be either vertical or diagonal. vertical subtitling takes speech down in writing, whereas diagonal subtitling, being two dimensional, crosses over from SL speech to TL writing. Henrik Gottlieb explains the process with the table below:

Table 2.1 diagonal subtitling

	Source Language	Target Language
Speech	Speak	Speak
Writing	Text	Text

C. Translation

There are some parts to be discussed Notion of Translation, Process of Translation, Translation Procedures, and Readability in Translation.

1. Notion of Translation

There are some definitions of translation by some writers. According to Pinchuck (1977:38), Translation is a process of finding a TL equivalent for an SL utterance. Pinchuck (1977: 35), Translation is the transfer of meanings. Words are not necessarily the names of things or of ideas. They have some relation to these, but not a direct or representation one.

According Sutopo (2009: 149), translation is the process of transferring meaning from source language into target language, for example, from English into Indonesian. Newmark (1991: 27), the translation is translating the meaning of the text into other languages. Translate should be in accordance with what the author intended. Then, according to Nida and Taber (1982: 12) Translating consists in reproducing in the receptor language the closest natural equivalent of the source-language message, first in terms of meaning and secondly in terms of style.

In conclusion, translations are one activity that used to transfer meaning from the source language to the target language. Translation involves at least two languages. In process of translation needed strategies to make easier in transfer meaning process.

2. Process of Translation

Nida and Taber (1974: 33) explain three processes of translation, (a) Analyzing source language into dramatical and semantic structure of target language (b) Transferring the meaning and the last (c) restructuring the grammatical and semantic structure into the appropriate target language forms in order to create an equivalent target language.

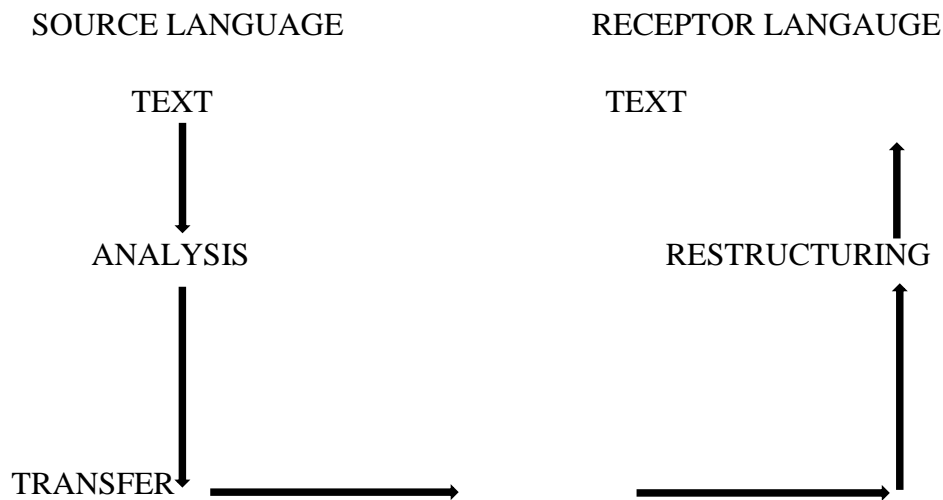


Figure 1: Nida's model translation (Bassnet. 2005: 25)

3. Translation Procedures

According to Gottlieb (1991) explain ten points of translation procedures:

- a) Deletion is elimination of part of the whole texts, especially less important aspects. It means deleting words, phrase or clause from SL to the TL.
- b) Paraphrase usually used to mean inaccurate translation, in which translator used their own statement to translate SL to the TL.
- c) Transfer defined as a faithful rendering of the message from SL into its corresponding and acceptable TL equivalent, frequently found in spoken-written translation.
- d) Condensation is process of reduction of SL information without reducing its gist.
- e) Expansion is adding or removing some parts in translation.
- f) Dislocation is adopted when original SL some sort of special effect.
- g) Imitation is rewrite the word, especially for names of place and people.
- h) Decimation is used to translate when the actor spoken really fast.
- i) Transcription used in those cases where a term is unusual even in the SL.

- j) Resignation adopted when translation solution can be found and meaning is inevitably lost.

According to Pinchuck (1977: 166), there are seven points of translation procedures:

- a) Transcription is rendering the sounds of an SL into TL form.
- b) Transliteration is the process of rendering the letters of one alphabet into the letters of another with different alphabetical system.
- c) Borrowing is a procedure TL adopt the SL without change but sometimes with different pronunciation or spelling.
- d) Literal is one-to-one structural and conceptual correspondence.
- e) Transposition is involves replacing a grammatical structure in the source language with one of a different type in the target language.
- f) Modulation entails a change in lexical element, a shift in the point of view.
- g) Adaptation is used when the others do not suffice. It involves modifying the concept, or using a situation analogous to the source language situation though not identical to it.

4. Readability in Translation

a. Notion of Readability

The good translation needs parameters to assess the finding. The purpose of assess is to observe the quality translation. According to Nababan (2012: 50) good translation has three parameters of translation quality, they are accuracy, acceptability and readability. In this research, the writer focuses on readability. According Sutopo (2014: 131), readability is determined by the writing style of the translator. Diction and selection of sentence types will affect the readability of a text.

Readability is important in translation process to be a good translation. Because of the public need a good translation to understand a message from the movie or the program television in other language. So,

it is reason why translator should transfer the message from source language to the target language easily can be read and understood by readers.

According to Nababan (1999: 61) readability is related to the understanding of source language text and target language text. According to Rachard (1985: 238) readability depends on three factors, including (1) the average length of sentences in a passage (2) the number of a new word a passage contains (3) the grammatical complexity of the language used.

D. Linguistic Forms

Linguistic forms are divided into two parts, there are as follows:

1. English Linguistic Forms

English linguistic forms have some forms they are word, phrase, clause and sentence.

a. Words

According to O'dwyer (2000: 45) "words are the smallest units that we use to compose sentences". This form can't divide into any smaller unit again. According to Srijono (2001: 51) "words are the smallest free forms found in language. 'Free' means that it can stand by itself".

Example: dog, cars, apple, etc.

b. Phrase

Phrase sometime can be very short but sometime can be quite long too. A phrase usually doesn't contain subject. According to Srijono (2001: 64) a phrase is a group of words that has no subject and predicate element. A phrase is not sentence because is not complete with subject and predicate.

Example: a ruler, an apple, at school, etc.

c. Clause

Clause usually contains one predicate and one subject to. Clause can act as a sentence but it is not complete sentence. Clause can stand alone as a sentence but the others can't. According to Srijono (2001: 65), a clause is group of related words that contains a subject and predicate.

Example: "You never walk alone".

d. Sentence

Complete sentence contains subject and predicate. According to Hurford (1983: 18), a sentence consists of full group of words conveying a message and appropriate to the grammatical rule of a language. According to Rozakis (2013: 138) writes a sentence is a set of words that nominally has one subject and one predicate to express whole idea.

The conclusion, sentence is a group of word has meaning and contain of one subject and one predicate. Sentence is written with capital at the first word and is ended by full stop or question mark.

Example: "I bought one kilo apples in the market".

2. Indonesian Linguistic Forms

Indonesian linguistic forms are divided into four parts, there are as follows:

a. Words

The word is a unit of speech have one meaning. According to Crystal (1980: 383-385), Word is a unit of speech which has the introduction of universal intuitive by the native speakers, both in oral and written language. According to Chaer(2008: 63)word is a form have the stability of the phonological arrangement and do not change and out have mobility in the sentence. According to Ramlan (2009: 33) Word is the smallest unit free.

Example: red, quick, run, expect, etc.

b. Phrase

Phrase is the combination of words at least two words that compose the unity. According to Sneddon(2010: 131),phrase is a group of words which is grammatically equivalent to a single word, being able to occur in the same places as that word.

Example: in the time, love story, in the market, etc.

c. Clause

Clause is the unit of speech contains one predicate and one subject that can stand alone as a sentence but not complete sentence. According to Chaer (2007: 231) Clause is the syntactic unit of the formation of predictive constructed words. Based on the description it can be said that the clause is located as part of a sentence, and the clause cannot be separated from the sentence.

Example: “Before you go to bed”, “Marie likes cats”.

d. Sentence

Sentence is an important part of discourse. The sentence that organized well and rational makes the discourse easily to understand. According to Kridalaksana et al (1984: 224) Sentence is a relatively stand-alone language, has a final intonation pattern, and either actual or potential that consists of clauses. Whereas according Sutopo (2014: 133), sentence is a form of speech that is already independent, not to be part and other broader speech.

Example: “Sarah went to the store”; “The cake smells delicious”.