THE USE OF INDIRECT TRANSLATION TECHNIQUES IN "THE HOBBIT: THE DESOLATION OF SMAUG" MOVIE

a Final Project
Submitted in Partial Fulfillment of the Requirements for the Degree of
Sarjana Pendidikan in English
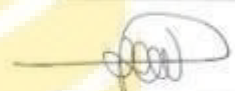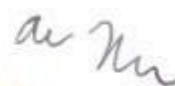
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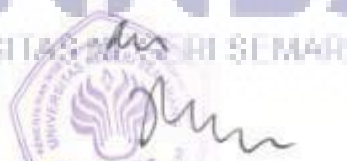SEMARANG STATE UNIVERSITY
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APPROVAL

This final project was approved by the board of the examiners of English Department of Faculty of Languages and Arts of Semarang State University on September, 2015.

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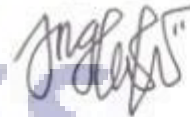Approved by
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DECLARATION OF ORIGINALITY

I, Angga Karismawati, declare that this final project entitled *The Use of Indirect Translation Techniques in "The Hobbit: The Desolation of Smaug" Movie* is my own work. It is submitted as my partial fulfillment of the requirements for the degree of Sarjana Pendidikan in English. This study is done through observation, guidance, discussion, and examination. Furthermore, this final project has not been conducted in any form of another degree or diploma at any university. All information which have already mentioned in this study from published or unpublished work are acknowledged within the text and list of references are provided in bibliography.

Semarang, August 2015

Angga Karismawati

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God does not burden a soul beyond what it can bear
-Al Baqarah: 286-

You Can't Change Your Past,
but You Can Change Your Future
-Reggie Dabbs-

"Life is like riding a bicycle, in order to maintain balance, you must
keep moving."
-Albert Einstein-

To my beloved parents (Ibu Siswati

and Bapak Aan Sukarni)

brother (M. Nur Rahman)

besties (Ocha, Nyarmi, Ita, Efri)

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I dedicate my final project to my beloved parents, (Bapak Aan Sukarni and Ibu Siswati), my brother (Muhammad Nur Rahman), for supporting me so that I can have spirits during my study. Their endless love and prayers are more than anything in this world. I'm proud of having you. Not to mention to my lovely friends, Rossa, Ita, Nyarmi, Efri, Dira, Bitha, and all my friends in the English Department for the happiness and memorable friendship.

In the end, I hope my final project will be useful for others especially students in the English Department. I'd be glad to take some corrections of mistakes in my final project from the readers.

Angga Karismawati

ABSTRACT

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Keywords: Indirect Translation, Dialogue, Movie

This study is conducted to analyze the indirect translation techniques in the movie entitled The Hobbit: The Desolation of Smaug. Movie is chosen since it is a good media to observe how translation works to create a good communication between the translator and the viewers.

The final project uses descriptive qualitative approach. The data which are obtained from the movie dialogue in both English and Indonesian versions are analyzed based on the indirect translation techniques. The indirect techniques are transposition, modulation, discursive creation, adaptation, established equivalent, compensation, description, generalization, particularization, reduction, substitution, and variation. The research is conducted from watching the movie, collecting the dialogue transcription, identifying all sentences, reducing irrelevant data, and classifying data. After all of data is clarified, some of them are taken as representative data to be analyzed by using descriptive method.

There are 150 sentences or dialogues as the data in this study. The findings of the analysis are: transposition (33.17 %), modulation, (21.16 %), adaptation, (1.92 %), established equivalent (1.92 %), compensation (1.44 %), generalization (5.77 %), particularization (6.25 %), and reduction (28.37 %). In translating the dialogue from English into Indonesian, the translator uses various techniques. Even in one utterance or dialogue it contains more than one techniques. It is done in order to make viewers understand better about the story so the message within the movie is conveyed clearly.

This study gives some suggestions to the readers, translators, and students who are fond of conducting translation research. It would be better if we know the intention of the writer of the Source Language before translating texts, besides, we should try to translate them properly. In this case, we should make all sentences correlate each other so the meaning can be caught clearly. It is hoped that communicative translation will be understandable if the translator notices the suggestions.

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CHAPTER I

INTRODUCTION

This chapter covers the background of the study, reasons for choosing the topic, statement of the problem, objective of the study, significance of the study, and outline of the report.

1.1 Background of the study

Nowadays technologies has developed rapidly. It becomes more sophisticated and eases people to get their needs. One of the good effects of technology is enabling people from different countries to communicate each other easily. They can exchange information as long as they understand the language being used. The most common way to interact people across the country is using English. English as an international language can unite us, so that we can follow the technologies, education, even entertainment from abroad.

In order to understand such developments, as Indonesian people, we have to be able to translate any information that deals with English. Translation has been familiar with us in many forms, such as magazines, books, newspaper, brochures, etc. They belong to printed media that can be seen in our daily life. Translation is also familiar in electronic media. For example when we watch TV, movies, or theatrical plays that require audio and visual aids to enjoy them. Sometimes those entertainments are played in different languages, therefore it needs much concentration to understand the meaning. Therefore, translation is

essential whenever we consume those features. It demands some techniques or strategies to catch the meaning of Target Language.

Translation which is carried out via audiovisual is called as Audiovisual Translation (AVT). Audiovisual translation is the term used to refer to the transfer from one language to another of the verbal components contained in audiovisual works and products. The other examples of AVT are movies, musicals, opera, web pages, and video games. Audiovisuals are made to be both heard (audio) and seen (visual) simultaneously but they are primarily meant to be seen. Therefore, it only covers subtitling and dubbing. In this study, I only conduct a research of subtitling within the movie.

Some experts has defined the meaning of subtitling. Shuttleworth and Cowie (1997: 161) define subtiting as "The process of providing synchronized captions for film and television dialogue."

Díaz Cintas & Remael (2007: 8) in their book entitled *Audiovisual Translation: Subtitling*, Manchester, St Jerome, 2007 state:

> "Subtitling may be defined as a translation practice that consists of presenting a written text, generally on the lower part of the screen, that discursive elements that appear in the image (letters, inserts, graffiti, inscriptions, placards, and the like), and the information that is contained on the soundtrack (songs, voices off)."

Moreover, Gottlieb (2001b: 87) says "The rendering in a different language of verbal messages in filmic media in the shape of one or more lines of written text presented on the screen in sync with the original message." From the definitions above, subtitling can be defined as translation practice in written text

that appears on the lower part of the screen with one or more lines to ease the people in understanding the meaning of a dialogue in a film or television.

Subtitles can be seen whenever we watch some TV programmes or movies. In this research, I choose to observe the subtitles within the movie. Movie is considered as a good media to refresh our mind after having our busy activities. A good movie is able to create our imagination or fantasy through their great technologies. Moreover, it triggers the viewers' curiosity to know more about the film so that the story can be easily caught by them. Since it becomes more popular now, people can watch movies by downloading from the internet freely or buying the DVD of the film. Unfortunately, a movie which is obtained from internet or copied DVD sometimes does not provide a good translation. Consequently, the viewers will feel bored and have less understanding about the movie. But it will not happen when people buy the original DVD to watch a movie because it is guaranteed that the movie provides good quality and understandable subtitle.

As a helper for viewers, subtitles have an important role to transfer the source language (SL) into the target language (TL). It should contain a good translation, so that viewers can catch the meaning of the dialogue and get deeper understanding about the message given. A translator considers a lot things before translating a text. The differences of grammar and vocabularies between two languages makes the translator to find the difficulties to literally translate every text word for word. To solve these problems, he/she applies certain techniques in order to translate any given text accurately. Besides, by knowing the appropriate techniques, it will affect the result of the translation whether it is readable or not.

In translation, we know two kinds of translation techniques, i.e. direct technique and indirect technique. In this study, I focus on analyzing an indirect translation techniques in a movie entitled *The Hobbit: The Desolation of Smaug*. I only cover the indirect technique due to the differences of grammar structure and style between TL and SL. Meanwhile, movie subtitle is chosen because I realize that there are many unreadable subtitles in film around us. In the end, I will find out what the most indirect translation technique are used in the movie.

1.2   Reasons for Choosing the Topic

A movie entitled *The Hobbit: The Desolation of Smaug* by Peter Jackson is provided in many languages. It is also translated in the Indonesian language. In Indonesian subtitle, it contains many words, phrases, sentences and paragraphs. The movie which lasts for about 161 minutes is the second series of *The Hobbit*. As the movie series in 2013, it has become a popular movie and collected a lot of audiences in Indonesia. Besides the story itself, the high rating of the movie will not happen without the translator's hard work. The translator has assisted the audiences by providing clear subtitles, so that they can easily catch the story within the movie. Moreover, the translator of the movie must use certain techniques in their translating process.

The Hobbit: The Desolation of Smaug movie is chosen because firstly it is an interesting movie. Secondly, I discover that there is not much study related to movie subtitles. Last, the long duration of the movie can help me to obtain much data to be analyzed.

For those reasons, I would like to find out the indirect translation techniques used in *The Hobbit: The Desolation of Smaug* movie. Hopefully, the research towards the indirect translation technique will give some positive suggestions for both the translator and the audiences of the movie.

1.3 Statement of the Problem

Based on the background of the study above, the problem that I try to solve is: what kind of indirect translation techniques are used in the movie entitled *The Hobbit: The Desolation of Smaug*?

1.4 Objective of the Study

The purpose of the study is to identify the translation using indirect techniques within the movie entitled *The Hobbit: The Desolation of Smaug.*

1.5 Significance of the Study

a. For the Translator

It is hoped that the research will improve their knowledge about translation techniques especially in translating the movie subtitle.

b. For the Lecture

This study will be useful for the improvement of translation study, especially for the usage of translation techniques.

c. For Students and Other Researchers

This study will give advantages especially in understanding the indirect technique within a movie. Also it will be the one of reference for them in conducting a further research in order to develop the translation studies.

1.6 Outline of the Report

The study consists of five chapters. Each chapter is presented as follows:

Chapter I is the introduction, containing the background of the study, reasons for choosing the topic, statement of the problem, objective of the study, significance of the study, and outline of the report.

Chapter II is review of the related literature, presenting a review of the previous studies and review of theoretical study. The review of theoretical study provides theories that support this study. There are definition of translation, indirect technique translation as well as its varieties, definition of movie, and definiton of subtitle. Also it deals with theoretical framework.

Chapter III is research methodologies, consisting of object of the study, role of the researcher, type of data, instrument for collecting data, procedure for collecting data, procedure for analyzing data, and technique for reporting data.

Chapter IV is the research findings and discussion, consisting of the general description and results of the study.

Chapter V presents the conclusions and suggestions for the readers who are interested in translation study for further research.

CHAPTER II

REVIEW OF RELATED LITERATURE

This chapter deals with review of previous studies, review of theoretical study, and theoretical framework.

2.1   Review of Previous Studies

There have been a number of researchers writing about related studies, as follows:

Anggraeni (2012) studies *Analysis of English-Indonesian Translation Readability in the Subtitle of Cartoon Movie "Despicable Me"*. The objective of the study is to investigate the readability level of the English texts compared to their counterpart in Indonesia found in *Despicable Me* movie subtitling. In this study, the writer uses two data, namely the primary data and secondary data. Primary data consist of all the words, phrases and clauses of the dialog and their translation in the form of subtitles. While secondary data are gained from 10 informants. They are from the college students who master in English-Indonesian language of Semarang State University. Later they are asked to assess the translation quality in terms of readability.

The next study is Saputra (2013) studying *Strategies Used In Translation of Clauses in "Puss In Boots"*. The objective of the study is to find out the translation strategies used in translation of clauses into Indonesian found in *Puss In Boots*. Besides, he wants to give the commonest strategy used in movie

especially in translating clauses. The result of his study shows that there are five strategies used by translator in translation of clauses i.e. (1) adaptation, (2) notes, (3) shift or transposition, (4) modulation, and (5) contextual conditioning. The most strategy applied within the movie is shift or transposition.

The research conducted by Simanjuntak and Basari (2013) entitling "Subtitling Strategies in "Real Steel" Movie". Their article is aimed to find out the subtitle strategies found in every scene of the movie that have been translated in Real Steel movie through English subtitles into Indonesian subtitles, then classify them into ten subtitling strategies. This research uses a descriptive qualitative method because the purpose of this study is to describe the phenomena of translation, especially the subtitling strategies which are used in *Real Steel* movie. The data sampling are gotten by choosing random data.

Sutarno from Universitas Sumatera Utara, uses a novel as a media and studies about *The Translation Techniques, Methods and Ideology of The Art of War*. The objectives of this study are to formulate translation techniques applied in translating *The Art of War* text into English and to interpret translation ideologies adopted by the translator. The research data comprise of words, phrases, clauses, and sentences of The Art of War in Mandarin and its translation in English. The findings of this study shows that there are eight translation techniques used to render The Art of War into English.

From those three previous studies, I can conclude that movie is a good media in conducting a translation research as it provides subtitles to audience that

contains many techniques. Furthermore, indirect translation technique is chosen because the writer have not seen another researchers analyze about this technique.

2.2   Review of Theoretical Study

2.2.1   Translation

2.2.1.1 Definition of Translation

Translation has been defined by the various linguists. One of them is explained by Newmark (1988: 5) states that "Translation is rendering the meaning of a text into another language in the way that the author intended the text." It means that the translator should mind the intention of the writer's source language (SL) while reading the SL. So, the translator is kind of a "bridge" that connects the intention between the original writer and the readers of the target language (TL).

Another definition came from Larson (1984: 3) in his book entitled Meaning Based Translation: A Guide to Cross Language Equivalence states:

> "Translation consists of transferring the meaning of the source language into the receptor language. This is done by going from the form of the first language to the form of a second language by way of semantic structure. It is meaning which is being transferred and must be held constant. Only the form changes."

From the definition above, we can conclude that translation is not only translating one language into another language, but also transferring the meaning behind the text itself without any changes in meaning.

Meanwhile, Nida (1969: 12) states that "Translation consists of 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." This linguist also agreed that translation is an act both translating a SL into TL and delivering the message that closest into the Target Language (TL).

2.2.1.2 Translation Technique

Translation Method is different with Translation Technique. Molina and Albir (2002) state that "Translation method affects the whole text, meanwhile translation technique affects the way micro-units of the text are translated". They also emphasize that "Translation techniques are used to describe how the result of translation functions related to the corresponding units in the source text". In this case, Molina and Albir use the translation technique as a tool to analyze the result of the translation. Furthermore, they make a distinction between translation method which is part of the process, a global choice that affects the whole translation, and translation techniques that describe the result obtained and can be used to classify different types of translation solutions. They also affect smaller sections of the translation. In addition, Ardi (2012:323) also explains that translation techniques as the strategy that has been applied in the translation product.

Molina and Albir have five basic characteristics of translation techniques :

1) translation techniques affect the result of the translation

2) translation techniques are classified by comparison with the original

3) translation techniques affect micro-units of text

4) translation techniques are by nature discursive and contextual

5) translation techniques are functional

Moreover, a translator can use one, two, three, even four techniques in translating an utterance. Newmark (1988: 91) states "You can describe them as two or more bites at one cherry." It means that a translator can apply more than one translation technique in one utterance or sentence.

If a translator only uses one technique, therefore it is called single technique. If a translator combines two techniques, it is called couplet technique. If it is three, then it will be triplet technique, and if it is four, then it will be quadruplet technique.

In a single technique, a translator only uses one translation technique in translating an utterance, whether it is borrowing, modulation, transposition, etc. The example of translation using single technique is below:

ST: *He bought pizza yesterday.*

TT: Dia membeli pizza kemarin.

The word *pizza* (ST) is a kind of single technique because a translator only uses one technique namely pure borrowing technique for that word.

The couplet technique is the way of translator to use two different techniques in translating an utterance (Ordudary, 2007: 5). The following is the example of translation using couplet technique:

ST: *tooth and nail*

TT: 'mati-matian

Based on the example above, we can see that a translator uses two techniques, which are combining transposition and modulation technique. Firstly,

a transposition technique is used to translate a phrase of *tooth and nail* as noun phrase into 'mati-matian' as adverb phrase. There has been a change of grammatical category. Secondly, a translator uses modulation technique, whereas he/she changes the literal meaning of 'gigi dan kuku' into 'mati-matian' so it becomes idiomatic.

Next, triplet is combining the three different techniques in translating an utterance. Look at the example below:

ST: *We were far too old to settle an argument with a fist-fight.*

TT: Karena kami sudah terlalu besar untuk membereskan perselisihan melalui adu tinju.

A translator uses an addition technique by adding the word 'Karena' in the beginning of Source Text (ST). Then he/she uses a modulation technique to change the meaning of 'terlalu tua' (=*too old*) into 'terlalu besar' as well as 'pendapat' (=argument) into 'perselisihan'. Last, he/she uses a reduction technique towards two articles for the word ***an*** argument and ***a*** fist-fight instead of using the word 'sebuah'.

In a quadruplet technique, a translator uses four different techniques in translating an utterance or a sentence (Newmark, 1988: 91) and (Liu and Wang, 2010: 300). See the example below:

ST: *Mrs. Smith called a bakery shop for an order of pizza.*

TT: 'Bu Smith menelfon toko kue untuk memesan seporsi pizza.'

According to the example above, a translator combines four techniques. Firstly, he/she uses reduction technique as he/she omits the article 'a' towards

bakery shop and translates it into 'toko kue' without the word 'sebuah'. Secondly, the usage of transposition technique to translate noun phrase *for an order* (=untuk sebuah pesanan) into verb phrase 'untuk memesan'. Thirdly, he/she uses an addition technique by adding the word 'seporsi' within Target Text (TT). Last, a borrowing technique is used for the word *pizza*.

Translation techniques are divided into two techniques, direct technique and indirect technique. Rowan (2014) in his article entitled Translation Techniques: Battling Discrepancies Between Languages states that the direct translation technique occurs when there are not many structural differences between the two languages. This is only possible when the two languages are very close to each other. It consists of borrowing, calque, and literal technique. The indirect translation technique occurs when word for word translation is impossible or the language cannot be translated to the target language without altering the grammatical structure or style. It consists of transposition, modulation, equivalence, adaptation, and compensation.

Since there are so many experts explaining about the indirect translation, here I decide to use the book entitled "Teori Penerjemahan (A Handbook for Translators)" by Dr. Rudi Hartono, S.S., M.Pd. as my main reference. In that book, there are twelve indirect translation techniques. They are transposition, modulation, compensation, adaptation, description, discurve creation, established equivalent, generalization, particularization, reduction, substitution, and variation technique.

2.2.1.3 Indirect Translation

Rowan (2014) defines "The indirect translation techniques must be used when the language cannot be translated to the target language without altering the grammatical structure or style." As it is mentioned above, the indirect translation consists of twelve techniques.

1. Transposition Technique

    Molina and Albir (2002: 510) state that "Transposition is to change a grammatical category." In transposition technique, the translator makes some changes in the structure of the Target Text (TT) without changing the meaning of the message.

    Examples: - ST (Source Text): a pair of *glasses*

    TT (Target Text): sepasang kacamata

    - ST: The *houses* in Jakarta are built beautifully.

    TT: Rumah di Jakarta bagus-bagus.

    - ST: *new* house

    TT: rumah (yang) baru

2. Modulation Technique

    Modulation is a variation of the form of the message, obtained by a change in the point of view, focus or cognitive category in relation to the Source Text (ST); it can be lexical or structural (Molina and Albir, 2002: 510).

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For example, a translator may change "it is not complicated to learn how to eat" to "it is easy to learn how to eat".

3. Compensation Technique

This technique introduces a ST element of information or stylistic effect in another place in the TT because it cannot be reflected in the same place as in the ST (Molina and Albir , 2002: 510). Also, Bosco (2008: 1) says "In general terms compensation can be used when something cannot be translated, and the meaning that is lost is expressed somewhere else in the translated text." In short, compensation can be used when ST cannot find the exact meaning in the TT, so the sentence is translated with something else. For example:

ST: (A) "Why don't you write a good thrilling detective story?

        (B) *"Me?"* exclaimed Mrs. Albert Forrester, for the first time in her life regardless of grammar.

TT: (A) "Mengapa Anda tidak menulis roman detektif yang menegangkan?

        (B) *"Apaan?"* teriak Ny. Albert Forrester, untuk pertama kali dalam hidupnya lupa pada tata bahasa.

4. Adaptation Technique

This technique replaces the cultural element of the source text (ST) with one of the element in the target language which is similar (Molina & Albir, 2002: 509). The purpose of this technique is to have the same response of the reader although the literal meaning might not the same. For example

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the meaning of "Dear Sir" for "Yang Terhormat" in Indonesia. Also the word "Sincerely Yours" translated into "Hormat Saya". Thus, the word from SL translated as the cultural element in the TL.

5.   Description Technique

Molina and Albir (2002: 510) state "Description is to replace a term or expression with a description of its form or/and function." It means that whenever a translator meet a term or word which cannot be translated, so he/she should describe this term in Target Text (TT).

Examples:

1) ST: 'celengan'

    TT: 'a box made of soil, designed in the form of wild boar for saving money'

2) ST: 'nasi tumpeng'

    TT: 'boiled rice, designed in the shape of cone'

6.   Discursive Creation Technique

According to Molina and Albir (2002: 510) "To establish a temporary equivalence that is totally unpredictable out of context." For example the Spanish translation of the film 'Rumble fish' as 'La ley de la calle'. 'Rumble fish' means 'Ikan gemuruh' while 'La ley de la calle' means 'jalur/lintasan jalan (yang ramai). We can see that the meaning of each word are out of context.

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7. Established Equivalent Technique

Molina and Albir (2002: 510) state "Established equivalent is to use a term or expression recognized (by dictionaries or language in use) as an equivalent in the TL." This technique is quite same with Literal Technique, because it translates a word or an expression word for word based on its function and meaning.

Look at this example below.

ST (E) : They are as like two peas = Mereka sangat mirip

TT (Sp): Se parecer como dos gotas de aqua = Mereka sama persis seperti dua tetes air.

If they are analyzed literally, those sentences are translated by following the sentence pattern.

ST (E) : *They are as like two peas.*

        S   V   Complement

TT (Sp): *Se parecer como dos gotas de aqua.*

    S   V   Complement

Furthermore, this technique is useful for translators in translating difficult phrases such as idioms. Sometimes idioms can be directly translated, so the translator has to understand the meaning behind the idiom. That is why equivalence is needed in order to make two different languages and cultures seem contrast. For example:

ST: Home sweet home.

TT: Rumahku surgaku.

8. Generalization Technique

Molina and Albir (2002: 510) state "Generalization is to use a more general or neutral term." For example:

ST: Objek wisata ini terletak pada **hutan lindung** di pinggir jalan raya Padang-Bukittinggi.

TT: This tourist object is located in the **forest** by the side of the main road from Padang-Bukittinggi.

In the example above, the generalization technique is applied to translate 'hutan lindung' into 'forest' in English. We know that the real translation of 'hutan lindung' is 'protected forest', but in this case we take the general term 'forest' as long as it does not reduce the meaning.

9. Particularization Technique

Molina and Albir (2002: 510) state "Particularization is to use a more precise or concrete term." This technique is in opposition to generalization. It translates a word by finding out the equivalent to be more specific.

For instance the word 'forest' is translated into 'hutan lindung' in Bahasa.

10. Reduction Technique

Molina and Albir (2002: 510) state "Reduction is to suppress a ST information item in the TT." In this technique the translator reduces the ST in the TL but the message is implied in another part of the TT. Moreover, it reduces the redundant words or in other word called *semantic*

redundancy as it is explained by Lyons in Moentaha (2006: 70). For example:

1) ST: *just and equitable* treatment

   TT: hubungan yang adil

   The word *just and* is not translated as the word *equitable* is quite clear and equivalent with the word 'adil', 'wajar', or 'pantas'.

2) ST: The proposal was *rejected and repudiated*.

   TT: Usulnya ditolak.

   The word *rejected and repudiated* has the same negative meaning as 'ditolak dan ditanggalkan', so they will have *semantic redundancy*. Thus it can be simpler by using one lexical 'ditolak'.

11. Substitution Technique

   Molina and Albir (2002: 510) state "Substitution (*linguistic, paralinguistic*) is to change linguistic elements for paralinguisticelements (intonation, gestures) or vice versa." For instance, translating the Arab gesture of putting your hand on your heart as '*Thank you*'. Usually it happens in interpreting.

12. Variation Technique

   Molina and Albir (2002: 510) state "Variation is to change linguistic or paralinguistic elements (intonation, gestures) that affect aspects of linguistic variation: changes of textual tone, style, social dialect, geographical dialect, etc."

The example of this technique is introducing or changing dialectal indicators for characters within a story. When someone is translating a novel into theater for children, the translator should be able to adapt the novel within the theater, for instance by changing the tone from adult into the children one. Tone itself is the way to express the feeling or convey the message in the story.

2.2.2 Definition of Movie

Movie is categorized into fiction story. Fiction is literary works that is not based on true story. Microsoft Encarta 2008 as quoted by Bram Haardi Saputra (2013: 17) indicates as the times running, movie is not only made based on imagination, but also directed to break up the facts that almost faded. It means that nowadays film industries tend to adapt a real story within a movie. For instance Titanic (1997), The Other Boleyn Girl (2008), The Iron Lady (2011), etc.

Dictionary Definition (2015) defines "Movie is a form of entertainment that enacts a story by a sequence of images giving the illusion of continuous movement." Meanwhile, according to Cambridge Dictionary 'film is a series of moving pictures, usually shown in a cinema or on television and often telling a story.' Another definition comes from Hornby (1995: 434) stating that film is a story, etc recorded as a set of moving pictures to be shown on television or at the cinema. Furthermore, Lorimer (1995: 506) says that films can record culture, and they can treat social or political issues and other aspects of societies to capture relationship difficult to be communicated by other means.

Movie reflects many description of situation happens that related to society, political issue, personal life, and so on. It can create a great imagination so that people can easily understand of the message behind the story. Nowadays watching movie brings many benefits for us. For some peoople, they consider watching movie as an interesting hobby. They do that for having some entertainment in their spare times, and even they can obtain some useful information or education from there.

2.2.3 Definiton of Subtitle

Some experts have defined the meaning of subtitle. Díaz Cintas & Remael (2007: 8) in their book entitled Audiovisual Translation: Subtitling, Manchester, St Jerome, 2007 state:

> "Subtitling may be defined as a translation practice that consists of presenting a written text, generally on the lower part of the screen, that discursive elements that appear in the image (letters, inserts, graffiti, inscriptions, placards, and the like), and the information that is contained on the soundtrack (songs, voices off)."

Next, Luyken *et al.* (1991: 31) defines subtitle as:

> ... condensed written translations of original dialogue which appear as lines of text, usually positioned towards the foot of the screen. Subtitles appear and disappear to coincide in time with the corresponding portion of the original dialogue and are almost always added to the screen image at a later date as a post-production activity.

Meanwhile, Taylor (2010: 1) said that "Subtitle is the superimposition on the screen of a written version of the soundtrack." Thus, we can conclude that subtitle is a kind of written product of translation in film or TV. It is provided to

help the viewers more understand about the meaning of what is being spoken. It comes by following the original dialogue on the lower part of the screen.

2.3   Theoretical Framework

Knowing the translation techniques is important for translator. It eases the translator to know the strategies used in the translation product. Molina and Albir (2002: 499) state "Translation techniques are used to describe how the result of translation functions related to the corresponding units in the source text." We can say that Molina and Albir consider the translation technique as a tool to analyze the result of translation.

We have understood about the two translation techniques, they are direct technique and indirect technique. Direct technique occurs when there is an exact structural, lexical, even morphological equivalence between two languages. This is only possible when the two languages are very close to each other. The direct translation techniques are borrowing, calque, and word for word. Indirect technique occurs when word for word translation is impossible. They are transposition, modulation, adaptation, description, discurve creation, established equivalent, generalization, particularization, reduction, substitution, and variation technique.

This research is done by watching the movie entitled "The Hobbit: The Desolation of Smaug", and after that I do identifying, classifying, and analyzing the English-Indonesian transcription based on the indirect techniques i.e. transposition, modulation, adaptation, description, discurve creation, established

equivalent, generalization, particularization, reduction, substitution, and variation technique.

CHAPTER V

CONCLUSIONS AND SUGGESTIONS

Chapter V deals with conclusions of the research and anything that have been discussed in the previous chapter and suggestions toward the other researchers or translators.

5.1 Conclusions

The study is based on the book entitled "Teori Penerjemahan (A Handbook for Translators)" by Dr. Rudi Hartono, S.S., M.Pd. According to the book, there are twelve kinds of indirect translation techniques that have been defined by many experts. The techniques are transposition, modulation, compensation, discursive creation, description, adaptation, established equivalent, particularization, generalization, reduction, substitution, and variation. By using these techniques, I try to analyze the dialogues or sentences within the movie entitled The Hobbit: The Desolation of Smaug.

Based on the research findings and discussions in Chapter IV, the conclusions can be drawn as follows:

After compiling the data both in the English and Indonesian versions, I decide to use 150 sentences as the data sampling as there are so many similar data related to each technique. The analysis shows there are eight kinds of indirect translation techniques used in the movie dialogues; they are transposition, modulation, compensation, adaptation, established equivalent, particularization,

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generalization, and reduction. From the data result, transposition has the most frequency in this study with 69 times (33,17 %), the second one is reduction by getting 59 times (28,37 %), third is modulation that appears for 44 times (21,16 %), forth is particularization with 13 times (6,25 %), fifth is generalization as it collects 12 times (5,77%), then for the sixth and seventh there are established equivalent and adaptation with 4 times (1,92 %), and last technique belonging to compensation by getting 3 times of frequency (1,44 %).

In translating a movie, the translator tends to use various techniques in order to make the viewers understand reading each dialogue within the movie. When the dialogue is well-understood, the viewers automatically can get the message of what the story is being delivered. Using only one technique is acceptable, as long as the translation makes sense to be delivered to the viewers.

5.2 Suggestions

From the whole conclusions, I would like to propose some suggestions related to this study. Hopefully, it can be useful toward the translators, readers, or other students who are interested in translation field.

When we translate literary texts, we should translate them properly. It means that between the Source Text (ST) and the Target Text (TT) there should have a good correlation. Besides, the translator should know the intention of the writer of the Source Language so that the translation can match with what has been expected. Also, it will be acceptable and readable to the viewers as it creates a good communication between the author, translator, and viewers.

Furthermore, the translator must understand the culture of the Target Language. Sometimes, the Source Text cannot be translated literally. It needs more knowledge from the translator about what it means. Therefore cultural aspect is needed; it is used to fit the culture of the Source Language and the Target Language which are totally different.

For students of the English Department, movie is one of interesting media to conduct a translation research. By analyzing the techniques as their practices, it is hoped that they can gain the ability to understand the subject itself. Moreover, more research on translation, it will be able to increase the development of translation study itself.

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