SEMANTIC EQUIVALENCE IN THE SUBTITLING OF THE POST MOVIE

INTO INDONESIAN

a final project

submitted in partial fulfillment of the requirements

for the degree of Sarjana Pendidikan

in English

by

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APPROVAL

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I state that this research, entitled "Semantic Equivalence in the Subtitling of The Fast and the Furious Movie into Indonesia" is never been published by any university or institution that has the same major as the writer. The writing that is belong to other works, journals, books, have been acknowledge and written in the text and list of references is given in the bibliography.

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MOTTO AND DEDICATION

“Janganlah bercita-cita untuk mendapat gaji yang besar tetapi bercita-citalah untuk dapat memberi gaji yang besar”

-Unknown 2019-

This final project is lovingly dedicated to:

- All my family members who support me until the end, especially my mother, my father, my brother and my sister
- My teachers and lecturers for this legacy, which is knowledge
- All my friends who give any colors in my journey
- My partner in final project
- Every people that I cannot mention one by one who has contributed their energy and prayer for me
- My partner in final project
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I also thank all of my family members who pray for me to be success and always support my decision. Thank you also for all of my partner in final project that are willingly to be asked by me over and over again until I understand and clear my confusion relating to some theories and others.

My big appreciation also goes to my best friend and all the students of English Department who always support me to finish my study and to everyone that I cannot mention it one by one. The writer realizes that with all this struggle and effort, it would be nothing if you all were not there, were not here. For all of that, I give my best gratitude to all of you.

Semarang 21 Agustus 2019

Writer
ABSTRACT

Dyan, Indrayanto. 2019. *Semantic Equivalence in the Subtitling of the Post Movie into Indonesian*. Final Project. English Department, Faculty of Languages and Arts, Semarang State University. Advisor: Prof. Dr. Januarius Mujiyanto. M.Hum.

This study aims to know how the achievement of semantic equivalence in translating the Indonesia subtitle of The Post movie. This study was descriptive qualitative research. The data on this research was the original English dialogues and the Indonesia subtitle of The Post. In analyzing the translation strategies of the dialogues, Newmark’s theory was used as the reference. This research found that word, clause, phrase, and sentence level used in the subtitle of The Post movie have high semantic equivalences. In the total number of data 536 dialogues for the subtitle analyzed which classified into four classifications, there are 70 dialogues categorized as a word, 26 dialogues categorized as a phrase, 32 dialogues categorized as a clause, and 47 categorized as a sentence. The result of the analysis of word shows us that 63 were found to be equivalence while 7 were non-equivalence. In phrase terms, 30 were found to be equivalence while 1 was non-equivalence. In clause terms, 24 were found to be equivalence while only 2 were non-equivalence. In the last one sentence terms, 46 were found to be equivalence while only 1 was non-equivalence.

**Keywords:** Semantic equivalence, Subtitle, Achievement.
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CHAPTER I
INTRODUCTION

This chapter introduces the foundation and general overview of the research undertaken. It consists of a background of the study, reasons for choosing the topic, research problem, objectives of the study, and significance of the study.

1.1 Background of the Study

Nowadays, translation is directly related to context and it is difficult to have a comprehensive and accurate understanding of the exact meaning of a text from the sentence literally. On the one hand, the meaning of the text is implicit, which is hidden in the discourse context or in the minds of speakers or receivers, which is the cultural background knowledge and ideas of both sides. In translation, the former will not constitute a barrier to translation, but the latter case, due to the differences between source language (SL) and target language (TL), the meanings of the source text the author wants to convey is not commonly known by the readers of the target language, which causes difficulties in translation. Especially in media, it also takes a part in communication between nations, for example, music, movie, sport, science, newspaper, books, newspaper and also technology. We consume those media as an entertainment source with an international language, which is English. Under this situation, we realize that not all of the Indonesian people can understand what is the content of those entertainments. In movies, the translator uses a subtitle. Especially in translating subtitle on a movie, the translator not only should have the ability in translating the sentence on
each dialogue but also he can identify about the meaning, the language, social culture, religion and material culture in both source language and target language.

Hastuti (2015) stated that “Subtitling is done by translating the films’ dialogues (ST) then put the printed (TT) along the bottom of the film”. Almost in every foreign movie distributed in Indonesia uses subtitle in it, especially Hollywood movies. The purpose of this subtitling is to deliver the meaning of the dialogues in the movie.

Here, the researcher would like to conduct his research entitled Semantic equivalence in the Subtitling of The Post Movie into Indonesian. According to Nida and Taber (1982: 12) assumed that 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.” The so-called translation is to reproduce the information of the source language in translation by the most natural equivalent language from semantic to style. They used the word "information" which is first reflected in “semantic”. The meanings of the target language should be as far as possible consistent with that of the source language. Semantic equivalence is to strive to realize the most basic equivalence in the process of translation.

The meaning of semantic itself is the meanings of a language. In translation, it refers to the meaning of a word or a sentence. Semantic is from words equivalence until equivalence terminates and it is throughout the whole process of translation.

From the statement above we can conclude that semantic equivalence is the deep equivalence in translation based on the surface equivalence of translation, such as equivalences of format, rhythm, part of speech, grammar, etc. Semantic equivalence emphasizes the translation and the source text should achieve equivalent results in the
expression. The hidden deep meanings in source text should be reflected in translation text. For example, the feelings which the author convey and the touches which the feelings bring to readers can make the readers of the two languages achieve the same position when appreciating the work of different languages. For example, a piece of music can bring people from different countries the same feelings without borders. Semantic equivalence is to make languages produce this kind of feelings without borders.

Besides, according to Newmark, P. (1988) stated that semantic intends to reserve the form of the original in translation and to reproduce the original contextual meaning as closely as possible. Keeping the Source Language (SL) culture’s characteristics, focusing on the mediator’s thinking process, and organizing key information, it can help the Target Language (TL) readers to comprehend the text’s meaning. It applies to complicated, detail-attentive and information-intensive translation work.

Then, the researcher would like to analyze a method of translation, that is semantic equivalence. Semantic equivalence focuses on meaning and terms of style. The meanings of the target language should be as far as possible consistent with that of the source language.

Semantic equivalence emphasizes the translation and the source text should achieve equivalent results in the expression. The hidden deep meanings in source text should be reflected in translation text.

The movie entitled “The Post” is a 2017 American historical political thriller film directed and produced by Steven Spielberg, and written by Liz Hannah and Josh Singer. It stars Meryl Streep as Katharine Graham, the first female publisher of a major

In this case, the researcher wants to explore more on the work by analyzing the problem in subtitling. The researcher found many problems related to the translation of the dialogue in The Post movie, especially in Grammatical structure based on words, clauses, phrases, sentences. Based on a brief explanation above, the researcher entitles this final project is “Semantic Equivalence in the Subtitling of The Post Movie into Indonesian.”

1.2 Reason for Choosing the Topic

The reasons for choosing the topics are stated as follows:

1. I would like to explain the translation method of semantic equivalence.
2. I would like to know about semantic equivalence, especially in grammatical of The Post movie.
3. I would like to research word, phrase, clause, and sentence in a source language (SL) can be changed into other types in target language (TL).
4. I would like to build my knowledge about translation and increase my ability in translation skill.

1.3 Research Problems
Based on the research background of the study, the problem proposed in the research are:

1. How is the achievement of semantic equivalence in the English – Indonesian translation of words?
2. How is the achievement of semantic equivalence in the English – Indonesian translation of phrases?
3. How is the achievement of semantic equivalence in the English – Indonesian translation of clauses?
4. How is the achievement of semantic equivalence in the English – Indonesian translation of sentences?

1.4 Objective of the Study

1. To describe the achievement of semantic equivalence in the English – Indonesian translation of words.
2. To describe the achievement of semantic equivalence in the English – Indonesian translation of phrases.
3. To describe the achievement of semantic equivalence in the English – Indonesian translation of clauses.
4. To describe the achievement of semantic equivalence in the English – Indonesian translation of sentences.

1.5 Significance of the Study

The researcher expects the result of the study gives some advantages. The advantages are as follow:
Theoretically, the researcher hopes the result of the study can be used as the reference for the other researchers who want to conduct research in translating subtitle and give more information for readers about a form the words, phrases, clauses, and sentences in THE POST movie.

Practically, the researcher hopes that the result of the study will be useful for other researchers or readers. The other researcher can apply the effect of the method used in this research as the references. It also can motivate the other researcher to solve their problem in translating the subtitle of the movie.

Pedagogically, the other researcher can use the method used by the writer to solve the problem in translating the subtitle of the movie. So, the other researcher will be easier to solve their problem in translating the subtitle of the movie.

1.6 Outline of the Report

This final project contains five chapters as follow, chapter I is Introduction consists of the background of the study, reasons for choosing the topic, research problem, the objective of the study, the significance of the study, and outline of the study.

Chapter II is a review of previous studies, a review of related literature, theoretical background, and framework of the present study.

Chapter III is methods and investigation consists of research design, the object of the study, roles the researcher, type and source of data, the instrument of collecting data, procedures of collecting data, procedures of analyzing data, procedures of reporting results.
Next, chapter IV is about of results of the study, it is deal with the general description of the semantic equivalence in the translation of subtitling, finding and then discussion.

And the last chapter is chapter V presents the conclusions and suggestions based on the findings.
CHAPTER II

REVIEW OF RELATED LITERATURE

This chapter consists of three main parts. They are the review of the previous study, the review of theoretical studies, key terms and theoretical framework. In the review of theoretical studies, it explains the theories related to this research, they are semantic, equivalence, translations, subtitle and also subtitling process.

2.1 Review of the Previous Studies

Several researchers have been conducted a study which focuses on translation. These study, as the researcher read it, the researchers decided to use it as reference for his final project. The following are the research:

According to Nurjanah (2016), she has done the research that mainly discusses the meaning of equivalence in the translation of bilingual children storybooks. The data are all taken from bilingual children storybooks in the Indonesian language. The researcher applied to Newmark’s translation procedures in analyzing the data. The researcher focused on analysis on the unit of translation at the sentence level.

According to Muhammad (2016), he has done the research that mainly discusses the underlying factors and nature of semantic loss occurring in translations of selected movie subtitles from English into Kurdish. The data are all taken from movie transcripts and subtitles in English and Kurdish, more specifically Sorani Kurdish. This research employed a descriptive qualitative approach, specifically the content analysis type of qualitative research. This approach requires written language that the researcher
examines to identify the losses in meaning and the causes behind them. The finding showed that semantic lost in translating movie subtitles is inevitable. This loss could be partial or complete, it could be loss of meaning of a single word, a phrase or a whole utterance. The most frequent words that are liable for under-translation are nouns, adjectives, adverbs, swear words and hedges. Sometimes, there is a tense shift, change from singular and plural. The causes of semantic loss are the use of culturally bound terms in the source text (English), lack of lexicalization in the target language (Kurdish), the use of semantically complex words in the source text and the lack of profound knowledge about the two cultures from the translators part.

According to Pasangka (2016), her research discusses the equivalence and the translation method of English idioms found in the *Friday Night Lights* movie subtitle. The researcher analyzes two problems in this study. The first problem is the equivalence of the Indonesian translation of English idioms. The second problem is the translation method that applied in translating English idioms into Indonesian in *Friday Night Lights* movie subtitle. To answer the first problem, the researcher used theory of equivalence from *Nida*. The researcher found 14 idioms in the *Friday Night Lights* movie subtitle. There are 3 idioms and its translation categorized as formal equivalence and 11 idioms as dynamic equivalence. The second problem analyzed in this study is the translation method that applied to translate English idioms into Indonesian in the movie subtitle. To answer this problem, the researcher used the theory of translation method from *Newmark*. The researcher found 14 idioms, 4 idioms translated by using semantic translation method and 10 idioms translated by using communicative translation method.
According to Miaomiao (2014), his research focuses to conform target language culture as well as be easily understood by readers, the paper chooses Peter Newmark’s semantic translation and communicative translation theories as the guiding principles to analyze the translation of fantasy literature which takes both the Western and Chinese culture into consideration, keeps its mysterious magical mood and realizes the effects of clarity and straightaway. This research takes the simplified Chinese version of Harry Potter as an example to illustrate the strategies used in the translation of magical things. It finds that there are generally three ways used in the translation of Harry Potter, they are the semantic translation, communicative translation and the combination of them. The finding showed that the translation of magical things depends on the translators’ understanding of the original texts and knowledge about the SL and TL culture and readers. Semantic and communicative translation theories put forward by Peter Newmark and play an important role in guiding the translation of fantasy works. They have provided theoretical direction for adopting specific translation strategies in the translation of magical things that were unheard of in reality.

According to Septiani (2013), her research is linguistics forms of equivalence strategy. She used addition, deletion and shift strategy in analyzing the data. The researcher classified the data into equivalence and non-equivalence that proposed by Newmark’s theory.

According to Kuznetsova (2015) her research intended to present possibilities of using contrastive terminology analysis in teaching a foreign language, particularly concentrating on legal terminology and contract law. Firstly, this research aims to overview foreign language teaching possibilities paying special attention to the method
of contrastive semantic analysis and possible ways to involve corpus linguistics into the teaching/learning process. Secondly, it seeks to define specifics of legal terminology and contextual differences in Lithuanian, English and German contract law. Thirdly, the focus is also on the semantic equivalence between lexical items of different languages. Fourthly, it presents a possible semantic analysis of very basic but at the same time quite complicated contract law terms in the EU languages. The goal of the research was to show what key parts of the semantic analysis of contract law terms must be considered to research terminology. The article covered the problem of the choice of the translation method, context of the legal terms and their semantic characteristics as well as the issue of corpora.

According to Dyvik (2015), his research focuses on theories of meaning that used to throw light on the phenomena of translation. The basic insight behind the method is that much information about the semantic relations among the words in a language resides in the way in which the sets of their possible translations into some other language overlap. Therefore, if we take the translational relation between two languages as a theoretical primitive, languages can serve as each other’s “semantic mirrors”. The finding showed that semantic mirror is vulnerable to the increased noise introduced by automatic word alignment: precision and recall in the thesaurus output from automatically aligned data as compared with the output from manually aligned data seems to be lower than the precision and recall of the automatic word alignment itself as compared with manual word alignment.

According to Hussaeni (2018), his research focuses to find out the kinds of semantic shift and to assess the quality of English – Indonesian translation of Dessen's What
Happened to Goodbye. The object of this study is English - Indonesian semantic shift translation of Dessen's What Happened to Goodbye. The result of the analysis shows that there is 395 semantic shift found in Dessen's What Happened to Goodbye. The first type of shift / the change from Singular to Plural and the position of Adjective with 19 data, the second type of shift / in SL Grammatical Structure not exist in TL with 139 data, the third type of shift / the grammatically possible not accord with natural usage in the TL dominates in 197 data and the fourth type of shift / the replacement of a virtual lexical gap by a grammatical structure with 85 data. The analysis of the translation quality shows that 108 translations are considered less accurate, and 287 translations are considered less accurate. In clarity level, 176 translations belong to clear and 219 translations belong to unclear. Naturalness level shows that 246 translations are categorized as very natural, and 149 translations are categorized as sufficient natural.

According to Maton & Doran (2017), their research focuses on semantic density, where meanings are empirical descriptions or formal definitions. It provides typologies for identifying different kinds of wording and describes how these types manifest different degrees of complexity. Two contrasting examples, from a secondary school History classroom and a scientific research article, are analyzed to illustrate the insights into complexity offered by these tools. In the second paper, we build on these ideas with tools for analyzing how words are combined to generate different degrees of increasing complexity, to enable a fuller understanding of knowledge-building. They introduced the concept of “semantic density” from legitimation code theory (LCT as a means of theorizing the complexity of knowledge practices). The complexity of knowledge practices is a key issue for understanding the bases of achievement in educational
contexts, how these rules of the game vary across subject areas, through stages of education and between research, curriculum and pedagogy, and how they can be taught more equitably.

According to Ervas (2008), her research focuses on comparing two main kinds of equivalence in translation semantic equivalence and understanding whether it is possible to reconcile semantic equivalence in translation and how it could be done in legal translation. In particular, analytical philosophy proposes two main kinds of equivalence to define translation semantic equivalence. For example: given two sentences, S and S1, each belonging to natural languages L and L1. There is a relation of semantic equivalence between S and S1, when S and S1 have the same meaning. There is a relation of pragmatic equivalence between S and S1 when if S and S1 play the same role in L and L1.

According to Ng’ang’a (2003), his research presents an automatic lexical acquisition method that learns semantic properties of Kiswahili words directly from data. Kiswahili word is a typical Bantu noun class system where noun classes are signaled by a pair of prefixes attached to the nominal stem, one for singular and the other for plural. The method uses training data from the Helsinki corpus of Kiswahili while the machine-learning component is implemented using the Self-organizing Map algorithm. The proposed method offers an efficient and consistent way of augmenting lexicons with semantic information, where electronic corpora of the language in question are available. It also provides researchers with an investigative tool that can be used to identify dependencies within linguistic data and represent them in an understandable form, for further analysis. The finding showed that a simple set of morpho-syntactic
features and a small context window, the experiments described here have shown that
the SOM algorithm can be used to easily obtain semantic classification or clustering of
Kiswahili words from corpora. With a more comprehensive feature set and a thorough
consideration of linguistic aspects unique to Kiswahili, this approach can be improved
and refined to be a useful tool for automatic semantic feature extraction.

According to Laxen (2010), her research focuses to examine the influence of
translation of a word on bilingual processing in three translation recognition
experiments during which French-English bilinguals had to decide whether two words
were the translation of each or not. In the first experiment, words with only one
translation were recognized as translation faster than words with multiple translations.
Furthermore, when words were presented with their dominant translation, the
recognition process was faster than when words were presented with their non-dominant
translation. In Experiment 2, these effects were replicated in both directions of
translation (L1–L2 and L2–L1). In Experiment 3, we manipulated number-of-
translations and the semantic relatedness between the different translations of a word.
When the two translations of a word (i.e., bateau) were related in meaning (synonyms
such as the English translations boat and ship), the translation recognition process was
faster than when the two translations of a word (i.e., argent) were unrelated in meaning
(the two translations money and silver). The finding showed that the translation
recognition time was determined to a large extent by (1) the number-of-translations of a
word: word pairs were recognized faster as translations when they only have one
translation (for example one-translation pairs) than when they have more than one
translation, (2) the dominance of the translation equivalents word pairs were recognized
faster as being translations when the word was shown with its dominant translation (for example: dominant pairs) compared to when it was presented with its non-dominant translation (for example: non-dominant pairs) and (3) the semantic overlap between the respective translations word pairs with more than one translation were processed faster when the two translations were semantically related than when they were semantically unrelated.

According to Dou and Qi (2004), their research focuses on ontologies, that are a crucial tool for formally specifying the vocabulary and relationship of concepts used in the Semantic Web. To share information, agents that use different vocabularies must be able to translate data from one ontological framework to another. Ontology translation is required when translating datasets, generating ontology extensions, and querying through different ontologies. OntoMerge, an online system for ontology merging and automated reasoning, can implement ontology translation with inputs and outputs in OWL or other web languages. Ontology translation can be thought of in terms of formal inference in a merged ontology. The resulting merged ontology then serves as an inferential medium within which translation can occur. The finding showed that ontology translation is required when translating datasets, generating ontology extensions or querying through different ontologies. It must be distinguished from ontology mapping, which is the process of finding likely correspondences between symbols in two different ontologies.

According to Palmer (1995), her research focuses on a common practice in operational Machine Translation (MT) and Natural Language Processing (NLP) systems is to assume that a verb has a fixed number of senses and rely on a precompiled lexicon
to achieve large coverage. The researcher examines the lexical divergences between English verbs and Chinese verbs. Then, she examines verb representation theories and practices in MT systems and shows that under the fixed sense assumption, the existing representation schemes are not adequate for handling these lexical divergences and extending existing verb senses to unexpected usages. She proposes a method of verb representation based on conceptual lattices which allow the similarities among different verbs in different languages to be quantitatively measured. The finding showed that lexical divergences among different languages make it difficult to exhaustively list all possible source-target verb pairs.

According to Wang (2009), his research focuses on what and how we translate are questions often argued about, no matter what kind of answers one may give, priority in translation should be granted to meaning, especially those meanings that exist in all concerned languages. In his journal the author defines them as universal sememes, and the study of them as universal semantics, of which applications are also briefly looked into. The finding showed that universal Universal semantics may find its practical significance in many fields, such as translation training, arts of translation, machine translation (Tennant, 1981, p.21), and even L2/3 acquisition. As for translation training and arts, we suggest a course emphasized both the target and source languages and a method of interpreting in source language beforehand. Regarding to machine translation and L2/3 acquisition, meaning-centered approaches might be preferable.

According to Fu (2017), her research focuses on How to achieve semantic equivalence becomes a hot spot in the focus. Due to cultural differences and expression habits, semantic equivalence is almost completely impossible. But it is possible to
achieve a maximum degree of semantic equivalence if considering various factors and taking the appropriate strategy as much as possible in translation. She tries to analyze the semantic equivalence problem in English-Chinese translation from five aspects, such as theory connotation, influencing factors, realizability, relativity and countermeasures of semantic equivalence, and proves equivalence theory is of extensive significance as the standard and principle in translation. The findings show that The success of English-Chinese translation largely depends on the understanding of pragmatics preset.

According to Kiro (2017), his research focuses on providing some definitions of language since translation is also a language-based exercise. It is also to be noted that translation can be based on a variety of areas such as literary translation, textual translation, and it can also be based on a linguistic form. The researcher is interested in the syntactic aspect of translation to determine whether the change in syntactic form from L1 to L2 could imply any change in meaning in the target language and to what level fidelity in translation could be talked of. For the sake of this paper, the researchers have selected, at random, a text, just a short paragraph, from a write-up about the life of the biblical Daniel. The researchers mainly concentrated on the verb and the sentence transformation into the target language which, in this case, is Fulfulde. The researchers conclude that in the process of translating a sentence, some segments and sub-segments find it difficult to correspond, and that implies the introduction, subtraction or mutation of words to maintain the initial message.

According to Ali (2013), his research focuses to consult Bilingual dictionaries to look for equivalents of the words that they wish to learn in the target language or
consult them when they face difficulty in comprehending the target language words while reading a TL text. The research is an attempt to explore the nature and degree of semantic gaps found in locally published Urdu to English and English to Urdu bilingual dictionaries. The analysis of the data gathered from such dictionaries reveals huge discrepancies in the meanings provided and the actual meanings the words carry. The finding showed that there are huge discrepancies at the lexical level in both Urdu to English and English to Urdu bilingual dictionaries.

According to Nasrum and Sari (2016), their research focuses to know the kinds of translation used in slang language, to know kinds of slang language itself used in the movie and to know the meaning equivalence between the translated text and the original text in English slang language. This research applied the descriptive qualitative method in analyzing the data and describe the kinds of translation and meaning of slang language in 22 Jump Street movie. The subject of this research is 22 Jump Street Movie. The researchers analyzed the data using three theories, they are Newmark’s, Partidge’s, and Palmer’s theories. The research findings showed that in 22 Jump Street movie the source language (SL) and the target language (TL) are not equivalent.

According to Liantara (2018), her research focuses to find the translation of figurative language in the songs and letters in Snow Flower and the Secret Fan novel, specifically in the equivalence of the translation from English to Bahasa Indonesia. Secondly, discovers the strategies used and the problems found in the translation of the novel. The subject of this research is Lisa See’s Snow Flower and the Secret Fan Novel. The data were classified based on the types of figurative language as proposed by Perrine. The research findings showed that literal translation is more often used by
translators than Larson's strategy. However, the strategies used by the translator only results in 51.2% of equivalence in translation. Also, the most occurring problems found in the in-equivalent translation are the image in the source language is unknown in the receptor language and different types of comparison between languages.

According to Sunarto (2015), his research focuses on identifying the translation shifts of noun phrase found in the subtitling of Ice Age 4 movie by saga net and to describe the equivalence of noun phrase subtitling found in the Ice Age 4 movie by sagaz net. This research belongs to a descriptive qualitative study which takes a documentation method as a method of collecting data and comparison technique as method of analyzing data. The data source was in Ice Age 4 movie subtitle containing noun phrase. The data in this research are English and Indonesian movie subtitling. The finding shows there are four types of translation shift of noun phrase which are the level shift, structure, translation shift of noun phrases to other phrases, and intra-system shift.

According to Diati (2016), her research focuses on identifying the word level equivalence strategy in translating the dialogues of The Lightning Thief from English into Indonesian and identifying its word-level equivalence meaning. This research belongs to the descriptive qualitative method. The data was taken first, from the “The Lightning Thief” novel written by Rick Riordan which was published by Miramax Books in 2006. In collecting the data, content analysis was used while analyzing were done based on Brown’s theory. The result shows that: the strategies used by the translator to overcome the problems in translating the dialogue are translation by paraphrase using related word, translation by a more specific word, translation by paraphrase using unrelated word, translation by a more general word, translation by
omission, translation by more expressive or less neutral word and translation by using loan word or loan word plus explanation.

According to Latif (2017), his research focuses to find out the translation techniques used in the dialogs of the subtitle of the movie Philomena and to find out the accuracy of the Indonesian subtitle in its dialogs. The first data of this study were English-Indonesian translations obtained from original screenplay and its Indonesian subtitle. The second data were obtained by handing out the accuracy rating instruments to three expert respondents. The finding showed that there are sixteen translation techniques used in the English-Indonesian translation of the movie Philomena. They are the literal translation, reduction, amplification, established equivalent, linguistic compression, borrowing, transposition, calque, compensation, modulation, particularization, discursive creation, linguistic amplification, generalization, substitution, and description. In terms of accuracy level, the Indonesian subtitle found in the movie has the accuracy level.

According to Nafsiah (2018), her research focuses on identifying the methods used by the translator in translating Tolstoy's *God Sees the Truth, But Waits*, (2) to describe the degree of equivalence between the English original version and the Indonesian translation of the short story, and (3) to show the relationship between the translation methods used and the degree of equivalence. The translation methods used in this study are proposed by Newmark while the degrees of equivalence are analyzed using Bell’s. The primary data were written text in the form of words, phrases, clauses or sentences found in both English and Indonesian version of the short stories. The findings of this study show the followings: First, six translation methods were used to translate *God
Sees the Truth, But Waits into Indonesian which are the semantic translation, communicative translation, literal translation, adaptation, free translation, and word-for-word translation. Second, mostly produce a partly equivalent translation with increased meaning.

According to Sari (2017), her research focuses on analyzing contextual equivalence of Indonesian – English on the Label in Museum Radya Pustaka, and (2) to describe the translation methods used in the Indonesian – English translation of the label in the Museum Radya Pustaka. there were two research methods used in the study, they were data library research and descriptive qualitative research method. The data were taken from Museum Radya Pustaka Surakarta. The findings showed that almost text labels in the Museum Radya Pustaka use grammatical equivalent.

According to Nurlaila (2018), her research focuses on describing semantics equivalence of cultural terms in meurukon texts translated from Acehnese into Indonesian. This study applied a qualitative descriptive approach is used to analyze the context of semantics equivalence in these texts. This research is designed to be of qualitative descriptive nature, wherein data are documented and analyzed using various methods proposed by Miles, Huberman, and Saldana (2014), such as data condensation, data display, drawing and verifying conclusions. The source of the data collected is from meurukon texts and its translation. The semantic equivalence here only pertains to the lexical meaning of nouns and adjectives by using componential analysis. The finding of the research shows that there are 129 cultural terms found in 623 sentences.

According to Windawati (2015), in the study of the translation method and meaning equivalence used in translating idiomatic phrasal verb in the X-Men movie. She applied
eight methods which commonly used are idiomatic, communicative, faithful, and semantic translation also there were two types of equivalence used in analyzing the data which are formal equivalence and dynamic equivalence.

According to Maulana (2016), his research focuses on identifying the types of metaphor which are found in selected lyrics of “The Script”, “Katy Perry”, and “Michael Bublé”, (2) Describing the elements which are being compared in such metaphors of selected lyrics from “The Script”, “Katy Perry”, and “Michael Bublé”, and (3) Explaining the functional meaning of the metaphor in selected lyrics of “The Script”, “Katy Perry”, and “Michael Bublé”, and to describe the implication in the use of metaphor in education. There are 30 selected lyrics from “The Script”, “Katy Perry”, and “Michael Bublé” as the data in this research. The research findings show that there are 194 data of conceptual metaphor, 60 data of mixed metaphor, and 5 data of poetic metaphor. Conceptual metaphor is the dominant metaphor which is used in the song lyrics while poetic metaphor is the least and mixed metaphor is just one-fourth of the whole percentage of the findings.

According to Munir (2009), his research focuses to find the strategies used by the translator in translating the abbreviation found in the Jakarta Post during January – May 2007. There were 103 abbreviations as sample data from Indonesian into English. The study used the word-level equivalence classification of Baker (1992) and it was conducted under the consideration offered in her book *In Other Words: a Course Book on Translation* (1992) that in translating source text (in this case Indonesian) to target language (English) we can use some strategies to get the closest equivalent words to achieve the natural and acceptable translation. The result of this study showed the
following strategies: translation by more general word (*superordinate*), translation by more neutral/less expressive word, translation using loan word or loan word plus explanation, translation by paraphrase using related words, translation by omission, translation by more specific word (*subordinate*), some accurate translation (the closest equivalence).

According to Kustanti (2006) her research focuses to identify the word, above word and grammatical equivalence in the novel “Harry Potter and the Goblet of Fire” written by Joane Kathleen Rowling and translated into Indonesian as “Harry Potter and Piala Emas” by Listiana Srisanti and to see what strategies were used to make the translation equal. The findings of the study are as follows: Some strategies found to achieve word-level equivalence were: more general word, more specific, more neutral, more expressive, cultural substitution, loan word, omission, and addition. Concerning non-equivalence above word level, the equivalence can be achieved by various types of strategies: similar meaning and form, similar meaning and dissimilar form, paraphrase, omission, and addition. The equivalence at the grammatical level can be achieved by various strategies too: with regard to number, the equivalence can be achieved by maintaining the SL plural form into the TL plural form; by changing the SL plural form into TL singular form for some nouns which always take plural forms as they refer to pair or two things. The gender aspect is absent in Indonesian both in the third person singular and its pronoun. Concerning person, the equivalence can be achieved by involving the inclusive/exclusive dimension and the familiar/not familiar dimension from the SL into the TL. The distinction of temporal distribution in Indonesian was
expressed in a certain word, and the last, changing the voice from SL active into TL passive is more natural.

According to Fitriyani (2010), her research focuses to identify and classify the strategies used by translator, dealing with the non-equivalence problems at word level which occurred in the translation of a novel by Stephanie Meyer‘s entitled “Twilight”. The finding result showed that almost all of the strategies suggested by Beker (1992) were used in the translation of Twilight.

According to Wibowo (2016), his research focuses on using the descriptive qualitative approach in finding denotative meaning. In qualitative research, the researcher is the key-data collection instrument. To conduct the data, the researcher constructs a free interview by asking the Javanese societies. The research method is used from the researcher itself because for analysis of the data use interpretation of own words. The data is taken three lyrics from kidung doa song by Sunan Kalijaga such as “Kidung Rumekso Ing Wengi”, ”Ilir- ilir” and “Kidung Lingsir Wengi”. The research findings showed that there are many words, phrase, and sentences refer to the mandates of Islamic which contained song lyric.

According to Negara (2016), his research focuses to analyze the semantic changes found in the definition of noun words of friendship such as girlfriend, best friend, true friend and friend found in an Instagram account, 8FACTDICT. The data were collected from 43 definitions of noun words of friendship. They were 10 definitions of girlfriend, 16 definitions of a best friend, 10 definitions of a friend, and 7 definitions of a true friend. The data were analyzed based on the theory proposed by Breal concerning the semantic change and by Leech concerning componential analysis. This study applied a
qualitative approach as the methodology. The research findings show that the most frequent type of semantic changes found in the definitions for the noun words of friendship is amelioration and the second highest is pejoration. It shows that the meaning of *friendship* shifting from time to time in the dictionary given by the Instagram user. According to the features or components that are found, the features of girlfriend represent a woman in negatively. Meanwhile, the features of a best friend, a friend, and true a friend are represented in more positively.

According to Nuraini (2014), her research focuses to describe the shifting meaning of banking terms in the Indonesian language borrowed from the English language in terms of semantic. The source of data is from The Economics of Money, Banking, and Financial Markets book, translated by Lana Soelistianingsih and Beta Yulianita G, Salemba empat, Jakarta, 2010. The method applied in this research is a qualitative descriptive method. The research finding showed that there were 100 borrowing terms, it is found that 62 terms do not change in their meaning, 21 terms change into a narrowing of meaning, 8 terms change into the widening of meaning, and 9 terms change into total changing of meaning. After analyzing 100 terms, the terms are frequently used when banking terms are translated into Indonesia is no shift meaning. The borrowing terms on specific areas, such as in banking areas tend to shift a narrowing of meaning.

According to Rahmi (2016), her research focuses to discover the semantic shifts used in Tintin’s comic series, (2) to discover the most frequent use of semantic shifts categories which appear in the translation process that used by the translator, (3) to find out the reasons which may cause shifting on meaning in the translated text. The data are
collected from the selected words based on the issues in the semantic shift from both versions of the comic. The data are gathered by identifying both the texts and the conversations between the characters in the comic by adapting semantic shifts proposed by Mujiyanto (2001). The collected data are analyzed and interpreted by implementing Mujiyanto’s (2001) perspectives on the semantic shift in translated comic. The findings show that the use of semantic shift in English-Indonesian version of comic Tintin series may influence the translator in the process of translation and also signify many changes of the target text. Besides, cultural differences in English-Indonesian version of comic Tintin series can be seen from how the translator changes the source language into the target language.

According to Srudji (2014), his research focuses to explain the lexical meanings in the lyrics of “Avril Lavigne” songs for the reader and to explain the contextual meanings in the lyrics of “Avril Lavigne” songs for the reader. In conducting this research, the researcher applied the descriptive qualitative approach. The data sources of the research are the text of the lyrics on “Avril Lavigne’s” Song. The researcher takes five songs from a different album. The step to obtain the data is by collecting sources of the data from Avril Lavigne Songs and internet. After that, she selects the songs which contain semantic, reads and listens to the lyrics to understand the content of the songs conducts and analyzes the collected data and makes the conclusion. The result of this research is as follows: (1) related to the lexical meaning, while (2) related to the contextual meaning. There are so many terms that have different meanings between lexical meaning and contextual meaning.
According to Ningrum (2017), her research focuses to find out the way the sports are defined and to examine the constituents and structures of the definitions as discussed in syntax. In obtaining the data, the researcher collected the definitions from two main sources, namely Cambridge Learner’s Dictionary Online and Oxford Advanced Learner’s Dictionary Online that will be abbreviated into CLDO and OALDO. In analyzing the definitions, the researcher implemented the semantic and syntactic analysis. The researcher employed qualitative research. The first finding showed that the selected sports are not defined as a sport as expected in their hyponymy. Furthermore, nine headwords are found in CLDO and ten headwords are found in OALDO. Besides, the second research findings showed that syntactically, the definitions contained the constituents of the noun phrase, namely determinative, premodification, head, and postmodification. Moreover, various patterns of noun phrase were located in the dictionaries. In CLDO, there are nine patterns of the noun phrase and there are ten patterns of the noun phrase that are found in OALDO.

According to Raynedi (2017), his research focuses to analyze the equivalence type of the slang translation collected from the American movie 8 Mile and the equivalence of the slang whether they are transferred equivalently or not and to identify which strategy is suitable to be applied in translating the slang found in American movie 8 Mile. This research applied library research as the method of the research. There are 2 data used by the researcher as the object. The first one is the data of the slang which are taken from the English subtitle of the original American movie 8 Mile distributed by Universal Pictures. The second one is the data of the slang which are taken from the Indonesian subtitle of the original American movie 8 Mile distributed in Indonesia by
PT. Medialine Entertainment. Only the dialogues which contain slang are collected for the fact that slang is the main object of the present research. After listing the whole slang, the researcher categorizes the slang based on the indicator of both formal correspondence and dynamic equivalence. The first result of the analysis demonstrated that dynamic equivalence was the most used type of equivalence to translate the slang. There were 15 translations were considered as dynamic equivalence and 9 translations were considered as formal correspondence in the total of 24 slang translations. The second result of the analysis showed that the translation strategy which was most frequently employed to translate the slang is the communicative translation. There were 24 translations in total found from 5 slang categories which are 9 translations are considered as calque, 14 translations are considered as communicative translation, and 1 translation was considered as cultural transplantation.

2.2 Review of Related Literature

2.2.1 Translation

Plenty of definitions come from many experts relating to translation. The translation is an ambiguous term. It contains at the same time the idea of translation production and that of translation product. Translation studies are enough to convey the idea that objects have been as various as the representations they have been given (Hewson and Martin, 1991: 1). Another definition came from Catford in Hartono (2017: 9), stated that translation is the replacement of textual material in one language (SL) by equivalent textual material in another language (TL). The second definition is a little hard to be understood, because it is being said ‘replacement’, what kind of things should have been replaced, but it is clear enough in the word ‘equivalent’ could refer to the information
with the exact and same proportion of meaning. The definition is also supported by this statement “...translation is the transfer of the message or language from the source language into the target language and acceptable in its meaning with regard equivalence.” (Mutiara S, Sofwan, & Kalisa, 2017)

According to Gile (1995: 22), another case is the translation of a text in a foreign language into one’s language for easier personal use at a later stage. Based on Gile’s statement translator nowadays using the translation for their personal use, such as translating film dialogues into the form of Indonesia subtitle and sell it to a television broadcaster, film distributor, etc. It already becomes a common industry in this country since the translator and subtitler had increased rapidly throughout the years.

Purwanti & Mujiyanto (2015) in their journal said that translating is not a neutral process. There are various tendencies, considerations, and concern of the translator when doing the translation process. Tendencies mean it is the orientation of the translator when translating the text. Purwanti and Mujiyanto (2015) also added the orientation leads to two different things those are source language (SL) oriented and target language (TL) oriented; this explanation essence was to describe translator’s orientation, whether they maintain the original knowledge, cultures, and language or make it simple to the target language so it could be easily understood.

While other experts have also another definition. One definition comes from Newmark (1988: 5) translation is rendering the meaning of a text into another language in the way that the author intended the text. As a means of communication, translation is used for multilingual notices which have at last appeared increasingly conspicuously in
2.2.2 Translation Method

In the book titled *A Textbook of Translation*, Peter Newmark says that there is a gap of source and target language as the overriding problem in translating theory and practice. To solve this problem, Newmark offers V diagram which consists of 8 translation methods. The differences between these 8 methods are shown below (1988: 45-47).

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>SL Emphasis</th>
<th>TL</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Word for Word Translation</td>
<td>Adaptation</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Literal Translation</td>
<td>Free Translation</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Faithful Translation</td>
<td>Idiomatic Translation</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Semantic Translation</td>
<td>Communicative Translation</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

1. The word for word translation

The word for word translation translates text word by word with their most common meanings and keeps the structure or word order of the text. The translation result of this method is out of context. The main use of this method is to understand the mechanics of the source language.

2. The literal translation

The literal translation converts the SL grammatical constructions to their nearest TL equivalents but the lexical words are translated singly, out of context.

3. The faithful translation
The faithful translation attempts to reproduce the contextual meaning of the source text within the constraints of the TL grammatical structures. This kind of translation also attempts to be completely faithful to the intention of the SL writer.

4. The semantic translation

The semantic translation attempts to render the exact contextual meaning by preserving the semantic and syntactic structure of the source text. It is preserved because the form and content of the source text are one.

5. The communicative translation

The communicative translation attempts to convey the exact contextual meaning of the source text, both in content and language. This kind of method uses a natural expression to express the meaning of the source text, which makes target readers are easier to understand the context.

6. The idiomatic translation

It reproduces the message of the source or original text but changes the nuances of the original meaning by preferring colloquialisms and idioms where do not exist in the original language.

7. The free translation

The free translation tends to reproduce the content of the source text without following the form of it. The form of this kind of translation usually as a paraphrase and it’s much longer than the original.

8. The adaptation

The adaptation is used mainly for plays (comedies and poetry) where the SL culture converted to the TL culture.
2.2.3 Semantic

Djajasudarma (1993:1) says the term semantics, derived from the Greek ‘sema’ which means ‘mark’ or ‘samaino’ which means ‘marking’. Furthermore, Lyons (1977: 204) states that research on the meaning of words is the study which deals with meaning relations of some words which can be grouped into a semantic field. While Chrystal (1991:310) proposes that semantic is one of the branches of linguistics studying about the meaning, and it is considered as a major branch of linguistics devoted to the study of meaning in language. From the notions that have been stated by the experts before, it can be concluded that the term semantic is used by the linguists to explain the science that studies the meaning of language. In translation, it refers to the meaning of a word or a sentence. Semantic is from words equivalence until equivalence terminates and it is throughout the whole process of translation.

2.2.4 Equivalence

Some experts have their notions about equivalence. Vinay and Darbelnet stated that equivalence refers to cases where languages describe the same situation by different stylistic or structural means (in Munday, 2001:58). Nida and Taber (1964: 166) explain the closest natural equivalent as follows: (1) equivalent, which points toward the source language message; (2) natural, which points toward the receptor language; (3) closest, which binds the two orientations together on the basis of the highest degree of approximation. Equivalence is not the same with the sameness or similarity, but it is referred to the rules in the target language but also the same value in the meaning of the translation product. A translator must look for the equivalence between the source text
and target text so that there is no missing information when he transfers the messages from Source Text (ST) to Target Text Text (TT). (in Venuti, 2000:133).

2.2.5 Semantic Equivalence

Semantic equivalence is an advanced translation equivalence. Before understanding the semantic equivalence problem, translators must understand what semantic is and what semantic equivalence is. To understand the research status and significance of semantic equivalence has an important guiding role in understanding the theory. It is the deep equivalence in translation based on the surface equivalence of translation, such as equivalences of format, rhythm, part of speech, grammar, etc. Semantic equivalence emphasizes the translation and the source text should achieve equivalent results in the expression. The hidden deep meanings in source text should be reflected in translation text. For example, the feelings which the author convey and the touches which the feelings bring to readers can make the readers of the two languages achieve the same position when appreciating the work of different languages. For example, a piece of music can bring people from different countries the same feelings without borders. Semantic equivalence is to make languages produce this kind of feelings without borders.

In addition semantic equivalence can be applied if the form source text has similar nor the source text has not similar as long as the meaning between source text and target text has similar meaning.
2.2.6 Subtitle

The definition of a subtitle has a various version. Iranmanesh and Kaur (2010) Subtitles are part of the poly-semiotic text and therefore different forms of the common notion of the target text (TT). Gottlieb in Iranmanesh and Kaur (2010) also explains that there are four poly-semiotic texts such as films or TV programs which are as follows, (1) Non-verbal visual channels; namely, the picture, (2) Non-verbal audio channels like music and sound effects, (3) Verbal audio channel; that is, the dialogue, (4) Verbal visual channels; namely, signs and captions.

Liu D (2012) also explains the definition of subtitles and its characteristics, not only one but various definitions from experts and translation theorists, they are:

a) Subtitling is a type of language transfer, one of the most common modes of audiovisual translation.

b) Subtitles are transcriptions of film or TV dialogues, rendering seemingly oral source texts into written target texts and giving an account of the actors’ dialogues as well as other linguistic information conveyed by the visual image and the soundtrack, such as letters, graffiti, captions, and songs.

c) Subtitles or the written target texts do not replace the source texts, but appear simultaneously on the screen, along with the picture sequence, synchronized with the original dialogue and the action.

d) Subtitles, as lines of text, are usually placed at the bottom of the screen, immediately below the picture itself, or left-aligned (in some countries)
e) Subtitles are run at a maximum speed of eight syllables per second for reading time (Nida, 2005), or with an average maximum length of 35 characters, usually consisting one or two lines (Gottlieb, 2005)

Still correlate with the previous statements, Gottlieb in Fathi and Moghimizadeh (2014) said that subtitles usually consist of one or two lines which usually placed at the bottom of the picture and also he provides the following definition for subtitling: the rendering in a different language of verbal message in filmic media in the shape of one or more line of written text presented on the screen. In line with the statements above, the writer would also want to add some. It is clear nowadays that viewer from around country watch television, and when the television displayed a foreign movie, sometimes the TV station will automatically provide subtitle at the bottom of the picture, but filmic media nowadays is not only through television. Due to the development of technologies, a society with a faster internet connection would prefer streaming to watch movies through their personal computer, tablet, etc. What the writer wants to say is that filmic media has growth in many forms, not only television, but also gadget, and computer, so people will have more access than before to watch movies and their subtitles.

2.2.7 Subtitle Process

It is already explained above definitions of subtitle, but subtitling itself has also a different meaning from the subtitle. According to Dries in Liu (2012), subtitling can be divided into two main categories, “inter-lingual subtitling” and “intra-lingual subtitling”; inter-lingual subtitling encompasses the communication “from one language into another language” and “from spoken dialogue into a written, condensed translation
which appears on the screen”. This statement made thought in the writer’s mind, the translator will have to reduce some of dialogues’ original line and make it more condensed to meet a condition where the non-native language viewers can follow the text appearing below the screen.

Horbacauskiene, Kasperaviciene, and Petroniene (2016) explained that subtitling is very clearly characterized by the use of particular features: two or three lines at the bottom of the screen written and displayed for a few seconds. Because of this, subtitles should be concise, simple and straightforward as readers cannot go back to read anything they may have missed. Other experts like Khalaf (2016) also stated the definitions of subtitling, he stated that subtitling is a type of translation, particularly in the audiovisual field which includes dubbing, voice-over and audio description. The writer starts to think, that nowadays translation, especially in the field of subtitling becomes more modern. Technology supports this type of translation in the form of DVD or television program, and it always centered with the audiovisual translation. The translator should sharpen their goal, it is to convey the source languages into the language of audience.

Tornqvist (1998, p. 10) in Khalaf (2016) divided the four main criteria of subtitling. This four main differences between translating written texts and subtitling:

1. The reader of translated text does not compare the source text with the target, while in the subtitle, this comparison happens automatically especially if the viewer speaks the source language.
2. The translator of written text has more space to add explanations, footnotes, etc.
   
   When there is something difficult in the source text while the subtitler cannot do this.

3. The inter-textual translation involves translation from written text to the written one, but subtitling involves the translation from spoken language into written text.

4. In subtitling, extended messages have to be condensed to subtitling requirements which written texts have more space to present them.

2.3 Theoretical Framework

This study only focuses on formal equivalence. Then, the writer will analyze each word, phrase, clause, and sentences in dialogues that have been translated into the target language in a different class of language. So, the researcher will select the word that translated into phrase, clause and sentence. Second, the researcher will select the phrase that translated into word, clause, and sentences. Next, the researcher looks for which is a clause that translated into word, phrase, and sentence. The last is the researcher selected the sentences that translated into word, phrase, and clause. *Newmark’s Semantic Translation* as the method to reach semantic equivalences will be used in this research, therefore there is eight methods, which are the word for word translation, the adaptation, the literal translation, the free translation, the faithful translation, the idiomatic translation, the semantic translation, the communicative translation. This framework below will show the procedure of the research:
Translation of Subtitling The Post Movie

Source dialog analysis

Translation

Restructuring

Semantic equivalence

Word

Phrase

Clause

Sentence
CHAPTER V

CONCLUSIONS AND SUGGESTIONS

This chapter will be the last chapter of this research. The overall of this research presented in the form of conclusion and suggestion.

5.1 Conclusions

Reviewing what the writer has written in this research to answer the research problem of this study to get the point. The finding result shows that word, clause, phrase, and sentence level used in the subtitle of The Post movie have high semantic equivalences. In the total number of data 536 dialogues for the subtitle analyzed which classified into four classifications, there are 70 dialogues categorized as the word, 26 dialogues categorized as the phrase, 32 dialogues categorized as the clause, and 47 categorized as the sentence. The result of the analysis of word shows us that 63 was found to be equivalence while 7 was non-equivalence. In phrase terms, 30 was found to be equivalence while 1 was non-equivalence. In clause terms, 24 was found to be equivalence while only 2 was non-equivalence. In the last one sentence terms, 46 was found to be equivalence while only 1 was non-equivalence. From this data tabulation, the researcher can conclude that the translator is very much understood this movie and the message of each dialogue within the movie. It is also indicated that the translator should focus on the meaning of unit-level in each dialogue into Target Language. Because the equivalence and the function of unit-level in each dialogue would be different if it is put in a different context.
5.2 Suggestions

The researcher realized that this study has some limitations. Based on the data analysis and the conclusions, the following suggestions are:

5.2.1 For Future Researchers

The first suggestion for future researchers because this research is only limited to the study of equivalence, it is recommended that the future researchers also study about relation with translation techniques used. In addition, they can study the quality of subtitle from the view of accuracy, readability and naturalness.

5.2.2 For Subtitlers

The second suggestion is for subtitlers. They must consider the equivalence of message between the source text and the target text, besides the naturalness and readability of the subtitles.
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Indonesia Subtitle of The Post Movie by Lebah Ganteng can be downloaded online at https://subscene.com/subtitles/the-post-2017/indonesian/1503385 [accessed 21/01/2019].


