THE ANALYSIS OF TRANSLATION PROCEDURES IN SUBTITLE
HACHIKO MOVIE

A Thesis

Submitted to Letters and Humanities Faculty in Partial Fulfillment of the
Requirements for the Degree of Strata One

By:
Achmad Fadly
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ENGLISH LETTERS DEPARTMENT

LETTERS AND HUMANITIES FACULTY

STATE ISLAMIC UNIVERSITY

SYARIF HIDAYATULLAH

JAKARTA

2013
ABSTRACT


In this research, the writer concerns with the translation study, that is the translation procedures of English into Indonesian subtitle in Hachiko movie by Lasse Hallstrom. The aim of this thesis is to find out how the translation procedures are used in English language into Indonesian Language subtitle in the movie.

The writer uses qualitative method to explore the objectives of the research. The writer uses himself in collecting data through several steps: watching the Hachiko movie, finding the translation procedures contained in the subtitle movie, selecting, classifying and analyzing them based on the theories of translation procedures.

The finding obtained from the analyses of the related data show that: first, the translator uses four procedures in the process of translation from the source language into target language; these are transposition, modulation, addition and reduction; second, the most frequent translation procedure applied in the novel is transpotation.
APPROVEMENT

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2013
LEGALIZATION

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Title : The Analysis of Translation Procedures in Subtitle Hachiko Movie.

This thesis entitled above has been defended before the Letters and Humanities Faculty’s Examination Committee on May 23rd, 2013. It has already been accepted as a partial fulfillment of the requirements for the degree of strata one.

Jakarta, May 23rd, 2013

Examination Committee

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Signature</th>
<th>Date</th>
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<tr>
<td>Drs. Saeufudin, M.Pd.</td>
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<td>Elve Oktafiyan, M. Hum.</td>
<td>16-8-2013</td>
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<tr>
<td>Drs. Saeufudin, M.Pd.</td>
<td>15-8-2013</td>
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<td>Drs. H. Abd. Hamid, M.Ed.</td>
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</table>
DECLARATION

I hereby declare that this submission is my own work and that, to the best my knowledge and belief, it contain no material previously published or written by another person nor material which to a substantial extent has been accepted for the award of any other degree or diploma of the university or other institute of higher learning, except where due acknowledgment has been made in the text.

Jakarta, 2014

Achmad Fadly
ACKNOWLEDGEMENT

In the name of Allah, The most Gracious, The most Merciful

The writer thanks to Allah because His guidance always accompanies the writer in completing this thesis. The blessing and salutation be upon to the greatest prophet, Muhammad SAW and to his family, companions and adherents.

The writer also thanks to advisor Drs. Asep Saefuddin, M. Pd. For his great patient and contributions in giving his advice to finish this research. The writer wishes to say gratitude to the following people:

1. Dr. H. Abd. Wahid Hasyim, M. Ag., the Dean of the Faculty of Letters and Humanities.

2. Drs. Asep Saefuddin, M. Pd, the Head of English Letters Department and Mrs. Elve Octaviany, M. Hum, the Secretary of English Letters Department.

3. All of the lecturers in English Letter Department for teaching him many things during his study in this university.

4. The librarians of State Islamic University Islam Syarif Hidayatullah Jakarta for having borrowed and copied the books.

5. The writer parents; Muhammad Noor and Ida Mulyani for everlasting love and pray to the writer in completing this thesis.

6. Thanks to my big brother Fuad and his wife Ade, my sisters Rahma and Risma who give me support in finishing this thesis.
7. Thanks to Wa Budi and Wa Tati, Ami and Lulu who give me support, patience, motivation, material and pray.

8. To his beloved special one Atika Ramadhana Putri to hear her entire story about everything. Thanks for love and laugh.


Finally, the writer hopes this research will be benefit and useful to the writer himself and for everybody who has given the support and motivation to the writer in accomplishing this research.

Jakarta, February 2013

The Writer
TABLE OF CONTENTS

ABSTRACT ........................................................................................................... i
APPROVEMENT ................................................................................................. ii
LEGALIZATION ................................................................................................. iii
DECLARATION ................................................................................................. iv
ACKNOWLEDGEMENT .................................................................................. v
TABLE CONTENTS .......................................................................................... vii

CHAPTER I      INTRODUCTION ........................................................................ 1

  A. Background of the Study ........................................................................ 1
  B. Focus of the Study .................................................................................. 3
  C. Research Question ............................................................................... 4
  D. Significance of the Study ...................................................................... 4
  E. Research Methodology ......................................................................... 4
     1. Objective of the Study ................................................................. 4
     2. Method of Research ....................................................................... 5
     3. Research Instrument ...................................................................... 5
     4. Unit of Analysis ............................................................................. 5
     5. The Technique of Data Analysis .................................................... 6

CHAPTER II     THEORETICAL FRAMEWORK .............................................. 7

  A. The Definition of Translation .......................................................... 7
B. The Translation Method........................................... 9
C. The Principles of Translation................................. 12
D. The Translation Procedures.................................. 13
E. The Translation of Movie Subtitle........................... 18

CHAPTER III  RESEARCH FINDINGS ................................. 20
A. Data Description.................................................. 20
B. Data Analysis...................................................... 23

CHAPTER IV  CONCLUSIONS AND SUGGESTIONS.............. 33
A. Conclusions......................................................... 33
B. Suggestions......................................................... 34

BIBLIOGRAPHY............................................................. 35

APPENDIXES............................................................... 37
CHAPTER I
INTRODUCTION

A. Background of the Study

Language is an important thing to do the communication, without existence of language of course we will be difficult to communicate with others. Especially in this globalization era where communication is very absolute needed for the shakes of getting many kinds of information.

Translation is an effort to divert messages from one language to another. Therefore, we cannot see the translation only as attempt to replace the text in one language into another language. As proposed by Nida and Taber in a Frans, that the translation “consist of reproducing in the receptor language message, first in terms of meaning and secondly in terms of style”. So, the point of translation is an attempt to re express the message from one language into another language.¹

Nevertheless, translation activity is not always easy. Besides translating language, the translator is also translating culture. Translation has a role to transfer culture to another culture. It means that if the translator has to translate a word or a sentence which contains the cultural aspect of a country, then they have to find its equivalence in the target language that is suitable to the source language. In fact, many Indonesian translators who have been proficient in English and familiar with various style of English overlook those aspects of

translation work when the source language is English and the target language is Bahasa Indonesia.

In the translation activity of course there are some things that need to be considered, one of them is the word choice, it is very important to make the translation results are not read ambiguously. Translation activities can be performed to determine the structure of understanding a foreign language. As proposed by Finlay in a book written by Maurits Simatupang that “… translation into a foreign language can be and is an excellent exercise for testing one’s understanding of the foreign language structure. It is, however, that as such it should be indulged in, not as a professional activity.”

Translating a movie and raising the parallel in the target language is not easy as what is commonly estimated at people. Translate identical to communicate a message or idea in the description of the language of the translation. A result of translation can be considered successful if the messages, thoughts, ideas, and concepts that exist in the source language can be delivered into the target language as a whole. This will be difficult because of the differences in the system language and culture between the source language and the target language. A good translator must not only be able to overcome the differences in the system language and culture, but he must also be able to capture the implicit message or mandate that is in the source language and deliver it back into the target language. This becomes important for the integrity of a text more or less influenced by the existence of an implicit meaning or message contained.

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Translation procedures are very important in the translation process to find the translation results. By studying the translation procedure then we will know how to convey the message that exists in the source language with grammatical structures change to adjust to suit the meaning in the target language.

In this research, the writer is interested in analyzing subtitle of “Hachiko” Film by Lasse Hallstrom as the object of research. This Film tells about the fidelity of a dog to its owner. The author will take the example of those who undergo the procedure film translation.

- **SL**: We drove over to the look-out watched the comets.
- **TL**: Kami berkendara ketepian melihat komet.

The word ‘comets’ translated into Indonesia is ‘komet’. If we see, the word comets is actually plural, but after translating, it is changed into singular. This is the case of transposition. This change is fine because the readers still get message without broking the meaning. If the word comets is rendered into ‘komet-komet’, the text will look awkward. Therefore the author is interested to analyze about the translation procedure in the subtitle Hachiko film.

**B. Focus of the Study**

In this research, the writer focusses on the type translation procedures used by the translator and how the procedures are applied in translating English version into Indonesian version.
C. Research Question

Based on explanation above, it is necessary to have the answer of there questions below:

1. What types of translation procedures are used in translating the subtitle of Hachiko movie?
2. How are the translation procedures applied by the translator in translating the subtitle in Hachiko movie?

D. Significance of the Study

This research practically can motivate all students of English Letters Department to analyze other aspects of translations in further research and theoretically the significance of this thesis will help the students to enrich knowledge about translation especially translation procedures.

E. Research Methodology

1. Objective of the Study

The goal of the research is to discuss about the types of translation procedures used and how they are applied to translate the text English language to Indonesian subtitle language in Hachiko movie.
2. **Method of the Research**

   The method used in this research is qualitative method which tries to find the translation procedures applied by the translator. In this method, the writer describes and analyzes the data by using verbal explanation.

3. **Research Instrument**

   In this research, the writer uses himself to get the data. He reads the text and collects the suitable data found categories the data, which are related to the translation procedures. As well as uses reference books from many sources that are related to the research.

4. **Unit of Analysis**

   The analysis unit of the research is the Movie Subtitle of Hachiko.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Directed by</th>
<th>Lasse Hallstrom</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Produced by</td>
<td>Richard Gere</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Bill Johnson</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Vicki Shigekuni Wong</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Distributed by</td>
<td>Stage 6 films</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Release date</td>
<td>June, 13, 2009</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Running time</td>
<td>93 minutes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Language</td>
<td>English</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
5. The technique of Data Analysis

In this research, the writer analyzes the data by using descriptive analysis technique. To get the data, the writer doing some ways, such as reading, understanding, classifying, identifying, and analyzing the object of the research.
CHAPTER II THEORETICAL FRAMEWORK

A. The Definition of Translation

Many ways to make a good translation, but for the beginning, the writer must find out and understand the definition of translation. Besides that, the translation is a process of communication, including in translates text film. To translate a text needs a special skill. The function of translator is transferring the content of the movie from source language into target language, so the viewers can get a message by a film. For the first time, we should know the definition of translation commonly. Many various ways that translation can be defined by different approaches and theoretical backgrounds. So, the writer will define translation in different ways by taking from some sources.

1. The translation is the replacement of textual material in one language (SL) by equivalent textual material in another language.³

2. Translation is an act of communication which attempts to relay, across cultural and linguistic boundaries, another act of communication (which may have intended for different purposes and different readers/hearers).⁴

3. Translation is rendering the meaning of a text into another language in the way that the author intended the text.⁵

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4. Translation is an instrument of education as well as of truth precisely because it has to reach readers whose cultural and educational level is different from, and often ‘lower’ or earlier, than, that the readers of the original.\textsuperscript{6}

5. Translation is the general term referring to the transfer of thoughts and ideas from one language (source) to another (target), whether the languages are in written or oral form; whether the language have established orthographies do not have standardization or whether one or both languages is based on signs, as with signs of the deaf.\textsuperscript{7}

6. The translation must be able to communicate or to act as “the bridges of meaning” between the manufacturer of the source text and target text reader. Translation is an act of communication that conveys messages from author to readers.\textsuperscript{8}

Based on those definitions above, then there are three cases in translation. Translation includes two languages, the Source Language (SL) and Target Language (TL). Translation should defend the content of message of SL text and TL text. The last, a translator tries to find an equivalent of SL text to TL text.

Every source has different idea of translation. The writer concludes translation is the replacing of two languages, from source language into target language. Translation is an act of communication; not only rendering a text of source language into a text of target language, but also to send a message or information to the other.

\textsuperscript{6} Ibid. p. 6.
B. The Translation Method

The translation method is how to do translation to plan in translating process. There are many kinds of translation methods that are known in the world. Each of them has different technique, different result, and it is used in appropriate field depend on the necessary. According to Newmark, there are 8 kinds of translation methods. Each of them has different meaning.

Here, the more detailed explanation

1. Word-for-word translation

This translation is used as a pre-translation process, especially to construe a difficult text. This is often demonstrated as interlinear translation, with the TL immediately below the SL words. This translation is considered as the closest translation with SL because in this translation, words in SL text translated according to the basic meaning out of context. This translation is used to understand the difficult SL text a pre-translation process.9

2. Literal Translation

In literal translation, the SL grammatical constructions are converted to their nearest TL equivalents but the lexical words are again translated singly, out of context. This translation is also a pre-translation process which indicates to solve the problem in translation process.10

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3. Faithful Translation

A faithful translation attempts to reproduce the precise contextual meaning of the original within the constraints of the TL grammatical structures. It transfers the cultural words and preserves the degree of grammatical and lexical abnormality (deviation from SL norms) in the translation. The translation attempts to be completely faithful to the intentions and the text realization of the SL writer. This translation is used in translation transfer process.\footnote{Ibid.}

4. Semantic Translation

Semantic translation differs from faithful translation. This translation must take more account the aesthetic value (that is the beautiful and natural sound) of the SL text, compromising on meaning where appropriate. Besides that, this translation may translate the cultural words by culturally neutral of functional terms. This translation is more flexible than faithful translation. It may translate the SL text based on intuitive empathy.\footnote{Ibid. p. 91-92}

5. Adaptations

This translation is the freest form of translation. It is also the nearest translation to the original or the SL text. This translation is used in plays and poetry; the themes, characters, plots are usually preserved. Further, the SL culture coverted to the TL culture and the text rewritten. In erudition, his logic is given priority, but thr examples are not existing.\footnote{Ibid. p. 92.}
6. Free Translation

Free translation reproduces the content without the form of original. It is usually a paraphrase that longer or shorter than the original. It is also a paraphrase in the same language, so that it is called as an intralingual translation. Actually, it is not translation at all because it occurs in one language.\textsuperscript{14}

7. Idiomatic Translation

This translation reproduces the message of the original but tends to distort nuances of meaning by preferring idioms nad colloquialisms where these do not exist in the original, but exist in target language.\textsuperscript{15}

8. Communicative Translation

This translation tries to render the exact contextual meaning of the original. Therefore, both of the content and language are readily acceptable and comprehensible to the readership. This translation is considered as an ideal translation.\textsuperscript{16}

Newmark devided the eight methods above into two kinds or orientations translation methods. Firstly, that translation methods which are emphasized to the SL text. Secondly translation methods which are emphasized in the TL text.

According to Newmark, the methods above can be described as a V diagram below:

\textsuperscript{14} Ibid.
\textsuperscript{15} Ibid. p. 92-93
\textsuperscript{16} Ibid. P. 93.
If we refer to the methods of translations above, not all methods are suitable in translate text subtitle, because the translator should have creative and imaginative thinking to result the communicative idea and interesting communication. So, it can influences the viewers enjoy the movie. Therefore, the most suitable method in text subtitle is communicative translation, because it is the nearest method to target language.

C. The Principles of Translation

According to T. H. Savory, there are some principles that should be considered by the translator.

1. A translation must give the words of original.

2. A translation must give the ideas of the original.

3. A translation should read like an original work.


5. A translation should reflect the style of the original.

6. A translation posses the style of the translation.

7. A translation should read as a contemporary of the original.

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8. A translation should read as a contemporary of the translation.

9. A translation may add to or omit from the original.

10. A translation may never add to or omit from the original.

11. A translation of verse should be in verse.

12. A translation of verse should be in prose.\(^\text{18}\)

**D. The Translation Procedures**

Translation procedures are used to translate sentences and the smaller units (such as clauses) of a text. According to Newmark, there are eighteen types in procedures of translation.

1. **Transference, (loan word, transcription)**

   The processes of transferring a SL word to a TL text as a translation procedure, e. g. the word *decoration* in English becomes the word *dekorasi* in Indonesian language.

2. **Naturalization**

   This procedure adapts the SL word first to the normal pronunciation, then the normal morphology (word-forms) of the TL, e. g. *active* in English *aktif* in Indonesian.

3. **Cultural Equivalent**

   This is an approximate translation where a SL cultural word is translated by a TL cultural words, e. g. *menteri keuangan* in Indonesian becomes *Minister of Finance*.

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4. Functional Equivalent

It applied to cultural word, requires the use of a culture free word, e. g.

*Secondary School* in English and *Sekolah Menengah Pertama* in Indonesian.

5. Descriptive Equivalent

In translation, description sometimes has to be weighed against function.


It is near TL equivalent to SL word in a context, where a precise equivalent may or may not exist. This procedure is used for a SL word where there is no clear one-to-one equivalent, and the word is not important in the text, e. g. *kind person* in English becomes *orang yang baik* in Indonesian.

7. Through Translation.

It is the literal translation of common collection collocation, names of organizations, the components of compounds and perhaps phrases, e. g. *United Nation Organization (UNO)* in English becomes *Perserikatan Bangsa-Bangsa (PBB)* in Indonesian.

8. Transposition.

Vinay and Darbelnet, as quoted by Hatim and Munday, define that the transposition involves replacing one word class with another without changing the meaning of message.\(^{19}\) According to Newmark, as quoted by Sayogie, transposition consists of four types of grammatical changes, those are:

---

a. Automatic transposition is caused by the grammatical structure of a language and offers the translator no choice. The change of plural into singular, e. g. a pair of shorts in English becomes sebuah celana pendek in Indonesian. The change of position of the adjective, e. g. beautiful dress is translated gaun yang indah.20

b. Transposition required when a SL grammatical structure does not exist in the TL, e. g. kelas itu harus kamu ambil is translated you should take that class.21 The translation above shows that the object ‘kelas’ in SL is located forward. This passive form does not exist in TL, so the sentence should be change into active voice.

c. Transposition that is grammatically possible but may not accord with natural usage in the TL. For instance, the TL noun phrase can be shifted into a TL verba phrase, e. g. we must all responsible for the existance of fresh water is translated kita semua bertanggung jawab untuk menjaga air bersih.22

d. Transposition are replacement of a virtual lexical gap by a grammatical structure, e. g. He is very pleasant, but his wife is arrogant is translated ia sangat baik (sekali), tetapi istrinya sangat sombong.23

9. Modulation

Modulation is a change of the meaning that is caused by a shift of perspective or point of view. Vinay and Darbelnet said in a variation in the

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20 Frans Sayogie (2009), op. cit. P.70-71.
21 Ibid. p. 72.
22 Ibid.
23 Ibid.
message, obtained by changing point of view, lighting.  

Modulation and transposition are two main processes in translation. They may take place at the same time. Vinay and Darbelnet, as quoted by Newmark, define modulation as a variation through a change of viewpoint, of perspective and very often of category of thought. For Example: You should know the module writing takes time is translated perlu diketahui bahwa menulis modul itu memakan banyak waktu. 

Based on Newmark, there are two kinds of modulation: absolute modulation and free modulation. Absolute modulation occurs when there is no equivalent meaning of word, phrase, or structure from source language into target language. Free modulation is translation procedure that supposes to explain the meaning, to obtain the relation meaning between SL and TL and also to achieve the equivalence meaning as natural as SL. It occurs when a word or phrase is translated differently as a word as a meaning itself.

10. Recognized Translation

It occurs when the translator normally uses the official or the generally accepted translation of any institutional term, e. g. Dewan Perwalikan Rakyat in Indonesian and The House of Representative in English.

11. Translation Label

This is a provisional translation, usually of a new institutional term, which

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26 Frans Sayogie (2009), op. cit. p. 74.
should be made in inverted commas, which can later be discreetly withdrawn. It could be through literal translation, thus: *heritage language* and *langue d’heritage*.

12. Compensation

It occurs when loss of meaning, sound effect, metaphor or pragmatic effect in one part of a sentence is compensated in another part, or in a contiguous sentence.

13. Componential Analysis

It means comparing a SL word with a TL word which has a similar meaning but it is not an obvious one-to-one equivalent, by demonstrating first their common and then their differing sense components.

14. Reduction and Expansion

These are rather imprecise translation procedures, which you practice intuitively in some cases.

15. Paraphrase

This is an amplification or explanation of the meaning of a segment of the text.

16. Other procedures, Vinay and Darbelnet also give:

a. Equivalence

An unfortunately named term implying approximate equivalence, accounting for the same situation in different terms. E. g. the story *so far* in English and *ceritanya sangat berbeda* in Indonesian.

b. Adaptation
Adaptation is also known as a free translation, is translation procedure whereby the translator replaces a social, or cultural, reality in the source text with a corresponding reality in the target text.\textsuperscript{27} It is the freest translation where the translator must create a new situation which is considered has equivalence, modifying the concept but it is not beyond the purpose. Therefore, it is considered as equivalence, a situational equivalence. In adaptation something specific to the source language culture is expressed in a totally different way that is familiar or appropriate to the target language culture. Sometimes it is valid, sometimes it is problematic, to say the least. For example, \textit{Dear Sir} is translated into \textit{Dengan hormat}.\textsuperscript{28}

17. Couplets

It occurs when the translator combines two different procedures

18. Notes

Notes are additional information in a translation.

E. The Translation of Movie Subtitle

Translation of movie subtitle is different from the general translation, because it is relying on the audio and visual.\textsuperscript{29}

\textsuperscript{27} \url{www.faculty.ksu.edu.sa/skareh/Lists/.../5/Translation%20procedures.doc}
\textsuperscript{29} Frans Sayogie (2009), \textit{op. cit.} p.239.
There are two major types of movie subtitle translation namely dubbing and subtitling. Each of them interferes with the original text to a different extent.\textsuperscript{30}

Dubbing is known to be the method that modifies the source text to a large extent and thus makes it familiar to the target audience through domestication. Its aim is seen as making the audience feel as if they were listening to actors actually speaking the target language. In dubbing, the language used is not a formal language appropriate to the situation, conditions, context of the film, and film types to adhere to the rules which apply.

Subtitling is supplying a translation of the spoken source language dialogue into the target language in the form of synchronized captions, usually at the bottom of the screen, is the form that alters the source text to the least possible extent and enables the target audience to experience the foreign and be aware of its ‘foreignnes’ at all times. According to Lina Ho in the book Teori dan Praktek Penerjemahan dari Bahasa Inggris ke dalam Bahasa Indonesia, the principle of subtitling is to help viewers understand the film, instead of making viewers busy reading. Therefore, language should be a short, dense and precise objectives and standards of good language use.\textsuperscript{31}


A. Data Description

In the data description, the writer tabulates the selected data which are taken from the movie scripts of Hachiko. He analyzes the words, the phrases, the clauses, the sentences which related to the meaning from the subtitle film of the Hachiko. The selected data can be tabulated as follows:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>No.</th>
<th>SL (English Subtitle)</th>
<th>TL (Indonesian Subtitle)</th>
<th>The translation procedures</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1.</td>
<td>He was really brave to sail such a tiny ship over a really big ocean.</td>
<td><em>Dia sungguh berani berlayar dengan kapal yang kecil di lautan luas</em></td>
<td>Transposition</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2.</td>
<td>That’ll help with adoption.</td>
<td><em>Akan mudah untuk diadopsi.</em></td>
<td>Transposition</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3.</td>
<td>We drove over to lookout, watched the comets.</td>
<td><em>Kami berkendara ketepian, melihat komet.</em></td>
<td>Transposition</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4.</td>
<td>Yeah, well, I have a little surprise.</td>
<td><em>Aku punya kejutan kecil.</em></td>
<td>Transposition</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5.</td>
<td>We just want to make sure the dog has a good</td>
<td><em>Kami hanya ingin pastikan anjingnya dapatkan rumah</em></td>
<td>Transposition</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>---</td>
<td>---</td>
<td>---</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6.</td>
<td>I had to stop because my brother slammed my fingers in the car door.</td>
<td><em>Aku harus berhenti karena kakakku meremukkan jariku dengan pintu mobil.</em> Transposition</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7.</td>
<td>This is a wonder dog!</td>
<td><em>Ini anjing ajaib!</em> Transposition</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8.</td>
<td>Little guy was wandering around.</td>
<td><em>Dia berkeliaian.</em> Modulation</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9.</td>
<td>I ran into this interesting situation at the station to night.</td>
<td><em>Aku alami sesuatu yang menarik disstasiun malam ini.</em> Modulation</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10.</td>
<td>You just thought you’d bring him home and talk to me into keeping him, right?</td>
<td><em>Kau pikir membawanya pulang dan bujuk aku agar boleh memeliharanya?</em> Modulation</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>12.</td>
<td>The dog’s in fix and Dad’s just trying to do the right.</td>
<td><em>Anjingnya tersesat, dan ayah hanya mencoba berbuat benar.</em> Modulation</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>13.</td>
<td>No, I’ll walk him home.</td>
<td><em>Tidak, aku akan mengantarnya pulang.</em> Modulation</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>14.</td>
<td>This place is going crazy.</td>
<td><em>Tempat ini akan ramai.</em> Modulation</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>15.</td>
<td>This little crate was out.</td>
<td><em>Kotak ini ada diluar.</em> Reduction</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>---</td>
<td>---</td>
<td>---</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>16.</td>
<td>Why don’t you tell me about it in the morning?</td>
<td>Kenapa tak kau ceritakan saja besok pagi?</td>
<td>Reduction</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>17.</td>
<td>We have some catching up to do.</td>
<td>Ada yang harus kita lakukan.</td>
<td>Reduction</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>18.</td>
<td>Until then, you can stay with me in a nice warm.</td>
<td>Sampai waktunya tiba, kau tinggal denganku.</td>
<td>Reduction</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>19.</td>
<td>Hi, how’d it go?</td>
<td>Bagaimana?</td>
<td>Reduction</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>20.</td>
<td>A long time ago, in the town my grandfather lived in.</td>
<td>Dulu, dikota tempat kakekku tinggal.</td>
<td>Addition</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>21.</td>
<td>... but we give them two weeks.</td>
<td>Kami beri waktu dua minggu.</td>
<td>Addition</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>22.</td>
<td>He missed you so much he went back for you.</td>
<td>Dia sangat merindukannya dan dia kembali ke rumahmu.</td>
<td>Addition</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>23.</td>
<td>No one’s gonna leave this dog.</td>
<td>Tak ada orang yang tinggalkan anjing.</td>
<td>Addition</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
B. Data Analysis

B. 1. Transposition

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>SL (English Subtitle)</th>
<th>TL (Indonesian Subtitle)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>He was really brave to sail such a tiny ship over a really big ocean.</td>
<td>Dia sungguh berani berlayar dengan kapal yang kecil di lautan luas.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Analysis:

Vinay and Darbelnet, as quoted by Hatim and Munday, define that the transposition involves replacing one word class with another without changing the meaning of message. The phrase tiny ship have structure *adjective + noun*. It is translated into Indonesia *kapal yang kecil*. The structure after translating becomes *noun + adjective*. According to the data, this phrase is the transposition, the translator wants to make the equivalence meaning between source language and target language.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>SL (English Language)</th>
<th>TL (Indonesian Language)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>We drove over to look-out, watched the comets.</td>
<td>Kami berkendara ke tepian, melihat komet.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Analysis:

The word ‘comets’ translated into Indonesia ‘komet’. If we see, the word comets is actually plural, but after translating, it is changed into singular. This is the case transposition. This change is fine because the reader still gets the message without broking the meaning. If the word comets is rendered into *komet-komet*, the text will look awkward.
### Analysis:

According to data above, the case of transposition is occurred in word *little surprise*. Before translating process, the word *little surprise* has structure *adjective + noun*, but after the word is translated into Indonesian *kejutan kecil*, the structure changes into *noun + adjective*. Whereby, the translator changes the structure in target language to make it more readable and understandable.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th><strong>SL ( English Subtitle )</strong></th>
<th><strong>TL ( Indonesian Subtitle )</strong></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Yeah, well, I have a little surprise.</td>
<td><em>Aku punya kejutan kecil.</em></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Analysis:

According to data above, the phrase *good home* is translated into Indonesia *rumah yang baik*. In the source text, the structure of the phrase *good home* is *adjective + noun*. After the phrase is translated into Indonesian *rumah yang baik*, the structure change into *noun + adjective*. This is an example of translation. The purpose is to get the equivalent meaning. So that, the viewers can get the message in the target.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th><strong>SL ( English Subtitle )</strong></th>
<th><strong>TL ( Indonesian Subtitle )</strong></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>We just want to make sure the dog has a good home.</td>
<td><em>Kami hanya ingin pastikan anjingnya dapatkan rumah yang baik.</em></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Analysis:

According to data above, the phrase *good home* is translated into Indonesia *rumah yang baik*. In the source text, the structure of the phrase *good home* is *adjective + noun*. After the phrase is translated into Indonesian *rumah yang baik*, the structure change into *noun + adjective*. This is an example of translation. The purpose is to get the equivalent meaning. So that, the viewers can get the message in the target.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th><strong>SL ( English Subtitle )</strong></th>
<th><strong>TL ( Indonesian Subtitle )</strong></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>I had to stop because my brother slammed my fingers in the car door.</td>
<td><em>Aku harus berhenti karena kakakku meremukkan jariku dengan pintu mobil.</em></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Analysis:
According to data above, the word *fingers* translated into Indonesian *jari*. These translation case, a change of word category occurs from a plural to singular noun in Indonesian. The word *fingers* that plural in English are translated into *jari* that singular in Indonesia. The purpose of this case is to get the simple meaning in target language.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>SL (English Subtitle)</th>
<th>TL (Indonesian Subtitle)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>This is a wonder dog!</td>
<td><em>Ini anjing ajaib!</em></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Analysis:

According to data above, the phrase *wonder dog* has structure *adjective + noun*. It translated into Indonesian *ini anjing ajaib*. The structure after translating becomes *noun + adjective*. According to data, the word *wonder* and *dog* is the transposition. Whereby, the translator wants to make the equivalence meaning between source language and target language.

### B. 2. Modulation

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>SL (English Subtitle)</th>
<th>TL (Indonesian Subtitle)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Little guy was wandering around.</td>
<td><em>Dia berkeliaran.</em></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Analysis:

Modulation is a change of the meaning that is caused by a shift of perspective or point of view. According to data above, in this case, the translator translates the word ‘*wandering around*’ into ‘*berkeliaran*’. It is different context. In English – Indonesian Dictionary by John M. Echols and Hassan Shadily, the meaning of the word wandering is *keajaiban*. There is a change of point of
view, of perspective and very often category of thought. The writer thinks that
the target language is still appropriate enough, because it does not break the real
meaning of the original subtitle.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>SL (English Subtitle)</th>
<th>TL (Indonesian Subtitle)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>I ran into this interesting situation at the station to night.</td>
<td>Aku alami sesuatu yang menarik distasiun malam ini.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Analysis:
According to data above, in this case we can see the translation. The word of SL ‘ran into’ is translated into the TL alami. In English – Indonesian Dictionary by John M. Echols and Hassan Shadily the meaning of the word ran is berlari. That is fine because the purpose of translation is to get the communicative meaning, so that, the viewers can get the message well.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>SL (English Subtitle)</th>
<th>TL (Indonesian Subtitle)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>You just thought you’d bring him home and talk to me into keeping him, right?</td>
<td>Kau pikir membawanya pulang dan bujuk aku agar boleh memeliharanya?</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Analysis:
According to data, the word ‘talk to me’ is rendered into bujuk aku. In English – Indonesian Dictionary by John M. Echols and Hassan Shadily, talk is translated percakapan. It is no problem because the meaning is still equivalent between SL and TL. Even, if the translator still keeps the true meaning, the text will not equivalent and the viewers will be confused when reading the text.
Now look.

Dengar.

Analysis:

According in English – Indonesia Dictionary by John M. Echol and Hasssan Shadily the meaning of look is pandangan or lihat. But in TL is translated by dengar. It is different. According to the scene in the movie, it becomes inappropriate for the meaning in the target language. Although there is a different meaning, but it does not break the real meaning for the target language.

The dog’s in fix and Dad’s just trying to do the right.

Anjingnya tersesat, dan ayah hanya mencoba berbuat benar.

Analysis:

According to the data above, the word ‘in fix’ is translated into tersesat, but in English – Indonesia Dictionary by John M Echol and Hassan Shadily the meaning of the word ‘fix’ is kesulitan, memperbaiki, menentukan, etc. It is different context. There is a change point of view, of perspective and very often category of thought. The writer thinks that the target language is still appropriate enough, because it does not break the real meaning of the original the subtitle.

No, I’ll walk him home.

Tidak, aku akan mengantarnya pulang.
Analysis:

According to the data above, the word ‘walk him home’ in SL translated into TL *mengantarnya pulang*. But in English Indonesia Dictionary by John M. Echol and Hassan Shadilly the true meaning the word of walk is *jalan – jalan*. However the two phrases ‘walk him home’ is ‘*mengantarnya pulang*’, this translation is fine because the translator should have a creative and imaginative thinking to easier the viewers get a message in the movie.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>SL (English Language)</th>
<th>TL (Indonesian Language)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>This place is going crazy.</td>
<td><em>Tempat ini akan ramai.</em></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Analysis:**

In data above, the phrase ‘going crazy’ is translated into ‘*akan ramai*’. The writer thinks that the translator tries to communicate the message as clear as possible, to easier the viewers get the message. If we translate literally into Indonesian becomes *tempat ini akan gila*. According to the scene in the movie, it becomes inappropriate for the meaning in the target language.

**B. 3. Reduction**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>SL (English Subtitle)</th>
<th>TL (Indonesian Subtitle)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>This little crate was out there.</td>
<td><em>Kotak ini ada diluar.</em></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Analysis:**

These are rather imprecise translation procedures, which you practice intuitively in some cases. According to data above, the translator translates the sentence the ‘little crate’ was out there into *kotak ini ada diluar*. The
writer thinks it is still appropriate enough, because it does not make a significant difference to the original subtitle. The word ‘little’ is not translated because it is just a complement of the sentence. Also, it is not to be important to be translated. The writer thinks that the translator reduced it because the meaning of the target language is still can be understood without translating it literally.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>SL ( English Subtitle )</th>
<th>TL ( Indonesian Subtitle )</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Why don’t you tell me about it in the morning?</td>
<td>Kenapa tak kau ceritakan saja besok pagi?</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Analysis:
According to data above, in the SL the word ‘about’ is not translated by translator. This is called as reduction. The writer thinks that this reduction is still appropriate enough, because reduction in this sentence does not change the meaning of the original subtitle.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>SL ( English Subtitle )</th>
<th>TL ( Indonesian Subtitle )</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>We have some catching up to do.</td>
<td>Ada yang harus kita lakukan.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Analysis:
According to data above, we can see the translator does not translate the word ‘catching up’. By reducing it, the meaning of target language is still appropriate, because it can be understood by viewers of the movie. The writer thinks it does not matter without translating it literally. It does not break the real meaning of the original subtitle.
### Analysis:

According to data above, the translator does not translate the phrase *nice warm* ‘house’. The meaning of target language is still appropriate, because it can be understood by viewers of the movie. It does not matter without translating literally. It does not break the real meaning of the original subtitle.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>SL (English Subtitle)</th>
<th>TL (Indonesian Subtitle)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Until then, you can stay with me in a nice warm.</td>
<td>Sampai waktunya tiba, kau tinggal denganku.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Analysis:

According to data above, the translator only translates *bagaimana* in the target language. The word *it* and *go* does not translate. It does not matter without translating literally because the words are not too important and not too related to the context.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>SL (English Subtitle)</th>
<th>TL (Indonesian Subtitle)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Hi, how’d it go?</td>
<td>Bagaimana?</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### B. 4. Addition

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>SL (English Subtitle)</th>
<th>TL (Indonesian Subtitle)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>A long time ago, in the town my grandfather lived in.</td>
<td>Dulu, dikota tempat kakekku tinggal.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Analysis:

According to data above, the translator adds the word of *tempat* in his translation. The writer thinks it is appropriate, because the translator just wants...
to give more information about the sentence, and it does not break the real meaning of the original subtitle.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>SL (English Subtitle)</th>
<th>TL (Indonesian Subtitle)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>... but we give them two weeks.</td>
<td>Kami beri waktu dua minggu.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Analysis:

According to data above, the translator adds the word waktu in the target language. The writer thinks why the translator adds the word waktu is just to give more information and to complete the sentence in the target language. This sentence is equivalent enough for the meaning in the target language.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>SL (English Subtitle)</th>
<th>TL (Indonesian Language Subtitle)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>He missed you so much he went back for you.</td>
<td>Dia sangat merindukanmu dan dia kembali ke rumahmu.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Analysis:

According to data above, the translator adds the word rumah in the target language. The writer thinks why the translator adds the word rumah is just to give more information and to complete the sentence in the target language. The purpose is to get equivalent meaning, so the viewers can get the message in the target language.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>SL (English Subtitle)</th>
<th>TL (Indonesian Subtitle)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>No one’s gonna leave this dog.</td>
<td>Tak ada orang yang tinggalkan anjing.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Analysis:

According to data above, the translator adds the word *orang* in the target language. The writer thinks, the translator adds the word *orang* is just to give information and to complete the sentence in the target language. It does not mind to add that word, because it does not break the original of the subtitle.
CHAPTER IV

CONCLUSIONS AND SUGGESTIONS

A. Conclusions

After analyzing some translation procedures in translating subtitle Hachiko movie, the writer concludes that in translating subtitle a movie, especially involving Indonesian language in the target language, translator must consider the translation procedures, so the viewers can get a message and information in the movie.

In fact, there are many translation procedures that could be used in doing translation, but in translation which involves Indonesian language, just some of translation procedures used in translating the subtitle Hachiko movie. The writers only finds transposition, modulation, reduction and addition.

Transposition emphasizes the change form of grammatical from source language to the target language. Then the writer finds modulation. Modulation used in word, phrase or structure can be equivalence in target language, because the SL and the TL languages have the same idea and the same message.

Reduction occurs when the translator reduces a number of element that form the source language. And the last, addition are used to give a clearer meaning and to case the viewers understanding.
B. Suggestions

After finishing this study, the writer gives some suggestions for translator in translating the subtitle of a movie. Translator who wants to translate the subtitle, should be careful to the procedures of translation. It is aimed to get understanding of message in the movie. Translator should consider the matter to determine equivalence to be used in his translation, so that the message can be comprehended by the readers.
BIBLIOGRAPHY

Books:


Websites:

APPENDIXES

A. Pictures of Data
Tak bisa kuperdayai ini anjing aj'ai.

Dia berkelar.

Aku alami sesuatu yang menarik di stasiun malam ini.

Kau pikir membawanya pulang dan bujuk aku agar boleh memeliharanya?

Denger...

Anjingnya tercekat dan Ayah hanya mencoba berbuat benar.

Tidak, aku akan mengantarnya pulang. Taku ya.

Tampaknya hal ini ramai, Walikota melihat dan dia memintam naik panggung...
Kolak ini ada dilemar. Rusak. Aku tak tahu apa yang terjadi, tapi...

Kenapa tak kau ceritakan saja besok pagi?

Ayo. Ada yang harus kita lakukan.

...sampai waktu tiba, kau tinggal denganku.

Bagaimana?

...di kota tempat kakek kuintangga...

...kami beri waktu 2 minggu.

...dia sangat menarikkanmu dan dia kembali ke rumahmu.
B. Synopsis

Years before, an Akita puppy is sent from Japan to the United States, but his cage falls off the baggage at train station., where is found by professor Parker Wilson. Wilson expects that someone will have contacted the train station, but no one has. He meets professor Ken to translate the symbol on the pup’s collar as Hachi, Japanese for good fortune. Parker decides to call the dog Hachi.

A few later, hachi and parker are as close as ever. Every day, Hachi follows him to the train, and the afternoon Hachi waiting patiently for parker’s train to come in. Someday Parker leaves on the train despite Hachi barking him. At work that day Parker is teaching his music class when he suddenly suffers a heart attack and dies.

At the train station, hachi waits patiently as the train arrives, but there is no sign on Parker. The next day, Hachi returns to the station and waits, remaining all day and all night. For the next nine years, Hachi waits
for his owner. Hachi returns to the train station late at night and closes his eyes for the last time.