

CHAPTER I

INTRODUCTION

1.1. Background of Study

Language is considered to be a system of communicating with other people by using sounds, symbol, and words in expressing of meaning, idea or through. This language can be used in many forms, primarily though oral and written communication as well of the using expressions body language especially in english language In this globalization era, English is very influential where communication is absolutely necessary to share ideas and get various kinds of information from others. This situation makes people want to learn and understand the international language by using the assistance in the form of translators, and there are even those who are specialized in learning English to be able to communicate using that language. Even though using translation tools and learning specifically English we can learn through watching film for example, English-speaking film and thinking about subtitles that can be complicated, by watching we can learn and understand what the language is like.

Translation plays a very important role almost all over aspects of human life. In relation to science and technology, translation is a much needed science, lack of human ability to master the languages that exist in this world making translation an indispensable tool in carry out the transfer of technology and information in people's lives. Transferknowledge will not go well if not followed by goodthe development of the world of translation

itself. So that the community in all groups, be it scientists or information seekers cannot follow the development of science, if they lack or do not understand mastery of foreign languages.

Translation is the replacement of textual material in one language (SL) by equivalent textual material in another language (TL) and Savory (1969:13) said translation is made possible by an equivalence of thought that lies behind its different verbal expressions. Translation consists of reproducing in the receptor language the closest natural equivalence of the source language message, first in terms of meaning and secondly in terms of style. Nida (1964: 161-164) argues that the definitions of proper translating are almost as numerous and varied as the persons who have undertaken to discuss the subject.

From the point of view of lay people the translation is one simple work, which is one job that aims to interpret word for word from the source language to other languages or target languages. This is not in accordance with the opinion conveyed by From the description above the translator can achieve the equivalent of meaning which is strongly influenced by the competence of the speaker in understanding the source text (SL) and pouring a message of meaning into target text (TL). A competency that must be possessed by a person translator is grammatical skill, skill reading (reading skills), and discourse analysis (discourse analysis). Third the above competency indicates that translation is not a work easy. If all three competencies are not owned by a speaker, can be believed to be a barrier that eventually makes one a very big influence in influencing the quality of

the results of the translation as well will ultimately affect user satisfaction with the translation results. However, it must be believed that each step in the translation process is not something that should be considered as extremely difficult to realize, because however translation is a contribution of thought from scientists working in the world of translation. Work results they are a great work in informing various sciences knowledge and other information from all parts of the world. And the results of work they really help people who do not have the competence owned by scientists (translators).

The success of a translation process will depend on the extent to which a translator understands and engages the area of text life which will be translated. A good translator is not just translate the meaning of words, phrases, sentences or paragraphs from one language into other languages but in carrying out the translation process of a translator must master other factors such as education life, so that the results of the translation will be felt by the user of the work the translation itself and can enjoy the atmosphere of life the real ones in the story.

The reason the researcher chose film as a research source. Researchers want to know how much the translator uses the techniques, methods and ideology in their translation so that many people are interested in watching even though most of them don't speak English but with the help of subtitles people will understand. What is being talked about in the film. People who only focus on the subtitles will easily accept what the translator says. The aim of this film, according to researchers, is to increase the imagination of

the audience, especially children. This film also indirectly gives its own impression to everyone who watches it, moreover, this film introduces English to children. With the presence of Indonesian subtitles, the audience will be able to better understand and be able to receive the message of the film and by watching this film the audience has learned English by listening to the dialect played by the film actor.

This is what makes the researcher want to know how the translator's way of translating the film so that it is easily accepted and understood by the reviewer. Tinkerbell the Pirate Fairy is one of the many anime films existing in English. Because Tinkerbell has the characteristics of courage, beauty and caring from the character of the Tinkerbell. From this study it is expected that researchers can see translation techniques, translation methods and ideology of translation used by the Author.

1.2. Problem of Study

In accordance with reason presented above, the problem of the study are formulated as the following:

1. What are the translation methods in movie Disney especially Tinkerbell the Pirate Fairy subtitles?
2. What are the translation techniques in movie Disney especially Tinkerbell the Pirate Fairy subtitles?
3. What are the translation ideology in movie Disney especially Tinkerbell the Pirate Fairy subtitles?

1.3. Objective of Study

The objective of the study research was :

1. To describe what is the translation methods in movie disney especially tinker bell the pirate fairy subtitles.
2. To describe what is the translation techniques in movie disney especially tinker bell the pirate fairy subtitles.
3. To describe what is the translation ideology in movie desny especially tinker bell the pirate fairy subtitles.

1.4.Scope of Study

This research only focuses on finding translations that use, techniques, methods, and ideology in the Indonesian translation version of the synopsis of movie tinker bell the pirate fairy subtitle based on the theories newmark (1981), Molina dan Albir (2002)

1.5.Significances of Study

This research is theoretically useful as:

1. Contribution to the development of linguistics.
2. Proof that translation is not an easy thing to be implemented but requires the translator to recognize first the world used to be a means of translation.
3. Enrich the treasury of research in the field of translation.
4. Add literature to the translation.

The practical benefits of this research are:

1. To provide input to translators, especially subtitle translators to be more careful in carrying out the translation process.
2. As input to the translator so as not just thinking about the benefits.
3. As a reference for subsequent research.

CHAPTER II

REVIEW OF LITERATUR

2.1.Theoretical Framework

This chapter presents the display of literature and related explanations. Explanatory theory is needed to explain some of the concepts applied to the attention of researchers. This theoretical framework is present in order to provide a clearer dome concept applied in this study is the analysis of English Translation methods and techniques in film subtitles. This basic concept study must be clear from the start to provide a clear concept of what already exists to examine the research objectives.

2.2.Language

A language is an important tool for communication used to communicate. Language, a system of conventional spoken, manual, or written symbols by means of which human beings, as members of a social group and participants in its culture, express themselves. The functions of language include communication, the expression of identity, play, imaginative expression, and emotional release. Base on explanation language is an important tool to communicate one of each other to get the information and massage.

2.3.Translation

Translation is the process of transferring messages from one language into other languages, but there are other definitions of translation such us described in Oxford dictionary, which tells that the meaning of translation is the process of changing something that is written or spoken into another language. To learn the skill in translation English sentences from a source language into target language, we need to know about translation before doing the real translation.

Translation is rendering the meaning of a text into another language in the way that the author intended the text (Newmark:1988). The other definitions from (Nida & Taber:1974) said defines that translation consist in reproducing in the receptor language the closest natural equivalent of the source language message, first in terms of meaning and second in terms of style. According to them translator should use the closest natural equivalent either in the meaning or the style of the receptor language in other words, the results of translation should not sound as translation without changing the meaning of the source language.

Definition according to (Wills in Choliluddin:2005) said that translation is a procedure which leads from a written source language text to an optimally equivalent target language text and requires the syntactic, semantic, stylistic, and text pragmatic comprehension by the translator of the original text. Based on the some definition above, the researcher concluded that, the translation is the way to transfer one language to another language or how to deliver messages from one language into another language.

Translation is a mental activity in which a meaning of given linguistic discourse is rendered from one language to another. It is the act of transferring the linguistic entities from one language in to their equivalents in to another language. Translation is an act through which the content of a text is transferred from the source language in to the target language (Foster, 1958). The language to be translated is called the source language (SL), whereas the language to be translated into or arrived at is called the target language (TL). The translator needs to have good knowledge of both the source and the target language, in addition to a high linguistic sensitivity as he should transmit the writer's intention, original thoughts and opinions in the translated version as precisely and faithfully as

possible. Due to its prominence, translation has been viewed differently. According to Ghazala (1995), "translation is generally used to refer to all the process and methods used to convey the meaning of the source language into the target language" (P.1. Ghazala's definition focuses on the notion of meaning as an essential element in translation. That is, when translating, understanding the meaning of source text is vital to have the appropriate equivalent in the target text thus, it is meaning that is translated in relation to grammar, style and sounds (Ghazala, 1995).

Translation is a process and a product. According to Catford (1995), translation is the replacement of textual material in one language (SL) by equivalent textual material in another language (TL). This definition shows that translation is a process in the sense that it is an activity. Performed by people through time, when expressions are translated into simpler ones in the same language (Rewording and para-phrasing). It can be done also from one language into another different language. Translation is, on the other hand, a product since it provides us with other different cultures, to ancient societies and civilization life when the translated texts reach us (Yowell and Mutfah, 1999).

Translation is the replacement of textual material in one language (SL) by equivalent textual material in another language (TL). Catford, (1969: 20) "Translation is the replacement of textual material in a language source with the equivalent of textual material in other languages (target language)". While Savory (1969: 13) revealed that Translation is made possible by an equivalence of thought that lies behind its different verbal expressions. Nida and Taber (1969: 12) says: "The translation was probably made with similarities the ideas behind the different verbal expressions". Transparency consists of reproducing in the receptor language the closest natural equivalence of the source

language message, first in terms of meaning and secondly in terms of style. On the other hand Newmark, (1981: 7) revealed "Translation is to produce the closest natural equivalent of the source language message into the language receiver, first in terms of meaning and second in terms of style. "Translation is a craft including in the attempt to replace a written message and or statement in one language by the same message and or statement in another language". Translation is a skill which includes an effort to change messages or written statement in a language with the same message or statement in other languages ".

Roger T. Bell (1993: 5), states that translating the definition of translation according to Dubois, states that, "Translation is the expression in another language or target language of what has been expressed in another, source language, preserving semantic and stylistic equivalences. "Bell (1993: 5), translating the meaning of the translation according to Dubois, states that North "translation is an expression of the source language of what is expressed from target language, by maintaining its semantic and stylistic equivalents." In the other hand Venuti (1991: 1) says: "I see translation as the attempt to produce a text so transparent that it doesn't seem to be translated. "I understand translation as an attempt to produce a transparent text so that the text does not appear as a translation."

Based on the definition of the translation above, it appears that there is agreement Translation is a work that involves a link between the two language or more (multi-language) that emphasizes a commonality, i.e. equivalence. In translation, what then happens is the transfer of meaning from the source language to the target language, with message accuracy, readability, and product acceptance (Nababan: 2010).

2.4. Techniques Translation

Technique of translation is a practical method, skill, or art applied to a particular task. (Engineering is a method, a skill or practical art for which the task is applied to a particular task). There are two things what is important in the definition are: 1) technique as a matter of nature practical and 2) techniques applied to certain tasks; and in this case translation translation tasks that are directly related to the problem and solution. Meanwhile Molina and Albir (2002: 509) defines technique translation as a procedure for analyzing and clarifying how the comparability of translations takes place and can be applied to various lingual units.

The following will be presented translation techniques according to Molina and Albir.

1. Adaptation

Technique of replacing cultural elements in the source language with things that are the same in SL culture (Molina & Albir, 2002: 509). This technique is the same as the techniques expressed by other experts such as (Newmark, 1988: 82) called 'cultural equivalent, while Baker, (1992: 31) expresses it as cultural substitution, and Hoed, (2006: 12) calls it a cultural equivalent. The concept of adaptation above is also in line with the opinion of Newmark (1988: 91). So the adaptation technique does not necessarily change the entire text into an adaptation, because this technique only translates the elements of the text, unless indeed all elements in the text are adapted as a whole. If in the English to Indonesian translation we find the translation of the phrase "Dear sir" that is 'honorable' or translated into the phrase "Dear yours" as "my respect". This translation technique is adapted to the target culture in Indonesian. Likewise, the expression as white as snow, for example, is replaced by the expression white as cotton, not white as snow because snow

is not known in the target language. Adaptation replaces the cultural elements of a type in the SL with cultural elements that exist within the TL. This technique can be used if the element or elements of those cultures have equivalents in the TL.

SL: the film swept the world

TL: film ini merambah dunia

2. Amplification (Addition)

Translation techniques that explicitly or paraphrase an information implicit in SL (Molina & Albir, 2002: 509). Amplification is the opposite of reduction or reduction. The same thing was also expressed by Newmark (1988: 90) as a Paraphrase in its translation procedure, Newmark revealed that paraphrase is an additional explanation of the meaning of a text segment because the segment contains implied or missing meaning, so it needs to be explained or paraphrased so that it becomes clearer. Meanwhile Molina and Albir (2002: 502) state that the addition technique is used to clarify an ellipsis expression, avoiding inaccuracy or ambiguity, add to the connector. Here are some examples of additional techniques:

SL : employees of all industries took part in the conference.

TL :karyawan-karyawan dari semua cabang industry mengambil bagian dalam konferensi tersebut.

There are additional branch words to clarify the industry. Likewise, the word Ramadan, for example, was paraphrased as the Muslim fasting month

3. Borrowing

translation techniques where the translator borrows words or phrases from the source language. The loans can be pure (pure borrowing) or loans that have been naturalized (naturalized borrowing). The pure lending technique is also known as a transference by Newmark (1988: 81), while Baker (1992: 36) calls it a loan word. Similar thing is also expressed by Hoed (2006: 12) as a technique with no matching (Hoed, 2006 : 12). An example of pure borrowing is a hard drive which is translated as hard disk. The naturalized borrowing technique is the same as the phonological translation technique disclosed by Hoed, (2006: 12) and the procedure for naturalization is Newmark (1988: 82) by taking the sound of the relevant words in Bsu to be adjusted to the sound or pronunciation system as an example of a naturalized borrowing is a computer that is translated being a computer, goals translate into goals.

4. Calque

Translation techniques by transferring words or phrases from the source language literally to the target language both lexically and structurally (Molina & Albir, 2002: 509; Dukate, 2007: 44). Example: the general secretariat translates to general secretary, as well as the phrase formal education translates to formal education. Interference in the structure of the source language in the target language is a characteristic of the Calque technique

5. Compensation

The technique introduces information elements or other stylistic effects elsewhere on TL because they are not placed in the same position as in SL (Molina & Albir, 2002: 509; Newmark, 1988: 90). Example: Never did she visit her aunt translates to, The woman really could not meet her aunt. Same with Enter, stranger, but take heed. Of what

awaits the sin of the greed. Translated as Enter strangers but be careful. Against the sin borne by greedy people.

6. Description

The technique is replaces a term with a description of its form or function (Molina & Albir, 2002: 509). This is different from amplification which explicitly implies information. Techniques that include this type include descriptive equivalent (descriptive equivalent) and functional equivalent (functional equivalent) in Newmark, (1988: 83). Example: the Italian word panett one translates to traditional Italian cake which is eaten during the new year. The translation technique is carried out because in English there is no known term or type of Panetto food, so it is considered to replace the noun with a description describing the type of food .

7. Discursive Creation

Discursive Creation uses of equivalent translation techniques while away from their original context. These techniques often appear in the translation of titles of movies, books, and novels.

SL: The Godfather

TL: Sang Godfather

8. Established Equivalence

The use of terms that have been commonly used both in the dictionary or in the target language as an equivalent of the BSu (Molina & Albir, 2002: 509). This technique is also known as recognized translational accepted standard translation (Newmark, 1988: 89) or official translation (Surya winata & Hari Yanto, 2003). This technique is similar to

literal translation. Example: the word efficient and effective are more commonly used than the words clover and mangkus, the same the case with red rose translates to red rose

9. Generalization

Generalization translates a term with the term that is already well known in public and known to the wider community. This technique is used when a term in the source language refers to a specific section, which parallels in the target language that does not exist and refers to the same section.

Example: bajai is translated to vehicle.

10. Linguistics Amplification

Linguistics Amplification adds elements of Linguistics from SL into the TL. This technique is often used in interpreting or dubbing.

SL: everything is up to you!

TL: semuanya terserah anda sendiri!

11. Linguistics Compression

Linguistics Compression unites or collects the linguistic elements that exist in the SL. This technique is often used in interpreting or dubbing.

SL: Are you hungry?

TL: lapar?

12. Literal Translation

Technique of translating a word or phrase word for word (Molina & Albir, 2002: 509). This technique is the same as the formal equivalent technique proposed by Nida but not the use of an equivalent form that is already an official form

SL: I will love you

TL: Aku akan mencintai kamu

13. Modulation

Translation techniques where the translator changes the point of view, focus or cognitive categories in relation to the source language; can be in structural or lexical form. The same thing about modulation was also expressed by Hoed (2006: 12) and Newmark, (1988: 88). For example, you are going to have a child, translated as you will become a father. Another example is I cut my finger which translates to my finger cut, not me cutting my finger.

SL: Nobody doesn't like it.

TL: Semua orang menyukainya.

14. Particularization

Particularization uses terms that are more concrete and specific. The technique contrasts with the technique of generalization.

SL: The girl likes to collect jewelry.

TL: Gadis itu senang mengoleksi kalung emas.

15. Reduction

Reduction condenses the information contained in the source language into the target language. Compacting of information should not alter the text of the message in the source language.

SL: The boy got a car accident

TL: Lelaki itu mengalami kecelakaan

16. Substitution

Substitution replaces the linguistic elements into paralinguistic (such as intonation and gesture) or vice versa.

Example: nodding head in Indonesia translated "Yes!"

17. Transposition

Transposition replaces the grammatical categories of the source language into the target language, for example, replacing the words to become phrases. This technique is usually used because of a different grammar between SL and TL.

SL: I have no control over this condition

TL: Saya tidak dapat mengendalikan kondisi ini

18. Variation

Variation replaces linguistic elements or paralinguistic which influence the linguistic variable. For example, a textual change of tone, style, geographical dialect, dialect and social.

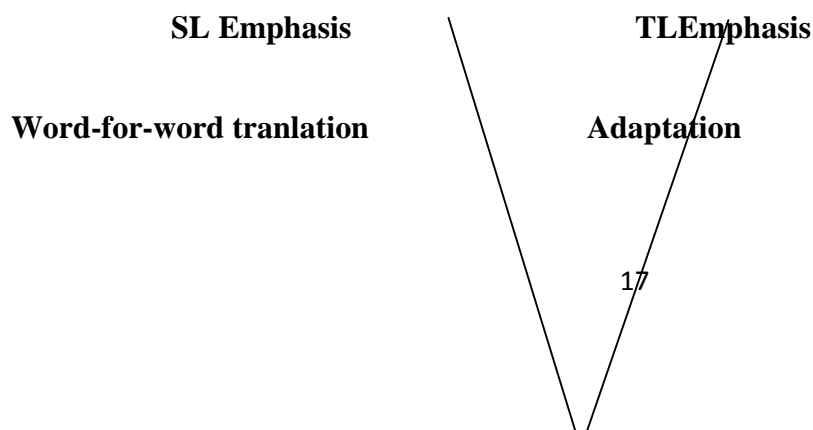
SL: Give it to me now!

TL: Berikan buku itu ke gue sekarang!

2.5. Methods of Translation

Method is a particular way of doing something. Base on the definition above, doing translation, the translator should have certain a manner to achieve well-translated text. Molina and Albir (2002: 507-508) state that, Translation method refers to the way of a particular translation process that is carried out in terms of the translator's objective, a global option that Affects the whole texts. From In this reference we conclude that the method of translation is more focused a method used by translators in the translation process accordingly with its purpose, so the translation method greatly influences the results Translate. This means that the results of text translation are very much determined by the method the translation used by the translator himself for the purpose, purpose and the will of the translator will affect the results of the text translation in a manner whole.

Another thing to consider in translation is two the emphasis is technical from two sides, namely the emphasis on language source (Source Language Emphasis) and emphasis on the target language (Target Language Emphasis). Basically, Newark (1988) emphasis two groups of translation method. First is the source text-oriented or ideology of foreignization the last is target text-oriented or ideology of domestication. More explanation about translation methods and both groups can be seen in the following figure which familiar with v diagram.



Literal translation Free translation

Faithful translation Idiomatic translation

Semantic translation Communicative translation

(figer : 2.5. method of translation diagram V newmark 1988)

From the diagram above it will be seen that translations are classified in two broad categories and each category has four methods. The first category of translations is more oriented towards the source language, in this translation seeks to realize precisely again the contextual meaning of the writer, although there are syntactical and semantic obstacles namely the obstacles of form and meaning. The second category, more translations oriented towards the target language. In this case the translator seeks produce a relatively similar impact as expected by the author original to readers of the target language version.

1. Word-for-word translation

This is often demonstrated as interlinear translation, with the TL immediately below the SL words. The SL word-order is preserved and the words translated singly by their most common meanings, out of context. Cultural words are translated literally. The main use of word-for-word translation is either to understand the mechanics of the source language or construe a difficult text as a pre-translation process.

2. Literal translation

The SL grammatical constructions are converted to their nearest TL equivalents but the lexical words are again translated singly, out of context. As a pre-translation process, this indicates the problems to be solved.

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' cultural words and preserves the degree of grammatical and lexical 'abnormality' (deviation from SL norms) in the translation. It attempts to be completely faithful to the intentions and the text-realisation of the SL writer.

4. Semantic translation

Semantic translation differs from 'faithful translation' only in as far as it must take more account of the aesthetic value (that is, the beautiful and natural sounds of the SL text, compromising on 'meaning' where appropriate so that no assonance, word-play or repetition jars in the finished version. Further, it may translate less important cultural words by culturally neutral third or functional terms but not by cultural equivalents - *une nonne repassant un corporal* may become 'a nun ironing a corporal cloth' - and it may make other small concessions to the readership. The distinction between 'faithful' and semantic' translation is that the first is uncompromising and dogmatic, while the second is more flexible, admits the creative exception to 100% fidelity and allows for the translator's intuitive empathy with the original.

5. Adaptation

This is the 'freest' form of translation. It is used mainly for plays (comedies) and poetry; the themes, characters, plots are usually preserved, the SL culture converted to the TL

culture and the text rewritten. The deplorable practice of having a play or poem literally translated and then rewritten by an established dramatist or poet has produced many poor adaptations, but other adaptations have 'rescued' period plays.

6. Free translation

Free translation reproduces the matter without the manner, or the content without the form of the original. Usually it is a paraphrase much longer than the original, so-called 'intralingual translation, often prolix and pretentious, and not translation at all.

7. Idiomatic translation

Idiomatic translation reproduces the 'message' of the original but tends to distort nuances of meaning by preferring colloquialisms and idioms where these do not exist in the original (Authorities as diverse as Seteskovitch and Stuart Gilbert tend to this form of lively, 'natural' translation.)

8. Communicative translation

Communicative translation attempts to render the exact contextual meaning of the original in such a way that both content and language are readily acceptable and comprehensible to the readership.

2.6. Ideology Translation

The ideology of translation is the principle or belief of "right-wrong" or "good-bad" in translation, i.e. what kind of translation is best for the reader and what kind of translation fits and likes the reader. In another sense, the ideology of translation is a belief about right and wrong in a translation that includes the strategy or method used by the translator namely,

In its more constructive sense, Marxists like Lenin define Socialist ideology as ‘a force that encourages revolutionary consciousness and fosters progress’ (Calzada-Pérez, 2003: 4). According to Calzada-Pérez (*ibid.*), recent definitions of ideology are linked with the concepts of power relations and domination, as she quotes from Eagleton: ‘[Ideology is] ideas and beliefs which help to legitimate the interest of a ruling group or class by distortion or dissimulation’. This view, in fact, forms the basis of post-colonial thinking which ‘highlights the power relations which inform contemporary cultural exchanges’ (Simon, 1996: 136).

However, Calzada-Pérez (2003) argues that sometimes ideology is viewed in more positive sense ‘as a vehicle to promote or legitimate interests of a particular social group (rather than a means to destroy contenders)’ (p. 5). Scholars in the field of language-related, cultural and translation studies, however, often tend to extend the concept of ideology beyond political sphere and define it in a rather politically neutralized sense as ‘a set of ideas, which organize our lives and help us understand the relation to our environment’ (Calzada-Pérez, 2003: 5). In most parts of the current paper, nevertheless, the writer opts for the definition proposed by van Dijk (1996: 7) for ideology as a framework that is ‘assumed to specifically organize and monitor one form of socially shared mental representation, in other words, the organized evaluative beliefs—traditionally called ‘attitudes’—shared by social groups’.

2.6.1. Alienation Ideology (Foreignizing Ideology)

Alienation Ideology is a translation ideology that is oriented to the Source Language. This ideology believes that a true, acceptable, and good translation is in accordance with the tastes and expectations of the reader, who wants the presence of a source text culture

or considers the presence of a foreign culture to be beneficial to society. In its realization this ideology uses the way of transference, which is translating by presenting the values of the source language. This ideology-oriented translation rests on the macro concept of maintaining foreign terms. If illustrated through the V-Newmark Diagram, the method used in this ideology is the model of faithful translation or semantic translation

2.6.2. Domestication Ideology

Domestication Ideology is a translation ideology that is oriented to the Target Language. This ideology believes that a correct, acceptable, and good translation is in accordance with the tastes and expectations of the reader by converting foreign terms into the target language. There are three key terms proposed by adherents of this ideology, namely fluency, transparency and domestication. This type of ideology wants translation not to be felt as a translation, but rather can be felt as part of the original tradition of the target language. Then when it is depicted in Newmark V-Chart, the method chosen usually starts from adaptation, then approaches the source language with free translation, idiomatic translation and the most distant from the Target Language is communicative translation

2.7. Process of translation

Translation is the activity of diverting messages from the source language into the target language. At the time of this activity took place until the stage the end is the result of the translation process that occurs in the translator's brain so that he is able to produce translations. process is meant with the translation process. The process of translation is cognitive because abstract and visible, only the translator himself knows. The translation process is a series of stages that must be passed by translators to arrive at the final result

(Machali, 2000: 9). Holmes (in Mansouri: 2005) see the process of translation as a process with several stages as follows. I have suggested that actually the translation process is a multi-process level. While we are translating sentences, we have a map of the original text in our minds and the same time a map of the kind of text we want to produce in the target language.

Furthermore, Newmark (1988: 144) specifies the stages in the translation process into three stages, namely:

1. Interpret and analyze source language texts.

This activity is intended to recognize and analyze texts in a manner overall both in terms of language style, type of text, syntax, grammatical so that the overall meaning of the text can be properly identified.

2. Choose the equivalent at word level to sentence in the text language target.

In this stage, the translator tries to find and determine equivalent terms related to the field being translated as well as cultural equivalents in the target language that are appropriate and appropriate to the term referred to in the source language.

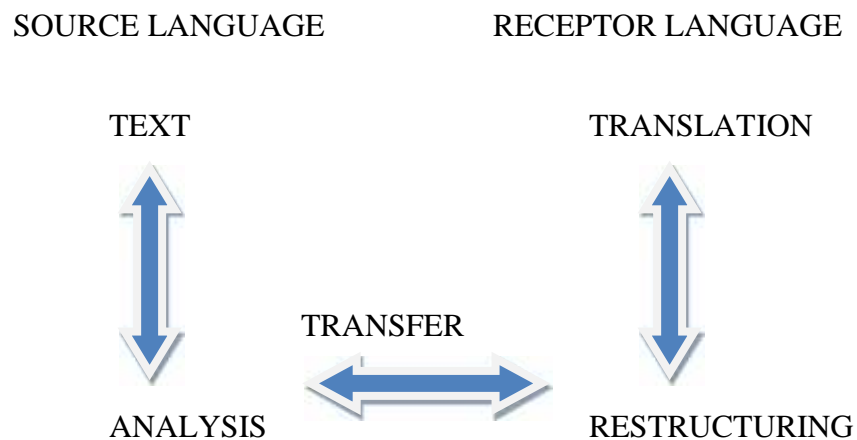
3. Rearrange the text according to the intent of the author, the expectations of the reader target language texts, as well as target language norms.

Representing the stage of what has been done in previous stage. In this stage, do not rule out the translator does the previous steps again if found an oddity in the translation.

Nida (1969) in Hatim and Munday (2002:161) stated that a careful analysis of exactly what goes on in the process of translating. That is to say, the translator first analyses the message of the SOURCE language into its simplest and structurally

clearest forms, transfers it at this level, and then restructures it to the level in the RECEPTOR language, which is most appropriate for the audience which he intendsto to reach. Such a set of related procedures may be represented diagrammatically as

follows:



(Figer : 2.7. proses translationNida in Hatim and Munday)

Nida in Hatim and Munday (2002:45) stated that the translator: (1)Analyses the SL message into its simplest and structurally clearesr forms or kernels. (2)Transfers the message at this kernel level. (3) Restructures the message in the TL to the level which is most appropriate for the audience addressed. Kernel analysis is thus a crucial step in the process of moving from ST to TT. This is in keeping with the essential universalists hypothesis to which Nida subscribes: languages „agree far more on the level of the kernels than on the level of the more elaborate structures“ (Nida and Taber in Hatim and Munday 2004:46). Kernels consist of combinations of items from four basic semantic categories:

1. Object words (nouns referring to physical objects including human beings)
2. Event words (actions often represented by verbs)
3. Abstracts (qualities and quantities, including adjectives)
4. Relational (including linking devices, gender markers)

2.8. Movies

Film is a communication medium that is audio visual to convey a message to a group of people who gather in a certain place. (Effendy, 1986: 134). The message of the film in mass communication can be anything depending on the mission of the film. However, generally a film can include a variety of messages, be they messages of education, entertainment and information. The message in the film is to use the mechanism of symbols that exist in the human mind in the form of message content, sound, speech, conversation and so on.

The film is also considered as a powerful communication medium for the masses who are targeted, because of its audio-visual nature, which is a vivid picture and sound. With pictures and sound, films can tell a lot in a short time. When watching a film, the audience seems to be able to penetrate the space and time that can tell the life and can even influence the audience.

Basically, films can be grouped into two basic divisions, namely the category of story films and non-stories. Other opinions classify into fiction and non-fiction films. Story films are films that are produced based on stories written, and played by actors and actresses. In general, feature films are commercial, meaning they are shown in theaters at a certain ticket price or played on television with the support of certain advertising sponsors. Non-story

films are films that take reality as the subject, which records reality rather than fiction about reality. (Sumarno, 1996: 10).

In making story films a thought process and a technical process are needed, in the form of searching for ideas, ideas or stories worked on, while the technical process in the form of artistic skills to turn all ideas, ideas or stories into films that are ready to be watched.

2.9. Summary

In this study, researchers used the theory of Molina and Albir, this because Molina and Albir divide their theories into very detailed descriptions detailed and clear. It can be seen from 18 different points in explain the translation description. So that we will easily clarify each sentence that will be examined the method, the researchers used Newmark's V diagram which had been divides translations into two categories. The first category is on source language. The second category is oriented towards the target language. While the selection of researcher ideology is based on the theory presented. Venuti as well as Newmark have shared ideology with the terms translation foreignisation and domestication translation. Where foreignisation is oriented to the source languages and domestication translation target oriented.

From the selection of the three theories above will facilitate researchers in carry out his research, because despite the different discovery of the theory but they are related to one another. So it can be said if translation techniques are at the micro level, translation methods are at the macro level, the ideology of translation is at the super level macro. That is, the ideology of translation cannot be seen from the examples per case in point, but on a broader level that is the principle of the translator in translating. However, even though it is

located at a very broad level, ideology can still be identified, can be evaluated on the application of that technique used, then analyzed the method, then the ideological part.

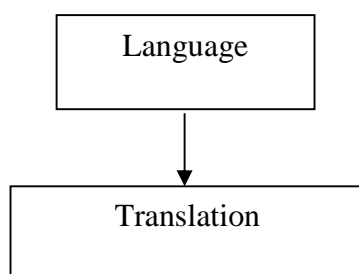
2.10. Previous Research

There are two theses that as guideline for the writer to arrange the theses because have similarity in program.

1. Speaking of translators, there are several studies that have been done before. sakut anshori (2010) about the methods and ideology of translating the economic concepts of ibn taimiyah into Indonesian and their impact on the quality of translation
2. Iqbal Mahrus Sholeh (2016) translation techniques, methods, and ideologies of englishtranslation version in pidato tiga bahasa book

2.11. Conceptual framework

The framework of thought applied in this study is the author's line of thought in conducting research. The translator in doing his job will be influenced by his ideology which leads to the tendency of the method chosen in an effort to communicate the message from SL to TL. This ideology and method will be reflected in the translation techniques that appear on the translation product. Base on the title of this study that is the personality type of translation on translation method. The conceptual framework of this study begins by intention to get the information about personality type translator on the translation method. To find out the personality type of translator there researcher use theory Myers Briggs (1960). And translation method that the researcher use theory Peter Newark (1988)



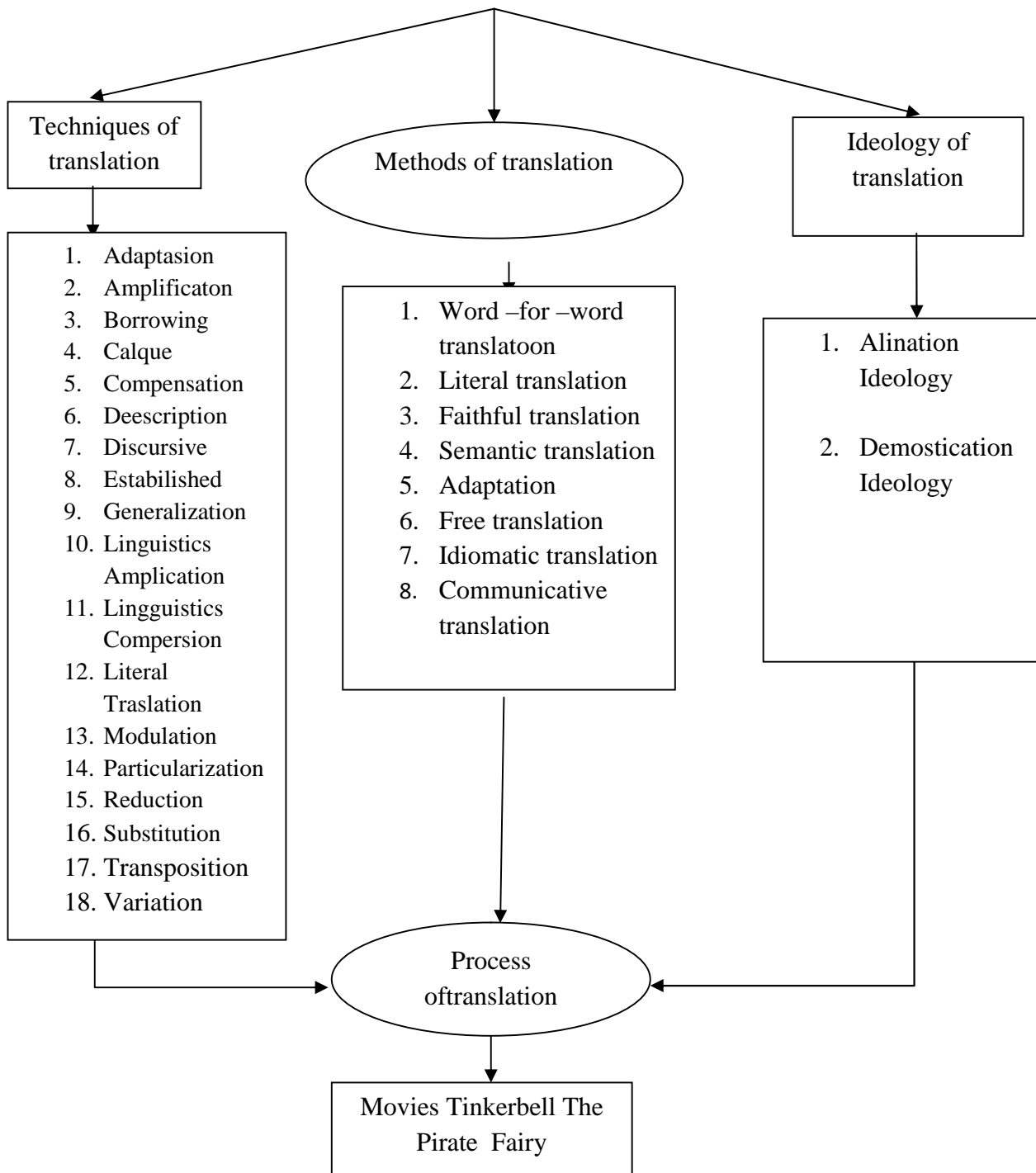


Figure : 2.11. *The analysis of translation techniques, methods and ideologies.* Siregar, Nisa, 2020.

CHAPTER III

RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

3.1. Research Design

The research conducted used qualitative research. Qualitative research is a research that is based on descriptive data that does not make (regular) use of statistical procedures (Mackey and Gass, 2005:162). The qualitative research is used to describe the three aspects in translation. They are techniques of translation, methods of translation, and ideologies of translation. The data in this study were collected through document review because the data collected was based on printed material (textbooks). According to Blaxter et al. (2006: 154), documents used written material as a basis for research. In addition, Denscombe (2007: 231) classifies books as a type of public domain document for research. Data was taken using purposive sampling. Purposive sampling is a term that applied to situations where the researcher already knows something about a particular person or event and deliberately chooses a particular event because it is considered as a condition that tends to produce the most valuable data (Denscombe, 2007: 17). Therefore, researchers chose science lessons. This study only uses science lessons because it has valuable data to be investigated in detail based on research questions.

3.2. The Data and Source of Data

The data source is the object from which the data will be select for the writer. The data of this study will take from one source that is document or text. Text is written data source. The context of the data is word, phrase, and sentences. Sources of the data refer to the subject from which the data are obtained. The source of the data will take from English to Indonesia on the “Tinkerbelle” subtitle movie

3.3. The Technique of Collecting Data

The data will be analyzed to identify the personality type use personality test and translate the noun, phrase, clause, and sentence on the synopsis of the “Tinke Bell” movie.

The researcher has applied some technique of collecting data for personality type and kind of translation method are applied by the students in translating the synopsis of Tinker Bell movie and type dominantly, they are:

1. Underline every personality type , underline the method of translation
2. Choose and underlining every type of personality and translation method dominantly.

3.4. Technique of Analyzing Data

After collecting the data, the writer will be analyzed to achieve the intended objective. The technique that will be used to analyze the data is analyzed. The writer analyzes the data of the translator with the following steps. The technique of analyzing the data to conduct the impact of the personality type of translator on the translation method:

1. Identify all type of personality type of translator and all type of translation method by sentence
2. Choose the type of personality translator and translation dominantly