

CHAPTER 1

INTRODUCTION

1.1 Background of the Study

Language is the tool of communication that express thought, feeling, attitudes, and experiences to our fellow people. Without language , people cannot interact and communicate with others. It is also considered as a very important aspect in communicating. People must learn not only their mother tongue which only roles in the area where their lives, but also an international language, that is, English. in Indonesia, English is regarded as a foreign language, which has still to be learn as a subject i the school from kindergarten until university level language that is used by most people around the world is English.

English is an intenational language. Today, most people speak English when they meet foreigner. The reason why English is used as an international language are because it has become the language of business, the language of product, and the language that used in educational system in Indonesia, English has been regarded as the foreign language that must be learnt by the students from kindergarten until university level.

As an international language, English has become one of the important language in Indonesia. Since English is regarded as the foreign language in Indonesia, it become important thing in daily life in all sector. As the result, to understand the foreign language, people must learnt and try to understand it. One country will not be able to understand the language of another without translation if a foreign language is familiar with the mother tongue of people in that country, people may exploit this knowledge on several occasion while speaking or listening foreign language.

Talking about language skill, people often normally think about the four basic skills, such as listening, speaking, reading, and writing. However, there is another important skill in learning the foreign language, namely translation. It cannot be neglected when studying about another language.

According to Bell (1991:4), translation is an 'art' or a 'craft' and therefore not amenable to objective, 'scientific' description and explanation and so, for theory, the research for a theory of translation is doomed from the start. As the process of delivering the meaning of SL to TL. In this process, the study of lexicon, grammatical structure, communication situation, and the cultural context is important in determining how to translate some text in an acceptable way. In other words, the translator has to master more knowledge to make the translation appropriately.

Based on the researcher's experience when watching subtitle of *Merantau* movie the writer found most of the subtitle are using compensation technique to make the meaning from source language to target language can be reflected. According Harvey and Higgins (1992), Compensation technique has four types there are compensation in kind, compensation by merging, compensation in place, and compensation by splitting. And for the example of dialogue

ST: Mau makan apa mas?

TT: May i help you?

Based subtitle dialogue above that type of compensation used is compensation in kind, and other example

ST: Berapa pak semuanya?

TT: Bill please

And based subtitle dialogue above that type compensation used is compensation in kind .

ST: Kalo enggak, gue udah kayak kebo kali yang dicocok hidungnya di klub sana

TT: If it wasn't for him, i could be still at the club, being sold like a piece of meat

And also based above the compensation type used is compensation in kind.

Based explanation above the the researcher want to analyze what the types of compensation technique used in subtitle of Merantau movie and also the researcher want to analyze what dominant type of compensation technique use in the subtitle of Merantau movie.

1.2 The Problems of the Study

In relation to the background of the study, the problem of this study is

1. What types of compensation technique of translation are applied in the subtitle In Merantau movie?
2. What is dominant type of compensation technique of translation applied in the subtitle in Merantau movie?

1.3 The Objectives of the Study

Based on the problem of the study the objectives are:

1. To identify the types of compensation technique applied in the subtitle in Merantau movie
2. To find the dominant types of compensation technique applied in the subtitle of Merantau movie

1.4 The Scope of the Study

The scope of the study is limited on analysis surface category which is issued in the Merantau movie of compensation technique of Translation in the subtitle of Merantau movie.

1.5 The Significances of the Study

The significance of this analysis are for:

1. Theoretically
 - a. The result of the researcher can be used as an input in translation Indonesia to English
 - b. The result of the thesis are expected to be useful for the researcher to know more about types of compensation technique applied in the subtitle of Merantau movie.
2. Practically
 - a. The research finding used for the reader who are interested in translating the movie subtitle.
 - b. This study can be used by reader to analyze compensation technique in the subtitle of Merantau Movie.
 - c. This research can be used to other researcher who are interested to analyze about compensation technique in translation.

CHAPTER II

REVIEW OF RELATED LITERATURE

2.1 Theoretical Framework

The Basic Concept of the study will be made clear from the start. In order to consider important to understand the ideas. The clarification of the concept will prevent possible miss understanding between the writer and the reader. In other words, the following will be

considered to be important to discuss the clarifying the concept used or being discussed so that the readers will get the point clearly.

2.2 Definition of Language

Language is the tool of communication that express thought, feeling, attitudes, and experiences to our fellow people. Without language , people cannot interact and communicate with others. It is also considered as a very important aspect in communicating. People must learn not only their mother tongue which only roles in the area where their lives, but also an international language, that is, English. in Indonesia, English is regarded as a foreign language, which has still to be learn as a subject i the school from kindergarten until university level language that is used by most people around the world is English.

According Keraf (2005:1) providing two language understanding . the first notion of language as stated means of communication between members of the public in the form of symbol of the sound produced by means of said human. Second, language is a communication system that uses symbols vocal (speech sound) which are arbitrary. Mackey (1968:12) defines language is a form and not a state (language may be the form and not matter) or something that sounds arbitrary symbol system, or also a system of many system, a system of an order or an order in the system.

According Wibowo (2001:3) language is a system of symbols that are meaningful and articulate sound (generatedby said tool) which are arbitrary and conventional, which is used as means if communicating by a group of human beings to give birth to feelings and thoughts. Almost similar to Wibowo, Walija (1996:4), definition language of communication is the most complete and effective way to convey ideas, messages, intentions, feelings and opinion to others. Language indicates each of its nation, a parable once say so. If its meaning pondered deeper,

may make us wiser in understanding and addressing all cases that linked between language and attitude or behavior of groups of speakers of the languages. (Alwi, 2004:21). Language indicates each of its nation, a parable once say so. If its meaning pondered deeper, may make us wiser in understanding and addressing all cases that linked between language and attitude or behavior of groups of speakers of the languages.

2.3 Definition of Translation

Brislin (1976: 1) defines Translation is the general term referring to the transfer of thought and ideas from one language (source) to another (target), whether the language are in written or oral form, whether the languages have established orthographies or do not have such standardization, or whether one or both languages are based on sign, as with sign languages of the deaf.

According Nida and Taber(1982:12) translating consists in the reproducing in the receptor language the closest natural equivalent of the source language message, firstly in terms of meaning and secondly in terms of style. Both definition above imply that translation involves two language: the source language and the target or receptor language, and that an act of reproducing the meaning of the source language text into the target language text. 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 in to the target language" (P.1. Ghazala's definition focuses on the notion of meaning as an essential element in translation.

Besides, Larson (1984:3) translation consists of translating the meaning of the source language into the receptor language. This is done by going from the form of the first language to the form of second language by way of semantic structure. It is meaning which is being transferred and must be held constant only the form changes. According to Basnet (1991:3), translation involves transfer of meaning contained in one set of language signs through

competent using of dictionary and the process also involves a whole set extra linguistic criterion. The good translator should be accurate, natural and communicative meaning.

Based on the definitions from the experts of translation above, translating does not only mean the language but also the structure from the source language into the target language so that when we translate the language we can understand the messages that we have translated.

Based on Yessy and Sinambela (2018:4) translation is a process that performed in language, a process changing a text in source language. Translation consists of giving the meaning of the source language into target language. Translation is a complicated process. However, a translator who is concerned with transferring the meaning will find that the receptor language has a way in which the desired meaning can be expressed even though it may be very different from the source language form.

According to Sinambela (2014:3) The form from which the translation is made will be called the source language and the form into which it is to be changed will be called the receptor language. Translation then consists of studying the lexicon, grammatical structure, communication situation, and cultural context of the source language text, analyzing it in order to determine its meaning and then reconstructing this same meaning using the lexicon and grammatical structure which are appropriate in the receptor language and its cultural context.

Based on the definition above, the researcher concludes that translation is a process of translating one language into another language or in other words the source language into target language is not translating in meaning but also the form, message, ideas contained from the source language into target language. Because of that when translating it we are able to understand not only the meaning but also message contained from the source language into the target language when we translate the word or text that we have read or write. The main

point of the translation is that the translator may not change the meaning of the message of the original.

2.3.1. Definition of Translation Technique

Molina and Albir (2002:507) propose a definition of technique which is based on two premises: 1) the need to distinguish between method, strategy and technique: 2) need for an analysis and functional concepts of translation technique.

Molina and Albir (2002:507) states the translation method, strategies and technique are essentially different categories.

Translation technique procedures have five characteristics:

- a) They affect the result of the translation
- b) They are classified by comparison with the original they affect micro units of text.
- c) They are by nature discursive and contextual.
- d) They are by nature discursive and contextual.
- e) They are functional.

Obviously, translation technique is not the only categories available to analyze a translated text. Coherence, cohesion, thematic progression and contextual dimension also intervene in the analysis in study of translation technique has a wide scope exactly in this explanation. Part technique that using for analyzing the text.

2.3.2. The Kinds of Translation

There are many kinds of translation according to many experts. Larson (1984:15) stated that translation classified in two main types, namely form based translation and meaning based translation. Form based translation attempts to follow the form of the source (SL) and it is known as literal translation, while meaning based translation makes every effort to communicate

the meaning of the SL text in the natural forms of the receptor language, the kinds of translation as follows:

1. Literal translation

In general literal translation is completely has some purposes, such as to produce the linguistic study of that language. These literal study may be very usefull for purpose related to the study of the source language, they are of little helps the speakers or target language who are interested in the meaning of the source text. A literal meaning does not communicate the meaning of the source text but a literal translation does not communicate the meaning of the source text. For example : your computer is broken (komputer mu rusak) this literal translation makes litle sense in English. The appropriate translation would be your computer is broken (komputer mu rusak) if the language are related. The literal translation Can often be understood. Since the general grammatical form may be similar.

2. Idiomatic Translation

Idiomatic translation used the natural forms of the receptor language. Both in the grammatical construction (syntactic order) in the choice lexical items or semantic. A truly idiomatic translation does not sound like a translation. It sound like it was written originally in target language. Example: that's easy (literal) just a piece of cake (idiomatic). The studies of many translations show that in order to translate idiomatically a translator will need to give attention towards the structure of the source and target language. And idiomatic translation reproduces the "message" of the original but tends to distort nuances of meaning by preferring colloquialism and idioms where these do not exist in the original.

2.3.3. The Kinds of translation Technique

Molina and Albir(2002:509-511) stated there are eighteen translation technique and it can be seen below:

1. Adaption

This technique is used to replace a source text (SL), cultural or social elements with one from target language to replace a source text (SL),cultural or social elements with one from target text (TL).Type of translation which involves of changes to be made so that the target text produced be in harmony the source language.

3. Amplification

The antonym of amplification is reduction, the example of translation by sing application technique can be observed in the following, to introduce detail that is not formulated in the source language. It means to make the original information become explicit in the target language.

4. Borrowing

To take a word or expression straight from another language borrowing translation technique can be pure without any change.

4. Calque

Is a literal of foreign word or phrase and it can be lexical or structural. The example can be seen below, in other words a word or phrase borrowed from another language by literal or word for word translations.

5. Compensation

To introduce a source language element of information or stylistic effect in another place in the target language because it can't be reflected in the same place as in the source language.

6. Description

Translation technique is different with amplification which makes the implicature meaning on source text become explicit on target text. In other words description technique can be concluded to description technique can be concluded to replace a term or expression with a term or expression with a description of its form or function.

7. Discursive Creation

To establish a temporary equivalence that is totally unpredictable out of context. In other words this technique is used to translate the title.

8. Established equivalent.

This technique is recognized translation/accepted standard translation (Newmark) of formal translation. In other words is to use term or expression recognized (by dictionaries or language in use) as an equivalent in the target language.

9. Generalization

Is called neutralization technique generalization is called neutralization technique. In other words generalization technique is in opposition to particularization.

10. Linguistic Amplification

To add linguistic this is often used in consecutive interpreting and dubbing. In other side linguistic amplification is in opposition to linguistic compression.

11. Linguistic Compression

To synthesize linguistic elements in the target text. This is often used in simultaneous interpreting and in sub-titling. This technique is in opposition to linguistic amplification.

12 Literal Translation

To translate a word or an expression word for word. It does not mean to translate one word for another.

13. Modulation

To change the point of view, focus or cognitive category in relation to the source language. Modulation technique it can be lexical or structural.

14. Particularization

To use a more precise or concrete term. This technique is in opposition to generalization.

15. Reduction

To suppress a source text information item in the target text. This technique is in the opposite with amplification. In other words the Implication is occurred in this translation since the meaning already exist in the target text.

16. Substitution (Linguistic, Paralinguistic)

To change linguistic elements for paralinguistic elements (intonation, gesture) or vice versa.

17. Transposition

To change a grammatical Category of verb in source text become category of noun in the target text, verb in source text become adverb and so on. In other words this technique is same with the translation shift based on the theory of Catford. he classified translation shift become structure shift, class and unit shift and inter-system shift.

18. Variation

To change linguistic or paralinguistic elements (intonation, gesture) that affect aspects of linguistic variation: changes of textual tone, style, social, dialect, geographical dialect. In other words introduce or change dialectical indicators for characters when translating for the theater, changes in tone when adapting novels for children.

2.3.4 The process of translation

The Process of translation can be defined as the activity of translation. The translation process usually is used by a translator as a guide in translating a text from the source language in to the target language.

Many process which must be done, because translation is not only process of changing the form of word of sentence, but translation is the process transferring the idea or information from the source language (SL) to the target language (TL). Before a translator begins translating the text, the translator must understand about the process and procedure of translation because translation is also a way to find the equivalent in another..

Nida and Taber (1982:33) introduce three stages in the process of translation. This process begins by analyzing SL into grammatical and semantics structure of the TL, Transferring the meaning and at last by reconstructing the grammatical and semantic structure in to the appropriate TL forms in order to create an equivalent.

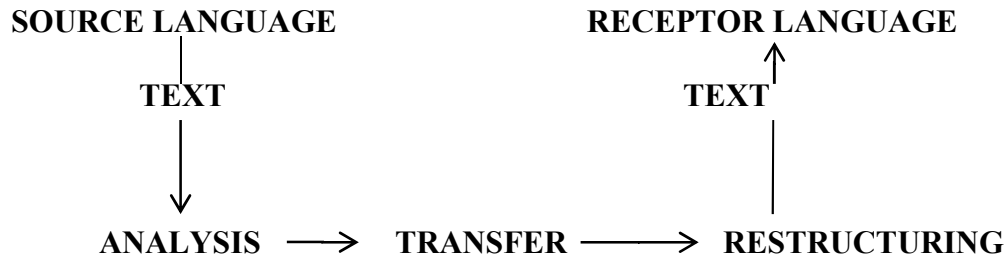
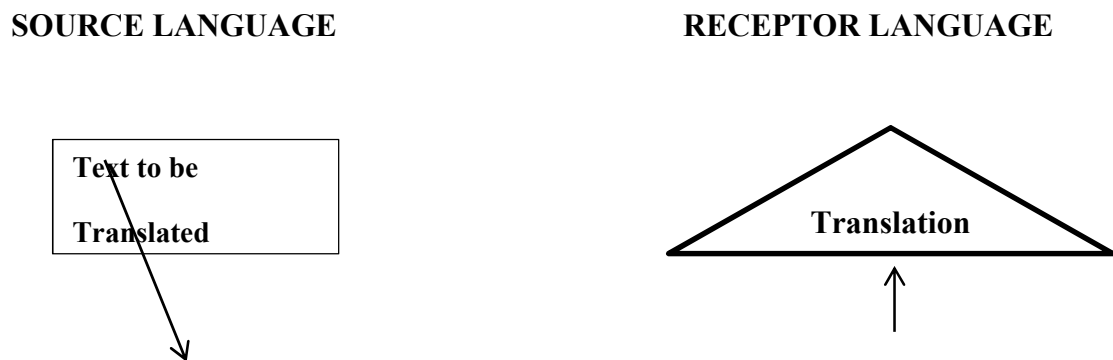


Figure 2.2.4 Nida's Model of translation (Bassnett. 2005:25)

From Nida and Taber explanation it can be concluded that translation has process, a translator must have knowledge about the elements of two languages. Such as, grammatical and semantic structure, process of translation is done for finding the equivalence meaning from source language (SL) to target language (TL). Larson (1984:17), state that “when translating a text, the translator’s is an idiomatic translation which make every effort to communicate the meaning of the source language text into naturalness from of the target Language“ furthermore, She states that, Translation is concerned with a study of lexicon, grammatical structure, communication situation, and cultural context of the source language text, which is analyzed in order to determine its meaning”. The discovered meaning is then re-expressed reconstructed using the lexicon and grammatical structure which are appropriate in Target Language (TL) and its cultural context. Larson (1988:4) simply presents the diagram of the translation process as follows:



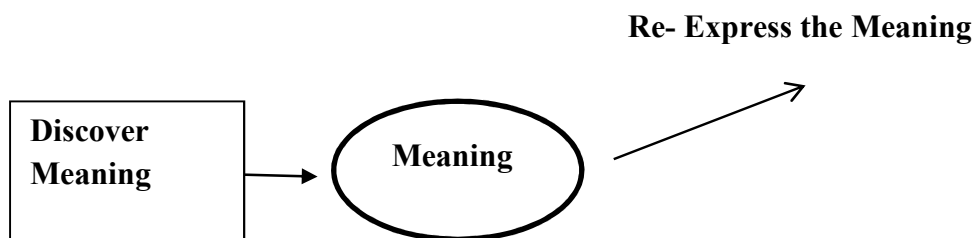


Figure 2.2.4 Translation process by Larson

Form the text to be translated and the translation results are shown by the different from between square and triangle. It means that in translating a text, Larson suggest that “The forms of the source language (SL) may be changed into appropriate forms of the receptor language in order to achieve the idiomatic translation”.

In line with Larson, Newmark (1988:144) there are three basic translation Process as follows:

1. The interpretation and analysis of source language text.
2. The translation procedures, which maybe Direct, or based on Source Language (SL) and Target Language corresponding syntactic structures.
3. The reformulation of the text in relation to the writer’s attention, the reader’s expectation, the appropriate nom’s of the target language (TL) and so forth.

In addition, Newmark (1988:19) also states that “in translating,translator should consider some aspect consider some aspects there are firstly begin with choosing a method of approach, secondly when one is translating, he translates with four levels to bear levels to bear consciously in mind “Those four levels presented as follows:

The source language text level: this level also known the level of language, where the translator begins and which continually go back to.

(Meaning in SL)

(Meaning in TL)

Figure 2.2.4 Translation Process by Nida and Taber

According Sinambela (2015:7) there are seven processes of translation they are:

1. *Tuning.*

By this we mean getting the feel of the text to be translated. Depending on their field of work, translators need to be able to produce the language of a poet or novelist, lawyer, or economist, research physicist or factory manager, advertising, copywriter or biblical prophet. Each 'register', as it is often called, demands a different mental approach, a different choice of words or turn of phrase. If the text is difficult or the type which is not so familiar to the translator, he may want to read some background literature or consult the author (if available) or some other adviser.

2. *Analysis.*

Once the translator has attuned his mind to the framework of the text to be translated, he will take each sentence in turn and split it up into translatable units-words or phrases. He will also establish the syntactic relations between the various elements of the sentence. At some point in this phase (or the understanding or terminology phase), it may be necessary to establish relations between elements in large positions of the text, in the interest of consistency.

3. *Understanding.*

After having split up the sentence to be translated into its elements, the translator will generally put it together again in a form which he can understand or respond to emotionally. The

extent to which he can do this will depend on his basic knowledge on the subject matter. There has been a great deal of discussion about the extent to which a translator should be able to understand the texts he translates-about how much attention he should pay to the 'content' as opposed to 'form'; it seems obvious that due attention to both form and content is essential.

4. *Terminology.*

The next step is to consider the key words and phrases in the sentence to make sure that apart understanding them and feeling what they imply, one has a translation for them which is in line with standardized usage and is neither misleading, ridiculous nor offensive for the target-language reader. Both in this phase and in preceding (Understanding) phase, discussion with the author or some other adviser is often advisable as the best way to help the translator solve some of his problems.

5. *Restructuring.*

When all the brick needed for the edifice of the target language text have been gathered or made, the translator will fit them together in a form which is in accordance with good usage in the target language. This is the phase where 'form', as opposed to 'content', comes into its own.

6. *Checking.*

The translator will doubtless check his draft translation for typing errors and passage where a second perusal suggests a more elegant, or more correct, translation. In addition, it is quite common for someone other than the translator to read through the finished translation and make or suggest changes. In the case of specialized texts, this is often the source language author or someone else with a better command of the subject matter than the translator. In any case, it is important that the translator should be consulted at this stage. It still happens too often that the

corrector, while improving the content of the target language text, introduce blemishes in the form which are then published under the translator's name.

7. Discussion

For this reason, good way to end the translation process is often with a discussion between the translator and expert on the subject matter., it is generally inadvisable to make a committee meeting with more than two participants-out of this: too many cooks spoil the broth. On the other hand, it is sometimes necessary to point out to translator that they should not work in isolation, and to help them in acquiring the social skills needed for discussions.

2.4 The Definition of Compensation Technique

Compensation Technique introduces as source language element of information or stylistic effect in another place in the target language because it can't be reflected in the same place as in the source language (Molina and Albir2002:509-511)

Compensation is a technique of making up for the loss of important ST features through replicating ST effects approximately in the TT by means other than those used in the ST (Hervey and Higgins 1992:35).

Newmark (1988: 90) defines that compensation is said to occur when loss of meaning sound, effect, methapor or pragmatic effect in one part of sentence is compsated in another part or in a contiguous sentence.Hatim and Mason conclude that the translators abandon the attempt to relay the puns as such and, instead, compensate by inserting English puns of their own which are not part ofthe source text. But equivalence of intention has been maintained' (1990: 202).

Here, the same linguistic device is employed in both source and target text to achieve a similar humorous effect. Most writers on the subject note that compensation requires careful, strategic application. Given that the transfer of meanings from one language to another continually involves some degree of loss, the translator must decide if and when compensation is warranted. Newmark (1988: 144) suggests that 'puns, alliteration, rhyme, slang, metaphor, pregnant words - all these can be compensated, if the game is worth the candle sometimes it isn't'. In a similar vein, Hervey and Higgins (1992: 40) assert that 'while compensation exercises the translator's ingenuity, the effort it requires should not be wasted on textually unimportant features. Notable among these are Hervey and Higgins (1992).

Hervey and Higgins (1992: 34-40) distinguish four categories: compensation in kind, where different linguistic devices are employed in the target text in order to re-create an effect in the source text; compensation in place, where the effect in the target text is at a different place from that in the source; compensation by merging, where source text features are condensed in the target text; compensation by splitting, where the meaning of source text word has to be expanded into a longer stretch of the target text.

Harvey Higgins and Haywood (1995:34-40) set out the longest and most detailed breakdown of compensation in the literature. They introduce the concept of compensation as a response to the inevitable compromise that translation involves. However, the translator is not entirely powerless when confronted with such losses. Harvey, Higgins and Haywood (1995:35) define that "when one is faced with apparently inevitable, yet unacceptable compromises, translator may resort to techniques referred to as compensation. It is the technique of making up for the loss of important source text features through replicating source text effects approximately in the target text.

Compensation should be the result of a deliberate taken in the light not only of latitudes are allowed by the SL and TL respectively, but also of all the factors that can play a determining role in translation. These factors can be nature of the ST, its relationship to SL audience, the purpose of the TT, its putative audience and so forth.

Compensation technique introduces a source language element of information or stylistic effect in another place in the target language because it cannot be reflected in the same place as in the source language. Munday (2008), adds that it is impossible to preserve all the elements of information or stylistic effects thus the loss during translation needs to be compensated by introducing a gain at the same time or another point in the target language.

Baker (1998) describes compensation technique which involves making up for the loss of a source text effect by creating a similar effect in the target text through means that are specific to the target language/target text.

In general terms compensation technique can be used when something cannot be translated, and the meaning that is lost is expressed somewhere else in the translated text. Peter Fawcett (1997) defines it as “making good in one part of the text something that could not be translated in another”. One example given by Fawcett is the problem of translating nuances of formality from languages that use forms such as Spanish informal *tú* and formal *usted*. French *tú* and *vous*, and German *du* and *sie* into English which only has ‘you’, and expresses degrees of formality in different ways.

Vinay and Darbelnet (1958) lay out eight translation techniques split into subheadings on direct and indirect translation techniques. Indirect translation techniques usually only used when the concepts and structure of the source text cannot be translated into target language without dramatically changing of style, meaning, or grammar. One of them is compensation technique,

compensation is technique which compensates for not being able to properly translate a certain phrase or nuance of text in the specific place by doing so elsewhere within the document. Compensation might be used in order to express the feeling elsewhere rather than to make sentence confusing, unwieldy or simply wrong by expressing it immediately.

Compensation demonstrates a dual character. It retains a source text orientation by virtue of a dependence on the notion of loss. At the same time, the emphasis on effect situates the notion of compensation in the tradition of dynamic, target-reader oriented equivalence. Further, the demands it makes on the translator's own creativity help to undermine the traditional, ideological, hierarchy of source and target text, authorizing the latter develop its own economy of meaning and effects.

According translation expert's statements, we may define compensation as a technique for making up the loss of a source text effect by recreating a similar effect in the target text through means that are specific to the target text or target language.

2.4.1 Types of Compensation

Hervey and Higgins suggest that these four types of compensation can occur. It must be noted, however, that the last two would appear to be mutually exclusive by definition.

1) Compensation in kind

Compensation in kind is to making up for one type of textual effect in the ST by another type in the TT. This type requires the translator to make new statement or expression in target language have same meaning with source language and adjust with the situation in target language.

2) Compensation in place

In this case, they stated that what was meant by the translation techniques included an effect that was lost in a certain part of ST by re-creating the appropriate effect, whether set at the

initial or final position in TT. The example of the place of compensation is the translation of alliteration of the consonant sound pattern [v] in Francis into a consonant sound pattern [n] in English and asonation of the diphthong sound pattern [ou] in English which can be used in the following example:

ST : voila cequeveulent dire accumulative less manly village villa andvillage, cleaning enfin de lennennemi TT: This is what is meant by cheers, echoing in the cities and villages we finally hardened the enemy.

3) Compensation by merging

Compensation by combining is a translation technique by compressing or summarizing ST characteristics in a relatively long stretch to a relatively short stretch of TT. An example of Compensation by combining this is the translation of relatively long phrases, namely, *cette marquee infamante qui designe* by being compressed or summarized into relatively short phrases with the brand ... as shown in the following example:

ST: *le peche, cette marquee infamante qui designe la mechante la damnee.*

TT: sin, which labeled women as evil, evil and damned. This long *cette marquee infamante* phrase *designe* contributes 'that the stigma / brand is embarrassing which means' stain 'which means it indicates' improved to be a brand phrase ... like a short one which means 'explain ... as' something someone can imagine / something as.

4) Compensation by splitting

Compensation by breaking down is a translation technique by breaking down a single information or stalistic effect in ST into two uncertain information or a stalistic effect that manifests in TT. This is chosen if there is no single word in TT that has no meaning in ST. An example is breaking the noun 'les papilons' in Francis into two representative English nouns,

'moth and butterfly'. Another example is the Francis Language noun *le comble* 'which is intended to fill in English broken down into shooting or healing and *approfondite* which means to be further broken into open and examine.

Harvey and Higgins (1992) distinguish four different aspect of compensation technique types compensation in kinds; compensation by merging; compensation by splitting; and compensation in place. First of all compensation in kind refers to making up for one types of textual effect in the source text by another type in the target text. Secondly, compensation by merging is a technique used to condense source text features carried over a relatively long stretch of the text (such as complex phrase) into a relatively short stretch of the target text (such as single word or a simple phrase). Third, compensation by splitting is the technique which may be resorted in case4s where there is no single target language word that covers the same range of meaning as a given source text word. And the fourth, compensation in place is a technique aimed at making up for the loss of a particular effect found at given place in the sorce text by re-creating a corresponding effect at an earlier or later place in the target text.

2.5 Subtitle

Subtitle can be said to be a text existed at the bottom of the film Subtitling is the written translation of the spoken language (source language) of a televisions program with the narration in the source language. According to Merriam Webster (2011) Subtitle is a statement or fragment of dialogue appearing on the screen between the scenes of a silent motion picture or appearing as a translation at the bottom of the screen during the scenes of a motion picture or television show

in foreign language. According to Coelho (2003), subtitle can be defined as the process of providing synchronized caption for all the film and television dialogue (and more recently for live opera) while dubbing refers to any technique to covering the original in audio visual production by another voice. Subtitle is purposed to help audience in conceiving the message of film.

2.6 Review of Previous Research

This study focuses on the translation which are applied in the English subtitle in Merantau Movie. Based on Harvey and Higgins (1992) concept of compensation technique the study finds that the translator mostly uses type of compensation in kind to compensate the translation loss. This choice may be due to the translator ability to find the equal expression in the target language that is more acceptable.

This study has investigated the Harvey and Higgins (1992) compensation technique applied in Merantau subtitle . based on analyzed data, the conclusion can be drawn that three aspect of compensation namely compensation in kind (56,86%); compensation by merging (25,49%), and compensation by splitting (17,65%).

The compensation technique that is most frequently applied by the translator is compensation in kind. This technique is used despite the possible necessity of having equal and more acceptable expression in the target language by the translator.

According the previous research above that is expected the study will bring some benefits to the students who are interested to translate subtitle of film.

Based Nasution (2019), the research entitled Compensation Technique of Translation loss in the Hobbit subtitle. A problematic to solve has similar discussion with this research

related to the analysis of technique found of the subtitle . the differences of this is research and Nasution's research is the object of translation is Hobbit Subtitle.

Based Noftariani (2019). The research entitled An analysis of translation technique used in translation cultural categories in Brown,s origin into Indonesia. Journal universitas Sarjanawiyata Tamansiswa. The differences with this research the objective of this study is novel of Brown's into Indonesia and used all of translation technique to analysis this research and the similar is both analyze the object using translation technique.

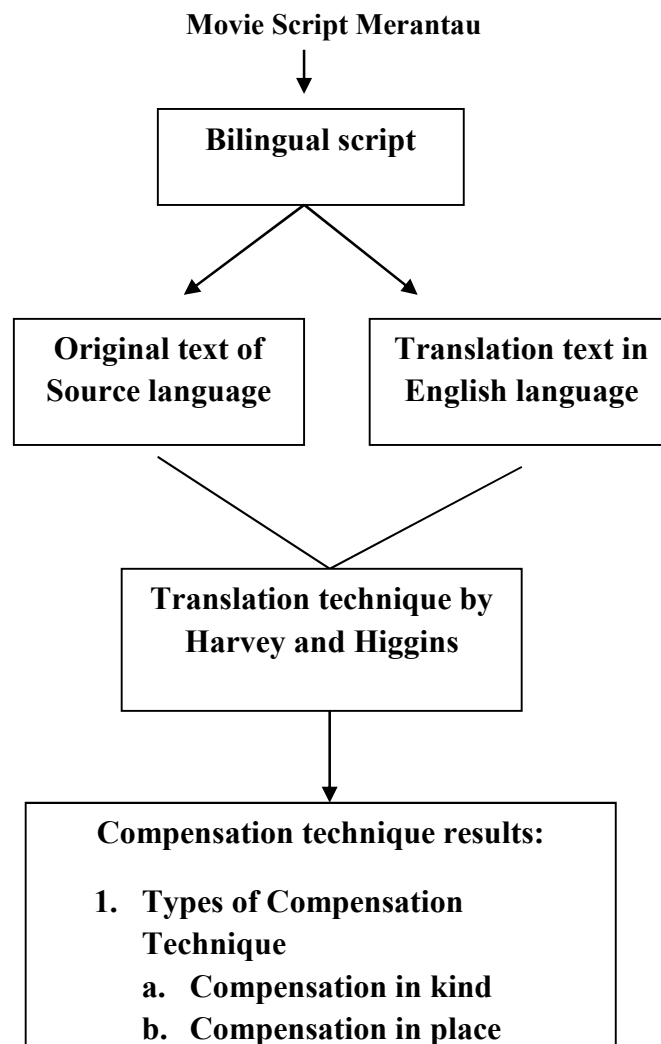
Based Putra (2016). The research entitled Compensation technique of idion translation in novel. Thesis of University Syarifhidayatullah Jakarta. The similarities with this research is using compensation technique in this reserach. The differences is the object of Putra research is idiom translation of novel and in this reserach subtitle of film.

Based on the previous research above, the writer want to found more what dominant type of compensation technique appllied in whole subtitle of Merantau movie. Because in the previous research only analysis the trailer of Merantau`s movie subtitle but in this research the writer contribution is analysis the whole subtitle of Merantau movie.An then writer want to answer the problem of this research there are the types of compensation technique of translation applied in the subtitle of Merantau movie and what dominant type find out of compensation technique of translation applied in the subtitle of Merantau movie.

2.7 Conceptual Framework

The technique of translation stages were, watching, searching for original movie script, comparing and analyzing the form of source language (SL) into target language (TL). In the stage of watching, researcher watch the movie for several times to get a connection between the actual dialogue and the subtitle in the movie. Researcher search the original movie script in

English and Indonesian language. Incomparing stages researcher reading and comparing the original script and the indonesian subtitle, and the classifying the data to identify the compensation technique employed in the subtitle, and the last is analyzing the data, the rseracher preparing the data for analysis, re-read the data that has been obtained nd then researcher began to classify data one by one when found out a translation loss, after the classification is done systematically the resercher describing the type of compensation technique and make a conclusion.



CHAPTER III

RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

3.1 Research Design

The research design of the study was conducted by using descriptive qualitative research. It means that the researcher was collected, classified and analyzed the data and then was drawn the conclusion according to analysis without making generalization. This study was dealt with how someone translate the text of the theory, focusing on how someone translate the text or story using translation technique and using the specific technique and dominant types.

Bodgan and Taylor (2016), qualitative research is a direct source of data and the researcher as a key instrument, qualitative means to find out how theory work in different phenomenon whose data collected in a form word rather than number.

3.2 Object of the Study

The object on the research was Merantau movie's. Is found by watched and was reading the script of Merantau movie. Then the writer was classified the types of compensation technique and what the dominant type of compensation technique using the theory of Harvey and Higgins (1992: 34-40), there are four types of compensation technique, compensation in kind; compensation in place; compensation by merging, and compensation by splitting.

3.3 Data and Source Data

The main data of this study are source text and target text in the English subtitled script of Merantau. Merantau was released in 2009, was an Indonesian action drama film which is directed by Gareth Evans. The film also received awards as the honorable mention and best action film at the 2009, Fantastic Festival Film and action in 2010. The subtitle was translated into 5 language, including English.

3.4 Technique of Collecting Data

To Collect the data, the researcher was took the following ways:

1. Watching Movie

The researcher was Watched the subtitle of Merantau movie for several times are to get the connection between the actual dialogue and the subtitle in that movie. So the writer will be more careful about the differences.

2. Searching for the original movie script

The researcher was search The movie script is the originally written in english in www.scripts.com . in there the researcher will be found original movie script that used English subtitle contained in the outstanding DVD.

3. Reading and Comparing the original script and the English Subtitle

Since this study attempted to identify the compensation technique employed in the subtitle, reading, and comparing the two scripts were done, the original and the translated one.

4. Analyzing the data

After comparing the English subtitle with the original script, the data was categorized based on each compensation technique that is apply. The texts which are suspected as translation loss were also was classified.

3.5 The Technique of Analyzing Data

The researcher was describe the data obtained, as they was found in the script. After collecting the data, the reseracher took the next step that was analyzed the data. The method of analyzing data that was used in this research related to creswell's theories by doing following steps:

1. Classifying the data

Resercher was classified data one by one when find out the subtitle of Merantau movie that use compensation techniques in the script and began to form groups of words according to their parts and the researcher will be find out what types of

compensation technique of translation applied in the subtitle of Merantau movie. Resercher will be classify the data obtain into four types of compensation technique.

2. Calculating

After classified data and found out what types of compensation technique of translation applied in subtitle of Merantau movie. The researcher was calculated the data to find out what dominant type of compensation technique of translation applied in the subtitle of Merantau movie.

3. Conclusion

The resercher was made conclusion take from the data that was classified. This conclusion based on the research problem that is what types of compensation tehique and what dominant type of compensation technique of translation applied in subtitle of Merantau movie.

3.6 Instrument of Collecting Data

The data was took by did analyzed. And the researcher was watched the subtitle of the movie and reading the script to get the data from analyzied movie subtitle and script in this research. The instrument of collecting data is Obsevation.

Observation is process of observing something or someone carefully in order to gain information. According to Sukmadinata (2012:220), Observation is a technique or the way to collected data through observing of on going events. It means that observation is a technique to collected data through observing the events.

3.7 Validity (Triangulation)

The truthfulness of the data needs to be checked to examine the validity of the data. In this research, the writer used the triangulation technique to observe the validity of the data. According to Susan Stainback in Sugiyono (2007:3) triangulation the aim was not to determine the truth about some social phenomenon, rather that the purpose of triangulation was to increase one's understanding of whatever is being investigated. Norman Denzin in Hales identifies triangulation into four types, they are:

1. Data Triangulation

Data triangulation relates to the use of variety of data or information including time, space and person in a research. Data triangulation is the process of rechecking and comparing information by the writer which is obtained from different sources, to get the data the researcher compares observation data with and questionnaire data.

2. Time Triangulation

Time triangulation relates to the use of time in getting more valid data. Researchers need to do the observation more than once to make sure that the validity of data.

3. Theory Triangulation

Theory triangulation relates to the use of two or more theories which is combining when examining a situation and phenomenon, some theories support both of a way of collecting and analyzing data need to be created more complete to give more comprehensive data.

4. Methodology Triangulation

Methodology triangulation relates to the effort of checking the data or data result. The aim is to conduct a situation and phenomenon by using some methods. Methodology triangulation is similar with the mix of method approaches used in social science research, where the results from one method are used to enhance, argue, and clarify the results of others.

In this research, the researcher was used data triangulation. The questioner will be made based on the title, the researcher also was compare the finding of data observation and data questioner, which related to the use of a variety of data or information including time, space, and person in research.