

CHAPTER II

REVIEW OF RELATED LITERATURE

A. Translation

Translation is the process of conveying the meaning of a text in the target language by using an equivalent text. In English, the word "translation" is used for written texts, whereas "interpretation" refers to spoken or sign language communication between people who speak different languages. This distinction means that translation as a process only began with the advent of written language in a community. This course focuses on practicing the translation of texts between English and Indonesian.

The core of translation is the process of changing the form of the source language (SL) into the target language (TL). Translation involves understanding the words that have been converted from one language to another. The text being translated is referred to as the source language (SL), while the language into which it is translated is called the target language (TL) (Surjeet, 2015). In this study, researcher aims to examine whether the translation of the subtitles in the movie *Resident Evil Death Island*, which shifts from English as the source language to Indonesia as the target language, still preserves the meaning of the source language despite some necessary adjustments.

B. Translation Process

In the translation process, there are several steps that must be followed to produce an acceptable translation. According to Suryawinata & Hariyanto (2016) the translation process divides into four stages: analysis, transfer, restructuring, evaluation, and revision. In practice, if a translator encounters difficulty in understanding a word, phrase, or sentence, the first step is to consult a dictionary for the meaning of the element. Additionally, the translator needs to develop specific strategies to ensure that the translation is both accurate and contextually appropriate.

Nida and Taber (in Baihaqi, 2020) provide a simple and general explanation of the translation process. According to them, the key element is that a translator must first understand the message in the source language (SL) until it is as structurally simple and clear as possible. Then, the translator must transfer that message and reorganize it in the most appropriate form in the target language for the intended reader.

Nida and Taber's model of the translation process is illustrated in the figure below.

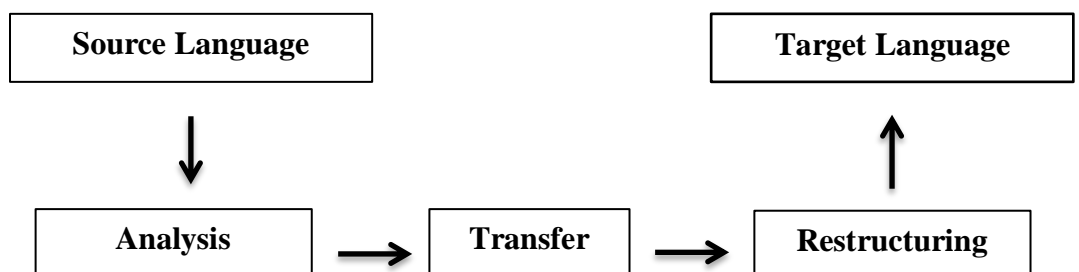


Figure 2.1. Translation Process according to Nida and Taber

The dynamic translation process, based on the stages, is divided into four steps. The first step involves sentence analysis, where the translator examines grammatical relationships, word meanings, and both textual and contextual interpretations. The second step is transferring the material from the source language (SL) to the target language (TL) after the analysis. Next, in the restructuring step, the translator seeks suitable equivalents for words, expressions, and sentence structures in the target language (TL) to accurately convey the meaning, content, and message of the original text. Lastly, the translation undergoes evaluation and revision to ensure it aligns with the original text, with any necessary changes made to enhance compatibility.

C. Translation Technique

In this study, the researcher applies the theory of Molina and Albir (2002). There are 18 translation techniques, which include: Adaptation, Amplification, Linguistic Amplification, Description, Generalization, Calque, Established Equivalent, Compensation, Linguistic Compression, Discursive Creation, Modulation, Particularization, Borrowing, Literal Translation, Reduction, Substitution, Transposition, and Variation. These 18 translation techniques are outlined as follows:

1. Adaptation

Adaptation is a translation technique that involves replacing cultural elements from the source language (SL) with those that are more familiar or relevant to the target language (TL).

2. Amplification

Amplification is a translation technique that involves adding more detailed information in the target language (TL). This can be achieved through paraphrasing, explicitation, or providing additional information to clarify or enhance the meaning.

3. Linguistic Amplification

Linguistic Amplification is a translation technique that involves adding linguistic elements in the target language (TL) that are not present in the source language (SL). These additions help convey the intended meaning more clearly or appropriately in the target language.

4. Description

Description is a translation technique that involves replacing a term with a detailed description of its form or function. This approach is used when a direct equivalent in the target language is unavailable or unclear.

5. Generalization

Generalization is a translation technique where more general terms are used in the target language (TL). While the source language (SL) may use specialized terms, the target language opts for broader, less specific terms to convey the meaning.

6. Calque

Calque is a translation technique that involves literal translation, where the translation of a phrase or expression follows the structure of

the source language (SL) while adhering to the grammatical rules of the target language (TL).

7. Established Equivalent

Established Equivalent is a translation technique that involves using terms that are commonly accepted or recognized in the target language (TL). This technique is applied based on the context, ensuring the terms used are familiar and appropriate for the target audience.

8. Compensation

Compensation is a translation technique that is similar to transposition, but it is influenced by stylistic elements. It involves making up for the loss of meaning, tone, or style in one part of the text by introducing equivalent elements elsewhere in the translation.

9. Linguistic Compression

In contrast to linguistic amplification, linguistic compression is a translation technique that involves condensing or reducing linguistic elements. This technique simplifies the source language (SL) without losing the core meaning when translating into the target language (TL).

10. Discursive Creation

Discursive Creation is a translation technique that seeks to create a temporary equivalence. It relies on the translator's creativity,

and the equivalence achieved may often deviate from the original context, providing a suitable alternative for the target language (TL).

11. Modulation

Modulation is a translation technique that involves changing the perspective or point of view while maintaining the same meaning. It is used to express the idea in a way that is more natural or appropriate in the target language (TL).

12. Particularization

In contrast to generalization, particularization is a translation technique that involves using more specific terms. While the source language (SL) may use general terms, the translator opts for more specialized or precise terms in the target language (TL) to convey a clearer or more detailed meaning.

13. Borrowing

Borrowing is a translation technique where terms from the source language (SL) are directly adopted into the target language (TL). This can be done through pure borrowing, where the term is used without any modification, or natural borrowing, where the term is adjusted to fit the phonological or grammatical rules of the target language.

14. Literal Translation

Literal translation is a translation technique that involves translating word-for-word from the source language (SL) to the target language (TL), closely following the original structure and vocabulary.

15. Reduction

Reduction, which is the reverse of amplification, is a technique that involves simplifying or cutting down information. It eliminates excess details from the original text while retaining the essential meaning in the target language (TL).

16. Substitution

Substitution, much like adaptation, is a translation technique where linguistic elements are replaced with other elements, either within the same language or across languages, to effectively communicate the intended meaning.

17. Transposition

Transposition is a translation technique that involves changing the grammatical or structural elements of a sentence while maintaining the original meaning.

18. Variation

Variation techniques involve replacing linguistic or paralinguistic elements, which in turn affect aspects of linguistic

diversity, such as language style, dialect, and other variations in language use.

D. Translation Quality

Translation quality can be assessed through three main criteria: accuracy, acceptability, and readability by Nababan, Nuraeni, dan Sumardiono (2012):

1. Accuracy

Translation quality concerns the extent to which the meaning of the original text is preserved in the translated version, ensuring the message is conveyed without distortion.

2. Acceptability

One of the key aspects of effective translation is ensuring that the final text resonates with the target audience. In translation refers to the degree to which the translation feels natural and appropriate within the cultural and linguistic context of the target audience.

3. Readability

In the process of translation, understanding how well the target audience can grasp the content is crucial. This relates to how easily the target audience can comprehend the translation, ensuring the text is clear, fluent, and easy to follow.

The researcher uses one of the three criteria for measuring quality, namely readability. Below are the instruments for assessing translation readability.

Table 2. 1. Instrument of Translation Readability Rating adapted from Nababan (2012)

Translation Category	Qualitative Parameter	Score
High Readable	The translation of words, phrases, clauses, sentences, and technical terms must be presented in a way that is clear and easily comprehended by the readers.	3
Less Readable	The translation is generally understandable, although some parts may require multiple readings to fully comprehend.	2
Unreadable	The translated text is hard for readers to comprehend.	1
Average Score	$= \frac{\text{Total number of scores}}{\text{Total number of data}}$	

Readability holds less importance compared to the other two aspects because it is assumed that translation issues are not directly connected to how easily the target readers can understand the text. However, in practice, readers expect translations to be easily comprehensible. As mentioned earlier, translation techniques are crucial for accurately conveying the meaning of the source language, while readability ensures that the translation is easily understood by the audience. This research focuses on the movie

“*Resident Evil: Death Island*” to examine its translation quality, specifically the readability, ensuring that the message of the movie is effectively conveyed to the viewers.

E. Previous Researches

In exploring the field of translation studies, numerous studies have focused on analyzing the techniques employed in translating literary works. One such study is by Rahmawati (2016), who investigates the translation techniques used in *Divergent* by Veronica Roth, focusing on the translation from English to Indonesian. This research provides valuable insights into the practical application of various translation strategies in literary translation, particularly in the context of audiovisual materials. This study is classified as descriptive research. The primary research question is: *What translation techniques did the translator employ in translating Divergent?*

The study's findings reveal that 12 translation techniques were identified in the data. The percentage distribution of each technique is as follows: (1) adaptation, 5 occurrences (0.74%), (2) amplification, 76 occurrences (11.3%), (3) borrowing, 132 occurrences (19.7%), (4) calque, 3 occurrences (0.45%), (5) discursive creation, 3 occurrences (0.45%), (6) established equivalent, 94 occurrences (14.01%), (7) generalization, 97 occurrences (14.46%), (8) linguistic compression, 43 occurrences (6.41%), (9) literal translation, 119 occurrences (17.73%), (10) particularization, 52 occurrences (7.75%), (11) reduction, 35 occurrences (5.22%), and (12)

transposition, 12 occurrences (1.79%). The data consists of 671 direct speech instances from *Divergent*.

In the study of translation techniques in audiovisual media, understanding both the strategies used by translators and the readability of the final product is crucial. Afwan (2021), in his research entitled *Translation Techniques and Readability in the Translation of the American Sniper Movie*, examines the translation techniques applied in the English-Indonesian subtitles of *American Sniper*. The research addresses two main questions: (1) What translation techniques, as proposed by Molina and Albir, are used in the translation of *American Sniper*? and (2) How readable are the translations of the movie's dialogues?

This study employs a qualitative approach and uses documentation as the data collection method. The data for the research is derived from the transcriptions of the English-Indonesian subtitles of the *American Sniper* movie.

The results revealed that 10 out of the 18 translation techniques proposed by Molina and Albir were found in this movie. The most commonly used technique was reduction, which accounted for 39.5% of the data, followed by literal translation (29.1%), established equivalent (10.4%), transposition (5.2%), description (5.2%), pure borrowing (5.2%), transposition (3.7%), linguistic compression (2.2%), modulation (2.2%), particularization (1.4%), and generalization (1.2%).

In the field of translation studies, examining the techniques used in translating audiovisual texts such as movie scripts provides valuable insights into the challenges and strategies employed by translators. Wael Maha (2019), in his research entitled *Translation Techniques in the Movie Script "The Boss Baby"*, focuses on the translation techniques applied in the Indonesian subtitles of *The Boss Baby* movie. The study aims to answer two main questions: (1) What translation techniques were used by the translator in translating the movie script of *The Boss Baby*? (2) What is the dominant translation technique used by the translator in the movie script of *The Boss Baby*?

This research adopts a qualitative approach and uses Molina and Albir's (2002) concept of translation techniques as a framework for analysis. The objective of the study is to explain the techniques used by the translator to render *The Boss Baby* into Indonesian. Data were collected by reading both the English and Indonesian scripts, comparing them, identifying the techniques, counting occurrences, and drawing conclusions.

The findings revealed that, out of 523 direct speeches, nine translation techniques were identified. These techniques include: Literal Translation (43.2%), Borrowing (24.9%), Established Equivalent (13.9%), Generalization (5.5%), Linguistic Compression (3.0%), Amplification (2.2%), Discursive Creation (1.2%), Calque (1.2%), and Adaptation (4.9%). The dominant translation technique in the movie script of *The*

Boss Baby is Literal Translation, which appeared 226 times, accounting for 43.2% of the total occurrences.

In the realm of audiovisual translation, studies examining the techniques used in subtitling provide valuable insights into the complexities of transferring meaning across languages. One such study is by Olenka (2014), in her research titled *An Analysis on Translation Techniques in the Subtitle of the Movie "5 CM"*. The study addresses two main questions: (1) What translation techniques were used by the translator? (2) Which technique was most frequently used in translating the subtitles of "5 CM"?

The findings of the study revealed that the translator applied various techniques, including addition, subtraction, and alteration. A total of 94 sentences were analyzed as data. Addition was implemented in several ways, such as inserting "to be" verbs like "is," "am," and "were." Subtraction occurred when certain word classes were changed to others. The analysis of the 94 sentences revealed that the addition technique, found in 44 sentences, was the most commonly used by the translator.