

CHAPTER I

INTRODUCTION

In this chapter the researcher presented about background of the study, problem of the study, purpose of the research, and significances of the study

A. Background of the Study

According to Patel, Preveen M, and Jain (2008) language is a series of sound produced by said means of a conscious human being. Another definition, 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 systems, a system of an order or an order in the system- the system.

Translation has been defined in many ways by different researcher in the field, depending on how they view language and translation. There are some definitions as translation is the replacement of textual material in one language by equivalent textual material in another language. In translation studies, the definition of translation itself varies from experts to experts. To further elaborate translation's definition, the researcher will present the following definitions from various translation experts. However, before moving to the experts' definition, a general definition should be presented first. Concise Oxford English Dictionary defines translation as an action or process of translating words or text from one language into another. This implies a general meaning of translation's purpose; an act of transferring text from one language into another. (Nababan 2008:19).

Translation consists of reproducing in the receptor language the closest Natural equivalent of the source language message, first in terms of meaning and secondly in terms of style. According To Catford (1965:1) as cited in Swari (2016) Translation is an operation performed on languages: a process of substituting a text in one language for a text in another. As a means of communication, the translation should be accurate, clear and natural. But sometimes it is hard for the translator to find a suitable word when translating text from source language (SL) into target language (TL). In the Theory and Practice of Translation, Nida and Taber (1982:12) as cited in Sri (2020) states that "translating consists of reproducing in the receptor language the closest natural equivalent of the source language message, first in terms of meaning and secondly in terms of style" in reproducing or transferring the message, there must be equivalent between SL and TL in meaning and also in style of linguistic. The translator needs to pay attention to the style of source language in order to maintain the naturalness of SL in the TL. So the target readers could easily understand the content of the text.

According to his theory, 'translation involves two equivalent messages in two different codes. Jakobson goes on to say that from a grammatical point of view languages may differ from one another to a greater or lesser degree, but this does not mean that a translation cannot be possible, in other words, that the translator may face the problem of not finding a translation equivalent. He acknowledges that 'whenever there is deficiency, terminology may be qualified and amplified by loanwords or loan-translations, neologisms or semantic shifts, and finally, by circumlocutions'. Jakobson provides a number of examples by comparing English

and Indonesian language structures and explains that in such cases where there is no a literal equivalent for a particular word or sentence, then it is up to the translator to choose the most suitable way to render.

From the experts' definition above, it is clear that translation mostly revolve around rendering, replacing, and reproducing the source text into an equivalent text in target language. This shows that translation is deeply tied with equivalency. It means that equivalence is the main component or core of translation. Without it, a translation would not be a translation at all. This is because equivalence determines the acceptability of translation in target language. In other words, a translation needs to possess a well balanced equivalency in order for it to achieve a high acceptability rate.

B. Problem Of The Research

1. Limitation of the Research

In the translation process there are two final goals. Namely accuracy, and equivalence. And the researcher focused on this research on the equivalence of the translation results, but that does not mean ignoring the accuracy.

2. Formulation of the Problem

Based on the limitation problem above, the formulation on the study was :
What kind of equivalence In Translating Hanny Manny (New Year Sesion) movie into Indonesia?

C. Purpose of the Research

This study aimed to determine which type of Equivalence is most widely used in the translation of Handy Manny (New Year Session) movie Into Indonesia.

D. Significances Of The Study

The research finding benefits both translators and readers. After watching several of officially translated movies, the researcher decided that an official movie's translation procedures and equivalence need to be studied extensively. For this purpose, the researcher conducted this study to shed light on How translation approach works in subtitling. That way, the readers or fellow translators could use them as are ference to get the general idea on how to produce a good translation.

Hopefully, the research would contribute the development progress of translation studies.

