CHAPTER 1
INTRODUCTION

1.1   Background of the Study

Language is the main tool used by humans to communicate with users of the same or different languages considering that language has a very important role. Language differences make most of people get difficult to interact with people from other countries because of that, translation is needed to have better communication among people from different countries. Fitria (2018, p.146) describes translation as a bridge for connecting people with different languages and culture to understand each other's by finding the equivalences. In translating language or transferring the meaning, have to always pay attention to the equivalent words from one language to another language.

In translating two different languages for example from English to Indonesian, there are two ways of transferring the languages. The first one is verbally which is speaking as the human's main tool in having interaction with others and the second one is in writing. In this context about writing languages transfer, in everyday life people have subtitle when watching movie, music video clips, Youtube's contents etc. In watching entertainment programs, especially films, the most important thing is how the audience read the subtitle and the process to understand the subtitles displayed. So the storyline of film could be understandable, because the duration of the subtitles that appear is very short.

Subtitles only appear for a short time which can cause two things, the receivers or the audience will either understand and do not understand about the film storyline. Some subtitles could be easily understood, when the language used does not contain figurative language. So the subtitle could be translated by looking for the equivalence words to find the meaning, but some are not easy to understand because the translation is not in accordance with the source language or having some figurative languages

which could not be translated just by having the equivalence words. Figurative languages need more effort in finding appropriate meaning.

There are two different sentences will be discussed, the first sentence is *A*. "*Hey, Mark. It is already lunch time. Let's go to the Canteen*" could be direct translate literally into target language "*Hei, Markus, ini sudah jam makan siang. Ayo kita pergi ke kantin*", the writer mentioned literal translation that could be directly translated into target language because by finding equivalence words in Indonesian could lead the audience to understand the meaning. To make it clear, the equivalence words from source language to the target language of example "*Hey, Mark. It is already lunch time. Let us go to the canteen*" are listed below the example below:

Hey is translated into *hei*,

Mark is translated into *Markus*

It is is translated into *ini*

already is translated into *sudah*

lunch time is translated into *makan siang*

Let us or let us is translated into *ayo kita*

go to is translated into *pergi ke*

the canteen is translated into *kantin*

So finding the meaning of this first example *A* directly from "*Hey, Mark. It is already lunch time. Let's go to the canteen*" become "*Hei, Markus, Ini sudah jam makan siang. Ayo kita pergi ke kantin*". It is done by translating those words directly into Indonesian.

The second example is *B*. "*Anne, your groceries. **It is on me***" when translating an Idiomatic expression, the way it is translated is could not use literal meaning but, by having more effort on this to find idiomatic meaning as it should be. To find the appropriate meaning in using an idiomatic expression "*Anne, your groceries. **It is on me***" which the purpose or the meaning is "*Anne, belanjaanmu, aku yang bayarin*". That sentence should be translated correctly using idiomatic translation to target language

so it will not cause any misunderstanding because that sentence could not be translated with literal translation. *It is on me* is an idiom and should be translated with idiomatic expression become *aku yang bayarin* which is correct related to the purpose of paying the groceries. If *it is one me* as an idiom is translated with literal translation it became *itu diatasku* is literally wrong because it does not convey the meaning of the context. So literal translation is a good translation based on the source languages which not having figurative language inside.

Translation of subtitles that use simple words that are often used in everyday life will make it easier when get the meaning when dealing with foreign language subtitles, especially English language. It is different if a subtitle consists of various or figurative words such as metaphors, idioms, slang and so on, which cannot be translated directly or literally because they will cause misunderstanding.

Definition of contrastive according to Oxford Learner's Dictionary is "showing the differences between things, especially between languages". Ajeng (2020, p.46) states, the purpose of contrastive analysis is to declare the differences and similarities in comparing between languages then observing the data needed and closely related to the contrast that will occur with the meaning or acceptance of the same language users. This research only focus in talking about the differences of literal translation by contrasting movie subtitles from English to Indonesian. Subtitling is the process of diverting the message from the source language (spoken language) into the target language in the form of written or displayed text while the dialogue is being spoken, Lubis (2018, p.70). Subtitle always appear during the movie and available in many languages depends on user's need.

There are two of previous researches that inspired the writer to do the research about translation quality between two subtitles. The first one entitled "Translation techniques and translation quality of Indonesian Subtitles of *Coco* Movie: A Comparative of two subtitles" by Annisa Risma Khairani Lubis, Muhizar Muchtar and Umar Mono in 2020. The result showed both of the subtitles, literal translation and

borrowing create a high level of accuracy, acceptability and readability. After reading that research, the writer interests to discuss more about literal translation technique from two different subtitle sources.

The second research is "The Analysis of Literal Translation Method English into Indonesian in short story entitled "Mercury and the Carpenter" by Effendi Zaenal Mutaqin and Wati Sulistywati in 2020. They concluded "the translation as whole were correct literally, but were incorrect contextly" and also stated "literal translation is not recommended". From those researches, the writer has interest to research about literal translation is "not recommended" by Mutaqin and Sulistyawati (2020). Meanwhile from the first research result from Lubis, Muchtar and Mono in (2020), mentioned that literal translation created a high level of accuracy, acceptability and readability in target language. So, the difference results of these two studies makes the writer wants to find and prove whether a literal translation is a translation of good quality or not through writing this *skripsi*.

The writer has faith in finding the differences to determine the contrast literal translation subtitle sources and finding which one has the better translation quality. By doing this research, the writer wants to focus on discussing literal translation contrast and which one has the better quality from two different sources from Netflix as a service application for watching movies and Subscene is a particular website for downloading movie subtitle scripts. So that the contrast between literal translations applied in Netflix and Subscene in a movie *A Christmas Prince* in the results of the translation also depends on the appropriate equivalence words. The purpose of contrasting these two different subtitle sources is to get which subtitle is better in terms of accuracy, acceptability and easier of understanding from the source language to the target language.

1.2   Statements of the Problem

1. What are the contrastive meaning of literal translation applied in the movie *A Christmas Prince* subtitle between Netflix and Subscene Subtitle?
2. Which one of the subtitles of literal translation has better translation quality between Netflix and Subscene subtitle in *A Christmas Prince* Movie?

1.3   Purpose of the Study

The purpose of the study is the writer wants to give a result of this study is to focus on explain meaning of literal translation from source language to target language without reducing the meaning or message. Through this research, the writer expects will achieve the purposes below:

1. To find the contrastive of literal translation applied in the movie *A Christmas Prince* subtitle between Netflix and Subscene
2. To find the subtitle has good translation quality of literal translation between Netflix and Subscene subtitle in *A Christmas Prince* Movie.

1.4   Significance of the Study

The significance of this study, the writer expects could be useful in development in theoretical and practical.

1. Theoretical

The writer expects this research should be useful for academic colleagues, in developing next researches about literal translation or contrastive of translation or even about translation quality.

2. Practical

For general public especially beginner English learners, the writer expects the readers could understand the use of literary translation.

1.5   Methodology of the Study

In this research, the writer demonstrates qualitative method to analyze the literal translation in a movie. According to Marshall and Rossman (1993, p. 111), qualitative data analysis is a search for general statements about relationships among categories of data. By using this methodology the problem of research will find through collecting, highlight data, comparing data and analyzing data to find the contrastive in the two different subtitles sources in applying literal translation.

In first step, the writer will watch the movie from two different sources which provide subtitle of *A Christmas Prince*. The first one is subtitle from Netflix and the second one is from Subscene. *A Christmas Prince* Movie is a 2017 American Christmas romantic comedy film directed by Alexander Zammin, written by Karen Schaler and Nathan Atkins by using this qualitative methodology. The second step is collecting the script, because the subtitles are from two different sources, the first one is from Netflix the data collecting by watching the movie and writing the script manually. While for the second source is Subscene, the writer directly finds the script of the subtitle in http://www.subscene.com/. The third step is highlight data which are the sentences related to literal translation and find the differences to discuss the contrastive. After find the contrastive or differences of words equivalence between those subtitle sources, the writer checked and analysis which subtitle has a better translation quality by comparing those subtitle sources.

1.6   Scope and Limitation

In A Royal Family film entitled *A Christmas Prince*. The writer will only be focusing to discuss about the literal translation used subtitle between the original version in Netflix and another source from Subscene.com which translated into Indonesian. The writer found 95 contrastive from those two subtitle sources and chooses 31 utterances as the data of this research to the analysis, from Netflix and Subscene.

1.7   Status of the Study

This research inspired by two studied, the first one from Universitas Sumatra Utara by Lubis, Muchtar, and Mono (2020) "Translation Techniques and Translation Quality of Indonesian Subtitles of *Coco* Movie: A Comparative of Two Subtitles. It was based on findings of both subtitles, used the good translation technique and positively to the quality of Indonesian subtitles, in terms of quality, acceptability and readability. The second research that inspired the writer in talking about literal translation by Mutaqin and Sulistyawati (2020) about their conclusion of literal translation is not recommended based on the context but correct literally. So this research is a combination of two previous studies.

The writer asserts that this is the first study in Faculty of Literature and Language at the Indonesian Christian University use A Royal Family's *A Christmas Prince* movie as a research sample and focus on discussing literal translation contrastive from two different subtitle sources. After researching from library repository, this research is the one using *A Christmas Prince* as the object and the second study about literal translation as the subject.

1.8   Organization of the Study

The organization of this research is divided into four distinct chapters, as follows:

1. Chapter I is the introduction. This chapter provides background research, problem statements, purpose of the study, the significance of research, research methodology, scope and limitation, status of the research, and organization of the study.

2. Chapter II is a review of the related literature. This chapter contains the definition of translation, literal translation, translation methods, definition

of contrastive, definition of subtitle, definition of Subscene.com, definition of Netflix and translation quality assessment.

3.   Chapter III, the writer presents the study's findings and discussions of the study, including answers about the problem and analysis of the data.

4.   Chapter IV, the writer presents conclusions and suggestions.