

CHAPTER I

INTRODUCTION

1.1 Background of the Study

Language plays a crucial role in transferring information and conveying meaning, serving as a vital aspect of communication in both spoken and written forms. Without effective communication, understanding a person's intentions becomes challenging, leading to potential confusion. Even in bygone eras, individuals utilized communication to express their desires, whether through spoken words or non-verbal cues (text). Throughout history, literature has served as a medium for global communication, spanning various forms such as poetry, drama, short stories, autobiography, children's literature, narrative non-fiction, novellas, fiction, and more. However, movies have gained significant popularity in the realm of literature, as they offer a visual and auditory dimension to storytelling through pictures, expressions, voices, and sounds.

Hence, in order to enhance communication and ensure consistent understanding across countries, translation is frequently employed as a reference or means to grasp the intended message from the source language (SL) conveyed in another language, known as the target language (TL). Regrettably, there are instances where the translation of the source language (SL) is not accurate, resulting in words carrying a meaning different from their intended interpretation. Johan (1996) states, "To translate, we need to understand the text well and master Indonesian so that the reader can understand the translation without changing the meaning of the original text in English." Larson (1998) also states "Not all of the

meaning which is being communicated is stated overtly in the forms of the source language text.”

One common challenge encountered is the presence of implicit meanings in translation methods. Consequently, the script may fail to grasp the intended meaning, leading to a lack of accurate conveyance of information from the text. According to Larson (1998), “the implicit information is that there is no form but the information is part of the total communication intended or assumed.” This implies that the meaning is not stated correctly in the forms of the source language (SL). Hence, to avoid the implicit meaning and ambiguity, the translator sometimes change the meaning using explicit meaning. Explicit is the opposites of implicit. Larson (1998) mentioned that explicit information is the information which is overtly stated by lexical items and grammatical forms. To make it easier to understand, the writer simplifies it as: (a) Implicit meaning: indirect, implied, understood though not directly expressed or translated. (b) Explicit meaning: direct, clear, not vague, straightforward, and obvious translation.

Therefore, the writer will analyse the three implicit meanings stated by Larson above in *Hercules* movie (1997). This movie was adapted from the mythology of Ancient Greece. Zeus and Hera's son, Hercules, is seen as a threat by Hades, who wants to rule Mount Olympus. Hades sends minions to make Hercules immortal, but the plan fails. Raised by humans, Hercules grows up not knowing he's a god. Eventually, he learns about his heritage and seeks to become a hero. He defeats villains sent by Hades and falls in love with Meg, who is forced to help Hades. Hades uses Meg to control Hercules, but when Hades breaks his promise, Hercules regains his powers and defeats him. Hercules saves Meg, but

she dies. To bring her back, Hercules ventures into the Underworld and sacrifices himself. His pure love for Meg makes him a god, and they live happily together.

The writer chose this movie because the plot is light and also has a lot of messages that also delivered implicitly. From the problem and the examples above, the writer is intrigued to make a further observation, discussion and study of the script of *Hercules* (1997). The writer will analyze the true meaning of the source language and how it is interpreted by the target language by referring to the implicit theory of Larson and Newmark.

1.2 Statement of the Problems

Referring to the background above, here are the following questions that will be studied in more depth:

1. What types of implicit meaning does the writer find in the movie?
2. What kind of translation methods are used to translate the implicit meaning?

1.3 Purpose of the Study

The purpose of the study are:

1. To identify the type of implicit meaning found in the movie *Hercules* (1997).
2. To identify the translation methods are used by the translator to translate the implicit meaning.

1.4 Significance of The Study

This research is expected to be able to contribute to the development of translation studies, especially in implicit meaning and to acknowledge any dissonance with theory. To improve the ability to translate well with the right

methods of translation. This research is also expected to be used as an additional reference for the discussion of implicit meaning and methods of translation.

Considering the data in this study are collected from the movie script and the subtitle, the writer implemented the descriptive qualitative approach to more clearly and in-depth explain the data that would be noticed in the movie. Descriptive qualitative according to Auerbach and Silverstein (2003) in Sugiyono (2017) is, “Qualitative research is research that involves analyzing and interpreting texts and interviews in order to discover meaningful patterns descriptive of a particular phenomenon.” Another theory about descriptive qualitative according to Suripan Sadi Hutomo (1992) in Burhan Bungin (2015) mentions, “Qualitative research is about carefully recording what the researcher observes, hears, and reads. It could be through interviews, field records, photos, videos, personal documents, notes, memos, official documents, and more. Researchers must compare, combine, conclude, and draw conclusions from the data collected.” The steps to do the research are:

- a. Watching the movie and understand the meaning.
- b. Finding the script of the movie.
- c. Marking (bold and underlined) the sentences as having implicit meaning.
- d. Categorizing the sentences based on the theory of implicit meaning by Larson (1998) and the theory of translation method by Peter Newmark (1988).
- e. Analyzing the data to determine the types of implicit meaning and translation method implied in the data.
- f. Drawing conclusion.

1.5 Scope and Limitation of the Study

The limitation of this analysis is only focused on the which have implicit meaning and the translation method used in the movie of *Hercules* (1997). To support the writer's opinion, the theory of linguistics is used in this research of Larson's theory of implicit meaning in translation from his book in 1998 entitled *Meaning-Based Translation* and the translation method theory from the book entitled *A Textbook of Translation* published in 1988 by Peter Newmark.

1.6 Status of The Study

The writer has conducted an adequate literature search and found that no writer has ever examined this movie of *Hercules* (1997) before. There were two previous research that analysed the implicit meaning and translation Methods.

The first research is from the State Islamic University Syarif Hidayatullah, written by Anhar Firdaus in 2017 titled "The Semantic Method to Deal with Implicit Meaning Translation in the Novel A Walk to Remember by Nicholas Sparks." The research method employed in this study is the descriptive qualitative method. Similar to the writer, Anhar Firdaus also utilizes Larson's theory on implicit meaning to support his study. The results of this study indicate that Anhar found 4 implicit referential meanings, 3 implicit organizational meanings, and 10 implicit situational meanings. The difference between this current research and Anhar Firdaus' study is that he uses the novel as the data, while the writer employs the script and subtitles as the data.

The second research is from the Indonesian EFL Journal written by students from the University of Kuningan, Aditya Nugraha, Muhammad Aprianto

Budie Nugroho, and Yudi Rahman. This study was written in 2017 and titled “English – Indonesian Translation Methods in The Short Story ‘A Blunder’ by Anton Chekhov.” Similar to the writer, the researchers also utilize the descriptive qualitative method and theory of translation method based on Newmark Theory to support their study. The researchers also analyse 3 types of equivalence translation by Baker that include grammatical, textual, and pragmatic equivalence. As a result, the researchers find 6 of 8 methods of translation Methods including word-for-word, literal, faithful, adaptation, free, and communicative methods. There 94 items were translated by using the communicative method, 87 items are translated by literal translated by literal translation method, 53 items were translated by word for word method, 46 were translated by the adaptation method, 33 were translated by the faithful method, and 15 were translated by free method. The researchers found that the communicative method is the most dominant method used by the participants. The difference is that the researchers use a short story as the data, while the writer uses script and subtitles.

Therefore, the writer's literature search reveals that no previous studies have specifically examined the movie Hercules (1997). The two identified research works, one focusing on implicit meaning in a novel and the other on English-Indonesian translation methods in a short story, provide valuable insights into their respective areas. However, the current research stands out as it uniquely explores Hercules (1997) using the script and subtitles as data, contributing a distinct perspective to the existing body of knowledge in the field of translation studies. The writer is only focusing on the types of implicit meaning by Larson and translation Methods by Newmark.

1.7 Organization of the Study

After conducting this research, it will be written in the form of a report, which consists of the following sections:

a. Chapter I - Introduction

This chapter consist of background of the study, statement of problem, purpose of the study, significance of the study, methodology of the study, scope and limitation, status of the study, and organization of the study.

b. Chapter II – Linguistic Review

This chapter contains theoretical review, which provides definition of translation, translation process, translation Methods, definitions of subtitle.

c. Chapter III – Analysis and Discussion

In this chapter, data that already have been chosen be presented based on the theories. The first one is to analyze the types of implicit meanings, and the second one is to identify the translation Methods.

d. Chapter IV – Conclusion and Suggestion

This chapter consist of conclusions and suggestions, the writer would put forward her opinion in the form of conclusion and suggestion.