

Gunawan Tambunsaribu (The Comparison of Metaphors Translation Strategies in Subtitling of the King's Speech Film)

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Submission date: 16-Apr-2024 02:44PM (UTC+0700)

Submission ID: 2351491322

File name: Full_Paper_-_Comparison_of_Metaphor_-_Gun_Ger_1.doc (319.5K)

Word count: 5713

Character count: 30864



The Comparison of Metaphors Translation Strategies in Subtitling of the King's Speech Film

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Abstrak

Penelitian ini bertujuan untuk membandingkan penggunaan strategi penerjemahan yang digunakan antara penerjemah yang dilakukan manusia dan mesin penerjemahan YouTube. Penelitian ini menggunakan metode kualitatif deskriptif. Data yang dikumpulkan berupa subtitle film yang mengandung metafora. Penulis mengumpulkan data dengan menggunakan metode simak. Berdasarkan temuan dalam penelitian ini, terdapat enam belas data yang memiliki makna metafora. Enam data menggunakan anthropomorphic metaphor; lima data menggunakan dead metaphor; empat data menggunakan concrete to abstract metaphors; dan satu data menggunakan live metaphor. Penelitian ini menunjukkan bahwa hanya ada tiga dari tujuh strategi penerjemahan metafora yang digunakan oleh penerjemah dan mesin penerjemah YouTube. Keduanya sama-sama menggunakan strategi penerjemahan reproducing the same image in the TL, replacing the image in the SL with a standard TL image, dan deletion. Penerjemah manusia menggunakan strategi reproducing the same image in the TL sebanyak sepuluh kali; menggunakan strategi replacing the image in the SL with a standard TL image sebanyak lima kali, dan menggunakan strategi deletion sekali. YouTube menggunakan reproducing the same image in the TL sebanyak 13 kali dan strategi replacing the image in the SL with a standard TL image sebanyak tiga kali.

Kata kunci: penerjemahan, metafora, strategi Penerjemahan, subtitle

Abstract

This research aims to compare the use of translation strategies used between humans and YouTube's automated machine translator. This study employed the descriptive qualitative method. The writers collected data using a note-taking strategy. Based on the research findings, there are sixteen data that use metaphors. Six data use "anthropomorphic metaphor"; five data use "dead metaphor"; four data use "concrete to abstract metaphors"; and one datum uses "live metaphor". This research shows that only three out of seven metaphor translation strategies are employed by human translators and YouTube. They use translation strategies "reproducing the same image in the TL", "replacing the image in the SL with a standard TL image", and "deletion". The human translator uses "reproducing the same image in the TL" ten times, "replacing the image in the SL with a standard TL image" five times, and "deletion" once. YouTube uses "reproducing the same image in the TL" thirteen times and "replacing the image in the SL with a standard TL image" three times.

Keywords: translation, metaphor, translation strategy, subtitle.

1. INTRODUCTION

Background of The Study

Language is an important thing for humans as social creatures. The meaning of language can be understood in various ways. Saussure in Noermanzah (2019) stated that language is a gift to distinguish humans from other creations in the world. She also stated that language with its relation to human plays an important role. According to Subiyati (1995), the Globalization era has changed many aspects of the world, one of which is its demands on the use of language as a means of communication. Internationalization of language for people with different native language backgrounds, communication requires tools that make it easier for people to understand each other without having to understand the international language. To put it simply, people with different native language backgrounds understand each other in their native language. Thus, people need translation services.

Muchtar & Kembaren (2018) stated that translation is the action performed by the translator when translating the text from the source language (SL) into another language. Translation can also be described as a means of interlingual communication that allows users of different languages to understand each other. As stated by Sawant (2013), one of the most important points in the history of translation dates back to 3000 B.C. The Rosetta Stone is believed to be the oldest translation work. Livius Andronicus translated *240 BC* also *Homer's Odyssey* called *Oduisia* into Latin. Based on this evidence, it is proven that translation and its process have been around for a long time, even considering that the process must have evolved significantly since it was first discovered.

Nowadays, translations are easy to find in books, songs, movies, etc. In the audiovisual field, one of the most important areas of development is known as subtitles which have been key to communicating with a wider range of viewers. Khalaf (2016) states that subtitling is a type of translation that includes dubbing, and audio descriptions. In other words, the audiovisual translation of a TV show or film is transmitted in a specific form to be understood by audiences who are unfamiliar with the SL. In the translation process, translators sometimes find figures of speech. Regmi (2015) stated that images, symbols, personifications, and metaphors are sometimes used by the writer in poetry to embellish the poem and indirectly convey the message to the readers. One of the common figures of speech in literature is the metaphor. Its relationship to language does, in fact, have a lengthy history and can be understood by individuals with a variety of understandings. The majority of people are aware that a metaphor is a figure of speech that is used to compare

objects, as well as the concept of human thought by analogy to implicitly compare two things. Metaphors are also inherent in the culture, so some are universally understood and others are not. Because the receiving language does not have the same metaphorical imagery as SL (Chairunnisa, 2017; Maulida, 2015; Munandar, 2019). Besides, Lakoff and Johnson in Pardede (2019) stated that metaphors are pervasive in our ordinary everyday ways of thinking, speaking, and acting." They proposed that metaphor occurs at the level of thought process that connects the two conceptual worlds. Thus, extend the metaphoric discussion. To produce a compatible meaning when translating metaphors, the translator must use a metaphor translation strategy. A strategy is a detailed plan created to accomplish a certain goal. In the study of translation, strategy is considered a way that the translator uses in order to obtain an accurate translation (Oxford Dictionary, 2022; KBBI, 2022; Merriam Webster Dictionary, 2022) Fundamentally, the goal of a translation strategy is to facilitate the translator's ability to convey meaning from the SL to the TL

Problem Statement

Based on the problems, this research aims to know:

- 1) What is the difference between the translation strategies used by the Youtube and human translator of the subtitle of "The king's speech" movie and the translation strategies used by YouTube's automatic translation feature?
- 2) What types of metaphors are found in "The king's speech" movie?

Purpose of the study

There are two objectives of this research, they are:

1. to know the difference between the translation strategies used by the YouTube and human translator of the subtitle of "The king's speech" movie and the translation strategies used by YouTube's automatic translation feature, and
2. to know what types of metaphors are found in "The king's speech" movie.

Significance of the study

This research is conducted in order to be beneficial to offer readers information and knowledge regarding metaphors, such as metaphor kinds and metaphor translation procedures, that may be utilized as references. Practically, this research significance gives non-native English speakers information and knowledge to grasp English metaphors in

daily activities, so that non-natives may avoid misconceptions when interpreting metaphors with their own understanding.

2. THEORETICAL REVIEW

The process or activity of transforming the written or spoken meaning to another language that has the same meaning as the previous one is known as translation. According to the definition, translation is more process-oriented (Oxford Dictionary, 2022; Cambridge Dictionary, 2022; KBBI, 2022; Merriam Webster Dictionary, 2022). Various experts have defined the term "translation" from various perspectives. Larson (1998) claims that "translation consist of transferring 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 a second language by way of semantic structure. it is meaning which being transferred and must be held constant. only the form changes. 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". In the opinion of Yuliasri in (Azizah, 2019) two different languages and two different linguistic systems are involved in the translation process, which results in a translation product. Referring to Brislin in (Ardi, 2015) the transfer of ideas from one language (the source) to another (the target) is referred to as translation in general. Based on those definition of translation, it can be concluded that translation is the process of transferring that needs two different languages, the meaning or idea from one language to another language, the structure can be changed but the meaning should be constant. Actually, in transferring the meaning, the translation has its own process, the process itself has been explained by many experts.

Translation Process

Larson (1998) observed that the process of translation is a meaning transfer from one language into another so that the meaning that is transferred should be held constant. He adds that understanding the lexicon, grammatical structure, communication situation, and cultural context of the source language is the first step in translating, which then involves reconstructing the meaning using the lexicon and grammatical structure that are appropriate for the receptor language and its cultural context.

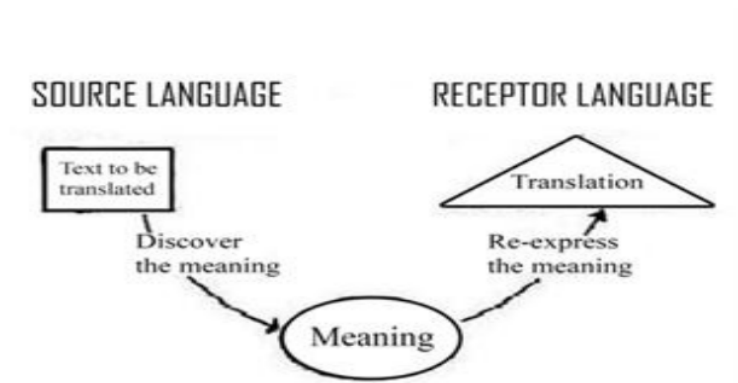


Figure 1. Translation process (Larson, 1998)

The process of translation begins with the text or subject that has to be translated, as can be seen in the figure above. Not only does the translator translate the text, but they also accurately translate the meaning into the target language. so that the meaning should be established before being expressed again in another language by the translator.

Metaphors

Classe in (Pardede, 2013) states that, based on its etymology, metaphorical language is created by combining the Greek terms "meta" (above) and "pherein" (to shift). The term "metaphor" also means "transfer" in Modern Greek. Therefore, a metaphor is a comparison of an image, meaning, or aspect of one statement to another. A metaphor is a figure of speech that depicts something or someone in a way that is not true to its genuine meaning but provides a comparison to that person or item (Cambridge Dictionary; KBBI; The Merriam Webster dictionary).

The same concept of metaphor stated by Newmark (2001). He stated that a metaphor is a comparison of one thing to another." All English phrasal verbs and polysemous have the potential to be metaphorical. the metaphor might be short or long. There are two goals for metaphor; the first is referred to as the referential purpose and aims to more concisely

represent a mental state, an idea, an item, a person, or an extensive activity than its literal equivalent. The second is known as pragmatic purpose, and it aims to appeal to metaphoric sense and enhance metaphoric sense. Maulida (2015) also stated that metaphor is a comparative figure of speech that compares two things without explicitly utilizing comparison terms such "like, resembles, similar, etc."

Douglass (2000) mentioned that the tenor-vehicle model of metaphor, first advanced by Richard in 1936, is among the most widely recognizable models in use by rhetoricians. The metaphor uses three notions to define the roles of the tenor and the vehicle. First, they interact. Second, their relationship is a process of comparison. The third, their engagement is context-dependent. The resulting idea of interaction between the vehicle and the tenor is called ground (Pardede, 2013). An example from Jordan & Adam (1976) is "*The warrior was a lion in battle*". In this example, "warrior" functions as the tenor and "lion" as the vehicle. The concepts of "lion" as the vehicle and "warrior" interact. The "lion" is understood through "warrior" (the tenor). In this example, the ideas of "warrior" and "lion" are combined. It can be "*the warrior was predatory and fearless in the battle*".

Pardede (2013) made an example of metaphor, that is "*Teacher is the sun of the nation*". There is no any meaning transferred from the "sun" to the "teacher" in the phrase. Those two words remain true to their meaning. The meanings of "educate" and "teaching" interact with the meanings of "illuminate" and "warm,". However, this interaction leads to the concept that "*Through the education and teaching that he conducts, the teacher illuminates and offer warmth to the nation.*" Black in Pardede (2013) stated that "Metaphor is cognitive instruments that cannot take place without interaction between its constituent elements, which consist of aspects of context, situation, speaker/listener, writers/reader and theme of speech for instance "*Lala is a child*" and "*Toto is good at acting*". If the fact that Lala is 40 years old, the statement "*Lala is a child*" is a metaphor. Lala has a childlike quality which makes it comparable to the phrase "*Litte child*". If it is known that Lala is still just five years old, the phrase is not a metaphor. Same as the second example, "*Toto is good at acting.*" That statement is a metaphor if it is acknowledged that Lia is not an actress but she has a skill at behaving like an actress. This justification makes it clear that the context is the primary factor in determining whether a speech contains a metaphor or not.

Types of metaphors

Some experts who have expressed their ideas regarding metaphors have also provided explanations about the types of metaphors, such as Ullman in Azizah (2020), who claims that metaphors are classified into four types, namely anthropomorphic metaphor, animal metaphor, concrete to abstract metaphor, and synesthetic metaphor. According to Larson (1984), metaphor is classified into two types, namely active metaphor and dead metaphor.

1. Anthropomorphic metaphor illustrates the transfer of ideas from living things to inanimate objects through interacting with the human body or other components of the human body, or from the meanings or values held by humans.
2. Animal metaphor is a kind of metaphor that concentrates on all interactions involving animals, including those involving plants and inanimate things as well as the mental relationships between people and animals. Here is an example of animal metaphor. "My lawyer is a shark." (Hart & Long, 2011)
3. Abstract to concrete Metaphor indicates that this metaphor is turning an abstract concept into a tangible one. An example given by Maulida (2015) is "Darkness was falling as they walked down to Lockhart's office." The word "darkness" is undoubtedly an abstract concept. It is contrasted with the verbal phrase falling, which refers to a tangible object.
5. Synesthetic metaphor is a metaphor that translates across several sensory domains (Ning Yu, 2003). This kind of metaphor refers to human senses. The five senses that make up the human body are touch, taste, smell, sound, and sight. Example: "There was an odd red gleam in his hungry eyes now." (Maulida, 2015).
6. Dead Metaphor is a metaphor of which meaning may be comprehended immediately without having to ponder about the comparison of the words that form it. These metaphors are no longer recognized by speakers and the forms are occasionally identical. He goes on to provide an example of this sort of metaphor, "run into debt"
7. Live Metaphor is constructed by including unknown components in addition to those that are previously known. The goal of employing live metaphors is to show the reader or listener something, for example "From the distance the tractor appeared to be floating over the hills."

Metaphors Translation Strategies

Newmark (2001) stated that there are seven strategies in translating metaphor, they are by a) reproducing the same image in the TL, b) replacing the image in the SL with a

standard TL image, c) using a simile, d) using a simile plus sense, e) conversing a metaphor to sense, f) deletion, and g) using the same metaphor combined with sense.

1. Reproducing the same image in the TL.

According to Newmark, this strategy is typical for one-word metaphors like "ray of hope," "sunny smile," etc. He continues by saying that it will be difficult to employ this method in metaphors connected to a specific culture, but the more well-known the metaphor, the higher the likelihood of production.

2. Replacing the image in the SL with a standard TL image.

This strategy changes a metaphor's image in the TL to one that is more familiar. For example; "When in Rome do as Romans do."

3. Using a simile.

This strategy is used to change any kind of word, even complicated original metaphors. For example, "The painter's brush spreads the human body over vast surfaces, like butter over the bread."

4. Using simile plus sense.

In cases where there is a chance that the reader won't understand the straightforward translation, it benefits from mixing communicative and semantic translation. the metaphor is translated and also given along with its meaning. (Munandar, 2019) states an example of this strategy

ST: You are a thunder

TT: *Kau sangat kuat seperti petir yang menggelegar* (You are so strong like a growling thunder)

5. Conversing a metaphor to sense.

This procedure is typical and preferred to the substitution of any SL by a TL that makes too wide sense. In theory, the sense that results from converting a metaphor to sense must be examined. Otherwise, actual terminology would have been employed because an image's core is multi-dimensional. Additionally, an image's meaning typically combines factual and emotive elements. An example from (Munandar, 2019):

ST: My mom is my spirit

TT: *Ibuku adalah seseorang yang membuatku selalu kuat.* (My mom is the one who makes me always strong.)

6. Deletion.

As long as the SL content is neither expressive nor authoritative, the metaphor may be deleted if it is unnecessary or offensive. Only when the translator has considered what is

more and less significant to him can he make this decision. It could be deleted by the translator at their discretion., An example from (Munandar, 2019) :

ST: Merry Christmas sweetheart

TT: *Selamat Natal* (Merry Christmas).

7. Using the same metaphor combined with sense.

If the metaphor is repetitive or obtuse, it should be removed if the SL content is not expressive or authoritative. This decision can only be taken after the translator has considered what he considers to be more and less significant. The translator might choose to erase it. In Newmark (2001), Beekman and Callow present an example: "The tongue is a fire," and they propose adding "a fire ruins thing."

3. RESEARCH METHOD

This research uses a qualitative method. This type of research will, as the name implies, offer insights that a quantitative research technique cannot. Additionally, descriptive information like language or writing can be produced through qualitative research. Some techniques used in this study are questioning, gathering precise data, evaluating data, and deciphering the implications of data (Haradhan, 2018; Kusumastuti & Khoiron, 2019; Nugrahani, 2014; Ospina, 2004). The characteristic in this research focuses on descriptive qualitative research. As stated by Yuliani (2018), the term descriptive qualitative (QD) refers to descriptive studies in qualitative research. This research is widely employed in social phenomenology, which focuses on addressing research questions concerning who, what, where, and how an issue occurs, as well as delving deep to identify patterns that often emerge in a situation. In this research, the writers uses qualitative descriptions to deal with the issue and employs certain procedures for doing the research.

Data Collection

The subtitle of the film "The King's Speech" is the primary source of the data. The King's Speech is a biographical film directed by Tom Hooper and produced by Iain Canning, Emile Sherman, and Gareth Unwin that was released in 2010. David Seidler wrote the screenplay for this film. This film is accessible on YouTube and LK21, with subtitles on both platforms. The writers chose this film because its dialogue is rich with metaphors.

The data was collected by note-taking techniques. There are some steps of collecting data: first, the writers watches the film, second write down the subtitle that contains metaphors by note-taking techniques, third synchronize the subtitle of the film and YouTube due to the focus of this study is to compare.

Data Analysis

The writers uses a descriptive analysis method to analyze the data. According to Sugiono (2013), the descriptive analysis method is a statistic that is used to analyze data by describing or explaining the data that has been collected.

Because this study compares metaphor translation strategies in film subtitles, the writers applies the following stages in data analysis:

1. Choosing the film;
2. Watching The king's speech film;
3. Observing the film;
4. Identifying the data;
5. Gathering the data;
6. Synchronize the data between the film and YouTube;
7. Classifying the data;
8. Analyzing the data;
9. Serving the data in a descriptive analysis method;
10. Drawing a conclusion.

Scope and Limitation

This research just focuses on comparing the metaphor translation strategies in Kings Speech film used by Rizal Adam as a translator and YouTube's automatic subtitle feature and finding the types of metaphors in Kings Speech film. Given the multiple metaphor theories developed by many experts, this research expressly employs Ullman and Larson's theory. Newmark theory, such as metaphor, is used in this work to find translation techniques.

4. FINDINGS AND DISCUSSION

Findings

This research focuses on findings about two things namely the kinds of metaphors used in the King's Speech film and the strategies used by both YouTube and human translators in translating the metaphors used in the King's Speech film.

Metaphors found in the King's Speech film

The writers discovered 16 data found in the King's Speech film. The following table shows the data taken from the source data and data analysis.

Table 1. Types of Metaphors

Types of Metaphor	Frequency
Anthropomorphic Metaphor	6
Dead metaphor	5
Concrete to abstract metaphor	4
Live metaphor	1
animal metaphor	-
synesthetic metaphor	-
Total	16

a. Anthropomorphic Metaphor

Data 1: "Let the microphone do the work, sir."

The interaction between the microphone and live beings exemplifies the metaphorical idea. The nature of living creatures gives the microphone the appearance of being alive. This statement is classified as an anthropomorphic metaphor due to the relationship between the merging of the alive and inanimate concepts.

b. Dead Metaphor

Data 2: "Timing isn't my strong suit".

It is classified as a metaphor because it depicts the relationship between the abstract notion of time and the concrete concept of the suit. Time is depicted as something that may be worn physically. The literal definitions of time and suit remain, but certain domains of meaning interact with one another. Because it is overused, neither the reader nor the speaker identifies this line as a dead metaphor.

c. Live Metaphor

Data 3: "Poor and content are rich and rich enough."

This fact demonstrates that the speaker compares "poor, satisfied, and rich." The speaker relates the notion of "poor and content" in the first segment, demonstrating that the relationship between "poor and content" is equal to "poor and rich." This information is classified as a living metaphor since the speaker's use of it causes the audience to consider the metaphor; also, this metaphor is rarely utilized. The data and analysis of metaphor types demonstrate that the majority of the metaphor types discovered in The King's Speech film are anthropomorphic metaphors, with live metaphors being the least common.

The Translation Strategies Used by Both Translators

Both YouTube and the human translator used varied strategies to translate the metaphor. The following table shows the translation strategies used both by YouTube and the human translator.

Table 2. Metaphors Translation Strategies

Strategies	Human Translator	Youtube
Reproducing the same image in the TL	10	13
Replaced the image in the SL with a standard TL image	5	3
Translation of metaphor by simile.	-	-
Translation of metaphor by simile plus sense.	-	-
Conversion of metaphor to sense.	-	-
Deletion.	1	-
Same metaphor combined with sense.	-	-

a. Reproducing the same image in the TL

Data 1

SL: "Let the microphone do the work, sir."

TL 1 (YouTube): "Dan mikrofon melakukan pekerjaan pak."

TL 2 (Translator): "Biarkan mikrofon yang melakukan tugas Anda, Sir"

The writers recognizes that the translator replaced the SL image with a standard TL image whereas YouTube reproduces the same image in the TL. The transfer of the image from SL to TL is seen in the translated text by the translator which used the standard image in Bahasa Indonesia that can be understood. YouTube, in this case, produced the same image in SL into Bahasa Indonesia which is the TL.

Data 2

SL: "My castle, my rules."

TL 1 (YouTube): "Istana saya, aturan saya."

TL 2 (Translator): "Istanaku, peraturanku."

The writers recognizes that this phrase reproduces the same image in the TL by both a human translator and YouTube. The comparison can be seen between "castle" and "rules" in which the ground produces the same meaning that whoever owns the castle, has the rule. Furthermore, the concept of this type of metaphorical concept has spread all across the world and is easy to identify. Given the popularity of this term in Bahasa Indonesia, the meaning of metaphor may be produced in the same way and understood.

Data 3

SL: "I stammer, No one can fix it."

TL 1 (YouTube): "Aku gagap, Tidak ada yang bisa memperbaikinya."

TL 2 (Translator): "Aku gagap! tak ada yang bisa memperbaikinya."

The writers recognizes, based on the translated text, that both the human translator and YouTube utilize the same technique to convey meaning. They used the same image in the TL. The metaphorical meaning is shown in the comparison of "stammer," which refers to a human, and "fix," which refers to a thing or tool. As observed in the forms of metaphor analysis, this sentence is classified as an anthropomorphic metaphor, which compares a live creature to an inanimate object, such that both YouTube and the translator provide the same image in Bahasa Indonesia.

b. Replacing the image in the SL with a standard TL image

Data 1:

SL: "Timing isn't my strong suit."

TL 1 (YouTube): "Waktu bukan setelan kuat saya."

TL 2 (Translator): "Penempatan waktunya tidak tepat."

The metaphorical expression, in this case, is being transferred to Bahasa Indonesia by replacing the image in the SL with a standard TL image strategy by the human translator while YouTube used reproduces the same image in the TL. The translator develops an equivalent interpretation of the metaphor that the reader and listener may understand in Bahasa Indonesia; the structure is altered but the content remains unchanged. In this situation, YouTube produces the same image from SL in TL without considering other factors.

Data 2

SL: "Poor and content is rich and rich enough"

TL 1 (YouTube): "Miskin dan puas kaya dan cukup kaya"

TL 2 (Translator): "Orang miskin yang bersyukur adalah orang yang cukup kaya."

The metaphor is seen by comparing "poor, satisfied, and rich." The human translator replaced the image in the SL with a standard TL image which image of the metaphor is reproduced in a standard form in Bahasa Indonesia. Despite the structural differences in the translated texts, YouTube used the same strategy as the translator, replacing the image in the SL with a standard TL image.

Data 3

SL: "To take arms against a sea of troubles."

TL 1 (YouTube): "Untuk mengangkat senjata melawan lautan masalah."

TL 2 (Translator): "Memulai perang melawan lautan masalah."

The human translator used replaced the image in the SL with a standard TL image strategy while YouTube reproduced the same image in the TL. This metaphorical phrase contrasts alive and inanimate objects. The sea as an inanimate is represented as an alive creature, the link may be observed in the preceding meaning "to take arms against a sea of trouble". The second parallel is between the sea and trouble, resulting in the new metaphorical meaning of broad and deep difficulties. The translator provides the metaphor in the standard

metaphorical imagination in Bahasa Indonesia, as shown in the translated language above, but YouTube produces the same meaning in Bahasa Indonesia.

c. Deletion

Data 1

SL: "Now is the winter of our discontent"

TL 1 (YouTube): "Sekarang adalah musim dingin ketidakpuasan kami"

TL 2 (Translator): "Sekarang adalah musim ketidakpuasan kami."

The human translator used a deletion strategy to translate this phrase into Bahasa Indonesia whereas, YouTube use replaced the image in the SL with a standard TL image. The translator, as can be seen in the translated text deletes the idea of winter which relates to the metaphor.

Discussion

The implementation of the translation metaphor strategy undoubtedly has an influence on the outcomes of the metaphor translation, which are delivered in text form as subtitles in this example. The usage of this translation strategy can be easily observed in the translation outcomes of the human translator and on YouTube's automated translator. YouTube's translation results frequently touch on the nature of the strategy employed. The research findings show that not all metaphors can be translated using reproducing the same image as well as substituting the image in the SL translation strategies. Besides, the human translator uses more varied strategies than YouTube does. The human translator uses some translation strategies namely reproducing the same image in the TL, replacing the image in the SL with a standard TL image, and deletion strategy. Translating a metaphor involves transferring the metaphor notion from SL to TL. The attention shifts to the strategy that may be used to ensure a full transfer of the metaphor's meaning, despite the fact that the metaphor is linked to SL culture. In some cases, there are translation results that tend to be the same because they use the same strategy to translate one metaphor. However, there is also different result in the translation even though both YouTube and the human translator use the same translation strategy.

5. CONCLUSION AND SUGGESTION

Conclusion

Based on the research findings, it can be concluded that the translation of metaphors in the film *The King's Speech* carried out by translators and YouTube tends to be similar. The human translator used more diverse strategies than YouTube did. Translators employ numerous tactics including reproducing the same image in the TL, replacing the image in the SL with a standard TL image, and deletion strategy, whereas YouTube automated translator utilizes the same image in the TL and replacing the image in the SL with a standard TL image. When it comes to translating metaphors, the translated text generated by the human translator and YouTube tend to be the same and, in most situations, utilize the same method. The text translated by the human translator tends to be simpler and easier to understand (natural translation), whereas YouTube tends to have rigid (unnatural) translation results.

Suggestion

A translator should intend to translate a metaphor comprehensively. A translator should be more cautious while interpreting metaphorical content. Translating metaphor involves more than just changing written or spoken meaning from one language to another; it is also vital to comprehend the notion of metaphor. Most metaphors may have the appropriate concept in the target language, but others may not. The researcher advises that YouTube improves the operation of this YouTube automatic translation tool by integrating translation theory and translation strategies programs so that YouTube's automatic translation software can read and evaluate SLT before translating it. For the other researchers that have the same interest in the translation field, they may choose another genre of movie, such as romance or fiction as the source data to see the differences in translation strategies used by a translator or YouTube automatic machine translation.

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