CHAPTER I

INTRODUCTION

This chapter presents the aspects that related with the study, there are research context, research focus, research objective, research significance, the definition of key terms, previous study, and review related literature.

A. Research Context

Movie is one of the media that can convey information, messages, and culture to those who watch it. With a variety of interesting scenes to watch, it can attract people's attention to see what happens in that movie. As a result, many novels have been made to make the story more visible and viewer can also feel the feelings and emotions of the story. Movie has attracted much attention from all circles, even from young children, teenagers, and adults. They would love to watch a movie because they can see stories that have been designed with scenes and with stories that are nicely packaged to make people enjoy watching movies more than reading books. The ever-successful movie makes people amazed by the plot and the character of Western movies.Western Movie is famous for its details and the story makes viewers seem to be contributing to the movie. Many genres are presented with Western such as action, comedy, romance, and even animation. Western animated movies often feature characters that look very real assisted with sophisticated alt that they have. Therefore, the usual animations for children but also attract adults to watch them.

Imported films especially Hollywood films have dominated the movie industry in Indonesia. The audiences are not only adults or teenagers but also children. The high quality pictures make Hollywood films increasingly in demand by the Indonesian. Almost all of Hollywood movies/films are produced inEnglish, which are difficult to understand by mostly Indonesian, because the difference of language used. But that is no longer a problem, because people can understand the storyline and actor conversations by subtitles.

Subtitling is a translation practice that consists of rendering in writing, usually at the bottom of the screen. In providing the necessary subtitle translation methods so that the translation can be understood by the audience and can capture the actual message to be conveyed movie.

A good subtitle becomes one of the conditions so that the synchronization of messages and cultures in the movie can be accepted well by the audience. Translating from one language to another, we have to use language that is easy to understand. Therefore, the creativity in using the translation strategies in subtitling is important to make a good quality of subtitle.

Subtitles are also one of the learning instruments for English learners because they can find out the meaning of the language spoken in the film. It also trains the learner in correct listening and pronunciation. But Indonesian subtitles can also be an obstacle for English learners because they will only make them dependent on reading the subtitles instead of trying to understand the conversation independently by remembering vocab or improving listening

skills. The method of combining two languages in a teaching-learning foreign language is called the bilingual method. CJ Dodson in the journal Satya Sri Durga stated that the bilingual method of foreign language teaching as a counterpart of the audiovisual method and he set out to make improvements to the audio-visual method.[1]

According to Catford, translation is the replacement of textual material in one language (SL) by equivalent textual material in another language (TL).[2] Translating not only move from one language to another but also adjust the culture and convey the message of the source language. It is appropriate with Newmark's statement that translation is a craft consisting of the attempt to replace a written message and or statement in one language by the same message and/or statements in another language.[3] This is become a challenge for the translators how they could convey the message properly and the language used can be understood by all people. Therefore, many translators who translate the source language to the target language freely. The meaning of free is not translating it word for word but rather translate the words that are already commonplace to use and fit with the culture of the target language. The translators are usually use the procedures or tehcnique of translation.

The researcher chose *Moana* movie because there are many moral messages that can be taken in it and it has a positive impact that can change

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[1] Ms. V. Satya Sri Durga, *English Language Teaching: The Bilingual Method*, Journal for Research Scholars and Professionals of English Language Teaching, Issue 8, Vol. 2, 2018

[2] J.C. Catford, *A Linguistic Theory of Translation*, (Oxford University Press, 1965), page.20

[3] Reinata Andriyanie and friends, *Analysis of Translation Techniques In Translating Cltural Words Into Indonesian In The Novel "Eat, Pray, Love" by Elizabeth Gilbert,* Jurnal Ilmiah Sastra Vol 4. No. 1, Juni 2016

the mindset for a better direction, especially about identity, struggle and so on. Therefore, a good translation is needed to convey the messages contained in the movie well to the viewers. Because there are some words and sentences that if translate the meaning textually will give a difficult meaning to understand. It requires a knowledge in translation methods and translation processes to provide a good translation as well as subtitle class translations that many people will watch. In this movie, the translator translates every conversation so that it can be understood by the audience and can take the moral message contained in the movie. The translator in this movie translates into a source language in a language that can be accepted and is already communicative so it's not hard to understand the story at first. This film is also packaged as attractive as possible with virtual animation that looks real and there are jokes that make the audience not get bored quickly. It is also supported by the correct choice of words so that jokes from source language can accepted into the target language and be expressed well so that the viewers can understand the jokes. Therefore, the researcher analyzes the translation methods used in this ancient movie because translators translate the Indonesian subtitle well and can deliver messages, cultures and meanings contained in source language.

The techniques in translating from one language to another attract a lot of the attention of writers to analyze the translations used by each translation. As was done by Yosef who analyzed the translation technique from English to the Indonesian language in the manual book of Smartfren

Andromax.[4] His research focused on translation theory from Molino and Albir, he found several translation techniques classified by Molino and Albir among them are pure borrowing, naturalization, generalization, adaptation and so on.

Based on related studies, there are similar elements to this study that in the second study used subtitle as object of analysis. The differences this analysis with the studies above are the object that the writer used is Indonesian subtitle on *Moana* movie that was in production by Walt Disney and the analysis in this study focus on translation method of Petter Newmark's perspective.

B. Research Question

Research problem are the educational issues, controversies, or concerns that guide the need for conducting a study.[5] Research question are questions in quantitative or qualitative research that narrow the purpose statement to specific questions that researchers seek to answer.[6]Research problem contains a statement that describes a condition of the phenomenon that is deemed to be investigated and to reveal the truth to something being researched, the researcher needs to make a research focus (research question) as an assistive tool to make everything cleared.

Based on the research problem above about slang, there are two research focuses that researcher wanted to find the answer through this study:

[4] Yosef Luman Christy, *Translation Techniques Analysis of English-Indonesian Manual Book of Smartfren Andromax*, Universitas Negeri Semarang, 2016
[5]John W. Creswell, *Educational Research: Planning, Conducting, and Evaluating Quantitative and Qualitative Research,* 4th ed (Boston: Pearson, 2012), page.59
[6]Ibid.page.110

1. What the translation methods are used in Indonesian subtitle of *Moana* movie?

2. What is the meaning of translation method that used in Indonesian subtitle of *Moana* movie?

C. Research Objective

Research objective is a statement of intent use in quantitative research that specifies goals that the investigator plans to achieve in a study.[7] From definition above can be taken conclusion that it contains of the intend or goals of the research focus. Therefor the research objective of this research are :

1. To know the translation methods that used in Indonesian subtitle of *Moana* movie.

2. To know the meaning of translation methods that used in Indonesian subtitle of *Moana* movie.

D. Significance of Study

Significance of the study that is, it should be one whose solution will make a contribution to educational theory or practice. The problem may fill gaps in current knowledge or help resolve some of the inconsistencies in previous research.[8]Commonly, there are two kinds of significance of the study of this research:

1. Theoritically Significant

The resercher hopes that this study will help readers to understand the translation methods that can be used totranslate source language to

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[7]John W. Creswell, *Educational Research: Planning, Conducting, and Evaluating Quantitative and Qualitative Research,* 4th ed (Boston: Pearson, 2012), page.111

[8] Donald Ary and friends, *Introduction to Research In Education* (Canada: Nilson Education, 2010), page.49

target language.. By knowing the theory an the types of translation methods, it will help the readers to increase the knowledge in translating.

2. Practically Significant

The result of this study will be a reference for:

a. English Learners

This research is hopefully useful for the English learners to translate from source language to the target language well and also to understand more about translation methods.

b. The Researcher

By the result of this study, the research hopes will know more about translation methods and give the others researcher a new reference and new idea to conduct others study about translation.

E. Key Terms

Keyterm is needed to avoid the differences of understanding or unclearly meaning. The terms that are needed to explain are terms that concerned with the main concepts in thesis.[9] To make the readers easy in understanding the study, there are some definition of key terms as follow:

1. Translation Methods

Translation methods are the methods to transfer the meaning of source languge into target language.

2. Subtitle

Subtitle is the written translation that usually appear in the bottom of screen.

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[9]*Pedoman Penulisan Karya Ilmiah*, STAIN Pamekasan, 2015, page.12

3. *Moana* movie

       Moana is animation movie that was producted by Walt Disney.

F. Previous Study

       In this part, the researcher presents some relevant previous study conducted by other researchers. There were many researchers that analyze about error but the researcher only take two previous studies.

       The first study is Febby Amalia Hidayati entitled *Subtitling Strategies and the Resulted Readability of Indonesian Subtitle of Moana.* This study was attempted to identify subtitling strategies of Indonesian subtitle of *Moana* movie and the resulted readability. The theoretical framework of study was based on Gottlieb's subtitling translation strategies, meanwhile the readability was analyzed by using Nababan's quality assessment. The researcher compared the original subtitles and the translated subtitle to find out the subtitling strategies used and the readability. The result of this research, it can be concluded that the Indonesian subtitles of *Moana* movie were mostly readable.

       Another research was conducted by Indra Setiawan entitled *Technique Analysis of Moana's Utterances in Movie Subtitle.* He used theory of Molina and Albir in technique translation. The data of the research is English in the source language and Indonesian the target language to be analyzed. The researcher analyzed the data by selecting the data, identifying, classifying, describing and drawing conclusion. He used Qualitative descriptive research method.

Next study was conducted by Yosef who analyzed the translation technique from English to the Indonesian language in the manual book of Smartfren Andromax.[10] His research focused on translation theory from Molino and Albir, he found several translation techniques classified by Molino and Albir among them are pure borrowing, naturalization, generalization, adaptation and so on.

Other previous study was conducted by Dea Amanda that analyze the translation techniques in subtitling and dubbing in soundtrack of Frozen movie Let It Go. She found some techniques of translation and the most frequent translation techniques applied in subtitled version is literal translation while the dubbed version's most common technique are modulation and reduction.[11]

The last previous study is by Indra Setiawan that analyzed the translation techniques of *Moana*'s utterances in *Moana* movie subtitle. He used perspective of Molina and Albir in analyzing the data and he just analyze utterances of the main character, *Moana*.[12]

G. Review of Related Literature

A literature review is a written summary of journal articles, books, and other documents that describe the past current state of information on the topic of your research study, it also organizes the literature into subtopics, and

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[10] Yosef Luman Christy, *Translation Techniques Analysis of English-Indonesian Manual Book of Smartfren Andromax*, Universitas Negeri Semarang, 2016

[11] Dea Amanda Putri, *The Translation Techniques In Subtitling And Dubbing In Original Soundtrack Movie (Frozen: Let It Go)*, Universitas Islam Negeri Syarif Hidayatullah Jakarta, 2017

[12] Indra Setiawan, *Translation Techniques Analysis of Moana's Utterances in "Moana" Movie Subtitle,* (Semarang: Universitas Dian Nuswantoro, 2017)

documents the need for a purposed study.[13] The review of theories consists of definition of learner language, error analysis and the types of errors based on Heidi Dulay perspective, and the last is Mind Your Language movie. Therefore, this chapter are going to review some literatures that are containing the underlying theories which is related to this research.

1. **Translation**

   a. **Definition of Translation**

      According to Catford, translation is the replacement of textual material in one language (SL) by equivalent textual material in another language (TL).[14]The replacement that is meant by Catford is a translator replacing SL with information which is equivalent to TL.

      Larson defines translation is 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 the second language by way of semantic structure. It is meaning which is being transferred and must be held constant.[15] Larson raises the completeness and harmony between the form of language and the structure of meaning. So, the concept of translation in this definition is that a translator is able to deliver an understanding of the meaning contained by SL and is able to be transferred to TL with responsibility,

      While Newmark state that translation is rendering the meaning of a text into another language in the way that the author intended the

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[13]Creswell, *Educational Research: Planning, Conducting, and Evaluating Quantitative and Qualitative Research*, 4th ed (Boston: Pearson, 2012), page. 8

[14] J.C. Catford, *A Linguistic Theory of Translation*, (Oxford University Press, 1965), page.20

[15]Mildred L. Larson, *Meaning-Based Translation,* (Lanham: University of America Inc,1998). page.3

text.[16] From Newmark's statement, it can be concluded that a translator must also position himself as a reader, so that he must understand what SL means. In other words, the translator becomes the liaison between the SL writer and the recipient of the message in TL.

Other definition also stated by Drs. Mosleh Habibullah that translation is defined as the process of transferring the idea or information from source language to the target language.[17]In addition to translating, the translators are also as an informant from SL to TL. Therefore, translators try to make the readers or listener understand well what they translated. As Mona Baker's statement that translators have to prove to themselves as to others that they are in control of what they do; that they do not just translate well because they have a "flair" for translation, but rather because, like other professionals, they have made a conscious effort to understand various aspects of their work.[18]

b. Kinds of Translation

According to Catford, there are three translations[19]:

1) Full (every part of the source language text is replaced by the target language text material) *vs* partial translation (some parts of the source language are left untranslated). This distinction relates to the extend (in a syntagmatic sense).

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[16]Peter Newmark, *A Textbook of Translation,* (New York: Prentice Hall,1988). page.5

[17]Drs. Mosleh Habibullah, M.Pd, *Theory of Translation & Exercises,* (Surabaya: CV. Salsabila Putra Pratama, 2013), page.2

[18]Mona Baker, *In Other Words A coursebook On Translation,* (London: Taylor & Francis Group, 2001). page.4

[19] J.C. Catford, *A Linguistic Theory of Translation*, (Oxford University Press, 1965),page.21-24

2) Total (SL grammar and lexis are replaced by equivalent TL grammar and lexis) *vs* Restricted translation (replacement of SL textual material by equivalent TL textual material, at only one level). This distinction relates to the level of language involved in translation.

3) Rank of translation. It relates to the rank in a grammatical (or phonological hierarchy at which translation equivalence is established).

Jakobson in Venuti identifies three types of translation[20]:

1) Intralingual translation or rewording. In which verbal signs of language are replaced or interpreted by the verbal signs available in the same language.

2) Interlingual translation or translation proper. In which the verbal signs of one language are interpreted or replaced by the verbal sign of another language.

3) Intersemiotic translation. In which the interpretation of verbal signs are done by means of nonverbal sign system.

c. **Process of Translation**

Translators have to know the process of translation. Some experts have their own understanding about it, such as Nida and Taber propose the process of translation and its illustration as follows:[21]

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[20]Mr. Herman, *The Method of Translation and Practices,* (Germany: LAP LAMBERT Academic, 2016), page.16
[21]E. A Nida and Ch. R. Taber, *The Theory and Practice of Translation,* (Leiden: E.J. Brill, 1982). page.33

A (Source Language)		B (Receptor Language)
↓		↓
Analysis		Restructuring
↓		↓
X	→ Transfer →	Y
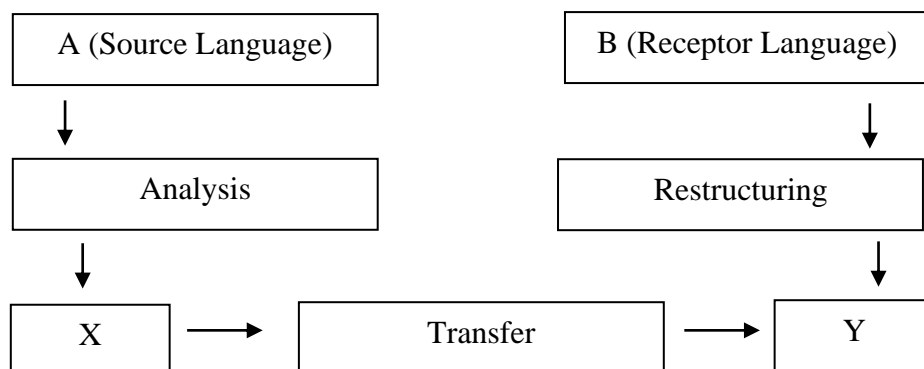
From illustration above, there are three stages:

1) Analysis, in which the surface structure is analyzed in terms of the grammatical relationship and the meaning of the words and combination of words.

2) Transfer, in which the analyzed materials is transferred in the mind of the translator from source language to target language.

3) Restructuring, in which the transferred material is restructured in order to make the final message fully acceptable in the receptor language.

d. **Translation Methods**

In this research, the researcher uses Newmark's perspective in translation method. Newmark divided it into 8 methods:[22]

1) Word-for-word translation

The translation from target language (TL) immediately below the source language (SL) words. It as also known as interlinear translation. Translation by word-for-word commonly not

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[22]Peter Newmark, *A Textbook of Translation,* (New York: Prentice Hall,1988). page.45-47

understandable because the words translatde singly by their most common meaning and out of the context.

This method is often found in the translation of people who are still not proficient in translating SL to TL. usually people interpret word for word without structuring sentences properly and briefly. So that people who read have difficulty understanding and knowing the meaning or message that depends on SL. That is, this method is used when SL is difficult to translate. So, this method is used at the analysis stage or the initial stage of transfer.

Example:

She buys a red book (SL)

Dia perempuan membeli sebuah merah buku (TL)

The above translation is not accepted in Indonesian because the sentence structure is incorrect. Sugar should come after nouns.

2) Literal translation

The source language grammatical construction are converted to their nearest TL equivalents but the lexical words are again translated singly, out of the context.

This method is similar to word for word but in literal translation, the sentence structure is arranged according to the grammatical Indonesian language increasingly does not have a natural meaning.

Example:

The Sooner or the later the weather will change(SL)

Lebih cepat atau lebih lambat cuaca akan berubah(TL)

The sentences above are already structured but still feel awkward and not commonly used in Indonesian. The sentence should have been translated *cepat atau lambat cuaca akan berubah*.

3) Faithful translation

A faithful translation attempts the precise contextual meaning of the original within the constraint of the target language grammatical structure but there are still grammatical deviations and rigid word choices.

Example:

Ben is too well aware that he is naughty.(SL)

Ben menyadari terlalu baik bahwa ia nakal.(TL)

The selection of word from TL is still rigid and not commonly used in TL. The sentence should be translated *Ben sadar betul kalau dirinya nakal*.

4) Semantic translation

Semantic translation differs from 'faithful translation' only in as far as it must take more account of the aesthetic value (that is, the beautiful and natural sounds of the SL text, compromising on 'meaning' where appropriate so that no assonance, word-play or repetition jars in the finished version.

Example:

He is a book-worm.(SL)

Dia (laki-laki) adalah seorang yang suka sekali membaca.(TL)

The *book-worm* are translated flexibly according to the cultural context and functional boundaries accepted in the TL but the translation above is not precise and it should be translated as *Dia seorang kutu buku.*

5) Adaptation

This is the 'freest' form of translation. It is used mainly for plays (comedies and poetry; the themes, characters, plots are usually preserved), the SL culture converted to the TL culture and the text rewritten.

This translation, the translator must maintain the theme, characters, and plot but the text is adapted to the TL culture.

Example:

Hey Jude, don't make it bad

Take a sad song and make it better

Remember to let her into your heart   SL

Then you can start to make it better

(Hey Jude-The Beatles, 196)

Kasih, dimanakahMengapa kau tinggalkan aku

Ingatlah-ingatlah kau padaku   TL

Janji setiamu tak kan kulupa

6) Free translation

Free translation reproduces the matter without the manner, or the content without the form of the original. Usually, it is a

paraphrase much longer than the original. This is intended to make the readers of TL are better understand what SL means.

Example:

I kissed her.(SL)

Saya telah mencetak sebuah ciuman pada bibirnya yang merah.(TL)

The translation above looks more radical even if it retains the content or message but the translation can be translated as *Saya telah menciumnya.*

7) Idiomatic translation

Idiomatic translation reproduces the 'message' of the original but tends to distort nuances of meaning by preferring colloquialisms and idioms where these do not exist in the original. Therefore, a truly idiomatic translation does not look like a translation. The translations are as if they were written directly from the native speaker.

Example:

You're cheery mood.(SL)

Kamu kelihatan ceria. (TL)

8) Communicative translation

Communicative translation attempts to render the exact contextual meaning of the original in such a way that both content and language are readily acceptable and comprehensible to the readership.

This method pays great attention to readers or listeners of TL who do not expect any difficulties and obscurity in the translation text. Therefore, the translator is very concerned about the effectiveness of the TL.

Example:

Beware of the dog! (SL)

Awas anjing galak! (TL)

Even though in SL not added by *vicious (galak),* the SL showed that the dog is vicious.

There are also many translation methods and techniques by some experts. In Farida, there are 18 translation techniques proposed by Molina and Albir[23]:

1) Adaptation

The technique replaces the source text cultural element with the target text cultural element.

2) Amplification

This technique explain briefly that are not formulated in the source language.

3) Borrowing

The technique takes a word straight from another language.

4) Calque

This is a literal translation of a foreign phrase lexically or structurally.

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[23]Dr. Farida Repelita Waty Kembaren and M. Hum, *Translation Theory and Practice,* page.29-40

5) Compensation

Introducing the source language stylistic effect in another place in the target language because it can not be reflected in the same place as in the source language.

6) Description

Replacing a terminology with a description of its form or function.

7) Discursive creation

The technique establishes a temporary equivalent that is totally unpredictable out of context.

8) Established Equivalent

This technique uses a terminology or expression recognized by dictionaries or language in use as an equivalent in the target language.

9) Generalization

Using a more general terminology.

10) Linguistic Amplification

Adding linguistic elements and it is often used for interpreting and dubbing.

11) Linguistic Compression

The technique synthesizes linguistic elements in the target text and it is often used in interpreting or subtitling.

12) Literal Translation

This technique translates an expression word for word.

13) Modulation

The technique changes the point of view of the source text lexically or structurally.

14) Particularization

The technique uses more precise or concrete term.

15) Reduction

The technique suppresses the source text information in the target text.

16) Substitution

Changing the linguistic elements for paralinguistic elements (intonation or gestures).

17) Transposition

Changing grammatical category.

18) Variation

The technique changes the linguistic or paralinguistic elements that affect the linguistic variation (textual tone, style, social dialect, geographical dialect).

While according to Vinay and Darbelnet in Herman, there are two methods of translation, there are direct translation and indirect translation[24]:

1) Direct translation. In which used when structural and conceptual elements of the source language can be transposed into the target language. It divided into three procedures:

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[24]Mr. Herman, *The Method of Translation and Practices,* (Germany: LAP LAMBERT Academic, 2016), page.25-32

a) Borrowing; the source language is directly transferred to the target language.

b) Calque; a phrase borrowed from another language and translated literally word for word.

c) Literal translation; the direct transfer of a source language text into a grammatically and idiomatically appropriate target language.

2) Indirect translation. In which occurs when word for word translation is impossible. There are four types:

a) Transposition; involves replacing one word class with another without changing the meaning of the message or the sense.

b) Modulation; a variation of the form of the message, obtained by a change in the point of view.

c) Equivalence; describing the same situation by different stylistic or structural methods.

d) Adaptation; creating a new situation to indicate a situational equivalence.

e. **Meanings in Translation**

According to Nababan in Mosleh's book "*The Theory of Translation & Exercise*", the meaning in translation there are 5 types:

1) Lexical meaning

In the lexical meaning, the meaning of each word has its own meaning as mentioned in the dictionary.[25] The meaning that can often be found in dictionary is also called referential meaning by Nida. In Nida's view, referential meaning is generally thought of as "dictionary meaning".[26]

2) Grammatical meaning

The translator should comprehend the relation between element of language in the larger units such as the relation between a word and other words within phrase or clause.[27] It is also stated by Nida that grammatical meaning is the meaningful relationship between the constituent parts of the grammatical construction.[28] This could be interpreted as the meaningful relationship among words, terms and sentences. The whole which means of a phrase or sentence is not decided by means of an easy mixture of the meanings of remoted words.

3) Textual meaning

The textual meaning is the meaning based on the text. It is appropriate with Nababan's statement in Mosleh's book that the

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[25] Drs. Mosleh Habibullah, M.Pd, *Theory of Translation & Exercises,* (Surabaya: CV. Salsabila Putra Pratama, 2013), page.139
[26] Eugene A. Nida, *Toward a Science of Translating,* (Leiden: E. J. Brill, 1964), page.70
[27] Drs. Mosleh Habibullah, M.Pd, *Theory of Translation & Exercises,* (Surabaya: CV. Salsabila Putra Pratama, 2013), page.139
[28] Eugene A. Nida, *Toward a Science of Translating,* (Leiden: E. J. Brill, 1964), page.57

textual meaning is related to the material of the text and the differences of the type can make the meaning of a word different.[29]

4) Contextual meaning

Contextual meaning means that each word has meaning related to its context and situation as it is used in a sentence.[30] Therefore, it is important for translator to pay attention to the context and situation used by the SL into the appropriate meaning as intended by the SL.

5) Socio-cultural meaning

The socio-cultural meaning has a close relation with the socio-culture of the source language text.[31]

2. Subtitle

a. Definition of Subtitle

Subtitles are often found in foreign films located at the bottom of the screen where they contain translations of movie conversations from source language to target language. It is appropriate with Claire's statement that the subtitling is a synchronized written translation of the films' oral dialogue or narrative and presenting this at the bottom of the screen.[32]

According to Diaz, Subtitling is a translation practice that consists of presenting a written text, generally on the lower part of the screen, that endeavor to recount the original dialogue of the speakers,

[29] Drs. Mosleh Habibullah, M.Pd, *Theory of Translation & Exercises,* (Surabaya: CV. Salsabila Putra Pratama, 2013), page.141
[30] Ibid.page.141
[31] Ibid.page.142
[32] Claire Ellender*, Dealing with Difference in Audiovisual Translation (Subtitling Linguistic Variation in Films)*, (PETER LANG: Switzerland, 2015), page.1

as well as the discursive elements that appear in the image (letters, inserts, graffiti, inscriptions, placards, and the like), and the information that is contained on the soundtrack (songs, voices off).[33]

The subtitle that is in movie is the translation from source language into the target language. Combining two languages in teaching-learning foreign language is called as bilingual method. As Hamers and Blanc in Rama's journal, he reserves "bilingualism" for the study of how two or more languages function in a given society.[34] It is how two languages learnt in order that the individuals or group are able to convey the meaning. Therefore, subtitles also become one of learning instrument of English learner by using bilingual method which is in the movie combines the English conversation and Indonesian subtitle.

b. Types of Subtitle

From a technical perspective, the following two types of subtitles can be identified:[35]

1) Open subtitles

The subtitles are burned or projected onto the image and cannot be removed or turned off. The programme and the subtitles cannot be disassociated from each other, allowing the viewer no choice as to their presence on screen.

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[33]Jorge Diaz Cintas & Mine Remae, Audiovisual Translation: Subtitling, (Routledge: New York, 2007), page.8
[34] Rama Dwika Herdiawan, *The Contributive Roles of Bilingualism in English Language Teaching*, Journal of English Language Learning, page.58
[35]Ibid.page.21

2) Closed subtitles

The translation can be added to the programme at the viewer's will. The subtitles are hidden and can only be seen with an appropriate decoder or when the viewer activates them on DVD.

3. *Moana* **Movie**

a. Definition of Movie

Movie resembles painting, music, literature, and the dance in this respect it is a medium that may, but need not, be used to produce artistic results.[36] Other references state that film or movie communicate information and ideas, and they show us places and ways of life we might not otherwise know.[37] Besides, movie could be an entertainment and media to give a moral message for many people.

b. Types of Movies

Bordwell and Thompson defined the types of movies as follows:[38]

1) Documentary

It supports to present factual information about the world outside the film. The information can be presented n variety ways. In some cases, the filmmakers are able to record the events as they actually occur.

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[36]Rudolf Arnheim, *Film as As,* (London: University of California Press, 1997), page.8
[37]David Bordwell, Kristin Thompson, and Jeff Smith, *Film Art an Introduction*, (New York: McGraw-Hill Education, 2017), 11[th]ed, page.2
[38]Ibid.page.350-387

2) Experimental

It made to express personal experiences or viewpoints in ways that would seem eccentric in a mainstream context.

3) Animated

It is distinguished from live-action ones by the unusual kinds of work that are done at production stage. Animation film do not do continuously filming outdoor action in the real time, but they create a series of images by shooting one frame at a time.

c. *Moana* **Movie**

The researcher is more interested in researching a movie than a novel because the movie does not require a narrative to describe the current situation and focuses only on the dialogue of the characters, whereas the novel requires it in order to the readers imagine the situation, but there also drawbacks in movie especially for movie that use subtitles. Sometimes subtitle appear out of sync with the utterance of the character and also for movies which there are two subtitles, the SL and the TL subtitle can be truncated. Even though, it has no effect on existing translations, in other words what is conveyed by TL equivalent to SL.

The researcher chose the *Moana* movie because the language used in the *Moana* film is easy to understand and the TL subtitles translated by *Lebah Ganteng* use simple language so that the audience can better understand the information SL wants to convey.

Moana is a western movie which is the genre is adventure, animation, and comedy. It produced by Walt Disney Pictures. It is also nominated for 2 Oscars, another 18 wins and 83 nominations. The movie told about an adventurous teenager sails out on a daring mission to save her people. During her journey. *Moana* meets the once mighty demigod Maui, who guides her in her quest to become a master way-finder. Together they sail across the open ocean on an action-packed voyage, encountering enormous monsters and impossible odds. Along the way, *Moana* fulfills the ancestors and discovers the one thing she always sought: her own identity.[39]

This is the first time Disney has presented a princess character from the Polynesian region. They even appointed a native Hawaiian girl named Auli'I Cravalho to voice *Moana*'s character. There's also actor Vin Diesel, originally of Samoan descent and large in Hawaii, who voices Maui, the demigod who helps complete *Moana*'s mission.

The film, which was directed by Ron Clements and John Musker, also features a famous theater star, Lin-Manuel Miranda, who is responsible for writing and producing all the songs in the *Moana* film. Miranda was previously known for her phenomenal work on the Broadway theater stage entitled Hamilton.

Moana is described as a 16-year-old teenager who has an attachment to the ocean. Born and raised as a candidate for a successor to the tribal chief on Motonui Island, *Moana*'s destiny was written as a

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[39]"*Moana*" Script.com. STANDS4 LLC, 2020. Web. 19 Oct. 2020. https://www.scripts.com/scriptd/*Moana*_1224. Access on 17 of June 2020, 16.07 PM

leader. But on the way, he tried to find the true identity of his people. With the help of her grandmother, *Moana* tries to find the 'roots'.

Since she was born, *Moana* has only been confined to Motonui Island, starting to realize that something is 'moving' from within her to always approach the sea. But unfortunately, her father shot *Moana* hard toward the sea, let alone sailing over the designated reef.

Moana's father said many bad things happened behind the rock. But *Moana* kept asking questions. Eventually *Moana*'s grandmother, Tala, reveals *Moana*'s true calling. To return his people to the explorers again. According to their ancient ancestors who were known for their fondness for sailing and discovering the various islands of Oceania.

This fact seems to justify the turmoil that *Moana* has felt every time she comes face to face with the sea.Unfortunately, Tala must die before she completes her dream. Before he died, he ordered *Moana* to return the sacred stone that became *Te Fiti*'s heart and look for Maui's hero to help her return the stone to Lalotai.

The conflict began when *Moana* finally decided to leave Motonui Island, leaving her family on board a ship left by her ancestors. He begins to search for Maui to complete his mission.Unfortunately, everything is not as easy as imagined. Maui and *Moana* encountered many obstacles before reaching Lalotai. Not to mention Maui's decision to leave *Moana* for fear of losing her magic sickle.

Moana had wanted to continue the journey by herself before Maui finally decided to return with *Moana*. Plus the spirit of Tala, who transformed into a stingray, guided *Moana* and Maui to Lalotai.