

CHAPTER III

DATA PRESENTATION AND ANALYSIS

III. 1. Presentation and Analysis of the Data

The writer uses a qualitative descriptive method. To analyze the data, the writer will compare the data in source language and that in the target language. The writer will find out if there are errors in the translation or misstatement of facts after that the writer will give a suggested solution for the misleading subtitle.

Data 1

Speaker: Dennis

Utterance: '*Nothing compares, right?*'

Subtitle: '*Tidak ada yang dibandingkan, kan?*'

Suggested solution: '*Tidak ada tandingannya, kan?*'

The dialogue take place in supermarket. It happened between Jack and Dennis who just came back from dealing with fire. They are talking about their captain. He is a great person. When translating a text translator should consider the choice of words and he must pay attention to the word order. He must understand the message carried by the source language. Like in the sentence above, the subtitle above is misleading, in translating a text, a translator must understand the meaning of the text. The writer use theory of modulation to analyze this conversation. Modulation is a variation of the form of the message, obtained by a change in the point of view. The changing of point of view can be justified when translation result in a grammatically correct utterance is considered unsuitable or awkward in the target language. The point of modulation procedure is to make people say 'yes, that's exactly I want to say' *nothing compares, right?* should be

translated as *tidak ada tandingannya, kan?* because if we translate it as *tidak ada yang dibandingkan, kan?* It is unsuitable and awkward to be used in target language. Procedure of adaptation can also be applied in this utterance. In translating a text we must notice the situation so we must be careful in choosing a word. Because the choice of words can influence the meaning of the subtitle and the position of the word can change the meaning of a sentence.

Data 2

Speaker: Dennis

Utterance: 'Hey, we need *ketchup*'

Subtitle: 'Hey, kita butuh *kecap*'

Suggested solution: 'Hei, kita butuh *saus tomat*'

The dialogue happens in the supermarket. It involves Dennis and Jack who just come back from handling a big fire. According to the situation the subtitle is misleading, because the word *ketchup* was translated as *kecap* in Indonesia while in the movie the writer saw Jack take a bottle of *tomato ketchup*. The English word for *kecap* is *soy sauce*. Literal or word for word translation is the direct transfer of a source language text into a grammatically and idiomatically appropriate target language text in which the translators' task is limited to observe the adherence to the linguistic servitudes of the target language. But like stated above a translator must have good knowledge about the source language. According to the dictionary the meaning for ketchup is *saus tomat* not *kecap*. As a translator he must choose appropriate word that is suitable to be put in the sentence. A subtitle must match with the visual image. For example if the subtitle says *ketchup*, so the visual image should be a *tomato sauce*.



Data 3**Speaker:** Dennis**Utterance:** *'So, can I ask you a question?'***Subtitle:** *'Jadi, bisa kau tanyakan kau pertanyaan?'***Suggested solution:** *'Bolehkah saya bertanya?'*

Translating a text is not just translating word by word or sentence by sentence. Besides the translators have to consider the structure of the sentence, they should remember that the positioning of a word could change the meaning of a sentence. The writer use modulation procedure to analyze this sentence *'So, can I ask you a question?'* should be translated as *'Bolehkah saya bertanya?'* not *'Jadi, bisa kau tanyakan kau pertanyaan?'* *'Bolehkah saya bertanya?'* is unsuitable to be applied in the target language. When translating a text we have to consider the proper meaning of the sentence. We have to know the equivalence of the words in the target language. And also we have to feel the sense arise from the sentence. Translation is a process of communication, the objective of translating is to import the knowledge of the original to the foreign reader. Translating is a decision process a series of a certain number of consecutive situation. As in a game situation imposing on the translator the necessity of choosing among a certain number of alternatives.

Data 4**Speaker:** Dennis**Utterance:** *'Now, who are these for?'***Subtitle:** *'Sekarang, ini untuk apa?'***Suggested solution:** *'Ini untuk siapa?'*

Literal translation is the direct transfer of a source language text into a grammatically and idiomatically appropriate because the positioning of a word in utterance has an effect on

its meaning. For example the word who, when translating it we must consider the appropriate word for who. Adaptation is needed in here. When we translating a text we have to understand the sentence. When saying this utterance, Dennis is in supermarket trying to tease two girls, Linda and Margarita. He's trying to ask them to go out. He's holding a small box of lasagna. So when we read the text it says 'Now, who are this for?' the audience will automatically know that Dennis is asking about a person because he said who while in the target language it is translated as apa, which is not appropriate for this situation. It should be translated as siapa. This kind of meaning is called referential meaning because who refers to siapa. Equivalent procedure also can be applied for analyzing this utterance. We must find the equivalent word for who in Indonesian.

Data 5

Speaker: Dennis

Utterance: 'Uh, you can't eat those'

Subtitle: 'Kau tak bisa makan rumah'

Suggested solution: 'Kau tidak bisa makan itu'

The subtitle is misleading. It can lead the audience into misunderstanding. The translator doesn't understand the utterance in the source language so he didn't translate it properly. So he can't find the equivalence word for the word those in the target language. It seems that the translator misheard or misunderstood so he translate the word those as rumah. The word those should be translated as itu because it refers to the lasagna boxes. If the translator translated the word as rumah it will be make the sentence meaningless. And it will be awkward if it applied in the sentence of target language. Maybe the translator heard the word sound as house so he translates it as rumah. The writer uses equivalent procedure to analyze this utterance. When translating a text, a translator must understand about the message carried by the utterance so he will be able to find the equivalent word for the word in target language.

Data 6**Speaker:** Dennis**Utterance:** *These, these are for fat, lonely girls who stay at home at night watching TV***Subtitle:** *'Ini, untuk gemuk, gadis kesepian siapa yang tinggal dirumah menonton TV'***Suggested solution:** *'Ini untuk gadis-gadis gemuk dan kesepian yang tinggal di rumah pada malam hari dan menonton TV'*

When translating a text, a translator must consider the sense of the sentence, whether it makes sense or not. Translator should not translate a text word by word but it should be sentence by sentence and the translator must arrange the words so it has a meaning. The writer uses equivalent procedure to analyze this data. For example the sentence above is having a bad word order subtitle. *'These, these are for fat, lonely girls who stay at home at night watching TV'* should be translated as *'Ini untuk gadis gemuk, kesepian yang tinggal di rumah dan menonton TV'* not *'Ini, untuk gemuk, gadis kesepian siapa yang tinggal dirumah menonton TV'*. After we find the equivalent word for the word in the source language we must arrange the word properly. As stated before that the positioning of the word can change the meaning of the sentence.

Data 7, 8, and 9 are not analyzed because the object has been analyzed in data 2

Data 10**Speaker:** Jack**Utterance:** *'Sorry, The captain's been under a lot of pressure. We had a big fire today and I think the, uh, smoke probably went to his head'***Subtitle:** *'Maaf, kapten di bawah tekanan yang banyak. Kita ada api besar hari ini dan aku piker asap mungkin pergi ke kepalanya'***Suggested solution:** *'Maaf, kapten di bawah tekanan yang banyak. Kita ada kebakaran besar hari ini dan mungkin kapten sedang marah*

The subtitle is misleading. The normal procedure of translation is to translate sentence by sentence not word by word. When translating a sentence we have to consider the proper translation in the target language and also the situation. The sentence *'smoke probably*

went to his head' should not be translated as 'asap mungkin pergi ke kepalanya', it should be translated as mungkinkepalanya penuh dengan asap' Every interpretation has the structure of problem solving, the interpreter has to choose from a class of possible meanings of the word or motif, from different conceptions of character, of style or of the author's philosophical views. The choice is more limited if the number of possible alternatives is smaller. The dialogue happens at the supermarket. Modulation is obtained by a change in the point of view. The changing of point of view can be justified when translation result in a grammatically correct utterance but it is considered unsuitable or awkward in the target language.

Data 11

Speaker: Dennis

Utterance: 'It doesn't seem to be his head that's the problem Lieutenant'

Subtitle: 'Itu tak terasa masalah, Letnan'

Suggested solution: 'Tampaknya itu bukan masalah yang utama, Letnan'

In this case situational meaning is crucial to the understanding of a sentence. 'It doesn't seem to be his head that's the problem Lieutenant' should not be translated as 'Itu tak terasa masalah, Letnan' but it should be translated as 'Tampaknya itu bukan masalah yang utama, Letnan'. The translator should clarify the function of the source language text. The writer notices that this is Linda's joke. She gives her comment on Dennis because Jack tell her that he and Dennis are on duty this morning and Jack tell Linda that his fellow is very tired and needs refreshing. So they go to the supermarket and accidentally they met Linda and her girl friend, Margarita.

Data 12

Speaker: Linda

Utterance: 'So you usually pick up girls in the supermarket for fun or ...?'

Subtitle: 'Jadi, kau biasanya mengambil gadis di supermarket untuk senang-senang atau ...'

Suggested solution: 'Jadi, kau biasanya mengenal gadis di supermarket untuk senang-senang atau'

As we know that the positioning of a word can change the meaning of the sentence. As a translator he must choose appropriate word that is suitable to be put in the sentence. A subtitle must match with the visual image. The dialogue happens at the supermarket. Modulation is a variation of the form of the message, obtained by a change in the point of view. The changing of point of view can be justified when translation result in a grammatically correct utterance which is considered unsuitable or awkward in the target language. The subtitling for pick up girls should be mengenal gadis not mengambil gadis the subtitle mengenal gadis isn't suitable to be applied to the sentence.

Data 13

Speaker: Jack

Utterance: 'Well, we usually I just throw them over my shoulder and carry them down a ladder'

Subtitle: 'Biasanya hanya melempar mereka bahu dan menangis di tangga'

Suggested solution: 'Biasanya kami menggendong dan membawa mereka menuruni tangga'

This sentence is the answer of the sentence above. Jack explains to Linda about what he's doing when he met girls in supermarket. Jack answered with joke. The subtitle is misleading, because throw them should be translated as menggendong not melempar mereka and carry them should be translated as membawa mereka This subtitle leads audience to misunderstanding. The choice of words influences the meaning of a sentence. Some English words have several meanings and translators must choose the most suitable meaning for the word so it doesn't change the meaning of the sentence. Every interpretation has the structure of problem solving, the interpreter has to choose from a class of possible meanings of the word or motif, from different conceptions of character,

of style or of the author's philosophical views. The choice is more limited if the number of possible alternatives is smaller. Modulation is obtained by a change in the point of view. The changing of point of view can be justified when translation result in a grammatically correct utterance which is considered unsuitable or awkward in the target language

Data 14

Speaker: Dennis

Utterance: *Cliff's*

Subtitle: *Cliff*

Suggested solution: Di Cliff

This dialogue is in the supermarket. This conversation is between Jack and Dennis. They met two girls and asked them to go out. After little chit-chat Dennis succeeds in asking them to go to a restaurant named Cliff. In this conversation Dennis tells Jack that they'll go to meet in a place named Cliff so Dennis said *Cliff's* it means that they are going to meet the girls at Cliff Restaurant. The subtitle is misleading, because *Cliff's* should be translated as *Di Cliff* not just *Cliff*. This subtitle leads audience to misunderstanding. As stated above a translator must choose a proper word in order to build a proper nuance. A word is a bundle of meaning components. The translator needs to be able to analyze the lexical item of the source text in order to translate them. The writer used adaptation procedure to analyze this data. Many words are not easily classified.

Data 15

Speaker: Dennis

Utterance: *'Well, I you lock yourself out and say that you left the stove on, yeah, the fire department has to come let you in'*

Subtitle: *'Baik, jika kau mengunci dirimu sendiri dan bilang kau meninggalkan kompor menyala, ya, Departemen Kebakaran membiarkan kau masuk'*

Suggested solution: 'Jika kau terkunci dari luar dan meninggalkan kompor menyala, ya departemen kebakaran akan datang menyelamatkanmu'

In translating a text, a translator must understand the meaning of the text. The writer uses modulation procedure to analyze this conversation. Modulation is a variation of the form of the message, obtained by a change in the point of view. The changing of point of view can be justified when translation result in a grammatically correct utterance it is considered unsuitable or awkward in the target language. Translating a text must refer to four basic requirements, the translation must be making sense, conveying the spirit and manner of the original, having a natural and easy form of expression and producing similar response. In Indonesian the utterance like say in the sentence does not need to be translated. So it isn't translated into Indonesia.

Data 16

Speaker: Margarita

Utterance: 'Wanna go outside for smoke?'

Subtitle: 'Ingin keluar untuk asap?'

Suggested solution: 'Ingin keluar untuk merokok?'

The controlling concept for most translation theory is equivalence. Translating is generally seen as a process of communicating the foreign text by establishing a relationship or of identity or analogy with it. In such case, translators are dealing with method which produces equivalent texts. The subtitle for smoke should not be asap because its inappropriate to combine with the other words. It doesn't fit with the sentence. Like stated above the positioning of the word can influence the meaning of the sentence. If we use asap for smoke it will ruin the meaning of the sentence. Smoke has two meanings, asap and merokok. So the translator has to choose the word which suitable to be applied in the sentence. Transposition involves replacing one word class

with another without changing the meaning of the message. Translator, therefore, chooses to carry out a transposition if the translation thus obtained, fits better into utterance. A word is a bundle of meaning components. The translator needs to be able to analyze the lexical item of the source text in order to translate them. Many words are not easily classified. They are more difficult to classify there is a skewing between the semantic classification and the grammatical classification. Some words are made up of more than one concept. When we define such a word, we make explicit the concept which is combined together in that word.

Data 17

Speaker: Dennis

Utterance: 'Oh, more than anything'

Subtitle: 'Oh, lebih dari itu'

Suggested solution: 'Oh, aku senang sekali'

When translating a text we must consider the suitable subtitle for the text. Translating is generally seen as a process of communicating the foreign text by establishing a relationship or of identity or analogy with it. In such case, translators are dealing with method which produces equivalent texts. The subtitle for more than anything' should not be lebih dari itu' because it's unsuitable in this situation. It doesn't fit with the sentence. Like stated above the positioning of the word can influence the meaning of the sentence. More than anything is an expression to show the excited feeling and as answer to Margarita offer. So, if we translate it as lebih dari itu it will be an awkward sentence and is not suitable with the situation. Equivalent procedure is used to analyze this utterance. The translator should find the equivalent word for the expression more than anything. When translating a text, a translator must consider the situation of the dialogue, the

translation must match the sentence and situation. In here the writer used adaptation procedure at the same time in order to match the sentence and the situation.

Data 18 is not analyzed because it is the same as data 16

Data 19

Speaker: Linda

Utterance: 'Bye, behave!'

Subtitle: 'Bye, bersikap!'

Suggested solution: 'Bye, baik-baik ya!'

Since no two languages are identical, either in the meanings given to corresponding symbols or in the ways in which such symbol are arranged in phrases and sentence. Translating is generally seen as a process of communicating the foreign text by establishing a relationship or of identity or analogy with it. In such case, translators are dealing with method that produces equivalent text. For this case the translator has to choose one of the meanings that are appropriate for the word in source language. Translation equivalence occurs when a source language and a target language item are related to the same features or substance, where substance can signify a relatively fixed range of linguistic features, level and categories as well as potentially infinite series of cultural situation. The word behave should not be translated as bersikap, it will be an awkward translation because it doesn't suitable with the situation. It should be translated baik-baik ya. The writer also uses adaptation procedure to analyze this utterance. This conversation occurs when Jack, Dennis, Linda and Margarita went out to Cliff restaurant and then Dennis and Margarita ask permission to go out for a smoke and Linda answered and tells them to behave. There is no literary meaning for behave but a translator should have an ability to translate the word that not have a literary meaning in the dictionary. A

translator must be aware of the situation where the dialogue takes place. And if there is no proper meaning for the word so the translator must find the equivalent meaning for the sentence in order to obtain a good and understandable translation.

Data 21

Speaker: Linda

Utterance: *'I made this one and I made this'*

Subtitle: *'aku buat ini satu dan aku buat ini'*

Suggested solution: *'Aku buat yang ini dan ini'*

The unit of translation is the normal procedure of translation to translate sentence by sentence not word by word. Referring to this theory one should not be translated as satu it should be 'yang ini'. This dialogue happens in a bar. This is a conversation between Jack and Linda. When making this conversation Jack is looking at Linda's bracelet. There are two bracelets of Linda. So if the subtitling is satu, it isn't proper subtitle, it should be 'aku buat yang ini dan ini' because there are two bracelets. The translator must be aware of the fact that there are various kinds of meaning. In this case is situational meaning which is crucial to the understanding of a sentence. When translating a sentence a translator must consider the situation, he must think about the word that suitable for the sentence and the most important it convey the message from the source language. Here the writer uses transposition theory that is replacing one word class with another without changing the meaning of the message. A translator, therefore, chooses to carry out a transposition if the translation thus obtained fits better into utterance.

Data 22

Speaker: Jack

Utterance: *'Would you be, like, an artist?'*

Subtitle: *'Kau bisa seperti artis?'*

Suggested solution: *'Apakah kau, seperti, seorang artis?'*

This conversation still happens in Cliff's . In this dialogue, Jack asks Linda what her job is and after she answers that she is a jewelry designer. Jack thinks that Linda is an artist, which has the meaning of seniman so he asks Linda whether her job is like an artist or not. The subtitle above is awkward. The combination of the word are not in good order, it can change the meaning of the sentence. The sentence *'Would you be, like, an artist?'* should not be translated to *'Kau bisa seperti artis?'* because if the subtitle is *'Kau bisa seperti artis?'* then the sentence in the source language must be *'can you be like an artist?'* . The right subtitle is *'Apakah kau, seperti, seorang seniman?'*. The subtitle *'Kau bisa seperti artis?'* is incorrect. It translated literally. Literally or word for word translation is the direct transfer of a source language into a grammatically and idiomatically appropriate target language text in which the translator task is limited to observing the adherence to the linguistic servitudes of the target language.

Data 23

Speaker: Linda

Utterance: *'It's a job for now'*

Subtitle: *'Itu hanya pekerjaan sekarang'*

Suggested solution: *'Itu hanya pekerjaan sementara'*

The subtitle is not suitable for the sentence. It is translated word by word, as stated above translation word by word can change the meaning of the sentence. A word is a bundle of meaning components. The translator needs to be able to analyze the lexical item of the source text in order to translate them. Many words are not easily classified. They are more difficult to classify there is a skewing between the semantic classification and the grammatical classification. Some words are made up of more than one concept. When we

define such a word, we make explicit the concept which are combined together in that word. Although the literary meaning for *now* is *sekarang* but the translator must consider the word order and the situation. The translator must be aware of the fact that there are various kinds of meaning. The proper translation of the word *now* is *sementara* because the sentence expresses that Linda will look for another job.

Data 24

Speaker: Linda

Utterance: *'Coz you'll be sitting around like this and all of sudden that gong goes off'*

Subtitle: *'Karena ku akan duduk disekitar seperti ini dan tiba-tiba pergi'*

Suggested solution: *'Karena kamu akan duduk-duduk saja dan tiba-tiba alarm berbunyi'*

The subtitle above is translated word by word. We can't translate a sentence word by word. It can lead the audience to a wrong understanding. A word is a bundle of meaning components. The translator needs to be able to analyze the lexical item of the source text in order to translate them. Many words are not easily classified. Some words are made up of more than one concept. When we define such a word, we make explicit the concept which is combined together in that word. This dialogue is still located at the bar. It happens between Jack and Linda. Jack is explaining to Linda about his feeling for his job. He feels very excited about his job. Jack has an amazing feeling when doing his job. The *gong* here means *bell* so when he just sitting around and suddenly the bell ring and the he has to do his job. It sounds like Jack is describing a thing that made him love his job. This sentence can't be translated separately. If it does than it will not have the meaning. *'Coz you'll be sitting around like this and all of sudden that gong goes off'* should not translated as *'Karena kamu akan duduk-duduk saja dan tiba-tiba gong berbunyi'* this subtitle is word by word translated. It should be translated as

Data 25**Speaker: Jack****Utterance:** *'You tearing out of the firehouse, go down the street and fight your way into some building dealing with that heat, helping people, you know, saving people. It's an amazing feeling'***Subtitle:** *'Kau merobek pemadam kebakaran, pergi ke jalan dan lawan jalanmu ke beberapa gedung. Berhadapan dengan panas, menolong orang, kau tahu menyelamatkan orang. Itu perasaan yang luar biasa'***Suggested solution:** *Kau terburu-buru keluar dari markas, pergi ke jalan dan berjalan menuju ke beberapa gedung, menghadapi panas, menolong dan menyelamatkan orang. Sungguh suatu perasaan yang mengasgumkan.*

A word is a bundle of meaning components. The translator needs to be able to analyze the lexical item of the source text in order to translate them. When we define such a word, we make explicit the concept which is combined together in that word. The word place will affect the meaning of the sentence. Tearing out should be translated as terburu-buru not merobek. Although the literary meaning for tearing is merobek but it is not suitable to be put in the sentence, it must be terburu-buru. The writer uses transposition procedure to analyze this data which replacing one word class with another without changing the meaning of the message. Translator must, therefore, choose to carry out a transposition if the translation thus obtained fits better into the utterance, or allows a particular nuance of style to be retained. The reason to choose terburu-buru as the translation for tearing out is because the situation in the scene. Jack is telling linda what the fire fighter does. Regarding that situation the writer decides that the equivalent meaning for tearing out is terburu-buru although the literary meaning of tearing out is merobek.

Data 26**Speaker:** Linda**Utterance:** 'You suck! Is he even a fireman?'**Subtitle:** 'Kau menyebalkan, dia bahkan pemadam kebakaran?'**Suggested solution:** 'Kau menyebalkan, apakah dia juga seorang pemadam kebakaran?'

This conversation occurs in the bar, when Jack is talking to Linda. They are sitting in the bar. In the conversation Jack tells Linda that he isn't a captain as he has said in the first time he met Linda at the supermarket. He tells Linda that He and Dennis are a firefighter captains but in reality they are just *truckie* and a *pipeman*. Linda is a little bit upset with Jack's confession and she is curious if Dennis is also a *pipeman* too, that's why Linda asks Jack 'Is he even a fireman?' The writer uses theory of referential meaning to analyze this utterance. 'He' refers to Dennis. Linda wants to stress her question, to know whether Dennis has the same profession as Jack or not. So the subtitle for 'Is he even a fireman?' should not be translated as dia bahkan pemadam kebakaran? Even though the literary meaning for even is bahkan but in this situation even should be translated as juga because even is refers to he (Dennis). In this case, the transposition procedure can also be applied for this utterance. Replacing one word class with another without changing the meaning of the message is happens in this utterance that is by replacing the literary meaning of the word even. Besides transposition theory, adaptation can also be applied in this utterance. As stated above in order to analyze the meaning translator should think about the central concept and also must consider where the communication takes place, when it takes place. Adaptation is applied in choosing the meaning of the word even, so it will be suitable with the situation.

Data 27**Speaker: Jack****Utterance: 'Uh, fires no but I did have a goose, a goose in my locker. It was huge, crapped all over my stuff'****Subtitle: 'Kebakaran, tidak, tapi aku ada angsa di lokerku. Itu besar. Seluruh barangku '****Suggested solution: 'Uh kebakaran?, tidak, tapi ada angsa yang sangat besar di lokerku dan seluruh barangku berantakan dibuatnya'**

Translators have to create a new situation that can be considered as being equivalent. Adaptation can describe as a special kind of equivalence a situational equivalence. Translation cannot be produced simply by creating structural calques. The subtitle of the dialogue above is not in good order and it doesn't have a proper sense. Translator should not only make a good translation according to proper meaning, he must also consider the order of the word and the meaning produced by that sentence. We are forbidden to translate it word by word. Modulation is a variation of the form of the message, obtained by a change in the point of view. This change can be justified when, although a literal, or even transposed, translation results in grammatically correct utterance, it is considered unsuitable, unidiomatic or awkward in the target language. Such as in the utterance above when we have already translated it into the target language we also have to arrange the word into a good order. So the reader will be able to understand the meaning of the sentence.

Data 28**Speaker: Dan****Utterance: 'This must be the lovely Linda'****Subtitle: 'Ini indah Linda'****Suggested solution: 'Ini pasti si cantik Linda'**

Literal, or word for word translation is the direct transfer of a source language text into a grammatically and idiomatically appropriate target language text in which the translators'

task is limited to observing the adherence to the linguistic servitudes of the target language. But in this case the sentence should not be translated separately. It will change the meaning. The word choice must be suitable for the sentence so it will not change the meaning and sense of the sentence. For example in the utterance above, Lovely have several meaning in Indonesia it can be indah or cantik. In this case a translator must choose the proper word to be put in the sentence. If the translators choose indah, it doesn't suit with the sentence and it will create an awkward meaning. The suitable meaning for lovely is cantik because cantik refers to Linda. The choosing of the word cantik is more suitable rather than lovely. This process can be categorized into transposition procedure. The translator forgets to translate the word This must be, it should be translated as Ini pasti. This word must be translated because if the translator didn't translate it then the sentence will have different meaning.

Data 29

Speaker: Linda

Utterance: 'Margarita send her love'

Subtitle: 'Margarita kirim cintanya'

Suggested solution: 'Margarita kirim salam'

The subtitle is not suitable for the sentence. It is translated word by word, as stated above translation word by word can change the meaning of the sentence. Translators have to create a new situation that can be considered as being equivalent. Adaptation can describe as a special kind of equivalence a situational equivalence. Translation cannot be produce simply by creating structural calques. The subtitle of the dialogue above is not in good order and it doesn't have a proper sense. Translator should not only make a good translation according to proper meaning, he must also consider the order of the word and

the meaning produced by that sentence. Although the literary meaning of *her love* is *cintanya*, we must find the proper translation for the word. The process of replacing the word *cintanya* with *salam* is categorized as transposition process that is replacing one word class with another without changing the meaning of the message.

Data 30

Speaker: Linda

Utterance: *'Yeah, you wear really sexy boxer, right? With love hearts of them?'*

Subtitle: *'Ya, kau memakai sarung seksi, kan dengan cinta merah di mereka?'*

Suggested solution: *'Ya, kau memakai celana dalam yang sangat seksi bergambar hati, kan?'*

As we know that the positioning of a word can change the meaning of the sentence. As a translator he must choose appropriate word that suitable to be put in the sentence. The word order will affect the meaning of the sentence. Such as the utterance above, we must arrange the translated word properly. So it will not change the meaning of the sentence. Translator should not only make a good translation according to proper meaning, he must also consider the order of the word and the meaning produced by that sentence. We are forbidden to translate it word by word. Modulation is a variation of the form of the message, obtained by a change in the point of view. This change can be justified when, although a literal, or even transposed, translation results in grammatically correct utterance, and it is considered unsuitable, unidiomatic or awkward in the target language.

III. 2 Discussion of the Findings

After analyzing the data the writer has found many misleading translation in scene 4 and 5. In data 1 the subtitle is awkward. The writer uses equivalent procedure to analyze this utterance because the writer thinks that the subtitle is misleading. When translating a text translator must think about the central concept of the translation, the

situation, and the choice of word. Position of the word can affect the meaning of the word.

In data 2 the writer uses transposition procedure to analyze the meaning of ketchup. There was misleading translation that is ketchup should be translated as saus tomat not saus. Beside transposition procedure, the writer also uses equivalence procedure to find the suitable meaning for ketchup in Indonesian.

Equivalent is used to analyze data 3 to find the equivalent word for the utterance 'So, can I ask you a question?'. We must think about the proper meaning for the sentence. Besides that, the procedure of adaptation can be applied for analyzing the utterance. Literal translation is applied for analyzing the utterance in data 4. Moreover, the referential meaning procedure also can be applied in this sentence and the most important thing is equivalent procedure, because we have to find the proper meaning for the utterance. When translating the word we must consider the appropriate word for who. Adaptation is needed in here. When we translating a text we have to understand the sentence, we must understand the appropriate meaning of a word and we also have to pay attention to the situation. To analyze data 5 referential procedure is used besides the equivalent procedure can also be applied in the analysis of utterance.

The word those should be translated into itu because it refers to the lasagna boxes. If the translator translated the word as rumah it will make the sentence doesn't make sense. And it will be awkward if it is applied in the sentence of target language. Data 6 uses modulation procedure and equivalent procedure to analyze this utterance. When translating a text, a translator must consider the sense of the sentence, whether it makes sense or not. Data 6 is having a bad word order subtitle. 'These, these are for fat, lonely girls who stay at

home at night watching TV' should be translated as 'Ini untuk gadis gemuk, yang kesepian yang tinggal di rumah dan menonton TV' not 'Ini, untuk gemuk, gadis kesepian siapa yang tinggal dirumah menonton TV'. Data 7, 8, and 9 is the same as data 2. Equivalent procedure is also used to analyze data 11. Besides the equivalent procedure the writer also uses adaptation procedure to analyze the data. For data 12 the writer uses procedure of modulation and transposition to analyze the data. The writer analyzes data 13 using equivalent and adaptation procedure. And for data 14 the writer uses modulation and equivalent procedure. While for data 15 the writer uses equivalent and adaptation procedure to analyze the data. The procedure here is to find the equivalent word in the target language. The adaptation procedure is to make the proper meaning for the word say in the sentence. For data 16 the writer uses transposition procedure in order to choose an equivalent word for the word smoke. In analyzing data 17, the writer uses equivalent and adaptation procedure to translate the sentence lebih dari itu. For data 18 the writer uses equivalence procedure. Data 19 is also analyzed with equivalence procedure. The equivalent and adaptation procedure are used to analyze data 20. For data 21 the writer is using adaptation procedure. In analyzing data 22 the writer uses equivalent and adaptation procedure. Those procedures are also used to analyze data 23. To analyze data 24 the writer uses three procedures that is adaptation, equivalent, and transposition. Data 25 is analyzed with equivalence and adaptation procedure. Data 26 is analyzed with equivalent procedure. Data 27 is analyzed with transposition and equivalent procedure. Transposition and equivalent procedure are also used to analyzed data 28. Adaptation and equivalent are also used to analyze data 29 and 30.

To conclude the writer is mostly uses equivalent, modulation and adaptation procedure. Some of the data has referential meaning, and there are also data analyses which have situational meanings. The writer thinks that those procedures are suitable to use in analyzing the data.

Table of Analysis

No.	Procedure	Data Number
	Borrowing	-
	Calque	-
	Literal translation	2, 4
	Transposition	2, 12, 13, 16, 18, 23, 25, 26, 28, 29
	Modulation	1, 2, 10, 12
	Equivalent	1-30
	Adaptation	14, 15, 18, 19, 22, 23, 25, 26, 27, 29, 30

CHAPTER IV

CONCLUSION