

CHAPTER I

INTRODUCTION

1.1 Research Background

Language has a vital role in human life and has become one of the most important parts of any culture since it allows people to communicate with others, build relationships and create a sense of community. Additionally, the role of language is as a tool to show a reflection of a culture and indicate its origin of a place. Language is created and shaped by the needs of a culture as it changes. In other words, language is intrinsic to culture. That means language relates to its common experiences, environments, backgrounds and histories.

Regarding to the preceding statements, there are many languages spoken in the world. Languages differ from one another in various respects, in terms of their sentence structure, word structure, sound structure and vocabulary used. Thus, language differences can be particularly critical since they create barriers or boundaries in a communication between speakers who speak different languages. With that being said, translation is necessary for spreading information, knowledge and ideas across the world, moreover in order to achieve effective communication between cultures.

According to Oxford Advanced Learner's Dictionary (2015), translation is defined as (1) the process of changing something that is written or spoken into another language; (2) a text or word that has been changed from one language into

another; or (3) the process of changing something into a different form. Furthermore, Huang Long's statement as cited by Yin Hua (2011), describes translation as transfer of a text from a source language into a text in target language, the objective being a perfect equivalence of meaning between two texts. In addition, Bell (1991) states that translation is as the replacement of a representation of a text in one language by a representation of an equivalent text in a second language. The two definitions previously mentioned refer to an aspect namely equivalence. In achieving equivalence in translation, however, translators most likely deal with difficulties in terms of language differences, as stated by Nida (1964) that "no two languages are identical". In other words, the translation can be considerably and reasonably close or equivalent to the original, yet it is not precisely the same. Based on all of the definitions given above, translation can briefly be defined as a process of reworking text from one language into another to maintain original message and communication by finding the intended meaning of equivalence in the target language so that the meaning is understandable for the targeted audience.

In transferring equivalent meaning of language, translators face a variety of difficulties. Generally speaking, there are some expressions such as idiomatic ones that are difficult to be equivalently translated, and that is commonly due to differences in some aspects of two languages. According to Oxford Advanced Learner's Dictionary (2015), it is defined, "idiomatic is a phrase which meaning cannot be deduced from the words in it, and it is an expression to a language". If the translator is not capable of either interpreting the messages of the source

language or conveying the messages to the target language, the target audience will wrongly interpret the message given. Therefore, it is crucial for translators to have wide knowledge of the source and target languages, as well as to know the characteristics and meaning of each idiomatic expression used. In this regard, Kurniadi (2018) suggests that translation could be understood as rather a scientific combination of the process of transforming one language to another. As more speakers discover breakthrough to the language, translation respectively creates rooms whose meanings deliver extended messages from one to another, which lead to the introduction of innovative patterns in linguistic components. In addition to that, Larson (1984) explains that:

Translation is therefore concerned with a study of the lexicon, grammatical structure, communication situation, and cultural context of the SL text, which is analyzed in order to determine its meaning. The discovered meaning is then re-expressed or reconstructed using the lexicon and grammatical structure which are appropriate in the receptor language and its cultural context.

Translation enables communities to connect with one another. Translation, nowadays, is considered as a tool that helps people reach a global audience much better since translation can be in any form that caters to a multilingual audience. To support the preceding statement, Newmark (1988) explains that:

As a means of communication, translation is used for multilingual notices, which have at last appeared increasingly conspicuously in public places;

for instructions issued by exporting companies; for tourist publicity, where it is too often produced from the native into the 'foreign' language by natives as a matter of national pride; for official documents, such as treaties and contracts; for reports, papers, articles, correspondence, textbooks to convey information, advice and recommendations for every branch of knowledge.

Nowadays, translation has become of massive importance in society. As a further matter, the growth of translation industry has been shaped significantly by the growth of digital media and technology. In the same way, the demand for translation services has been on the rise ever since. Furthermore, this phenomenon of digitization and digitalization has changed how people consume media and entertainment in many ways. Films are one of the best forms of entertainment that offer something for everyone. In relation to that, Matkivska (2014) explains that:

With the appearance of new technologies there appeared also new forms of international and intercultural communication which led to new forms of translation. Cinematography, as a part of the media, has become one of the most widely-spread and influential forms of art. The translation of cinematographical products is called audiovisual translation though one can find many synonymous names as film translation, TV translation, screen translation and many others.

Concerning this with the research topic, the researcher conducted a translation analysis of a film. This research is based on the researcher's interest in film industry and studying translation. Besides, the researcher is also interested in

studying elements of language, particularly phrasal verbs, since phrasal verbs appear to be used as common word alternatives that are more meaningful; and sound simpler. In addition to that, the researcher intends to explore this study subject (phrasal verbs) in terms of the formation, use and meaning. Furthermore, the research would like to comprehensively understand how the translator translated the text from the source language to the target language; and what the translator underwent during the translation process. With that being said, a close examination and systematic analysis on this study subject is conducted. In the process of conducting this study, the researcher performed an observation of particular genre of films that contains conversations. Following that, the decision of choosing a film as the analysing object of this research is based on the fact that this film serves adequate numbers of phrasal verbs in the conversation. In this respect, the researcher chose a live-action Disney's animated classic film called *Cinderella* (2015) which tells a story of a young girl named Ella who escapes from a life of drudgery by way of a fairy godmother whose magic brings Ella face to face with the prince of her dreams. Describing the film, *Cinderella* is a 2015 American live-action romantic fantasy film directed by Kenneth Branagh, and distributed by Walt Disney Pictures. The film is an adaptation of the fairy tale *Cendrillon* by Charles Perrault and while not a remake, is largely inspired by the 1950 animated film of the same name. It stars Lily James and Cate Blanchett as the titular character and the evil stepmother Lady Tremaine respectively. The film was released on March

13, 2015 and is theatrically accompanied by the short film, Frozen Fever (Cinderella (2015) Film, 2022).

The purposes of conducting this research is to gives a comprehensive understanding to readers, on the phrasal verbs used in *Cinderella (2015)*, completed with the understanding of how the phrasal verbs translated from SL into TL as well as the meaning equivalence, so that readers will be able to understand how the translator executes his work better. Thus, this study predominantly involves the analysis of the naturalness and accuracy of the English-Indonesian translation of phrasal verbs. The translation study used a descriptive-qualitative method which means all research data are in the form of text instead of numbers. In this regard, Cohen (2005) states that:

Descriptive research is concerned with conditions or relationships that exist; practices that prevail; beliefs; points of view; or attitudes that are held; processes that are going on; effects that are being felt; or trends that are developing. At times, descriptive research is concerned with how what is or what exists is related to some preceding event that has influenced or affected a present condition or event.

In addition to the research topic, Williams & Chesterman (2002) both state 'Translation Studies' defined as the field of study devoted to describing, analyzing and theorizing the processes, contexts and products of the act of translation as well as the (role of the) agents involved. Therefore, in undergoing the data analysis

process, the researcher made a note of the data from words, sentences, discourse and pictures at most.

1.2 Limitation of Problem

This study purposes is to focus on an analysis of the English-Indonesian translation of phrasal verbs found in *Cinderella* (2015) film, particularly on the three following aspects of translation. As a further matter, the researcher does not discuss any other aspects outside the three research problems mentioned below. In addition, the phrasal verbs, which are used as the analyzing data, are selected and discussed based on the availability of its definition in English Dictionary. In other words, the researcher only discusses phrasal verbs that are recognized or have definitions in referenced English dictionaries.

1.3 Research Questions

Based on the research background, the following research questions will include, as follows:

1. What are the types of phrasal verbs used in *Cinderella* (2015) film?
2. What are the translation procedures of the phrasal verbs used in *Cinderella* (2015)?
3. What are the types of meaning equivalence that occurred in the translation of phrasal verbs in *Cinderella* (2015)?

1.4 Research Objectives

Based on the questions of the study, this research purp oses to discover

following objective which are as follows:

1. To identify and classify the types of phrasal verbs found in *Cinderella* (2015) film.
2. To observe and indicate the translation procedures of the phrasal verbs used in *Cinderella* (2015).
3. To identify and categorize the types of meaning equivalence occurred in the translation of phrasal verbs used in *Cinderella* (2015).

