

ENGLISH-INDONESIAN TRANSLATION EQUIVALENCE OF VERBS FOUND IN DESPICABLE ME MOVIE

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ABSTRACT

This research focused on translation equivalence of verbs found in Despicable Me Movie. The research was conducted by using qualitative method. The source of data was collected from the movie script and its translation in Indonesian, and the data was limited on the verbs. The objective of the study are to find out the type of translation equivalence in Despicable Me Movie script and its translation, the most dominant type of equivalence found in the movie script and its translation, and the naturalness of expression in the translation of movie script. The data was analyzed based on Nida (McGuire, 1991) theory about translation equivalence. There are two types of equivalences, they are: (1) Formal Equivalence, which focus attention on the message itself, in both form and content, and (2) D-E translation, which is based upon the principle of equivalence effect.

Keywords: *Translation Equivalence, Verb, Movie.*

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INTRODUCTION

Today, humans can communicate to others worldwide easily by using internet. However, humans often have miscommunication in their interaction because of the language differences used among the speakers. Some people can speak some languages, but some cannot. Therefore, the role of translation is needed.

Translation is an operation performed on languages: a process of substituting a text in one language for a text in another (Catford, 1965:1). As a means of communication, the translation should be accurate, clear and natural. But sometimes it is hard for the translator to find a suitable word when translating text from source language (SL) into target language (TL). 'Lontong' in Indonesia, for instance, has no lexical item in English. It happened because 'lontong' is Indonesian food that means Indonesian culture. Meaning as the property of a language is influenced and determined by the culture of a speech community (Larson, 1984:7). As the way to solve such kind of this issue, translator must modify the translation by using another word in TL that equivalent with the words in SL so the reader of the translation in TL can understand more what the original author want to tell. Translators must have deep knowledge about both languages, particularly culture knowledge, in order to find the equivalent word. As a result, *lontong* translated as *a food consisting of rice steamed in banana leaves*.

Translation equivalence cannot be considered as the similarity but considered as equal meaning in translating text in source language (SL) into target

language (TL). Crystal (1987:334) stated "*translation equivalence refers to the equivalence relationships between target text (TT) and source text (ST)*".

Here, the writer want to find translation equivalence of verbs in movie because the existence of verbs in a sentence is very important. Besides, foreign movies nowadays are much published, especially Hollywood movie which use English language. To analyze translation equivalence the writer use Nida theory (1964) who classified two types of equivalence. They are formal equivalence which focuses attention on the message itself, in both form and content, and dynamic equivalence which is based on principle of equivalence effect. The writer choose Despicable Me as one of America's film presented by Universal Picture and produced by A Chris Meledandri Production.

REVIEW OF LITERATUTE

A. Translation

In the *Theory and Practice of Translation*, Nida and Taber (1982:12) states that "*translating consists of reproducing in the receptor language the closest natural equivalent of the source language message, first in terms of meaning and secondly in terms of style*". In reproducing or transferring the message, there must be equivalent between SL and TL in meaning and also in style of linguistic. The translator needs to pay attention to the style of source language in order to maintain the naturalness of SL in the TL. So the target readers could easily understand the content of the text.

B. Translation Equivalence

Equivalence is the most important thing that must be achieved in translation process. Catford (1965:50) states to generalize the conditions for translation equivalence as follows: “*translation equivalence occurs when an SL and a TL text or item are relatable to (at least some of) the same features of substances*’. Nida (1964) in her book *Towards a Science of Translating* argue that there are two different types of equivalence, namely Formal Equivalence and Dynamic Equivalence, which are:

a. Formal Equivalence

Nida (1964:159) states that formal equivalence focuses attention on the message itself, in both form and content. In such a translation one is concern with such correspondences as poetry to poetry, sentence to sentence, and concept to concept. Formal equivalence translation basically source-oriented; that is, it is designed to reveal as much as possible of the form (e.g. syntax and idiom) and content (e.g. themes and concept) of the original message. In doing so, a formal equivalence attempts to reproduce several formal elements, including: (1) grammatical units, (2) consistency in word usage, and (3) meanings in terms of the source context.

b. Dynamic Equivalence

Nida (1964:159) argued that dynamic equivalence which is based upon the principle of equivalence effect. In dynamic equivalent translation the focus of attention is directed, not so much toward the

source message, as toward the receptor response. A dynamic equivalent translation may be described as one concerning which a bilingual and bicultural person can justifiably say, “That is just the way we would say it”. One way of defining a dynamic equivalent translation is to describe it as “the closest natural equivalent to the source-language message.” This type of definition contains three essential items: (1) equivalent, which points toward the source-language message, (2) natural, which points toward the receptor language, and (3) closest, which binds the two orientations together on the basis of the highest degree of approximation.

RESEARCH METHOD AND FINDINGS

In this research, the writer used qualitative and library research method. Qualitative method means that all data will be analyzed in the form of sentences and words, not in the form of number (Wilkinson, 2000:7).

The source of data was Despicable Me Movie script and its translation in Indonesia. The data of this research was translation equivalence of verbs found in both scripts.

In this research the techniques for collecting data was by downloading the script of the movie, both in English and Indonesia.

The techniques for analyzing data were identifying verbs in both scripts, English and Indonesia, classifying the equivalence of verbs in English and Indonesian translation script, tabulating the number of verb equivalences in

English and Indonesia translation script, determining the most dominant type of translation equivalence of verbs appearance in the movie script, and describing the naturalness of expression in the movie script translation.

Below are the list of utterances contain of verbs found in Despicable Me Movie script and its translation:

1. Formal Equivalence

No	SL	TL	Kind of Verb		Time	Realization
			SL	TL		
1	Quick, honey, take my picture.	Cepat, sayang, ambil foto.	Predicative/Finite	Transitive	00:01:49	V→V
2	I got the pyramid in my hand.	Akusedang mengangk at piramida.	Predicative/Finite	Verbal	00:01:49	V→V
3	Justin, you get back here right now!	Justin, kembalilah sekarang!	Intransitive	Verbal	00:02:01	V→V

As F-E translation basically source-oriented, that is, it is designed to reveal as much as possible of the form of the SL. Those examples above, translated verb in SL into verb too in TL. There are no changes in the form. Although, those verbs classified into different kind of verbs in both languages, still those examples are verb in both languages.

2. Dynamic Equivalence

No	SL	TL	Kind of verb (SL)	Time	Realization
1	There he goes.	Oh, sudahlah.	Auxiliary/ Lexical Verb	00:02:20	Untranslatable
2	There is panic througho ut the globe,	Terjadikep anikandise luruhdunia ,	Auxiliary Verb	00:03:05	Untranslatable
3	Leaving everyone to wonder,	Membuats emua orang penasaran	Finite Verb	00:03:15	Verb→Adjective

From the example above, all the verbs in SL were mostly untranslatable to TL. Only some examples that can be translated and it was not in its place as verb in TL. Although, most verbs can't be translated into verb in the examples above, the reader can understand the message of the translation script in Indonesian. These are examples of D-E translation. And most of the verbs in examples above are classified to auxiliary verb. In English grammar, auxiliary must be followed by lexical item. As for, in Indonesian, there were no such grammatical rules, so those verbs can't be translated as a lexicon in Indonesian, but it can be changed into another term that is equivalent with the SL.

From the first 30 minutes of the script of Despicable Me Movie and its translation, the writer found 224 verbs from utterances used by the character in the movie. The most dominant type of translation equivalence of verbs is F-E with quantity 167 utterances (74,56%), as for the rest is D-E with quantity 57 utterances (25,44%).

To assess the naturalness of translation product (verb), the writer used three assessments proposed by Larson (1984). See the examples of F-E and D-E:

- F-E Translation

SL : He just **stole** a pyramid

TL :Diabarusajamencuripiramida(00:18:14→00:18:16)

- D-E Translation

SL : Look, Gru, the point **is**, there **are** a lot of new villains out there

TL :Dengar, Gru, intinya, adabanyakpenjahatbaru di luarsana(00:17:56→00:18:00)

NATURALNESS OF EXPRESSION	
The meaning in ST is conveyed accurately	√
The meaning in TT uses a standard grammatical pattern and vocabulary	√
Translated text should represent an ordinary context	√

The two examples from each types of translation equivalence found in Despicable Me Movie script and its translation, fulfilled the requirement as natural translation (expression) by Larson. From F-E translation example above, the word ‘stole’ translated as ‘mencuri’ in TL. The meaning of ‘stole’ is conveyed accurately, as ‘mencuri’. Besides, the word ‘mencuri’ in TL uses a standard grammatical pattern and vocabulary in Indonesian. And also, ‘mencuri’ as translated text have represented the ordinary context. However, from D-E translation example above, the word ‘is’ and ‘are’ are untranslatable. It caused by no such grammatical rules in Indonesian. Above all, still the translation product is understandable and fulfilled the requirement as a natural translation.

CONCLUSIONS

After analyzing the data, it can be concluded that both of types of translation equivalence proposed by Nida were found in the movie script and its translation. The most dominant type of equivalence found in the movie script and its translation is F-E (74,56%), followed by D-E (25,44%). The expression of Despicable Me Movie script translation of verbs was natural as the movie script translation has fulfilled the three requirement of translation assessment proposed by Larson (1984).

SUGGESTION

Based on the conclusions given, the following suggestions are needed to be considered in conducting the related research:

1. For students of English language that is interested in studying translation, translation equivalence is the important thing that must be achieved in translation process.
2. For the translators, to find equivalent meaning from SL to TL, need to know the culture of both languages.
3. For the researchers, this thesis could be an additional material to increase the understanding and idea, to conduct further related studies.

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