

CHAPTER IV

FINDING AND DISCUSSION

This chapter provides the finding of study and discussion of the analysis. The finding and discussion are presented into two point the first the Translation method the second Equivalence meaning

1.1 Finding

Based on the research problems, There are two kind research question would presented in this part. The first, the translation method that used in transcripts of Bunyan and Babe Movie by.Maiapada. The second about the equivalent meaning of the translation in the scripts.

1.1.1 Translation Method

In this research, the translation method that used in transcripts of Bunyan and Babe Movie by Maiapada is presented in four main divisions. The first is Literal translation faithful. The second is Free Translation Communicative translation. The third is Idiomatic Translation. The fourth is Communicative that most used in this translation study.

1.1.1.1 Literal Translation Faithful

Data 1

Whitney : Travis.... Travis...

Travis : what ?

Travis : you just ruined my game, whithey

Whithney : Travis, mom's looking for you

Travis : I'll be right there, mom.

Travis : **are you even human?**

Whitney : what other species cold I be?

In this data, the conversation between Travis and Whithney took place in the travis room where he is playing a video game, than WhithneyTravis' sister came to check, whether Travis already prepares to go. So, they are bothers and

they are using the language of expression. Travis said “are you human?” to Whitney because Whitney so annoyed Travis who is cool to play video. The intent of the words Travis is none other than to quip Whitney in order not to disturb him.

Seen from the context of the statement in the Movie, its statement includes idiomatic statements where it has different meanings with the real statement but the translation result is clear. It can be said that equivalent to the source language. Travis spoke to Whitney “are you even human” as Source Language, where the translator translated become “*apa kau manusia*” as Target Language.

Based on Newmark explanation about literal translation which is the method translate the source language into target language in a literal manner. Moreover In this translation this statement is parsimony or simple (Bell, 1993:3). This is one of the kind types of Translation. This is the Full Translation where every part of word of the second language text is replaced by Target Language text material (Winata, 2000:12).

Data 2

SL : “Glad you two think my humiliation is hilarious. I bet nobody uses your statue as an outhouse”

TL : “Senang rasanya kalian berdua merasa bahwa hinaan ku ini luarbiasa. Aku yakin tidak ada yang memanfaatkan patungmu dikamar mandi.”

This statement is a gripe of Babe where he really fed up because there is a dog urinated his food. This statement happens after Paul Bunyan, Babe and Travis disguise as statue. There a family drive car and drop off when saw Paul Bunyan statue then take a picture. There is a dog who is family’s pet urine in Babe foot.

From the context of the statement in the Movie, this statement includes faithful translation where the translator translates the intention and the result as the original text (Newmark, 1987:46). The TL is also simple and comprehensive where Bell explains it about parsimony and generality, where the text must be simple, comprehensive and easily understood (Bell, 1993:27). As the type of translation the TL includes full translation. The translator translates all the text on Source Language every part of the second language text is replaced by target language text material (Winata, 2000:12). One of important things in translating a text is easily

understanding for the audience moreover the text consume of many audience that from deferent social level.

Data 3

SL: "hope you guys are hungry"

TL: "*semoga kalian lapar*"

SL: "**I raided the fridge.**"

TL: "*Aku mengambil makan dari kulkas*"

This data, the statement is said by one person that is Travis in one part. Travis brings alot of food for bunyan and babe where they stay in the grandpha's storehouse for take rest. Travis bring many food because he know that Paul Bunyan and babe are giant than some food not enough.

Seen from the context of Movie, the translator try to explain more than in text an make easily understanding. Although in dictionary the text have defferent meaning but as the context the Target Language can be except. SL : "hope you guys are hungry". This statement it described of there are two guys in the storeroom that is Paul Bunyan and Babe.

From the text the translator translate into TL : "*semoga kalian lapar*" as simple and understanding, which is of principle translation in parsimony the text must be simple (Bell, 1993:27). For the type of translation this statement include of partial translation where some part of second language text are left untranslated (Winata, 2000:12).

The statement SL: "I raided the fridge." Translator translated into TL : "*Aku mengambil makan dari kulkas*". The word "raided" has negative meaning in second language that is "*menggrebek*" the translator not translate authentic. Then the translator change the meaning of "*menggrebek*" become "*mengambil*". In the text above it is translated into the word positif, which commonly have equivalent meaning. The translator choose the word positif translation of the "*menggrebek*", considering to the context of the text that in the Movie. Here translator translate the text with literal translation method, source language emphasis transfer cultural words and preserves the degree of grammatical and lexical abnormality (Newmark, 1987:46).

Moreover, translator tries to explain more and make the readers understanding easily. Exacly this translated accepted and equally as the target language structure. There is culture transfer in this kind of text translation where in which the content of the message is changed to conform to receptor culture in some way (Nida and Taber 1982:200). moreover on this text of translaion focuses attention on the message itself, in form and content. The modulation of the noun from the source language into the target language is done by the text in the Movie, the translation result is clear and can be said equivalent to the source language and acceptable in the target language.

Data 4

SL : “with a little rest and some ice, you’ll be good as new.”

TL : “*dengan sedikit istirahat dan beberapa es, kondisimu akan kembali pulih lagi*”

In this data, the Whitney’s statement about babe condition that babe feel unwell before. The data displayed in the storehouse where Paul Bunyan and Babe rest for night. Before this statement babe say that he need sophisticated doctors who could handle a special case such as himself. Moreover Whitney said that babe just a mild back sprain, and babe no need to be melodramatic about it. After that Whitney suggest that babe just need a little rest and some ice, no more.

Seen the context of statement in the Movie, the translator use partial translation type. Some part of the second language text left untranslated or simply transferred to and incorpored in Target Language text (Winata, 2000:12). For the last words about “you’ll be good as new” The word new mean “not existing before” (oxford learner’s pocket dictionary *Bill*, 2008:194). Therefore the translator tranfer become “kondisimu akan kembali pulih lagi” here the translate used literal translation method where as Source Language Emphasis. It attempts to be completely faithful to the intentions and the text realisation of the SL writer (Newmark, 1987, 45).

1.1.1.2 Free Translation

Data 5

SL: "Keep your eyes peeled"

TL: "*tetap buka matamu*"

In this data, the translator tries to explore the free translation. The condition of this statement occurs when Mr. Blackstone and the assistant in the Mrs. Mundy store. Mr. Blackstone would like to hypnotize Mrs. Mundy to make some agreement with him. In this statement, the translator uses Free Translation with emphasis on the Target Language. The translator paraphrases the sentence although the translator does not translate all the words without seeing the content (Newmark, 1987:47). Here, the text does not maintain the content of the original anymore and uses forms that are easier to understand and usually shorter than the original.

The intention of this statement is that Blackstone wants the assistant to keep the situation in the store, so that not everyone knows what he does in the Mrs. Mundy store. The translation of this text is one of the kinds of Dynamic Equivalence where translators interpret by context. The translation is already acceptable and equal in the target language. From the statement, the translator does not translate the word "peeled", but the meaning in the Target Language is already equal and accepted. As Dynamic Equivalence, this statement translation focuses attention on the message itself (Nida and Taber, 1982:201). This is equal to a Target Language item which represents the closest equivalent of a Source Language word or phrase.

1.1.1.3 Idiomatic Translation

Data 6

SL: "I hang out with friends and, you know, just chill."

TL: "*aku pergi dengan teman teman dan, ya kau tau, hanya bersantai*"

In this data, displayed when Travis tells Bunyan and Babe about the activity with his friend. In this movie, Bunyan and Babe are people who live in a first. So many different styles with Travis who live in now. Moreover, Bunyan and Babe come from the place where there is no person living there.

In this statement, it indicates that the translator also used idiomatic translation method to translate the script. The translation reproduces the matter without the

manner, or the content without the form of the original (Newmark,1987:47). The word “chill” is as the colloquialism that means “*santai*”, where if we look in dictionary have different meaning that is “*keinginan*”. See from the context, meaning and the aim of the translation this is kind of Dynamic Equivalent (Nida and Taber 1982:201). “chill” here pronounced by children who 12 years old that used idiom as their language. Here Travis as the boy who ask the statement also explain more about the meaning of “chill” to baby his intercultural that life in different period.

1.1.1.4 Communicative Translation

Data 7

SL: “I get mom’s old room!”

TL : “*aku mau kamar ibu!*”

In this data, the statement said by Whitney. They just arrive in the grandparent house. This statement displayed on 10.21 second in Movie. The house that they visited are grandparent from their mother so, there is a room that is their mother room on that house. On the intention of Whitney about “mom’s old room” is the room that her mother room before.

Based on dictionary, if we transfer the word “old” into Indonesian mean “*lama*” or as oxford dictionary means “having existed or been used for a long time” (Bill, 2008:304). Then, here the translator not translate the word as the dictionary because he used communicative method, This method translate to make reader easily understanding and as the context of the text, and attempts to render the exact contextual meaning of the original in such a of both content and language are readily acceptable and comprehensible to the readership (Newmark, 1987:46). In the condition Whitney asks because of she just arrives in her grandpa house and she wants her mother room. The meaning of the word old room in the source text can be categorized as a situation meaning due to communicative situation. for whole of this text we can classified into Dynamic Equivalence, Nida and Taber (1964) where the meaning of the translator adapt in situation.

Data 8

SL: "Oh, Travis, my boy. You snuck up on me"

TL : "Travis cucuku. Kau mengagetkan ku"

This example is when situation In new day and in the garden. Travis called grandpha, and grandha focus on his cabbage than startled Travis come.

The translator used different meaning the word of "snuck up" where according English-Indonesia dictionary (Echols, Shadily, 1976) , the word "snuck up" in the source language has meaning as "*menyelinap*" in the Target Language. Moreover, in this statement the translator used the word "*mengagetkan*" translation of the word "*menyelinap*". We can categorise of this text in Dynamic equivalent. Nida and Taber (1964) emphasizing on the effect that the Target Language reader has on. Considering to the context of the text that in the Movie. The situation of the Movie displayed that there was a kontras, so that be correct the translator used "*mengagetkan*" which denotes a contrast as a translation for the word "snuck up". The meaning of the word "snuck up" in the source language can be categorized as a situational meaning due to communicative situation. As the exact contextual meaning the original in such a way both content and language are readily acceptable and comprehensible to the readership (Newmark, 1987:47).

Data 9

SL : "Babe, then saddle up."

"saddle up?"

TL : "lalu bersiaplah"

"*Bersiap?*"

The translator used different meaning in translating the word "saddle" by "bersiaplah" the translator wants to use communicative translation in translating this sentence. The phrase "saddle" in the source language text is translated into "*bersiaplah*" in the target text. The word used here because of the word intention to babe who he is a blue ox. This method translate to make reader easily understanding and as the context of the text, and attempts to render the exact

contextual meaning of the original in such a of both content and language are readily acceptable and comprehensible to the readership (Newmark, 1987:46)

Data 10

SL : “But, man, I do not feel like myself.”

TL : “*Tapi, aku merasa tidak enak dengan tubuh ku*”

The data display when the Blue Ox “Babe” whine and finding some reason to make stay in the Village. The statement “But, man, I do not feel like myself.” Translated become “*Tapi, aku merasa tidak enak dengan tubuh ku*”. There are not word about unwell or sick here but the translator knowing well meaning of content that intending meaning of “not feel like myself” are unwell. Here the translator translate to make reader easily understanding and as the context of the text, and attempts to render the exact contextual meaning of the original in such a of both content and language are readily acceptable and comprehensible to the readership (Newmark, 1987:46)

Data 11

SL : “Gaze upon his statue”

TL : “*sama seperti patungnya*”

In this statement the translator used Communicative Method, which the meaning of “Gaze upon his statue” according the online Dictionary it’s mean “*Menatap patungnya*”. More over here the translator translated become “*sama seperti patungnya*”, and this translated acceptable because make more the reader understand easily. This method translate to make reader easily understanding and as the context of the text, and attempts to render the exact contextual meaning of the original in such a of both content and language are readily acceptable and comprehensible to the readership (Newmark, 1987:46)

Data 12

SL : “shut it, you blithering”

TL : “*diam, dasar kau orang tak berguna.*”

In this data display that the translated deep Communicative Method. According the Dictionary the meaning of “Blithering” is “senseless talkative, babbling that used chiefly as an intensive to express annoyance or contempt” (Bill, 2008). Moreover the translator tried translated become “*Diam, dasar kau tak berguna*”. The translator tries to found the easy meaning that can make the reader understand. The data is one of swear and the translator tries to make the swear polite like in the Target Culture.

1.1.2 The Equivalence meaning Data

In this section, The researcher described the Equivalence meaning in used of translation script by. Maiapada in Movie Bunyan and Babe. On a translation the Equivalence meaning is very important. The translation not only translates language but also focus on the culture of the target culture and the source culture. The Equivalence meaning could make the reader more easily understand the translation. In this Research the researcher used Nida and Taber theory (1982). That divide of Equivalence meaning in two kind. The first is Formal Equivalence, the Equivalent based on the text. The second is Dynamic Equivalence, the Equivalence based on the context.

1.1.2.1 Formal Equivalence

Data 1

Whithney : Travis.... Travis...

Travis : what ?

Travis : you just ruined my game, whithey

Whithney : Travis, mom’s looking for you

Travis : I’ll be right there, mom.

Travis : **are you even human?**

Whitney : **what other species cold I be?**

From the data above, the translator used the Formal Equivalent. The text translated based on the text. The text are “you even human ?” as the Source Language. Than the translator translated ini “*apa kau manusia?*” as the Target Language. This kind of translation is included in formal equivalence. Nida and

Taber (1982:201) The translator tries to seeking the similarity of form and content of messages the Source Language into Target Language. Moreover the translator here uses Literal Translation Method to translate the statement.

Data 2

SL : “Glad you two think my humiliation is hilarious. I bed nobody uses your statue as an outhouse”

TL : “Senang rasanya kalian berdua merasa bahwa hinaan ku ini luarbiasa. Aku yakin tidak ada yang memanfaatkan patungmu dikamar mandi.”

According to equivalent study, Nida and Tabe (1982:201) This statement includes on Formal equivalence where the meaning of Source Language and the Target Language have similarity of form and content of messages. The translator translated based on the original text.

1.1.2.2 Dynamic Equivalence

Data 3

Travis : “hope you guys are hungry **I raided the fridge.**”

In this data, Source Language “hope you guys are hungry **I raided the fridge.**”Translated into “*semoga kalian lapar, aku mengambil makanan dari kulkas*” as the Target Language. The situation of the Movie showed that there was a contrast as a translation for the word “rided” where in the dictionary means as n(c) means “ sudden attack on an enemy position.” (Oxford, 1995:340). So the Dynamic equivalence is deep on this kind translation. Nida and Taber (1969) where there is emphasizing on the effect that the Target Language reader has on.

Data 4

SL: “with a little rest and some ice, you’ll be good as new.”

TL: “*dengan sedikit istirahat dan beberapa es, kondisimu akan kembali pulih lagi*”

In the data indicates that the translator used Dynamic Equivalence. Nida and Taber (1969) where the translation could perceive effect of Source Language readers should be commensurate with the effects experienced by Target Language readers. in the last words about “you’ll be good as new” The word “new” mean

“not existing before” (oxford learner’s pocket dictionary *Bill*, 2008:194). Therefore the translator transfer becomes “*kondisimu akan kembali pulih lagi*”. Moreover this translate are accepted and equal as the context.

Data 5

SL: “Keep your eyes peeled”

TL: “*tetap buka matamu*”

In this data, the translator tries to explore the meaning of Source language used Dynamic Equivalence. The data display when Mr. Blackstone and the assistant in the Mrs.Mundy store. Mr. Blackstone would like to hypnotistMrs. Mundy to make some agreement with him. In this statement translator use Free Translation where emphasis on Target Language. Here the text do not maintain the content of the original anymore and use the forms that easier to understand and usually shorter than original.

The intention of this statement is the Blackstonewants the assistant keep the situation in the store, than no everyone know what he do in the Mrs. Mundy store. The translation of this text is one of kind Dynamic equivalent where translators interpret by context. The meaning of “peeled” is kkt “mengupas” (Echols and Shadily, 1976:423). form the statement the translator not translate the word “peeled”, but the meaning in Target Language already equal and accepted. As Dynamic equivalence this statement translation focuses attention on the message itself (Nida and Taber, 1982:201). This equal consists of Target Language item which represents the closest equivalent of a Source Language word of phrase.

Data 6

SL: “I hang out with friends and, you know, just chill.”

TL: “*aku pergi dengan teman teman dan, ya kau tau, hanya bersantai*”

In this data mean of The word “chill” here as the colloquialism that means “*santai*”, where if we look in dictionary have different meaning that is kb “*udara dingin*”(Echols and Shadily, 1976:111). See from the context, meaning and the aim of the translation this is kind of Dynamic Equivalent (Nida and Taber

1982:201). “chill” here pronounced by children who 12 years old that used idiom as their language. Here Travis as the boy who ask the statement also explain more about the meaning of “chill” to babe his intercooler that life in different period.

Data 7

SL: “I get mom’s old room!”

TL: “*aku mau kamar ibu!*”

In the condition of text the statement ask by Whitney because she just arrives in her grandpa house and she wants her mother room. The meaning of the word old room in the source text can be categorized as a situation meaning due to communicative situation. for whole of this text we can classified into Dynamic Equivalence, Nida and Taber (1964) where the meaning of the translator adapt in situation. The meaning of old is *kb. “dahulu kala”* (Echols and Shadily, 1976:403), of *adj* “of a particular of age” (Oxford, 1995:286).

Data 8

SL: “Oh, Travis, my boy. You snuck up on me”

TL: “Travis cucuku. Kau mengagetkan ku”

The translator used different meaning the word of “snuck up” where according English-Indonesia dictionary (Echols, Shadily, 1976). The word “snuck up” in the source language has meaning as “*menyelinap*” in the Target Language. Moreover in this statement the translator used the word “*mengagetkan*” translation of the word “*menyelinap*”. We can categorize of this text in Dynamic equivalent. Nida and Taber (1964) emphasizing on the effect that the Target Language reader has on. Considering to the context of the text that in the Movie. The situation of the Movie showed that there was a contra, so that be correct the translator used “*mengagetkan*” which denotes a contrast as a translation for the word “snuck up”. The meaning of the word “snuck up” in the source language can be categorize as a situational meaning due to communicative situation.

Data 9

SL : “Babe, then saddle up.”

“saddle up?”

TL : “lalu bersiaplah”

“*Bersiap?*”

The translator used different meaning the word of “Saddle” where according English-Indonesia dictionary (Echols, Shadily, 1976). The word “Saddle” in the source language has meaning as “*Pelana*” in the Target Language. Moreover in this statement the translator used the word “*Bersiap*” translation of the word “*pelana*”. We can categorize of this text in Dynamic equivalent. Nida and Taber (1964) emphasizing on the effect that the Target Language reader has on. Considering to the context of the text that in the Movie. The situation of the Movie showed that there was a contra, so that be correct the translator used it, which denotes a contrast as a translation for the word “snuck up”. The meaning of the word “snuck up” in the source language can be categorize as a situational meaning due to communicative situation.

Data 10

SL : “But, man, I do not feel like myself.”

TL : “*Tapi, aku merasa tidak enak dengan tubuh ku*”

In the data indicates that the translator used Dynamic Equivalence. Nida and Taber (1969) where the translation could perceive effect of Source Language readers should be commensurate with the effects experienced by Target Language readers. in the last words about “I do not feel like myself” Therefore the translator transfer becomes “*Tapi, aku merasa tidak enak dengan tubuh ku*”. Moreover this translate are accepted and equal as the context.

Data 11

SL : “Gaze upon his statue”

TL : “*sama seperti patungnya*”

In this data mean of The word “Gaze Upon” here as the colloquialism that means “*sama seperti*”, where if we look in dictionary have different meaning that

is kb “*melihat*”(Echols and Shadily, 1976). See from the context, meaning and the aim of the translation this is kind of Dynamic Equivalent (Nida and Taber 1982:201). “Gaze upon” here pronounced by Babe the old Blue ox that used idiom as their language. Here Travis as the boy who ask the statement also explain more about the meaning of “Gaze upon” to babe his intercooler that life in different period.

Data 12

SL : “shut it, you blithering”

TL : “*diam, dasar kau orang tak berguna.*”

In this data, the translator tries to explore the meaning of Source language used Dynamic Equivalence. In this statement translator use Communicative Method where emphasis on Target Language. Here the text do not maintain the content of the original anymore and use the forms that easier to understand and usually shorter than original.

form the statement the translator not translate the word “Blithering”, but the meaning in Target Language already equal and accepted. As Dynamic equivalence this statement translation focuses attention on the message itself (Nida and Taber, 1982:201). This equal consists of Target Language item which represents the closest equivalent of a Source Language word of phrase.

1.2 Discussion

After having an analysis on English translation of Movie Paul Bunyan and Babe transcript by Maiapada the researcher concludes some points. The First about The translation method which is used by maiapada in Paul Bunyan and Babe that literal Translation Faithful, Free translation, Idiomatic translation and Communicative translation. The second, the equivalent in this translation is consisting of Formal Equivalent and Dynamic Equivalent as Nida and Taber theory, because both of these two pair theories have characteristic in replacing translation Source Language to Target Language. The Third, Those methods of translation are used by the translator to get the translation appropriate to the target culture perspective or point of view. The Fourth, about the Comparisons between

the Formal Equivalence and Dynamic Equivalent in use of translations can be seen in the following table:

Table 1.1 Analysis of Result

No	Theory used	Formal equivalence	Dynamic equivalence
1	Literal translation faithful		
	Data 1	✓	-
	Data 2	✓	-
	Data 3	-	✓
	Data 4	-	✓
2	Free translation (Data 5)	-	✓
3	Idiomatic translation (Data 6)	-	✓
4	Communicative translation		
	Data 7	-	✓
	Data 8	-	✓
	Data 9	-	✓
	Data 10	-	✓
	Data 11	-	✓
	Data 12	-	✓

From the table show that the translator often used Dynamic Equivalence in the transcript of Movie Paul Bunyan and Babe. It's happen because Dynamic Equivalence is easier to make the reader understand the meaning of the source language.

In data 3 the translator used Dynamic Equivalence because there some word that would not accepted if used meaning as word or as the dictionary. Moreover there are some different culture between English as the Source Language and the Indonesian as the Target Language. Moreover, the real meaning of word "Raided" has negative meaning in Indonesia that is "*merampok*" (Echols, Shadily, 1976:464) it is just the context. This phenomena happen because the context of text that more acceptable if the translated used "*mengambil*" not "*merampok*" where in the context Travis take a lot of food from the grandparents fridge.

Formal Equivalent only used on Literal Translation Faithful method (Data 1 and Data 2). Furthermore, Literal Translation Faithful Method also can generate of Formal Equivalence and Dynamic Equivalence.