

COMMUNICATIVE TRANSLATION IN ENGLISH- INDONESIAN SUBTITLE OF JOKER MOVIE

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Abstract

This study aims to analyze the communicative translation method by Newmark in translating the 2019 Joker film which was translated by "Ganteng Lebah". Researchers want to know how the communicative translation method used by the translator in the film. To analyze the data, a qualitative descriptive method was used. Data collection is done by watching, reading and analyzing data from the film. After analyzing the data, the researcher found 241 dialogues. Of the 241 dialogues, only 36 have met the principles of communicative translation. Translators translate messages from the source language to the target language well in a simpler form and prioritize the messages contained in the source language. Several changes were found in the sentence structure and some parts were omitted to make the sentences more concise and clear. Sometimes it is also found that translators use other expressions so that the translation results feel more natural to read. To fulfill the principles of communicative translation the translator uses translation procedures; transposition, modulation and equivalence. There are 20 data translated by transposition procedure, 1 data by modulation procedure and 15 data by equivalence procedure.

Keywords: Communicative Translation, Translation, Translation Method.

Abstrak

Penelitian ini bertujuan untuk menganalisa metode penerjemahan komunikatif oleh Newmark dalam menerjemahkan film Joker 2019 yang diterjemahkan oleh "Lebah Ganteng". Peneliti ingin mengetahui bagaimana metode penerjemahan komunikatif yang dilakukan penerjemah di film tersebut. Untuk menganalisa data, maka digunakanlah metode deskriptif kualitatif. Pengumpulan data dilakukan dengan menonton, membaca dan menganalisa data dari film tersebut. Setelah melakukan analisa data, peneliti menemukan 241 dialog. Dari 241 dialog hanya 36 dialog yang memenuhi prinsip-prinsip penerjemahan komunikatif. Penerjemah menerjemahkan pesan dari bahasa sumber ke bahasa target dengan baik dalam bentuk yang lebih sederhana dan lebih mengutamakan pesan yang dikandung bahasa sumber. Ditemukannya beberapa perubahan dalam struktur kalimat dan beberapa bagian yang ditiadakan agar kalimat lebih ringkas dan jelas. Terkadang ditemukan juga penerjemah menggunakan ungkapan lain agar hasil terjemahannya terasa lebih natural untuk dibaca.

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Untuk memenuhi prinsip-prinsip penerjemahan komunikatif penerjemah menggunakan prosedur penerjemahan; transposisi, modulasi dan ekuivalensi. Ada 20 data yang diterjemahkan dengan prosedur transposisi, 1 data dengan prosedur modulasi dan 15 data dengan prosedur ekuivalensi.

Kata kunci: Metode Penerjemahan, Penerjemahan, Penerjemahan Komunikatif.

1. INTRODUCTION

Translation is an activity which transfer meaning from source language to target language. This means translation involve two different languages, countries and cultures. Translation is not easy. You need to have a larger knowledge for many different countries so the translation result easy to understand by the readers. Translation has some methods. Translation methods is a way that translator used to translate their work, so the result came out as they want to be. Newmark (1988) classifies the methods in into two different groups. The first group is empesizes on source language (word for word translation, literal translation, faithful translation and semantic translation). The second group is empesizes on target language (adaptation, free translation, idiomatic translation and communicative translation). Sometime researcher found a translation have different structure with the source language but have the same meaning. For example “*keep of the grass*” translates to “*dilarang berjalan di atas rumput*”, this is called communicative translation. Communicative translation is one of translation method that emphasizes on target language (Newmark, 1988). It means communicative translation is method that addresses to second audience.

Now a days, not only written things can be translated such as poetry, novel, short story but also movie. Movie is an audio visual communication media to convey a message to the audience. Movie is being watched by a lot of people not only from where the movie come from but also people from another country. Movie is one of media where we can learn about another culture. To make easier the audience accept the information, translator has their role to translate the whole conversation. In movie the translate activity called “subtitling”. O’Connell in Khalaf (2016) defines subtitling as “suplementing the original voice sound track by adding witten text on the screen”. It means subtitling is activity of translating what the speaker speak in the movie but transfer into text. The researcher find out interesting things in the movie called Joker. Joker is a psychology movie was directed by Todd Phillips.

The researcher relize there are different methods that “Lebah Ganteng” use in this subtitle. The understanding of translation by some experts as follows: Hatim and Munday (2004: 3) define that “translation is an incredibly broad nation which can be understood in many different ways”. It means translation is an activity which need large knowledge to do it. It is because translation involve two different languages and cultures. It is connect between two countries which have different languages. Larson in Hartono (2017: 7) says that “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 a second language by way of semantic structure. It is meaning which is being transferred and must be held constant". It is involve two different languages. The information transfer from source language to target language without changing the meaning. The meaning conveyed from one language to another must be the same.

Referring to Koller in Al- Sulaiman (2018: 761) "translation can be understood as the result of a text-processing activity, by means of which a source-language text between the resulting text in L2 (the target-language text) and the source text L1 (the source-language text) there exists a relationship, or equivalence relation". Based on definition above translation is a process of transferring meaning from one language to another by finding equivalent meaning. In other word it is not only word to word, sentence to sentence but also find the closest meaning to the source language meaning.

In conclusion, translation is the activity transfer meaning from source language to target language. Translation involve two different country with different culture. It is need large knowledge to translate. The larger the translation knowledge the better the translate result. It is because when the translator have larger knowledge it will make less misunderstanding translation. That is why translator need to mastery about the both of country's cultures. In translation there is something called translation procedure. Translation procedure is a tool used to transfer meaning from source language to target language. Nida (1964) describes translation procedures into two types: technical procedures and organizational procedures. He explained that technical procedures are procedures used with an emphasis on source language analysis and target language analysis. In this type of procedure, Nida explained that the translator is required to study the source language text first before actually carrying out the translation process. Finally, in this procedure, Nida explains that there must be syntax assessment and semantic approximation. For the second type, organizational procedure, the translator is required to carry out repeated evaluations of the translation effort in which he has to make comparisons with existing translation products that are from the same type of text but have been translated by other professional translators. Translators are also required to focus on the communicative effectiveness of the text and examine these elements. One way is to ask readers for help to read the results or translation products to find out the effectiveness and accuracy so that they can evaluate and know the reactions given directly by including their reactions as a result of evaluating the translated product.

On the other hand, Larson (1984) explained that the translation procedure is divided into two types of adequate translation: literal translation and idiomatic translation. In the literal translation section, it is necessary to pay attention to the structure of the language in the target language. The idiomatic section focuses more on meaning without paying too much attention to the structure and grammar of the source language so that it exists well in the target language. They explained that both types have the same goal, which is to provide good and quality translations. According to Vinay and Darbelnet (in Venuti and Baker,

2000), the translation procedure is the steps chosen by the translator, each of which has a different and unlimited procedure. However, over time, it was adapted to the level of complexity of the text and the way it was translated and he mentioned that it was condensed into seven procedures in the end. In using each procedure, it can be used one by one independently or can be combined with one another.

Vinay and Darbelnet (in Venuti and Baker, 2000) continued that translators can freely choose one of two translation methods: literal, or direct translation, and oblique translation. In some cases of translation, there are circumstances where the translator transposes elements of the language message taken from the source language to be processed into elements of the target language. This happens because of the parallel category (the category related to structural parallelism) or the concept parallelism category (the category related to metalinguistic parallelism). In other cases, the translator can also choose to focus on the 'lacunae' or known as gaps in the target language that is where it must be filled in by the translator so that the elements possessed are appropriate and there is the same and full impression given in the two messages in both languages. Vinay and Darbelnet (in Venuti and Baker, 2000) divide translation procedures into 7 procedures which are divided into: borrowing, calque, literal, transposition, modulation, equivalence, and adaptation.

Translation has some methods. The translation method is the approach and method used to obtain translation results and products that are closest in meaning and most naturally to the source language. According to Nababan (1999) explains that translators are required to determine the purpose and what will be translated. It makes audience design and needs analysis also necessary to find out who, what, and how goals are to be achieved. In practice, translators are required to choose a translation method that can be used to translate a certain form so that it can provide appropriate translation results.

On the other hand, Molina & Hurtado Albir (2002) states that the translation method is a process provided by the translator in translating a text or language where it is carried out and is associated with the goals of the translator and adapted to the source language, thus providing global options which have an influence on the source language. or text language. Many methods have been proposed by professional and expert translators, some of which are divided into interpretive communicative (focusing on translating sense), free (focusing on modifying communicative and semiotic categories), literal (focusing on linguistic trans codification), and physiological (focusing on critical translators and academic). It can be concluded that the translation method is the method used for global translators.

Then, Molina and Albir (2002) in Nafisah *et al.* (2018), the translation method is a translation process to provide a translation goal where the goal is a global choice whose use can affect the whole text. Translators use translation methods to provide translation purposes. This means that the results of the translation can be determined by the choice of the translation method carried out and carried out by the translator to get the aims and objectives that have a major influence on the overall translation result. Thus, in choosing a

translation method, it is necessary to provide a good and appropriate choice because the result of the translation is very dependent on the translation method chosen by the translator.

In conclusion translation method is the approach and method used to obtain translation results and products that are closest in meaning and most naturally to the source language. It becomes a difficult job regarding the definition of translation which is to replace the whole text from one language as source language into another language as target language. The difficulty of transferring languages with the most similar meanings makes many translators, theorists, and world translators look for good and effective methods to get equivalent translation results. Translation is required to transfer the meaning or message as natural and accurate as possible (Safei, 2018) Therefore, the results of a good translation product are based on three important factors to consider, costing of accuracy, acceptability, and readability. On the other hand, poor text results are marked by a shifting or incorrect meaning from the original intended meaning. It is also characterized by the absence of any of the previous three factors.

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From the three theories about the communicative translation above, it can be concluded that the communicative translation is a method used by ignoring the structure of the original language, but trying to make it effective in conveying the appropriate meaning. It is useful to provide satisfaction to the reader in understanding and receiving messages accurately. Communicative translation is very demanding on the context of the source language, so context is something that must be transferred appropriately rather than its form and structure. This causes communicative translation to be often used in texts that are pragmatic and full of meaning.

As a guide in translating the text communicatively, Newmark has explained some principles of communicative translation: (1) Communicative translation is social, (2) concentrates on the message and the main force of the text, (3) tends to under-translate, (4) to be simple, clear and brief, and (5) is always written in a natural and resourceful style. This happens because the communicative translation method is more consider the maturity level of language and the level of knowledge of the target language readers. From the

understanding put forward by Newmark, communicative translation is an effective and accurate method.

Now a days, not only written things can be translated such as poetry, novel, short story but also movie. Movie is an audio visual communication media to convey a message to the audience. Movie is being watched by a lot of people not only from where the movie come from but also people from another country. Movie is one of media where we can learn about another culture. To make easier the audience accept the information, translator has their role to translate the whole conversation. In movie the translate activity called "subtitling". O'Connell in Khalaf (2016) defines subtitling as "suplementing the original voice sound track by adding witten text on the screen". It means subtitling is activity of translating what the speaker speak in the movie but transfer into text.

Researcher find out interesting things in the movie called Joker. Joker is a psychology movie was directed by Todd Phillips. Stories tend to be dark and gloomy and judged to be able to influence psychology. This movie tells about story of Arthur Fleck who claimed to have a neurological disease that made him laugh uncontrollably in live his life. The reason of the researcher choose this movie because this movie successfully became a best-selling movie with revenues of more than Rp 1.3 trillion in the first week of screening and this movie is still a hot topic because it is said to have a significant impact on the psychological audience and this movie has been watched by various sircles. The researcher wants to see how Lebah Ganteng translates this kind of movie. The reason the researcher chose Lebah Ganteng as the subber is because Lebah Ganteng is one of the well- known subbers and has made many subtitles from various genres of movies. After waching this movie and comparing the audio and the subtitle whose made by one of populer subber called "Lebah Ganteng", the researcher relize there are different methods that "Lebah Ganteng" used in this subtitle. From the understanding put foward by Newmark, communicative translation is an effective and accurate method. hat is make the researcher interest to identify communicative translation as translation method in English-Indonesian subtitle in Joker Movie.

2. METHODS

The method used in this research is qualitative descriptive. Qualitative research is used as a target based on phenomena that occur in life, such as human behavior and the reasons behind that behavior (Kothari, 2004). The purpose of using this method is to find out how communicative translation method in English- Indonesian subtile of Joker Movie. The researcher got the data from the dialogue of Joker Movie that has been translated by "Lebah Ganteng" as the translator. The researcher only used Joker's dialogues as the source of data to reduce the scope of this research.

The data in this research was collected through document analysis. According to (Bowen, 2009) document analysis is systematic procedure for evaluate document it can be printed or electronic data and the data can be television program, advertisement, tv programs or any other document. The researcher watched, read, analyzed to collected the data from Joker's dialogues. After all data from the English text as the source text and the Indonesian text as the target text were collected, the researcher uses content analysis to conduct a comparison and critical discussion in the analysis process. According to Scheier in Elo et al (2014) content analysis is one several qualitative methods currently available for analyzing data and interpreting its meaning. According Newmark's theories there are eight methods of translation; word-for-word, literal, faithful, semantic, adaptation, free, idiomatic, and communicative. The researcher only focus on communicative translation method because from the understanding put forward by Newmark, communicative translation is an effective and accurate method.

3. RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

After did research with watched, read, analyzed some data from Joker's dialogues and compared with Newmark and Vinay and Darbelnet's theories the researcher found 36 data from 241 data which were translated with communicative translation. Those 36 data were proven as communicative method by the way the translator translates the dialogues. After found that 36 data uses communicative translation The researcher also compared the data with Vinay and Darbelnet's theories.

1. Transposition

Transposition is a procedure that uses the replacement of one class that is in the word with another part by ignoring the hanging of the meaning and message it has. There are two types of transposition in this procedure: obligatory transposition and optional transposition. If using a structural shift by the translator in translating the source language to the target language, then an obligatory transposition must be done because of the different structure between English and Indonesian. For example: *mechanical book* (English) translates into *buku mekanik* (Indonesian).

Datum 1

No	Time	Source Language	Target Language
1	00:07:09 - 00:07:22	Who knows? I was wondering if you could ask the doctor to increase my medication.	Siapa yang tahu? Bisa minta dokter untuk naikkan dosis obatku.

In this datum, the translator translated “*I was wondering if you could ask the doctor to increase my medication*” in to “*Bisa minta dokter untuk naikkan dosis obatku*”. The translator change the TL construction with simpler form. The translator choose to reconstruct the SL so readers or audiences get the information they needed. The information that listeners or readers need is Arthur ask his therapist to increase dose of his medicine and the translatore managed to convey that with “*Bisa minta dokter untuk naikkan dosis*”

2. Modulation

Modulation is a form of variation given to the target language where there is a change in the perspective given in the translation production. It is acceptable if it still produces a grammatically correct translation, fits well, is idiomatic and isn't awkward. For example: *You are going to have a child* (English) translates into *Anda akan menjadi seorang bapak* (Indonesian).

Datum 2

No	Time	Source Language	Target Language
2	01:40:50 - 01:40:52	I want to get it right.	Aku tak mau keliru.

In this sentence, the translator translated “*I want to get it right*” in to “*Aku tak mau keliru*”. The translator does it to get the translation result simpler and easier to be understood. Here, the translator changed the positive sentence into negative sentence such as “*I want...*” it is translated as “*Aku tak mau . . .*” and it is makes “*right*” become “*keliru*”. Even though the translator did this, the translator managed to convey the meaning from SL to TL where the context of this dialogue is Murray asks Arthur why he need to see his book to deliver his joke and Arthur answered with “*I want to get it right*”. Therefore, the TL can be categorized by communicative translation. Overall the sentence from the target text is still reasonable and comprehensive enough for target readers. It fulfills four principles of communicative translation method; it is concentrates on the message, it is attempt to be more simple and brief in selecting word and it was natural.

3. Equivalence

Equivalence is a translation procedure that uses a completely different structure to describe exactly the same situation and the same meaning given by the source language and the target language. That makes translators required to use equivalence procedures to provide satisfactory translation results. It is generally used to translate proverbs or idioms which in both languages have idioms with exact meanings. For example: *Killing two birds with one stone* (English) translates into *Sambil menyelam sambil minum air* (Indonesian).

Datum 3

No	Time	Source Language	Target Language
3	00:05:19 - 00:05:21	Yes , ma'am.	Sudah , Bu.

The datum is categorized as a communicative method. According English-Indonesian Dictionary word “*yes*” means “*ya, menyetujui, mengiyakan*”. The context in this dialogue is Arthur’s psychologist asked Artur whether Arthur has written his journal or not and Arthur answered with “*yes, ma’am*”. Then, the translator translates “*Yes, ma’am*” with “*Sudah, bu*” to ensure the clear impression given in the TL taken from the SL. Clearness is the focus of the method. Clear in communicative translation ensure the translation product that is better understood by listeners and readers. In the case above, “*yes*” is translated into “*sudah*” are terms that will give the listeners and readers better understood.

The translator presents messages from the source language to the target language appropriately in a simpler form and emphasizes the core message of the source language.

The translator makes the translation result message-wise and emphasizes simplicity. The translator sometime repairs the logic sentence, changes the words and tructure with something smoother, and deletes part that unnecessary. The translator uses other expressions that are in accordance with the message to get a clearer understanding and interpretation of the translated product. The translator is more concerned with presenting what information is needed by listeners and readers. The translator is generally used to bring out the natural impression that exists in the source language so that it remains in the target language. The researcher uses his knowledge and ingenuity in carrying out the translation process. The translator also uses some of translation procedures to help him in translating the text. It presented in table 4.

Table 4. Data finding

Procedures	Total
Borrowing	0
Calque	0
Literal	0
Transposition	20
Modulation	1
Equivalence	15
Adaptation	0

From the table above can be concluded that from those 36 data , there are 20 data using transposition, 1 data using modulation and 15 using equivalence. The researcher uses the replacement of one class that is in the word with another part by ignoring the hanging of the meaning and message it has. The researcher change the perspective given in the translation production. The researcher uses a completely different structure to describe exactly the same situation and the same meaning given by the source language and the target language. That makes translators required to use equivalence procedures to provide satisfactory translation results. It is generally used to translate proverbs or idioms which in both languages have idioms with exact meanings.

4. CONCLUSION

Based on data analysis, the researcher can conclude that translator used communicative translation method in some of his translation result. It proved from 36 data that has been analyzed by the researcher, there are 20 data using transposition, 1 data using modulation and 15 using equivalence. Every single data has fulfilled the principles of communicative translation method; Communicative translation is social, concentrates on the message and the main force of the text, tends to under-translate, to be simple, clear and brief, and is always written in a natural and resourceful style.

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