

ABSTRACT

Fauzia Penilaras, Afdha. 2016. *An Analysis of Song Lyrics Translation Techniques on Soundtrack: "The Princess And The Frog" From www.Subscane.com*. Thesis, English Education Department, Faculty of Education, State Islamic College of Ponorogo. STAIN Ponorogo. Advisor Wiwin Widyawati, M. Hum.

Key word: Translation, Technique, Quality

Translation is generally known as an activity to transfer meaning from source language to target language. In other words translation does not only transfer a message but also transfer a culture, artistic and moral value contained in the movies

There are some ways to translate a movie, one of them is using subtitle. Subtitle is one of two possible methods for providing the translation of a movie dialogue, where the original dialogue soundtrack is left in place and the translation is printed along the bottom of the movie.

The research is aimed (1) at finding out the types of translation techniques applied by the translator in translating song lyrics, (2) at describing how the quality in terms of accuracy and acceptability.

This research was descriptive qualitative. The data were song lyrics in the movie *The Princess And The Frog" From www.subscane.com*. The other data were taken from the questionnaires assessed by 2 raters. The total data of song lyrics in the movie are 189 data.

The result of the translation techniques shows that there were six techniques applied by the translator in translating song lyrics in the movie *The Princess And The Frog" From www.Subscane.com*, literal technique 124 number (65, 68%). Modulation with 33 number (17, 46%), reduction which amounts to 17 number (8, 99%), establish equivalent with 9 number (4,76%), borrowing with 3 number (1,59%), generalization with 3 number (1,59%). The result of the translation accuracy shows that accurate with 162 number (85,71%), less accurate translation with 23 number (12,17%) inaccurate 4 number (2,12%). The result of acceptability were 146 number (77,25%) acceptable, less acceptable with 34 number (17,99%), 9 number (4,76%) unacceptable.

Seen from the quality of translation from www.subscane.com showed that accurate with 162 number (85,71%) and acceptable with 146 number (77, 25%). It could be concluded that subtitle taken from www.subscane.com had a high quality.

CHAPTER I

INTRODUCTION

A. Background of The Study

Movie is one kind of popular culture which is very familiar to us. Its existence is very dominant in any countries. It becomes one of favorite entertainments for family. All age levels can enjoy movies with various choices of genre. One of movie's genre is cartoon movie. Cartoon movie is one of kind movie that has been purposed to entertain all of people, not only children as a target viewers but also by adult. The characteristics of cartoon movie is usually colorful and the story of cartoon movies become its fantasy, make viewers imagine, and make it differ from other movie genres. That is why cartoon movie is not out of date in this era and still becomes one of favorite movies in the world.

One of the famous producers of cartoon movie is Walt Disney Picture part of Walt Disney Company. For many years we have been enchanted by fascinating stories, pictures and songs of Disney' movies cartoon. At the end of 2009, Walt Disney Picture produced **The Princess and The Frog** cartoon movie, this movie is with happy ending love story with beautiful pictures and songs as its formula. Directed by John Musker and Ron Clements, this movie cartoon has been announced in many countries in the world, including Indonesia and it is shown on our home theater. The distribution of this cartoon movie in Indonesia, particularly, must face with

the language and culture problem. That is why; the role of translation is very required for rendering messages from source language (in this case is English) to target language (Indonesia) and to bridge the gap between the two different cultures.

While, English is not mother tongue of Indonesia. So, the distributor of the movies have to translate a movie into Indonesia language. Translation is generally known as an activity to transfer meaning from source language to target language. Catford state that “translation is replacement of SL grammar and lexis by equivalent TL grammar and lexis with consequential replacement of SL phonology/graphology by (non-equivalent) TL phonology/graphology.”¹ Its means that translation is transferring a language structure (SL) into another language structure (TL). In other words translation does not only transfer a message but also transfer a culture, artistic and moral value contained in the movies. In another word translation consist of changing from one state or form to another, to turn into one’s own or another’s language.² It means that translation is transferring a sense from one language into another language.

There are some ways to translate a movie, one of them is using subtitle. Subtitle is one of two possible methods for providing the translation of a movie dialogue, where the original dialogue soundtrack is left in place

¹ J. C. Catford, *A Linguistic a Theory of Translation*, (Oxford: Oxford University Press, 1965), 22

² Mildred L. Larson, *Meaning-Based Translation (A Guide to Cross- Language Equivalent)* Second Edition (New York: University Press of America Inc., 1998), 1

and the translation is printed along the bottom of the film.³ It does not easy to translate a movie especially using subtitle. There are some problems found by translator some of them are time and space limitation. Time and space limitations in subtitle are: (1) The duration for two full lines: 3-6 second, (2) The duration for single line (7-8 words): <3.5 second, (3) The duration for one single subtitle: 1.5 second, (3) The subtitles come up after the dialogue of the character approximately about 0.25 second, (4) The subtitles end up after the dialogue of the character approximately about 2 second, (3) The time between two sequence subtitles is 0.25 second.⁴ It would be a problem for translator because they have to translate many words only a few time. To solve that problem translator used many kinds of translation techniques.

In translating a movie, the translator does not only face the rules of translating a movie, but also faces the rules of songs translation, since the characteristic of song is similar with the characteristic of poem. In fact, the translator does not obey the rules of song translation. As a result, the translation sounds like a translation text, not as literary works. This phenomenon can be found in many movies, includes **The Princess And The Frog** cartoon movie.

The princess and the frog cartoon movie does not only provide happy ending love story, and beautiful pictures, but it also shown songs as

³ Marisa Citra Pratiwi, *An Analysis of Variations, Strategies and Quality of Address Forms in the Subtitling of Film Casanova into Indonesian*. (Thesis, UNS, Surakarta, 2010), 38.

⁴ *Ibid.*, 38

original soundtracks. All of the dialogues and songs are subtitled. It gives challenges to the translator to provide good subtitling with certain rules of in it, for instance, regarding to the rule of space limitation of subtitling, the translator should adjust the text in space carefully.

To understand more about those phenomena, here is the example of translation song lyrics on **The Princess And the Frog** cartoon movie as we can see on its subtitling.

Get averything you want, lose	Dapatkan apapun yang kau mau, Berikan
what you had	yang kau punya
Down here in New Orleands	Datanglah ke new orleands
<i>Hey, partner! don't be shy</i>	Hei, partner! Jangan malu

The example above shows that translator used modulation techniques, for change point of view in the first line Get averything you want, lose what you had translated into Dapatkan apapun yang kau mau, Berikan yang kau punya. Then, for the third line *Hey, partner! don't be shy* translated into Hei, partner! Jangan malu shows that the translator used borrowing technique.

Subscene website (www.subscene.com) is the website providing many subtitles of the movie in a lot of languages such as English, Indonesian, Arabic, Danish, Dutch, Persian, Japanese, Korean, Malay, Norwegian, Romanian, Spanish, Thai, Turkish, and Vietnamese. The website consist of translators that has been done uploaded their subtitle in this website. So, it

makes people easier to download subtitle in the website. Besides, this website also provides some features that the downloaders can give the rating and comment for the subtitle. The downloaders can give good or bad rating, moreover they can give their comment, it is usually about the subtitle which is recommended or not so that other downloaders can read it as the consideration to download the subtitle.

This most downloaded subtitle is created by Sukair a person who has a job as a translator especially translate a movie. He is a famous translator movie in internet and upload her subtitles in www.subscene.com. But sometime he was uploaded her subtitle on her website. In her website he was translated a movie more than a hundred movies. **The princess and the frog** is one of movie that was translated by sukair and uploaded in www.subscene.com. This subtitle was uploaded on 23th April, 2010. The most downloaded subtitle from the website www.subscene.com of the movie is taken due to some reasons. This subtitle was voted 9 out 10 or voted as good subtitle by 49 users which means this is best subtitle among the others subtitles which are available in Subscene website. The others reason to make this subtitle as the data is this subtitle has been downloaded 14.149 times. The popularity of the most downloaded subtitle which makes the researcher is curious about the quality of techniques translation of this subtitle.

Based on the explanation above, the researcher is interested in conducting the research entitled AN ANALYSIS OF SONG LYRICS

TRANSLATION ON *SOUNDTRACK: "THE PRINCESS AND THE FROG"*
FROM WWW.SUBSCENE.COM

B. Statements of The Problem

1. What are the translation techniques used by the translator to translate song lyrics on soundtrack: "The Princess and the Frog" from www.subscene.com?
2. How is the translation quality in terms of accuracy and acceptability of soundtrack: "The princess and The Frog" from www.subscene.com?

C. Objectives of The Study

The objectives of this research are:

1. To find out the translation techniques used by the translator in translating song lyrics on soundtrack: "*The Princess and The Frog*" from www.subscene.com.
2. To find out the translation quality in terms of accuracy and acceptability of soundtrack: "The princess and The Frog from" from www.subscene.com.

D. Significances of The Study

This research is expected to be able to give benefits for:

1. The students of English Department

- The result of this research could give references for students who are going to conduct research of translating especially translating of song on the movies.
- The result of this research could give additional information about translation.

2. The Lecturers of English Department

- The result of this research could give additional information and references in teaching translation studies especially in translating a movie.

3. The Readers

- The result of this research could give knowledge to the readers who interested to translate.

E. Previous Study

There is related study which is related to the researchers study.

That is Jiryan Isfahani's thesis, English Department of Faculty Letters and

Fine Arts Sebelas Maret University in her thesis entitled “An Analysis Song Lyrics Translation in The Movie Entitled *Music and Lyrics*”.⁵

The differences between previous study and this study are in the object of research, previous study analyzed the movie entitle music and lyrics, but in this research analyzed the movie entitle princess and the frog cartoon. Another difference in previous study are analyzed the way the song lyrics are translated and the level of quality the movie entitled music and lyrics. The previous study was conducted to analyze how the song lyrics are translated by the translator and to know how the quality of the target text in terms of the accuracy and the acceptability. It differently with the researcher, in this thesis are analyzed the technique that was used by translator.

The result of Jiryani Isfahani’s thesis shows that there are four translation techniques applied by the subtitler to translate the song lyrics. They are; 1) the translation of common language (SL) into common language (TL), 2) the translation of common language (SL) into figurative language (TL), 3) the translation of figurative language (SL) into common language (TL), and 4) the translation of figurative language (SL) into figurative language (TL). Meanwhile, the translation is almost acceptable for target readers with 83 % acceptable translation and the accuracy of the translation is good enough with 67% accurate translation.

⁵ Jiryani Isfahani’s thesis, *An Analysis Song Lyrics Translation in The Movie Entitled Music and Lyrics* (Surakarta: English Department of Faculty Letters and Fine Arts Sebelas Maret University, 2011)

Another previous study comes from Fitrotul Huda's thesis, English Department STAIN Ponorogo in her thesis "An Analysis of the Translation Techniques on Idiomatic Expressions in Henry James's Novel, *The Turn of the Screw*."⁶

This previous study similar to analyze translation technique, but it still different with the researcher. The objects of analyze are different, the researcher analyze a movie, but the previous study analyze a novel. Another difference is the researcher analyze sentence but the previous study focused an analyze idiomatic expression.

The result of the Fitrotul Huda thesis shows that there are that the most dominant type of idiomatic expression found was clause or sentence idiom which amounts to 87 data (39,73%). Coming at the second place was phrase with 76 data (34,70%). Meanwhile, compound idiom was in the third place with 36 data (16,44%), the last group was semi clause idiom which amounts to 20 data (9,13%). And then, the result of the translation technique showed that the translation using idiom with similar meaning and form consists of 98 data or 44,75%, translation using idiom with similar meaning but dissimilar form consists of 3 data or 1,37%, translation by paraphrase which amounts 73 data or 33,33%, translation by omission with 4 data or 1,83%, and the last technique was literal translation which amounts 41 data or 18,72%.

⁶ Fitrotul Huda, *An Analysis Of The Translation Techniques On Idiomatic Expressions In Henry James's Novel, The Turn Of The Screw* (Thesis, STAIN, Ponorogo, 2015).

F. Research Methodology

1. Research approach

Research is when the researcher finds a problem and tries to answer that question through several steps. These steps can be done by using method depends on the problem that found. As Khotari state, “once can also define research as a scientific and systematic search from patient information on specific topic”. It means that research is scientific activity to discover certain problem according to research problem through systematic steps. To solve the problem that is found, the researcher uses method.⁷

While method is systematic steps that used by researcher to answer the research problems, Khotari state “all those method which are used by researcher during the course of the studying his research problems are termed as research methods.”⁸ It means that research method is systematic method which is during answering the research problem. From that statement, it can be concluded that research method is some ways which chronologically used in order to answer the research problem.

According to Ary, Jacobs, Sorensen “design is the researcher’s plan for the study, which includes the method to be used, what data will be

⁷ C.R. Kothari, *Research Methodology: Methods and Techniques* (Second Revised Edition) (New Delh: New Age International Publisher, 2004), 1

⁸ *Ibid.*, 8

gathered, where, how, and from whom.”⁹ It means that design is the plan made by the researcher in order to answer research problem. The plain includes the method use by the researcher.

To analyze the research problem in this thesis, the researcher uses the qualitative method. Miles & Huberman stated “qualitative data, usually in the form of word rather than number.”¹⁰ It means that in qualitative research, the data is in the form of word or picture not in the number. While Khotari said “qualitative approach to research is concerned with the subjective assessment of attitudes, opinions, and behavior.”¹¹ It means that qualitative is method that deals with subject point of view because it analyzes someone’s work that consist of attitude, opinions, and also represent behavior of the writers. In addition Marvasti said, “Qualitative research provides detailed description and analysis of the quality, or the substances of the human experience.”¹² It means that qualitative research is related to human experiences with presented in detailed in explanation and analysis. In this research the researcher analyzes song lyrics in the princess and the frog cartoon movie that consist of the lyricist’s experiences.

⁹ Donald Ary, Introduction to Research In education Eighth Edition (Australia: Thomson Learning, 2010), 32

¹⁰ Miles and Huberman, Qualitative data Analysis (London: SAGE Publication Inc, 1994), 1

¹¹ Khotari, Research Methodology: Methods and techniques (second revised edition), 5

¹² Amir B Marvasti, Qualitative research in Sociology (New Delhi: SAGE Publication Inc., 2004), 7

2. Sources of Data

Source of data is where the data can be found. According to Suharsimi Arikunto “yang dimaksud sumber data dalam penelitian adalah subyek dari mana data dapat diperoleh”.¹³ It means that source of the data is source where the data is obtained. In addition, Bogdan and Biklen said “data are both the evidence and the clues.”¹⁴ It means that the source of the data is where the researcher got the problem to be analyzed and also where the answer can be found.

a. Primary Data Sources

Primary data can be collected either through experiment or through survey.¹⁵ The primary data source is taken from dialogue and narration of princess and the frog

b. Secondary data Sources

The secondary data, on the other hand, are those which have already been collected by someone else.¹⁶ The secondary data sources is the other sources related to this movie, books, journal, news, internet media, dictionary, encyclopedia, and all of kind of the literature there are have relations with this research.

¹³ Suharsimi Arikunto, *Prosedur Penelitian*, (Jakarta: Rineka Cipta, 1992), 107.

¹⁴ Robert C. Bogdan and Sari Knopp Biklen, *Qualitative Research for Education: An Introduction to Theory and Methods* Fifth Edition. (Boston: Person Education, 2007), 117

¹⁵ C. R. Kothari, *Research Methodology – Method and Techniques*, (New Delhi: New Age International (P) Ltd., Publishers, 2004), 17.

¹⁶ *Ibid.*, 95.

3. Technique of Collecting Data

Collecting data is one of the first things to do in the research. There are various qualitative data collection techniques as state by Ary et al “the most common data collection methods used in qualitative research are (1) observation, (2) interviewing, and (3) document or artifact analysis”.¹⁷ It means that in qualitative research, the most common techniques of collecting data used are observation, interview, and documentation.

Based explanation above, the research uses documentation to collect the data. This technique used because the object of the research is script of the princess and the frog. The data of this study are soundtrack: “*princess and the frog*” from the most downloaded website www.subscene.com

Furthermore, Robert K. Yin stated, “collecting refers to compiling or accumulating of objects (documents, artifacts, and archival records) related to your study topic.”¹⁸ It means that in collecting data for researching documents or lyrics in this case, the researcher should first collect the data related to the topic and then examine it. The topic of the research is going to collect song lyrics taken from princess and the frog’s script, as the source of the data.

¹⁷ Ary, *Introducing To Research To Education Eight English Edition*, 431

¹⁸ Robert K. Yin, *Qualitative Research From The Start to Finish* (New York: Gulliford Press, 2011), 147

Besides of the data which are gained from the movie, the information is also gained from the questionnaire collected after the raters and respondents have assessed the quality of translation in terms of accuracy and acceptability.

In this research the researcher uses close format questionnaire. Close format questionnaire is questionnaire using scale to assess the quality of translation in terms of accuracy and acceptability. This questionnaire was given to the raters to assess the accuracy and acceptability. Similarly, the questionnaire consisting of scale was also given to the respondents to measure the quality of translation in terms of readability.

4. Techniques of Analyzing Data

Analyzing data is done when the data collected. In this research, the researcher uses content analysis to analyze the data. According to Bruce L Berg “content analysis is a careful, detailed, systematic examination and interpretation of a particular body of material in an effort to identify pattern, themes, biases and meaning”.¹⁹ It means that content analysis is method that identify about pattern, themes, biases and meaning by examining and interpreting the material carefully and systematical.

¹⁹ Bruce L. Berg, *Qualitative Research Methods for The Social Sciences*, (Boston: Person Education Inc., 2009), 338

Moreover, in qualitative data generally take the form of words (descriptions, observations, impressions, recordings, and the like). To analyze the data the researcher must organize and categorize or code the large mass of data so that can be described and interpreted.²⁰ It means that to analyze the data in qualitative research, the researcher has to organize and categorize the initial data that usually still in a large number, after the data had been organized and categorize then it can be describe and interpreted. The data which had been collected were analyzed as follows:

a. Encoding of the data

Each of the data collected was given a code, which shows the number of the datum, the time from which the lyrics and its translation taken.

For example:

ENG/1/A/00:00:52 means the data is English subtitle, datum number 1, A number of song, and 00:00:52 refers to hour: minute: second when the datum appears in the film.

IDN/1/A/00:00:52 means the data is Indonesia subtitle, datum number 1, A number of song, and 00:00:52 refers to hour: minute: second when the datum appears in the film.

b. The researcher analyzed the translation techniques used by the translator in translating soundtrack: “*The Princess And The Frog*”

²⁰ Ary, *Introducing To Research To Education Eight English Edition*, 32

from the most downloaded website www.subscane.com based theory that consists of eighteen translation techniques.

- c. Make a questionnaire and give it to raters.
- d. The researcher analyzed the accuracy and acceptability of soundtrack: "*Princess And The Frog*" from the most downloaded website www.subscane.com
- e. Drawing a conclusion Based on the data analysis, some conclusions were drawn and some suggestions were made

G. Organization of The Thesis

This thesis consists of five chapters that are organized as follows:

CHAPTER I: INTRODUCTION
This chapter consists of research background, statement of the problem, objectives of the study, significances of the study, previous study, research methodology and thesis organization.

CHAPTER II: LITERATURE REVIEW
This chapter consists of the Definition of Translation, The Functions of Translation, Process of Translation, Kinds of Translation Techniques, Translation Quality, Definition of Subtitle, and Problems in Subtitle, Definition of lyrics, Synopsis of Princess and The frog.

CHAPTER III: This chapter discusses about data and analysis of the

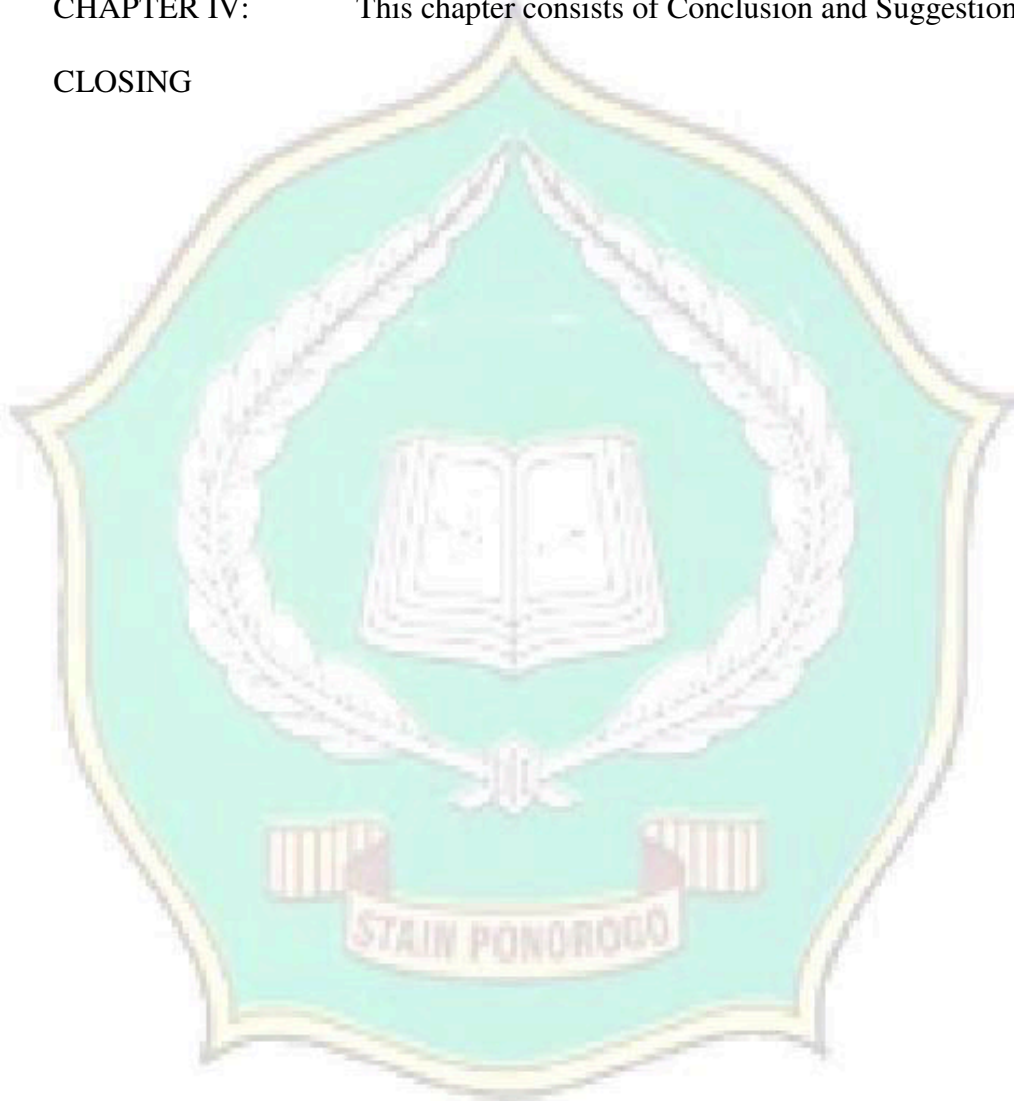
ANALYSIS

Statement of problem. This chapter provides data; the types translation techniques are found in song lyrics princess and the frog. And the quality of translation in terms accuracy and acceptability

CHAPTER IV:

This chapter consists of Conclusion and Suggestion.

CLOSING



CHAPTER II

REVIEW OF RELATED LITERATURE

A. DEFINITION OF TRANSLATION

There are many definitions of translation defined and it is defined in many ways. Translation is transferring a message from source language (SL) into target language (TL). There are two senses related to translation as a process, the second to the product. This immediately means that the term translation encompasses very distinct perspectives. The first sense focuses on the role of the translator in taking the original or source text (ST) and turning it into a text in another language (the target text, TT). The second sense centers on the concrete translation product produced by the translator.²¹ Supported by Newmark that Translation is rendering the meaning of a text into another language in the way that the author intended the text.²² It means that translation is transferring author's sense into another language.

The Newmark's statement is in line with Larson's definition. Larson defines that "translation consists of transferring the meaning of the

²¹ Basil Hatim and Jeremy Munday, *Translation an Advance resource book* (New York: Madison Ave, 2004), 3

²² Peter Newmark, *A textbook of translation* (Great Britain: SHANGHAI FOREIGN LANGUAGE EDUCATION PRESS, 1988), 5

source language into the receptor language”.²³It means that to make receptor understand, the translator should change source language into receptor language.

Similarity but more specifically, Nida and Taber states,” translating consists the reproducing in the receptor language closest natural equivalent of the source language message, first in term of meaning and secondly in a term of style”.²⁴ Clearly, Nida and Tumber emphasize that translation is not only the matter of transferring the message but also the style of the source language. Through Nida and Tumber, Roger T. Bell said that “Translation is the expression in another language (or target language) of what has been expressed in another, source language, preserving semantic and stylistic equivalence.”²⁵ It means that translation is only transfer one language in to another language but it in a same style.

Based on the definitions above, basically translation is related to the transfer of meaning message from a source language text to the target language text whit considerations of style and culture of both languages.

²³ Mildred L. Larson, *Meaning-Based Translation (A Guide to Cross-Language Equivalent)* Second Edition (New York: University Press of America, Inc. 1998), 1

²⁴ Eugene A. Nida and Charles R. Taber, *The Theory and Practice of Translation* (Netherlands: The United Bible Societie, 1974), 12

²⁵ Roger T. Bell, *translation and translating: theory and practice*, (New York: Logman Inc., 1991), 5

B. The Function of Translation

Nida state that translation means communication because it has three essential elements to form a process of communication. The three essential elements are source, message, and receptor and these elements should be found in all communication activities.²⁶ So, translation make a communication easier.

Another function of translation is to help the development of knowledge, science, religion, and uses in the entertainment world. It helps the development of knowledge because by translating a book of science it can be read by the target language readers. In entertainment world, usually use subtitle and dubbing to translate a movie or song so, the viewers understand what is the movie and song about.

C. Process of Translation

Nida and Taber divide the process of translating into three stages system: 1) analysis of message in the SL, 2) transfer, and 3) reconstruction of the transferred message in the TL, This process is described in the figure 2.1:²⁷

²⁶ Nida and Tader , *The Theory And Practice Of Translation*, 2

²⁷ Susan Basnet, *Translation Study*, (London and new York: routledge, 2005), 25

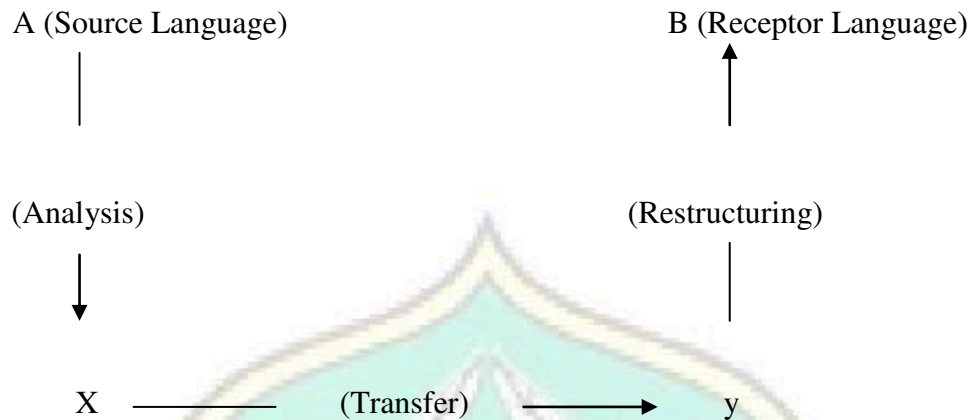


Figure 2.1 Diagram of the Translation Process

From the figure 2.1, it can be concluded that the translation process is begun through analyzing the grammatical relationship and the meaning of words and its combination. Then it transferred the meaning from SL into TL. The reconstruction phase is the phase when the translator rewrites or re-expresses the materials in such a way that the translation product is readable and acceptable in the terms of rules and styles in the TL. The process of translation have three steps, those are 1) the analysis of the source language (SL), 2) transferring the message, 3) restructuring.

D. Kinds of Translation Techniques²⁸

Translation technique is the result of choice made by a translator, its validity will depend on various question related to the context, the purpose

²⁸ Ikma qurrota a'yun, "Translation Techniques of The Complex Sentences In Bilingual Textbook Biology 1 For Senior High School Year X" (November 2013), 3

of the translation, audience expectation, etc. There are eighteen translation techniques, they are:

1. Adaptation

Adaptation is a translation technique that replaces a cultural term in Source language with one cultural term in target language. For example:

SL: sonofa bitch

TL: brengsek

2. Amplification

Amplification is a translation technique that used to introduce details that are not formulated in the source text: information, explicative paraphrasing. Example:

SL: Fiqih

TL: Fiqih, the moslem rules of law

3. Borrowing

Borrowing technique is used to take a word or expression straight from another language, it can be pure (without any change) or it can be naturalized (to fit spelling rules in the target language). For example:

SL: mouse

TL: mouse.

4. Calque

Calque is literal translation of a foreign word or phrase. It can be lexical or structural. A calque or loan translation is a phrase borrowed

from another language and translated literally word – for- word. For example:

SL: credit card

TL: kartu kredit

5. Compensation

Compensation is used to introduce a source text element of information or stylistic effect in another place in the target text because it cannot be reflected in the same place as in the source text.

6. Description

Description is a technique that is used to replace a term or expression with a description of its form or/and function. It means that this techniques use the description of something in source language as the meaning of that thing in the target language. For example:

SL: boxing day

TL: satu hari sesudah natal dimana klub-klub sepak bola liga prime inggris masih bertanding.

7. Discursive creation

This technique is used to establish a temporary equivalence that is totally unpredictable out of the context. It is usually used in translation of the title of books or movies. For example:

SL: No Country for Old Men is translated into Sherif

TL: Tua di Neger Bandit

8. Establish equivalent

A technique that is applied by using a term or expression recognized (by dictionaries or language in use), as an equivalent in target language. Here you have to express something in a completely different way, for the example when translating idioms or even harder, advertising slogan. For example:

SL: You can just replace me with a newer, trashier version,

TL: Ayah bisa menggantikan aku dengan versi yang baru dan lebih murahan.

9. Generalization

Generalization is a technique that use more general or neutral term in target language, in order to make it easy to understand and acceptable in the target language. For example:

SL: The robber brings a gun.

TL: Perampok itu membawa senjata api.

10. Linguistic amplification

This technique is a technique to add linguistic elements; this is often used in dubbing. Linguistic amplification refers to; the additional linguistic substance. This is often used in consecutive interpreting and dubbing. For example:

SL: in interpreting, naek apa? (in Indonesia)

TL: How do you go to Jakarta? (in English)

11. Linguistic compression

Linguistic compression is used to synthesize linguistic element in the target text. It use often used in subtitling. For example:

SL: Untuk apa kegiatan ini dilaksanakan? (In Indonesia)

TL: “*What’s for?*” (In English)

12. Literal translation

Literal translation is a technique that is used to translate a word or an expression word for word. Example:

ST: I wear a skirt

TT: Saya memakai sebuah rok

13. Modulation

Modulation is a technique that is used to change the point of view, focus or cognitive category in relation to the source text; it can be lexical or structural. For example to translate “you are going to give birth”, instead of, “you are going to be a mother”.

14. Particularization

Particularization is a technique that uses a more precise or concrete term in target language. Example:

ST: My mother goes to a traditional market by cart

TT: Ibuku pergi ke pasar tradisional naik andong.

15. Reduction

Reduction is to suppress a source text information item in the target text. It is in opposition to amplification. For example:

SL: tsunami (in Indonesia)

TL: a giant sea waves is translated into tsunami (in English)

16. Substitution

Substitution is used to change linguistic elements for paralinguistic elements (intonation, gestures) or vice versa. E.g. to translate the Arab gesture of Put your hand on your heart as Thank you. It is used above all in interpreting.

17. Transposition

Transposition is used to change a grammatical category. For example:

SL: his endless search

TL: berputar-putar

18. Variation

Variation is a technique used to change linguistic or paralinguistic elements that affect aspect of linguistic variation: changes of textual tone, style, social dialect, and geographical dialect. Example:

SL: None of your business

TL: Masalah buat loe?

E. Translation Quality²⁹

a. Accuracy

²⁹ Mark Shuttleworth and Moira Cowie, *Dictionary of Translation Studies* (New York: Routledge, 2014), 2-3

According to Shuttleworth and Cowie (1997) accuracy is “a term used in translation evaluation to refer to the extent to which a translation matches its original. While it usually refers to preservation of the information content of ST in TT”. Accuracy is about how translator can convey the whole message of source text without any addition or reduction, so that target readers can get the the same message which is intended in source text.

b. Acceptability

Toury (as cited in Shuttleworth and Cowie,) underlines that “Translation which lean towards acceptability can thus be thought of as fulfilling the requirement of “reading as an original” written in TL rather than that of “reading as the original”. Acceptability translation should conform target language culture, grammar, and convention. By conforming those things, target readers will read the translation “as an original” not “as the original”, since they feel familiar and close to culture, grammar, and convention used by translator.

In line with Touri, Larson underlines that “To do effective translation one must discover the meaning of the source language and use receptor language forms which express this meaning in a natural way”. The translation can be considered as an acceptable translation when the target readers do not realize that what they read is not a translation. Thus, the translators should attempt in producing the natural translation or

appropriate with the style of target language so that target readers do not feel the foreignness in the text they read.

F. Definition of subtitle³⁰

Subtitling is one of two possible methods for providing the translation of a movie dialogue, where the original dialogue soundtrack is left in place and the translation is printed along the bottom of the film. Here, the translator puts the translation in form of text, put under the scene, to translate the dialogues of the actors. subtitles are usually placed below the picture itself to enable the viewers to understand what the characters are saying.

G. Problems in Subtitling

Subtitling is extremely difficult and complex work since it is not only bringing the message of the dialogue but also the culture of the source language. It means that the subtitler has a responsibility to transfer the culture, semantic and pragmatic meaning of the SL. Here, the foreign identity of the SL is highlighted. The result of subtitling is that the audience is not allowed to forget about the foreignness of a translated film. The difficulties that may appear in doing the subtitling process can be divided into two categories, they are:

1. Culture and Language Aspects

³⁰ Marisa Citra Pratiwi, *An Analysis of Variations, Strategies and Quality of Address Forms in the Subtitling of Film Casanova into Indonesian*. (Surakarta, 2010), 38.

- a. Cultural references

It becomes a problem if the subtitler did not know the custom of the SL

- b. Idiomatic meanings

- c. Wordplays/Puns

Sometimes, it is difficult to find out the equivalence of it.

- d. 'Heavy Humor'

It is difficult to translate because heavy humor is related to the culture of the SL.

- e. Pragmatic meanings

2. Media Aspects

There are two problems from this category; they are time limitation and layout/place to put the subtitle. Below are the criteria of layout to put the subtitle on the screen:

- a. The position of the subtitles is under the screen.
- b. A single subtitle showing must be two lines
- c. The position of the text is in the middle of the screen
- d. A line of subtitles should less than 35 characters.
- e. Type of font is without sheriff usually Helvetica or Arial.
- f. The color and background of the font is white or transparent.

The criteria of time limitation are:

- a. The duration for two full lines: 3-6 second
- b. The duration for single line (7-8 words): <3.5 second

- c. The duration for one single subtitle: 1.5 second
- d. The subtitles come up after the dialogue of the character approximately about 0.25 second.
- e. The subtitles end up after the dialogue of the character approximately about 2 second.
- f. The time between two sequence subtitles is 0.25 second.
- g. Overlay, add-ons, cumulative text.

H. Definition of Lyrics

The term lyric is referred to as the words to a song. Lyric poetry does not tell a story which portrays characters and actions. The lyric poet addresses the reader directly, portraying his or her own feeling, state of mind, and perceptions. Based on Frederik book “the term lyric is now used for any short poem with a single speaker, not necessarily the poet himself, who expresses the personal thoughts and feelings rather than public even”.³¹ It means that lyrics consist of personal thoughts and feeling that are expressed by a single speaker who not always the poet himself. While “lyric poetry originally comprised brief poems that were meant to be sung with accompaniment of a lyre”.³² It means that lyric is a short poem sung with accompanied by music. Furthermore “lyrics as it is written today: a short

³¹ Frederik Juliana Tirajoh, English Poetry: an Introduction to Indonesian student, (Jakarta, Departemen Pendidikan dan Kebudayaan, 1998), 114

³² R. S. II. Gwyn & Wanda Campbell, Poetry A Pocket Anthology, (Canada, Person Education Inc, 2004), 8

poem expressing the thoughts and feeling of a single speaker”.³³ It means that lyrics is a short poem that expresses someone’s thoughts and feelings.

Based on the explanation above, lyric is a short poem meant to be sung expressing someone’s thoughts and feeling. Lyric is a part of the song that sung with accompaniment of music. Lyric can be similar with the poem but in a free form. Even though it has rhyme, but most of them are expressed just the way it is. In expressing feeling in the song, lyrics play an important role.

I. Definition of Soundtrack

Soundtrack is an audio recording created or used in film production or post-production. Soundtrack is perceived by an audience as such a unity; that music, dialogue, effects and atmospheres are heard as interdependent layers in the sonification of the film.³⁴ It means that soundtrack is music that has been following a film to express the condition on film, showing an actor feeling, to communicate and showing an emotion.

There are two kinds of soundtrack the first s literal sound. Literal sound is encouraging us to believe what we see. Such sounds help the viewer to understand the physical rules of the film’s world. We see someone speak and hear their words in synch with their lips. We see someone move across a

³³ J. X. Kennedy & Dana Gioia, *Literature, An Introduction to Poetry*, (US, Person Education Inc, 2005), 10

³⁴ Stephen Deutsch, “*The Soundtrack: Putting Music in its Place*”, 1 (2008), 1.

room and hear their footsteps on the wooden floor. So, the viewer understand condition on film. Next is Emotive sounds encouraging us to feel something about what we are seeing. It means that the purpose of emotive sound is make a viewer feel the emotion of the film. Chion state in Michela and Isabella's journal a privileged field where we could raise the issue is exactly the soundtrack of a film, where we have the experience of the great impact of music on our understanding and fruition of the film.³⁵ So, music on film as soundtrack make a viewer more easy to understanding, feel the emotion, and also get the information of the film.

J. Synopsis of The Princess And The Frog

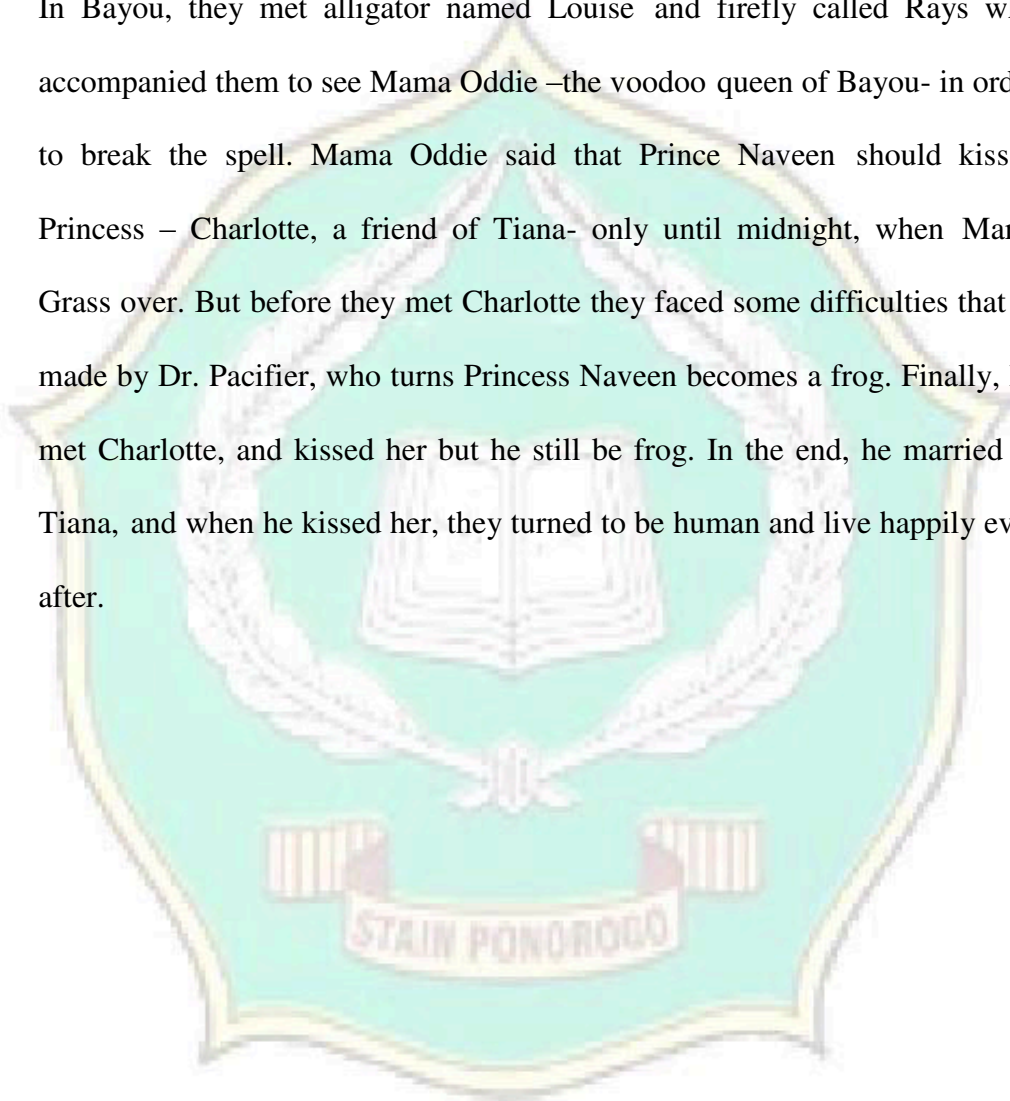
The Princess and The Frog, according to some critics as movie was a great addition to the Disney arsenal and a wonderfully American interpretation of a fairy tale. By turns audience's feeling of amusing, exasperating, heart-warming, bittersweet, and ultimately triumphant, **The Princess and The Frog** shows that Disney can still make a movie as iconic and breathtaking as those from its earlyto-mid-90s peak.³⁶

The setting of this movie gives strong nuance of magical, in New Orleans in 1920s, there is a girl named Tiana, she is a working girl in New

³⁵ Michela Checchi and Isabella Poggi, "BIMODALITY IN FILMS: THE MEANING OF MUSIC IN THE SOUND-TRACK", 1, 2

³⁶(<http://www.bscreview.com/2009/12/the-princess-and-the-frogmovie-review/>, accessed on December 20 2015).

Orleans whom the be-frogged foreign prince, called Prince Naveen, mistakes for a princess when he sees her at a masquerade ball. She kisses him when he promises to give her the money to make her restaurant come true, unfortunately, she is not a princess, and then she is turned into a frog as well. In Bayou, they met alligator named Louise and firefly called Rays who accompanied them to see Mama Oddie –the voodoo queen of Bayou- in order to break the spell. Mama Oddie said that Prince Naveen should kiss a Princess – Charlotte, a friend of Tiana- only until midnight, when Mardi Grass over. But before they met Charlotte they faced some difficulties that is made by Dr. Pacifier, who turns Princess Naveen becomes a frog. Finally, he met Charlotte, and kissed her but he still be frog. In the end, he married to Tiana, and when he kissed her, they turned to be human and live happily ever after.



CHAPTER III

DATA ANALYSIS

A. Translation Techniques

In translating the princess and the frog movie, the translator applies certain techniques. The techniques are applied to produce a good quality of the translation product. After analyzing the data in both source and target text subtitle of princess and the frog, the researcher finds seven techniques used by the translator in translating the princess and the frog.

1. Adaptation

Adaptation technique is used when there is a lack of the target language to interpret some cultural items of the source language. Basically, adaptation technique works to replace an unfamiliar cultural item of the source language to a more familiar cultural item in the target language. From the overall 32 of 189 data which are translated using adaptation technique.

Example 1:

SL: all those boys gonna steps aside. When they hear this old ex-gator play

TL: semua orang akanmendekatikusaatmerekadengarmantanbuayamemainkanmusik

(Datum 126/E/00:39:09)

The part above is parts found in the soundtrack entitle When We're Human. It was sung by Louis an alligator that good at playing music, especially trumpet. Louis singing it on their way to deliver Tiana and Naveen into Mama Oddie to turn them into humans again.

From the example above, it can be seen in source language only **ex-gator play** it still ambiguous meaning. It might make the viewer confused what is ex-gator play. The translator put **musik** in target language so, it does not ambiguous. The translator indicated added the word **musik** adapted from the movie, because when the ex-gator sing that part he was playing music.

Example 2:

SL: hey causin Randy! You ready **for a little** bayou zydeco?

TL: sepupuRendy!kausiap**melakukanperjalanan** bayou zydeco?

(Datum 163/E/00:46:42)

The part above extract is found in the part of the soundtrack entitle Gonna Take You There. It was sung by Ray an fire fly, he is a good man. He is willing to show the right way to mama oddie's house. He invites the whole family and friends to go to mama oddie's house.

From the example above, it can be seen that **for a little** translated into **melakukanperjalanan**. It's totally different, **for a little** in target language should translate into **untuksedikit**. In this case the translator

indicates using adaptation technique because he adapted scene of the movie when ray sings that song he was travelling to mama oddie house, so the translator translated **for a little** into **melakukan perjalanan**.

Table 3.1 of adaptation

Technique	Datum Number	Total
Adaptation	6, 11, 15, 19, 23, 32, 37, 38, 42, 44, 53, 54, 56, 58, 60, 126, 133, 141, 150, 157, 160, 163, 168, 169, 170, 175, 176, 180, 181, 182, 184, 185,	32

2. Borrowing

Borrowing happens when the source language words are written in the target language because there are no equivalents in the target language. The numbers of the data containing borrowing in this translation are 3 of 189 data.

Example 1:

SL: Hey, **partner!** Don't be shy

TL: Hei, **partner!** Jangan malu

(Datum 20/B/00:08:34)

The part above extract is found in the part of the soundtrack entitle New Orleands that songs describing about the setting of the story. In that song tell about people and situations in New Orleands, and ask people to come in New Orleands. New Orleands is main place in a princess and the frog.

From the example above, it can be seen that the word **partner** is absorbed into the target language **partner**. The translator applies naturalization to get equivalent meaning between the source language and the target language.

Example 2:

SL: **Transmogrification** central

TL: **pusattransmogrifikasi**

(Datum 111/D/00:21:29)

The part above extract is found in the part of the soundtrack entitle Friends on the Other Side. That song tells about that Prince Naveen has been disinherited, the poor and unskill still intend to marry a reach woman rather than learn a trade. He and his servant, meet Dr. Facilier a voodoo witch who assured them that he can improve their lives. Instead, Facilier change naveen into the frog and give his servant a voodoo talisman, filled with Naveen's blood. If it used can change his appearance to be like Naveen. Dr. Facilierhaveanother purpose to Naveen's servant

under the guise Naveen, to marry Charlotte and get a path to his father's wealth.

From the example above, it can be seen that the word **Transmogrification** is absorbed into the target language **Transmogrifikasi**. Transmogrification means that the act of changing into a different form or appearance (especially a fantastic or grotesque). Because the translator might consider that the word is difficult to be translated. So that, the word does not sound natural in the target language, since it is not a common word used in English and also in Indonesia.

Table 3.2 of borrowing

Technique	Datum Number	Total
Borrowing	20, 111, 120	3

3. Establish Equivalent

Established equivalence is a translation technique where a translator uses the appropriate recognized terms in the target language. The number of data containing established equivalence in this translation is 7 of 189 data.

Example 1:

SL: so make a wish **and hold on tight**

TL: jadibuatlahpermohonan**tulus**

(Datum 2/A/00:00:57)

That song is a part of the soundtrack entitles New Orleans prologue. That song is prologue of princess and the frog. That song tell about the beauty of night in New Orleans.

From the example above, it indicates that the translator applies establish equivalent. In target language **and hold on tight** means that **danpegangerat-erat**. If the translator translate it using literal technique it will be difficult to understand. It indicates that the translator looking for equivalent in target language, so **and hold on tight** translated into**tulus**.

Example 2:

SL: and I look into your future. It's the **green** that I seen

TL: danketikakulihatkedalammasadepanmu, hanyau**uang** yang
kulihat

(Datum 97//D/00:20:33)

That song is a part of the soundtrack entitles Friends On The Other Side Dr. Facilier tells a fortune of Prince Naveen, in the future price Naveen become wealthy. Its Dr. Facilier's way to attract the prince Naveen into his trap.

From the example above, it indicates that the translator applies establish equivalent because the translator indicates looking for equivalent between source language and target language. In United States word **green** refers to **money**. The translator translates**green** into money,

in Indonesia as target language money is **uang**. So, the translator translate **green** into **uang**.

Table 3.3 of establish equivalent

Technique	Datum Number	Total
Establish Equivalent	1, 2, 50, 67, 95, 96, 97	7

4. Generalization

The basic understanding of generalization technique is to avoid ambiguities of some certain term by replacing it to a more general or neutral term. There are 3 of 189 data using this technique.

Example 1:

SL: and I'd blow this **horn**, so hot and strong

TL: jikaakumanusiaakankutiupalat**musik**inidenganmerdu

(Datum Number 122/E/00:38:59)

That song is a part of the soundtrack entitle When We're Humans. That song tells about an alligator that obsessed being human and musician. The alligator good at playing trumpet.

From the example above, it indicates that the translator applies generalization. In target language **horn** means **terompet**. In this case translator translates **hor**

ninto **alatmusik**. The translator chooses more general word to translate **horn**.

Table 3.4 of generalization

Technique	Datum Number	Total
Generalization	122, 130, 158	3

5. Literal

It is the most frequent technique applied in translating song lyrics. Literal translation is a technique which is used when a text is translated word-for word. However, it does not mean that a word is translated exactly to a word in the target text. Word from the source text is translated into the target text based on its meaning and its function on the overall meaning. There are 110 Of 189 data found using literal translation technique.

Example 1:

SL: in the south land, there's a city

TL: di daerahbagianselatan, adasebuahkota

(Datum 5/ B/00:07:23)

The part above is parts found in the soundtrack entitle New Orleans. That song describing New Orleans city. That song tells about how beautiful and peace New Orleans city.

From the example above, it indicates that the translator applies literal translation and does not find any difficulties to translate this sentence, since this is a simple sentence.

Example 2:

SL: **a redhead on my left arm. A brunette on my right**

TL: **sirambutmerah di lengankiriku. Si rambutcoklat di kananku**

(Datum 136/E/00:39:47)

The part above is parts found in the soundtrack entitle When We're Human. That song starts when Tiana and Naveen meet Louis, an alligator who play the trumpet. Louis obsessed with being human and being a trumpet player.

From the example above, it indicates that the translator applies literal translator. The translator translates **a redhead on my left arm. A brunette on my right** using word-for-word technique, like **redhead** translated into **rambutmerah**. Than the translator makes a little bit adjustment like **a** translated into **si**, it does not change the meaning.

Table 3.5 of literal

Technique	Datum Number	Total
Literal	3, 4, 5, 7, 8, 9, 10, 12, 13, 16, 17, 21, 22, 24, 25, 26, 27, 29, 30, 31, 33, 35, 39, 40, 41, 43, 45, 46, 47, 48, 49, 51, 55, 57, 59, 61, 62, 63,	109

64, 65, 66, 68, 71, 72, 74, 75, 76, 77, 78, 79, 80, 81, 82, 83, 84, 87, 88, 89, 94, 98, 100, 101, 102, 104, 106, 108, 109, 110, 112, 113, 114, 115, 116, 117, 118, 119, 121, 123, 124, 125, 127, 128, 129, 132, 135, 136, 138, 140, 144, 145, 146, 149, 151, 154, 155, 156, 159, 161, 162, 164, 167, 171, 177, 178, 179, 183, 186, 187, 189,	
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6. Modulation

Modulation technique occurs when there is a change of point of view, focus or cognitive category. The change can be lexically or structurally. There are 22 of 189 data using modulation technique.

Example 1:

SL: get everything you want, **lose what you had**

TL: dapatkanapapun yang kaumau, **berikan yang kaunya**

(Datum 18/B/00:08:26)

The part above is parts found in the soundtrack entitle New Orleands. That part tells about in New Orleands you can get everything you want but you can lose anything you had.

In example 1, there is a change of point of view of the sentence **lose what you had**. In the source text, the point of view of the taxt translated into **kehilanganapa yang kamumiliki**, while in the target text,

the point of view changes into **berikan yang kaupunya**. However, that part is still maintained correctly since the sentence still has the same meaning as the original text.

Example 2:

SL: **put your minds at ease**

TL: **lepaskantopimu**

(Datum 70//D/00:18:57)

The part above is parts found in the soundtrack entitle Friends on the Other Side. That part happen when Dr. Facilier invites Prince Naveen entered his house and started read his tarot cards.

In example 2, modulation technique of the translation is shown by the point of view in the source language change. In target language **put your minds at ease** should translated into **tempatkanpikiranmupelan-pelan**, while in the target text, the point of view changes into **lepaskantopimu**. However, that part is still maintained correctly since the sentence still has the same meaning as the original text.

Table 3.6 of Modulation

Techniques	Datum Numbers	Total
Modulation	14, 18, 28, 34, 36, 52, 70, 90, 93, 99, 103, 105, 131, 134, 137, 139, 142, 143, 147, 148, 153, 165, 174	23

7. Reduction

Reduction is to suppress a source text information item in the target text. There are 12 of 189 data found using literal translation technique.

Example 1:

SL: sit down **at my table**

TL: duduklah

(Datum 69/D/00:18:55)

The part above is parts found in the soundtrack entitle Friends on the Other Side. That part tells about when Dr. Facilier ask the price Naveen to enter his house and asked him to sit at the table tarot.

From the example above, we can see that the translator omits the word **at my table**. The translator does not translate those words, since the translator considers that it does not have a vital role in the text. However, that part **duduklah** is still maintained correctly since the sentence still has the same meaning as the original text.

Example 2:

SL: keep that line flowing **and the lights a-glowing!**

TL: ikutiteruscahayanya!

(Datum 188/F/00:47:55)

The part above is parts found in the soundtrack entitle Gonna Take You There. That song tell about when ray help prince Naveen and Tiana to go to mama oddie's house.

From the example above, we can see that the translator omits the word **and the lights a-glowing!**. The translator does not translate those words, since the translator considers that it does not have a vital role in the text. However, that part **ikutiteruscahayanya** is still maintained correctly since the sentence still has the same meaning as the original text.

Table 3.7 of reduction

Technique	Datum Number	Total
Reduction	69, 73, 85, 86, 91, 92, 107, 152, 166, 172, 173, 188	12

B. Translation Quality Assessments

This part will discuss the translation quality of song lyrics in terms of accuracy and acceptability of a subtitle movie entitled **The Princess and the Frog** from www.subscene.com. The researcher involves two raters who have certain qualifications to assess the accuracy and the acceptability of the translation. They are Drs. H. Dolar Yuwono, M. Pd (Rater 1), Winantu K. S. A, M. Hum (Rater 2), and researcher as a rater 3.

1. The Accuracy of Translation

Accuracy is a term used in translation evaluation to refer to the extent to which a translation matches its original. In the analysis on translation accuracy, the data can be classified into three categories; they are accurate, less accurate and inaccurate translation. In order to measure

the level of accuracy of song lyrics, a table of scale adapted from Nababan, Sumardiono and Nuraeni in Dollar Yuwono's dissertation is written below:

Table 3.8 of accuracy

Category	Scale	Description
Accurate	3	Accurate if the meaning of words, technical terms, phrases, clauses and sentences from source language accurately transferred into the target language and there is no distortion of meaning
Less Accurate	2	Less Accurate if most of the meaning of words, technical terms, phrases, clauses or sentences accurately transferred from source language into the target language, but there are some distortion of meaning or double meaning translation (ambiguous) or there is meaning eliminated that can disturb the whole of message
Inaccurate	1	Inaccurate if the meaning of words, technical terms, phrases, clauses and sentences the source language inaccurately transferred into the target language or eliminated ⁵³

⁵³Dollar Yuwono, *Analisis Terjemahan Komputer Penerjemah (KP) "Kataku Versi 1.1" dan "Transtool 10 RAR"* Dari Bahasa Inggris Ke Bahasa Indonesia (Dissertation, UNS, Surakarta. 2014), 130

a. Accurate

The data included in this classification are the translations of which the message is the same as that of participial phrase in the source text. There are 162 data (85,71%) from 189 data that belong to this classification. The followings are some examples of accurate translations:

Example 1:

SL: **I want** some grandkids!

TL: **ibu**ingincucu!

(Datum 32/ C/00:13:51)

The above extract is taken from the part of the movie when Tiana is singing with her mother. They sing because they feel happy to be opening a restaurant. Since childhood, she has a passion in culinary art and work at two jobs to save money and finally she was able to buy an old building for restaurant. In another side her mother wants tiana to find a prince and give him some grandkids.

As seen, the mother parts “**I want some grandkids**” is translated into “**ibu**ingincucu”. In TL it should be translated into **I want** → **aku**ingin but the translator translated into **I** → **ibu**in the TL. It still accurate because it adapted with content of the movie and make the viewers understand full the movie. Since the message of the translation is the same as that of the ST, the above extract is

considered to be accurate. Two raters agree that the above datum is accurate.

Example 2:

SL: what you give it what you get

TL: apa yang kautanamitu yang kaupetik

(Datum 153/E/00:40:36)

The example above is a part of **when we are human** song which tell when Tiana and prince Naveen meet with the alligator named Louise. They want to go to mama odie as a magician and change them to be human.

The sentence **“what you give it what you get”** in the above datum is translated into **”apa yang kautanamitu yang kaupetik”**. That sentence translates like that because adapted to Indonesia culture. In Indonesia (TL) there is a proverb that has the same meaning as SL.

b. Less Accurate

This classification includes all data that are considered less accurate. Less Accurate if most of the meaning of words, technical terms, phrases, clauses or sentences accurately transferred from source language into the target language, but there are some distortion of meaning or double meaning translation (ambiguous) or there is meaning eliminated that can disturb the whole of message. There are 23 data or 12,17% from 189 data that belong to this classification. The

followings are some examples of less accurate translations from the data.

Example 1:

SL: **That's just gonna have to wait a while**

TL: **Ituharusditahandulu**

(Datum 28/C/00:13:41)

The part above extract is found in the part of the soundtrack entitle Almost there which tells that Tiana wants her father's dream come true, but her mother disagree with it. Her mother wants Tiana just enjoy her life because her father was dead.

The part **that's just gonna have to wait a while** in the SL is translated into **ituharusditahandulu**. It is less accurate translation since the translation does not maintain the message of the source text. In the target text, it should be translated into **ituhanyamenunggubeberapasaat**. Though it may still understand, but it has not delivered the real message of the source text. It also less accurate. All raters considered that sentence is less accurate.

Example 2:

SL: but your funds are low

TL: tapianggaran mu menipis

(Datum 89/D/00:20:07)

The part above extract is found in the part of the soundtrack entitles Friends on the Other Side. That song tell about when Dr. Facilier trying to read Prince Naveen's tarot cards. That cards show that the prince Naveen's financial condition was bad, because of it he have to marry a rich woman.

The part **but your funds are low** in the SL is translated into **tapianggaran mu menipis**. It is less accurate translation because the translator choose less precise diction in TL. It would be better if the translator translate it into **tapikeuanganmumenipis**. Though it may still understand, but it has not delivered the real message of the source text. It also less accurate. Two rater give score 2 but a rater gives score 3. A rater does not give comment on the translation since he considers it as accurate translation

c. Inaccurate

There are only 4 datum which is categorized as an inaccurate translation. Inaccurate translation means meaning of words, technical terms, phrases, clauses and sentences the source language inaccurately transferred into the target language or eliminated. There are 4 data or 2.12% from 189 data that belong to this classification. The followings are some examples of less accurate translations from the data.

Example 1:

SL: they got music, it's always playing

TL: merekapunyamusik, yang selaludimainkan

(Datum 8/B/00:07:39)

The part above extract is found in the part of the soundtrack New Orleans. That song tells about New Orleans city. It tells about the night life, style, habit in New Orleans and asks people to come there.

The part **they got music, it's always playing** in the SL is translated into **merekapunyamusik, yang selaludimainkan**. It is inaccurate because that sentence is not unity. It means the meaning of the sentence does not come from each word of the sentence. In the translation **merekapunyamusik, yang selaludimainkan**, the translator fails to find the real meaning of that sentence. It would be better if the translator translated it into **merekaselalubermainmusik**.

Example 2:

SL: hey **partner!** Don't be shy

TL: hey **partner!** Jangan malu

(Datum 20/B/00:08:34)

The part above extract is found in the part of the soundtrack entitled New Orleans that describes the setting of the story. In that song, it tells about people and situations in New Orleans, and asks people to come to New Orleans. New Orleans is the main place in a princess and the frog.

The part **hey partner! Don't be shy** in the SL is translated into **hey partner! Jangan malu.** It is inaccurate because the translator translate **partner** using borrowing technique into **partner**. It would be hard to understand in TL in this case Indonesia, because English is not the native language. It would be better if the translator translate **partner** into **teman**.

Table 3.8 of accuracy

Category	Datum Number	Total	Percentage
Accurate	3, 4, 5, 6, 10, 11, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 19, 23, 24, 26, 27, 29, 30, 31, 32, 34, 35, 36, 37, 38, 39, 40, 41, 42, 43, 44, 46, 48, 49, 50, 53, 54, 55, 56, 57, 60, 61, 62, 63, 64, 65, 68, 69, 70, 71, 72, 73, 74, 75, 77, 78, 79, 80, 81, 82, 83, 84, 85, 86, 87, 88, 90, 91, 92, 94, 95, 96, 97, 98, 99, 100, 101, 102, 103, 104, 105, 106, 107, 108, 109, 110, 112, 113, 114, 115, 116, 118, 119, 120, 121, 122, 123, 124, 125, 126, 127, 128, 129, 130, 131, 132, 133, 134, 135, 136, 137, 138, 139, 140, 141, 142, 143, 144, 145, 147, 148, 149, 150, 151, 152, 153, 154, 155, 156, 157, 158, 159, 160,	162	85.71%

	161, 162, 163, 164, 165, 166, 167, 168, 169, 170, 171, 172, 173, 174, 175, 176, 177, 178, 179, 180, 181, 182, 183, 184, 185, 186, 187, 188, 189		
Less Accurate	1, 2, 7, 9, 12, 18, 21, 22, 25, 28, 33, 45, 51, 52, 58, 59, 67, 76, 89, 93, 111, 117, 146	23	12.17%
Inaccurate	8, 20, 47, 66	4	2.12%
TOTAL		189	100%

2. The Acceptability of Translation

After collecting all scores from raters, the researcher analysis on the acceptability level of the translation goes to three classifications. They are acceptable translation, less acceptable, and unacceptable translation. From the total 189 data, 77,25% data or 146 lyric lines are acceptable translated, and 17, 99% data or 34 lyric lines are less acceptable translated and 4,76% data or 9 lyric lines are unacceptable translated . The percentage shows that most of the translations are acceptable to target readers. This means that the translation sounds natural and does not like a translation in target language. In order to measure the level of accuracy of song lyrics, a table of scale adapted from Nababan, Sumardiono and Nuraeni in Dollar Yuwono's disertasion is written below:

Table 3.9 of acceptability scale

Category	Scale	Description
Acceptable	3	Acceptable, the translation sound natural and appropriate with Indonesian's culture based on the context of situation. They almost do not feel like translation. Technical terms, phrases, clauses, and sentences appropriate with the rule of Indonesian's language.
Less acceptable	2	Less Acceptable, the translations sound like translation. There are some displeasing technical terms, sound less natural for Indonesian's culture, and some grammatical error.
unacceptable	1	Unacceptable, the translation sound like translation and unacceptable for Indonesian's culture. Technical terms, phrases, clauses, and sentences does not appropriate with the rule of Indonesian's language. ³⁸

a. Acceptable

In this classification, all data are considered acceptable in target language. The description of an acceptable data is seen as it sound natural and appropriate with Indonesian's culture based on the context of situation. They almost do not feel like translation.

³⁸Dollar, *Analisis Terjemahan Komputer Penerjemah (KP) "Kataku Versi 1.1"* dan *"Transtool 10 RAR"* Dari Bahasa Inggris Ke Bahasa Indonesia, 132

Technical terms, phrases, clauses, and sentences appropriate with the rule of Indonesian's language.

Example 1:

SL: rich people, poor people all got dreams

TL: orang kaya, orang miskinsemuapunyamimpi

(Datum 26/B/00:09:12)

The part above extract is found in the part of the soundtrack entitle New Orleands. That song describing about the setting of the story. That song tells about that everyone can dream in New Orleandsboth rich and poor.

The part **rich people, poor people all got dreams** in the SL is translated into **orang kaya, orang miskinsemuapunyamimpi**. It is acceptable because It sounds very natural. In the target language, it is translated by using literal technique into **orang kaya, orang miskinsemuapunyamimpi**. This is an acceptable translation since Indonesian people often use that word. All three raters gave the highest score to that part.

Example 2:

SL: you been pushed round all your life

TL: selamainikauselalutertekan

(Datum 100/D/00:20:44)

The part above extract is found in the part of the soundtrack entitle Friends on the Other Side. That story tells about Dr.

Faciliersread tarot card of Prince Naveen's servant. He read that the servant always under pressure.

It is seen at the example above that the translation sound natural and do not like a translation in target language. Beside the translation are grammatically correct in target language, the translator choice of words is acceptable enough for Indonesian viewers. All raters assess that the translator translated the lyric well

b. Less acceptable

In this classification, all data are considered less acceptable in target language. This means the translation sound like translation. There are some displeasing technical terms, sound less natural for Indonesian's culture, and some grammatical error.

Example 1:

SL: grab somebody, come on down

TL: ajaklahsesorang, datanglahkekota

(Datum 12/B/00:07:55)

The part above extract is found in the part of the soundtrack New Orleans. That song tells about New Orleans city. That song was trying to invite people to come to New Orleans city.

The part **grab somebody, come on down** in the SL is translated into **ajaklahsesorang, datanglahkekota**. On that part, all raters give score 2. The raters consider that the word **down** does not sound

natural for the target readers. It mean this translation is classified into less acceptable translation.

Example 2:

SL: come on boys. Won't you shake a poor shinner's hand?

TL: ayolah, anakmuda, tidakkahkaumaumenjabattanganku?

(Datum107/D/00:21:06)

The part above extract is found in the part of the soundtrack entitles Friends on the Other Side. That song tells about Dr. Faciliertired to take blood of prince naveen by handshake.

The parts come **on boys. Won't you shake a poor shinner's hand?**in the SL is translated into **ayolah, anakmuda, tidakkahkaumaumenjabattanganku?.** On that part, all raters give score 2. In this case same with example 1. The raters consider the word in **boys** does not sound natural for the target readers. Those sound more natural if **boys** translated into **nak**. It means this translation is classified into less acceptable translation.

c. Unacceptable

In this classification, all data are considered unacceptable in target language. This means the translation like translation and unacceptable for Indonesian's culture. Technical terms, phrases, clauses, and sentences does not appropriate with the rule of Indonesian's language.

Example 1:

SL: where the women are very pretty and all man deliver

TL: dimanaparawanitadisanasangatcantik,
danparapriamengantarmereka

(Datum 7/B/00:07:32)

The part above extract is found in the part of the soundtrack New Orleans. That song tells about New Orleans city. It tell about the night life, style, habit and tell about people in there in New Orleans.

From the example above the sentence **where the women are very pretty and all man deliver** in the above datum is translated into **dimanaparawanitadisanasangatcantik, danparapriamengantarmereka**. It is unacceptable because the translator translate it word for word so, the sound like translation.

Example 2:

SL: that's an echo, gentleman

TL: itugemanya, tuantuan

(Datum 66/D/00:18:48)

The part above extract is found in the part of the soundtrack entitle Friends on the Other Side. That story tell about Dr. Faciliers as tarot reading boasts his strength and his magical friends.

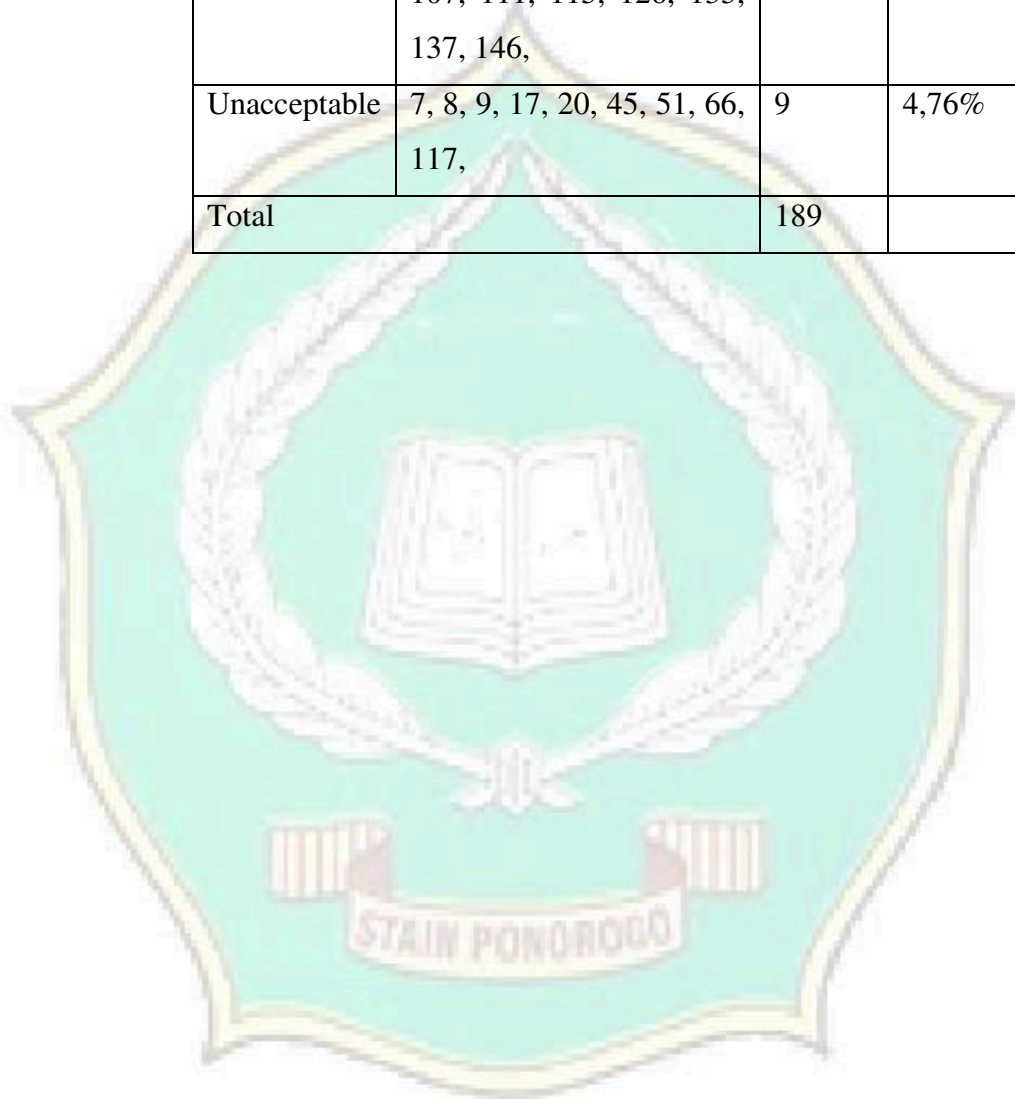
On this datum, all raters gives score 3. All raters consider that the word **echo** in Indonesian language does not sound natural and not

familiar for the target readers. it is classified into unacceptable translation.

Table 3.10 of Acceptability

Category	Datum Number	Total	Percentage
Acceptable	2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 10, 11, 14, 15, 19, 23, 24, 26, 27, 29, 30, 31, 32, 34, 35, 36, 37, 38, 39, 40, 41, 42, 43, 44, 46, 48, 49, 50, 53, 54, 56, 60, 61, 62, 63, 64, 65, 68, 69, 70, 71, 72, 73, 74, 75, 77, 78, 79, 80, 81, 82, 85, 86, 87, 88, 91, 92, 94, 95, 96, 99, 100, 102, 103, 105, 106, 108, 109, 110, 112, 113, 114, 115, 118, 119, 120, 121, 122, 123, 124, 125, 127, 128, 129, 130, 131, 132, 133, 134, 136, 138, 139, 140, 141, 142, 143, 144, 145, 147, 148, 149, 150, 151, 152, 153, 154, 155, 156, 157, 158, 159, 160, 161, 162, 163, 164, 165, 166, 167, 168, 169, 170, 171, 172, 173, 174, 175, 176, 177, 178, 179, 180, 181, 182, 183, 184, 185, 186, 187,	146	77, 25%

	188, 189		
Less Acceptable	1, 12, 13, 16, 18, 21, 22, 25, 28, 33, 47, 52, 55, 57, 58, 59, 67, 76, 83, 84, 89, 90, 93, 97, 98, 101, 104, 107, 111, 115, 126, 135, 137, 146,	34	17, 99%
Unacceptable	7, 8, 9, 17, 20, 45, 51, 66, 117,	9	4,76%
Total		189	



CHAPTER IV

CLOSING

This was the last chapter of this thesis. It consisted of conclusion and suggestion.

A. Conclusion

Based on the analysis on the chapter II and III, the researcher concludes in as follows:

1. The analysis of the translation techniques showed that there were seven techniques found in "Princess and the Frog Song Lyrics from www.Subscane.com". They were adaptation, borrowing, establish equivalent, generalization, literal, modulation, reduction. The most dominant technique literal technique consisted of 124 song lyrics or (65, 68%), modulation consisted of 33 song lyrics or (17, 46%), reduction consisted of 17 song lyrics or (8, 99%), establish equivalent consisted of 9 song lyrics or (4, 76%), borrowing consisted of 3 song lyrics or (1, 59%), generalization consisted of 3 song lyrics or (1, 59%). The result of the translation accuracy showed that there were accurate consisted of 162 song lyrics or (85, 71%), less accurate consisted of 23 song lyrics or (12, 17%) inaccurate consisted of 4 song lyrics or (2, 12%). The result of acceptability there were acceptable consisted of 146 song lyrics (77, 25%), less acceptable consisted of 34 song lyrics or (17, 99%), unacceptable consisted of 9 song lyrics or (4, 76%).

2. In this case the analysis of the quality assessment, the researcher analyzes in the term accuracy and acceptability in translating “Princess and the Frog Song Lyrics” from www.subscane.com. They were of accurate consisted of 162 song lyrics or (85,71%), less accurate consisted of 23 song lyrics or (12,17%) inaccurate consisted of 4 song lyrics or (2,12%). From that result the subtitle of “Princess and the Frog Song Lyrics from www.Subscane.com” have good quality in the term accuracy.

Dealing with acceptability the research the result of acceptability there were acceptable consisted of 146 song lyrics (77,25%), less acceptable consisted of 34 song lyrics or (17,99%), unacceptable consisted of 9 song lyrics or (4,76%). From that result the researcher conclude that the subtitle of “Princess and the Frog Song Lyrics from www.Subscane.com” have a good quality in the term acceptability.

B. Suggestion

There were some recommendations that would be given to students, lecturer, translators and the other researcher.

1. Students of English Departments

For students of English Department, there were some alternative that could be used as references in translating movie, song lyrics, novel especially literature. Translating by translation technique was the best way to translate linguistic or literature, since it did not create ambiguity.

2. Translators

The translator should improve in translating this kind of term in order to produce an accurate translation and eliminate some errors in the process.

3. Other Researchers

The result of this thesis could be one of reference in conducting the same types of research that might be conducted in the next chance. Therefore, different kind of sources and methods were possibly exist. Indeed, this were a process that make would the previous research in the world of translation become more perfect.

