

CHAPTER IV

FINDING AND DISCUSSION

This chapter presents the data description of the study, the result of analysis, and the discussion.

4.1 Finding

4.1.1 Data Description

This sub-chapter presents the list of data in this study. The data are the complex and compound sentences from English and Indonesian subtitles of “Kung Fu Panda Holiday”. There are thirty-five (35) utterances to be analyzed based on each type of translation methods based on Newmark’s theory (1988) which are given below:

Table 4.1 Kinds of Translation Methods Used in Writing Indonesian Subtitles of “Kung Fu Panda Holiday”

Number of Data	English Subtitles	Indonesian Subtitles	Translation Methods
1.	We were cooking but then you left me.	<i>Kita sedang memasak tapi kemudian kau meninggalkan aku.</i>	Faithful translation
2.	It’s the sun lantern I made when I was a cub.	<i>Ini lentera matahari yang kubuat ketika masih kecil.</i>	Semantic translation
3.	Do you know why it was on top, Po?	<i>Kau tahu mengapa kutaruh paling atas, Po?</i>	Communicative translation
4.	As the dragon warrior, this is one of your most critical duties.	<i>Sebagai prajurit naga ini merupakan tugasmu yang paling penting.</i>	Semantic translation
5.	What I’m saying, Po, is dancing and sun lanterns, those are common traditions.	<i>Maksudku Po, tarian dan lampu adalah tradisi umum.</i>	Communicative translation
6.	This is where you will seat all of the kung-fu masters.	<i>Ini tempat dimana para master kungfu akan duduk.</i>	Communicative translation
7.	I remember the day I departed my family and committed myself entirely to the duties of kung fu.	<i>Aku ingat saat meninggalkan keluargaku dan berkomitmen sepenuhnya demi tugas kungfu.</i>	Communicative translation

Table continued...

Number of Data	English Subtitles	Indonesian Subtitles	Translation Methods
8.	You are the dragon warrior now and therefore this is your duty above all other bonds.	<i>Sekarang, kaulah prajurit naga dan ini adalah tugasmu lebih penting daripada hal lainnya.</i>	Semantic translation
9.	Guard these scrolls containing the ancient recipes.	<i>Jagalah naskah resep kuno ini.</i>	Communicative translation
10.	The chef you select will receive the golden ladle.	<i>Koki yang anda pilih akan menerima sendok emas.</i>	Communicative translation
11.	Oh, um, as host of the festival, every gesture of yours has meaning.	<i>Sebagai tuan rumah festival, setiap gerakan anda memiliki makna tertentu.</i>	Communicative translation
12.	He has brought great dishonor upon himself and his village and they will be shamed for all of eternity.	<i>Dia telah membawa aib besar bagi dirinya dan desanya dan mereka akan malu untuk selamanya.</i>	Faithful translation
13.	You're absolutely right, I'll choose my dad then I'll get to spend the holiday with him.	<i>Kau benar, aku akan memilih ayahku lalu aku bisa menghabiskan liburan dengannya.</i>	Communicative translation
14.	Oh, this isn't really what we're looking for.	<i>Oh, ini bukan yang kami perlukan.</i>	Communicative translation
15.	What about those lonely people who have no place else to go?	<i>Bagaimana dengan orang-orang kesepian yang tidak punya tempat lain untuk pergi?</i>	Semantic translation
16.	Listen, I know we got off to kind of a rocky start, what with me shaming you in your village for all eternity and whatnot.	<i>Dengar, aku tahu pertemuan kita agak sedikit mengecewakan, dimana aku memperlakukanmu dan warga desamu untuk selamanya.</i>	Communicative translation
17.	Surely I will die, but it will restore my honor.	<i>Pasti aku akan mati, tetapi akan mengembalikan kehormatanku.</i>	Faithful translation
18.	I have enough on my plate between cooking and my dad guiltling me.	<i>Aku punya masalah memasak dan ayahku menyalahkanku.</i>	Communicative translation
19.	Look, bunny, I get this whole honor thing but this isn't kung fu.	<i>Dengar, kelinci, aku mengerti semuanya tapi ini bukan kungfu.</i>	Communicative translation
20.	Sometimes, they love us too much but it is not my place to say.	<i>Kadang-kadang, mereka berlebihan mencintai kita tapi ini bukan tempatku untuk ceramah.</i>	Semantic translation
21.	Of course he's never here when you need him.	<i>Dia tidak pernah ada ketika dibutuhkan.</i>	Communicative translation
22.	What kind of dragon warrior am I if I can't even pull off a dinner?	<i>Prajurit naga macam apa aku ini? Aku bahkan tidak bisa menyiapkan makan malam?</i>	Semantic translation

Table continued...

Number of Data	English Subtitles	Indonesian Subtitles	Translation Methods
23.	And you, bunny, if you even want me to think about your death with honor, you're gonna have to help me in the kitchen.	<i>Dan kau Kelinci, jika kau mau mati dengan hormat, kau harus membantuku di dapur.</i>	Communicative translation
24.	I thought you might forget the words, Po, so I took the liberty of writing them on your napkin.	<i>Aku sudah kira kau akan lupa kalimatnya, Po, makanya aku tulis pada serbetmu.</i>	Communicative translation
25.	I don't even know how to tell you.	<i>Aku tidak tahu bagaimana mengatakannya.</i>	Communicative translation
26.	You're more awesomely skilled and, you know, wrinkly than I'd ever dreamed you'd be.	<i>Anda sangat hebat dan lebih keriput daripada yang kuduga.</i>	Communicative translation
27.	Such an honor to be here with all you guys, my heroes but every feast, my dad and I spend all day cooking together.	<i>Suatu kehormatan berada di sini dengan kalian semua, pahlawan-pahlawanku. Tapi setiap kali pesta, aku dan ayah menghabiskan waktu sehabisan bersama sehabisan.</i>	Semantic translation
28.	And it gets really loud and crazy, and my Uncle Yang ends up laughing so hard.	<i>Semua jadi gila dan berisik, paman Yang tertawa begitu keras.</i>	Communicative translation
29.	So, uh, I wish I could stay and be a good host, but I think I need to leave and be a good son.	<i>Jadi, aku harap aku tetap bisa tinggal dan menjadi tuan rumah yang baik, tapi kupikir aku harus pergi dan menjadi anak yang baik.</i>	Faithful translation
30.	Oh, Po, I'm... I'm sorry I made you feel so guilty.	<i>Oh, Po, ayah minta maaf telah membuatmu merasa bersalah.</i>	Communicative translation
31.	That's what the holidays are all about.	<i>Itulah artinya liburan.</i>	Free translation
32.	The little one pays full price but eats like a child.	<i>Si kecil bayar penuh, tapi makan seperti anak kecil.</i>	Communicative translation
33.	Oh, Po, why did you ruin something that was perfect?	<i>Oh, Po, mengapa kau merusak sesuatu yang sempurna?</i>	Semantic translation
34.	What goes on in your head, I really don't always understand.	<i>Aku sungguh tidak pernah mengerti isi pikiranmu.</i>	Idiomatic translation
35.	But what goes on in your heart will never let us down.	<i>Tapi isi hatimu tak akan pernah mengecewakan kita.</i>	Idiomatic translation

4.1.2 Result of the Analysis

In this part, the researcher explains the analysis of the translation methods based on Newmark’s theory (1988) in the complex and compound sentences of English-Indonesian subtitles of “Kung Fu Panda Holiday”.

4.1.2.1 Faithful Translation

The researcher found that there are four utterances in English-Indonesian subtitles of “Kung Fu Panda Holiday” which categorized into faithful translation.

The data analyzed refer to table 4.1.

Data 1

SL: We were cooking but then you left me.
TL: *Kita sedang memasak tapi kemudian kau meninggalkan aku.*

The translation method that is used in the subtitles above is faithful translation because the grammatical structure of the TL above is very similar to the sentence in the SL. Faithful translation attempts to reproduce the precise contextual meaning of the original within the constraints of the TL grammatical structures. In addition, the TL also does not sacrifice the original text to get the closest meaning.

Data 12

SL: He has brought great dishonor upon himself and his village and they will be shamed for all of eternity.
TL: *Dia telah membawa aib besar bagi dirinya dan desanya dan mereka akan malu untuk selamanya.*

The translation above belongs to faithful translation. In this case, the sentence in the TL focuses on the SL to get the closest meaning. It can be seen

that all of the words in the TL uses the grammatical structure of the SL. In addition, the SL are translated one by one except “all of eternity” which is translated into *selamanya*.

Data 17

SL: Surely I will die, but it will restore my honor.

TL: *Pasti aku akan mati, tetapi akan mengembalikan kehormatanku.*

The subtitles above are translated using faithful translation because the grammatical structure of the TL above is very similar to the SL. However, in the TL the word “it” is not translated or omitted. Here, “it” refers to the death, and in the previous word, the speaker has already mentioned the word “die” so the translator does not translate it.

Data 29

SL: So, uh, I wish I could stay and be a good host, but I think I need to leave and be a good son.

TL: *Jadi, aku harap aku tetap bisa tinggal dan menjadi tuan rumah yang baik, tapi kupikir aku harus pergi dan menjadi anak yang baik.*

The translator translates the subtitles above with faithful translation because he/she still uses grammatical structure and does not sacrifice the original text to get the closest meaning. Faithful translation is the method that reproduces the precise contextual meaning of the original within the constraints of the TL grammatical structures. Although the structure of the TL is similar to the SL, the translator adds the word *tetap* in the TL and omits the article “a” to make it acceptable in Bahasa Indonesia.

4.1.2.2 Semantic Translation

The researcher found that there are eight utterances in English-Indonesian subtitles of “Kung Fu Panda Holiday” categorized into semantic translation. The data analyzed refer to table 4.1.

Data 2

SL: It's the sun lantern I made when I was a cub.

TL: *Ini lentera matahari yang kubuat ketika masih kecil.*

In translating the subtitles above, the translator uses semantic translation.

It is more flexible than faithful translation. Here, “It’s the sun lantern” is directly translated into *ini lentera matahari* without translating the word “is” and “the” because Bahasa Indonesia does not have a determiner so there is no meaning for the word “the”. Then, in the TL the translator adds the word *yang* to make it acceptable in Bahasa Indonesia although the English of *yang* (which or that) does not exist in the SL. In the words “when I was a cub”, the translator does not translate “I” in the TL because it has already existed in the previous word. In addition, the word “was” is translated into *masih* because in English, it is the form of past tense. Based on the dialogue, the utterance above is spoken by Po who tells the story happening a long time ago. In addition, “a cub” is translated into *kecil* (kid) while the original meaning of “cub” in Bahasa Indonesia is *anak macan*.

Data 4

SL: As the dragon warrior, this is one of your most critical duties.

TL: *Sebagai prajurit naga ini merupakan tugasmu yang paling penting.*

The translation method that is used in the subtitles above is semantic translation. The phrase “one of your most critical duties” is translated into *tugasmu yang paling penting*. Here, the translator does not translate “one of” in the TL because “most” has already represented the meaning of “one of”. Therefore, the result of the TL is simpler and easier to understand.

Data 8

SL: You are the dragon warrior now and therefore this is your duty above all other bonds.

TL: *Sekarang, kaulah prajurit naga dan ini adalah tugasmu lebih penting daripada hal lainnya.*

The translation method that is used in the subtitles above is semantic translation. This method is more flexible than faithful translation. Here, “you are the dragon warrior” is translated into *kaulah prajurit naga* instead of *kau adalah sang prajurit naga*. The meaning is similar but the translator makes it simpler to produce comfortable reading. Then, the translator changes the position of adverb of time “now” in the SL to the beginning of the sentence in the TL. In addition, “this is your duty above all other bonds” is translated into *ini adalah tugasmu lebih penting daripada hal lainnya*. Actually, “above” means *diatas* but in the TL it is translated into *lebih penting*. Here, the translator shows that “the duty” here is the first important thing that has to do by Po.

Data 15

SL: What about those lonely people who have no place else to go?

TL: *Bagaimana dengan orang-orang kesepian yang tidak punya tempat lain untuk pergi?*

The translation method that is used in the subtitles above is semantic translation. In Oxford dictionary, the word “what” is used in questions to ask for particular information about somebody or something. While in Bahasa Indonesia “what” means *apa* but the translator translates it into *bagaimana*. Based on the context in the movie, the utterance above is spoken by Po who asks about the condition of something. Therefore, it is more appropriate to use *bagaimana* to avoid ambiguity in the TL.

Data 20

SL: Sometimes, they love us too much but it is not my place to say.
 TL: *Kadang-kadang, mereka berlebihan mencintai kita tapi ini bukan tempatku untuk ceramah.*

The subtitles above are translated using semantic translation. This method focuses on the SL. In Oxford dictionary, “say” means “speak” but according to the context on the movie, the meaning becomes “formal talk given to an audience” or *ceramah* in Bahasa Indonesia. The utterance above is spoken by Bunny who talks too much to Po. Therefore, the translator uses the word *ceramah* in the TL.

Data 22

SL: What kind of dragon warrior am I if I can’t even pull off a dinner?
 TL: *Prajurit naga macam apa aku ini? Aku bahkan tidak bisa menyiapkan makan malam?*

The translation method that is used in the subtitles above is semantic translation. The TL above more focuses on the SL but the sentence is divided into two sentences. The translator does not translate the word “if” and replace it with

full stop. Although the TL is changed into two sentences, the meaning is still the same as the SL.

Data 27

SL: Such an honor to be here with all you guys, my heroes but every feast, my dad and I spend all day cooking together.

TL: *Suatu kehormatan berada di sini dengan kalian semua, pahlawan-pahlawanku. Tapi setiap kali pesta, aku dan ayah menghabiskan waktu dengan memasak bersama seharian.*

In translating the subtitles above, the translator uses semantic translation.

The TL above more focuses on the SL but the sentence in the TL is divided into two sentences. The translator makes the TL into two sentences because the sentence is long enough so it makes the TL easy to understand by the audience. In addition, the translator omits the meaning of "guys" because it has already replaced by the next word "my heroes". Although the TL is changed into two sentences, the meaning is still the same as the SL

Data 33

SL: Oh, Po, why did you ruin something that was perfect?

TL: *Oh, Po, mengapa kau merusak sesuatu yang sempurna?*

The translation method that is used in the subtitles above is semantic translation. The words "did" and "was" are not translated because Bahasa Indonesia does not have the concept of tenses. In English, "did" and "was" show an event that happen in the past.

4.1.2.3 Free Translation

The researcher found that there is only one utterance in English-Indonesian subtitles of “Kung Fu Panda Holiday” categorized into free translation. The data analyzed refer to table 4.1. Here is the explanation:

Data 31

SL: That’s what the holidays are all about.

TL: *Itulah artinya liburan.*

The translation method that is used in the subtitles above is free translation. It belongs to free translation because the TL is produced without the style, form, or content of the original (SL). In this case, the translator more focuses on the TL by translated it into *Itulah artinya liburan*. The TL will be meaningless and is very hard to understand by the audience if it is translated by using the original meaning of the SL. Here, the translator makes the TL shorter than the original by omitting the meaning of some words like: “is”, “what”, “the”, “are”, “all”, and “about”. Even though there are many words that are not translated by the translator, the message of the SL does not change and the audience still can understand it.

4.1.2.4 Idiomatic Translation

The researcher found that there are two utterances in English-Indonesian subtitles of “Kung Fu Panda Holiday” categorized into idiomatic translation. The data analyzed refer to table 4.1. The explanation is as follows:

Data 34

SL: What goes on in your head, I really don't always understand.

TL: *Aku sungguh tidak pernah mengerti isi pikiranmu.*

The translation method that is used in the subtitles above is idiomatic translation. This method reproduces the 'message' of the original but it tends to distort nuances of meaning by preferring colloquialisms and idioms where these do not exist in the original. Actually, the phrase "what goes on in your head" means *apa yang pergi dikepalamu* but in the TL it is translated into *isi pikiranmu* to make it simpler and acceptable in Bahasa Indonesia. In addition, the translator changes the position of "what goes on in your heart" in the SL to the end of the sentence in the TL while "I really don't always understand" is moved to the beginning of the sentence in the TL. Although the position of the sentence of the TL is different from the SL, the translator does not change the message of the original text.

Data 35

SL: But what goes on in your heart will never let us down.

TL: *Tapi isi hatimu tak akan pernah mengecewakan kita.*

The translation method that is used in the subtitles above is idiomatic translation. In this case, the phrase "what goes on your heart" is translated into *isi hatimu* instead of *apa yang ada dihatimu* to make it shorter. Although the translation is shorter but it can be understood by the audience of the movie. In addition, the phrase "let us down" is translated into *mengecewakan kita* instead of *membiarkan kita turun* because the message will be different if the translator uses the original meaning.

4.1.2.5 Communicative Translation

The researcher found that there are twenty utterances in English-Indonesian subtitles of “Kung Fu Panda Holiday” categorized into communicative translation. The data analyzed refer to table 4.1.

Data 3

SL: Do you know why it was on top, Po?

TL: *Kau tahu mengapa kutaruh paling atas, Po?*

The subtitles above are translated using communicative translation. In this case, “why it was on top” is translated into *mengapa kutaruh paling atas*. Here, the translator adds the word *kutaruh* in the TL although in the English subtitle it does not exist. Based on the dialogue, that utterance is spoken by Mr.Ping who put something on top. In the SL, “it” is a noun but in the TL it is changed into a “verb” because the translation is *kutaruh*.

Data 5

SL: What I’m saying, Po, is dancing and sun lanterns, those are common traditions.

TL: *Maksudku Po, tarian dan lampu adalah tradisi umum.*

The translation method that is used in the subtitles above is communicative translation. Here, the phrase “what I’m saying” is translated into *maksudku* instead of using *apa yang aku katakan* because *maksudku* is simpler and is often used by Indonesian people. In addition, “sun lanterns” is translated into *lampu* while the original meaning is *lentera matahari* because not all Indonesian people know about *lentera matahari* so the translator uses *lampu* to help the audience of the movie understand the story. Besides, the phrase “those

are” is not translated because in Bahasa Indonesia “those are” has already represented “dancing and sun lantern” so it is directly translated into *tarian dan lampu adalah tradisi umum*.

Data 6

SL: This is where you will seat all of the kung-fu masters.

TL: *Ini tempat dimana para master kungfu akan duduk.*

The translator translates the subtitles above using communicative translation. Here, the word “is” is not translated. The translator adds the words *tempat* in the TL while in the SL the English of *tempat* (place) does not exist. By adding that word, the translator transfers the message of the SL clearer. In addition, this utterance is spoken by Master Shifu who speaks with Po. The translator does not translate the word “you” because it refers to Po who is also the member of Kung-Fu masters in the movie.

Data 7

SL: I remember the day I departed my family and committed myself entirely to the duties of kung fu.

TL: *Aku ingat saat meninggalkan keluargaku dan berkomitmen sepenuhnya demi tugas kungfu.*

In translating those subtitles, the translator uses communicative translation. Literally, the word “day” in the SL above means *hari* but it is translated into *saat* although the word “when” (the English of *saat*) does not exist in the SL. In addition, the word “myself” is not translated in the TL because at the beginning of the SL the subject “I” has already represented “myself”. The meaning of those two words in Bahasa Indonesia is the same (*aku*) so the translator does not need to write *aku* again to translate “myself”.

Data 9

SL: Guard these scrolls containing the ancient recipes.

TL: *Jagalah naskah resep kuno ini.*

The translation method that is used in the subtitles above is communicative translation. This method attempts to render the exact contextual meaning of the original in such a way that both content and language are readily acceptable and comprehensible to the readership. According to Oxford dictionary, the word "scroll" means "long roll of paper for writing on" or "ancient book written on such a roll". Actually, the meaning of "scrolls" in Bahasa Indonesia is *gulungan kertas*. However, in this subtitle it is translated into *naskah* to make it acceptable in the TL. In addition, the word "containing" is not translated by the translator because it is unnecessary.

Data 10

SL: The chef you select will receive the golden ladle.

TL: *Koki yang anda pilih akan menerima sendok emas.*

The subtitles above are translated by using communicative translation. Here, "the chef you select" is translated into *koki yang anda pilih*. In this case, the translator adds the word *yang* in TL to make it acceptable in Bahasa Indonesia although the English of *yang* does not exist in the SL. In addition, the word "you" has more than one meaning in Bahasa Indonesia, such as *kamu*, *kau*, and *anda*. However, in the subtitles above "you" is translated into *anda* because the utterance is spoken by Po's assistant showing politeness to Po. In Bahasa Indonesia, *anda* is used to speak formally with honorable people.

Data 11

SL: Oh, um, as host of the festival, every gesture of yours has meaning.

TL: *Sebagai tuan rumah festival, setiap gerakan anda memiliki makna tertentu.*

Communicative translation is used to translate the subtitles above. The utterance is spoken by Po's assistant. In this case, the word "yours" is translated into *anda* because Po is his boss. In Bahasa Indonesia, *anda* is used to show the politeness when speaking to older or honorable people. In this movie, Po is one of the Kung-Fu masters who is honored by the people. In addition, at the end of the

TL, the translator adds the word *tertentu* to emphasize that the gesture of Po has specific meaning.

Data 13

SL: You're absolutely right, I'll choose my dad then I'll get to spend the holiday with him.

TL: *Kau benar, aku akan memilih ayahku lalu aku bisa menghabiskan liburan dengannya.*

The translation method that is used in the subtitles above is communicative translation. Here, "you're absolutely right" is just translated into *kau benar*. The translator does not translate the words "are" and "absolutely" to make it simpler and shorter. In addition, the sentence "I'll get" is translated into *aku bisa* instead of *aku akan mendapatkan* because the message of the SL will be different if it uses *aku akan mendapatkan*.

Data 14

SL: Oh, this isn't really what we're looking for.

TL: *Oh, ini bukan yang kami perlukan.*

The translation method that is used in the subtitles above is communicative translation. This method emphasizes the TL so there are some words that are not translated based on their original meaning. In this case, the meaning of to be “is” and the word “really” are not translated. In addition, “what we’re looking for” is translated into *yang kami perlukan* by omitting the meaning of “what” and “are”.

Data 16

SL: Listen, I know we got off to kind of a rocky start, what with me shaming you in your village for all eternity and whatnot.

TL: *Dengar, aku tahu perjumpaan kita agak sedikit mengecewakan, dimana aku mempermalukanmu dan warga desamu untuk selamanya.*

The subtitles above are translated using communicative translation. The translator translates “we got off to kind of a rocky start” into *perjumpaan kita agak sedikit mengecewakan*. In addition, the word “what” is translated into *dimana* instead of *apa* because based on the context in the dialogue, it is more appropriate to use *dimana*. The message of the SL will be different if the translator translates it into its original meaning. In addition, the utterance above is spoken by Po who speaks with Bunny. Based on the movie, Bunny wants to be a chef at the winter feast but he is not selected whereas he brings the name of his village. His failure breaks the honor of himself and his village. Therefore, the translator translates “shaming you in your village for all eternity” into *mempermalukanmu dan warga desamu untuk selamanya*. Then, the word “whatnot” is not translated because it is unnecessary.

Data 18

SL: I have enough on my plate between cooking and my dad guiltin me.

TL: *Aku punya masalah memasak dan ayahku menyalahkanku.*

Communicative translation is used to translate the subtitles above. In this case, “I have enough on my plate between cooking” is translated into *aku punya masalah memasak*. The translator does not translate “enough”, “on my plate”, and “between” because the meaning of the SL will be different if all of those words are translated literally. In addition, the translator adds the word *masalah* in the TL although the English of *masalah* (trouble or problem) does not exist in the SL.

Data 19

SL: Look, bunny, I get this whole honor thing but this isn't kung fu.

TL: *Dengar, kelinci, aku mengerti semuanya tapi ini bukan kungfu.*

The translation method that is used in the subtitles above is communicative translation. In this case, “I get this whole honor thing” become *aku mengerti semuanya*. Literally, the word “get” means *mendapatkan* or *mengambil* but in the TL the meaning becomes “understand” which means *mengerti* in Bahasa Indonesia. The message of the SL will be different if the translator translates it into its original meaning.

Data 21

SL: Of course he's never here when you need him.

TL: *Dia tidak pernah ada ketika dibutuhkan.*

The translation method that is used in the subtitles above is communicative translation. This method attempts to render the exact contextual meaning of the original in such a way that both content and language are readily acceptable and comprehensible to the readership. Here, the word “here” is translated into *ada* while the words “you” and “him” are not translated. Although

there are some words that are not translated by the translator, the message of the SL still can be understood by the audience.

Data 23

SL: And you, bunny, if you even want me to think about your death with honor, you're gonna have to help me in the kitchen.

TL: *Dan kau kelinci, jika kau mau mati dengan hormat, kau harus membantuku di dapur.*

In translating the subtitles above, the translator uses communicative translation. The phrase "if you even want me to think about your death with honor" is just translated into *jika kau mau mati dengan hormat* while the phrase "even want me to think" is not translated to make it shorter without changing the message of the SL so the audience can easily get the meaning of the TL.

Data 24

SL: I thought you might forget the words, Po, so I took the liberty of writing them on your napkin.

TL: *Aku sudah kira kau akan lupa kalimatnya, Po, makanya aku tulis pada serbetmu.*

The translation method that is used in the subtitles above is communicative translation. In this case, the word "words" is translated into *kalimat* while the original meaning is *kata*. However, the word "word" is added by "s" so in English it means plural. Therefore, the translator uses *kalimat* or "sentence" (in English) because in Oxford dictionary, "sentence" is defined as group of words that express a statement, question, etc. In addition, in Oxford dictionary "take the liberty of something" means "do something without permission". However, in the TL "I took the liberty of writing" is just translated

into *aku tulis* because by watching the movie, the audience has already known that the speaker (Master Shifu) writes something without Po's permission.

Data 25

SL: I don't even know how to tell you.

TL: *Aku tidak tahu bagaimana mengatakannya.*

In translating the subtitles above, the translator uses communicative translation. In this case, "I don't even know" is translated into *aku tidak tahu* by omitting the meaning of the word "even". In addition, "how to tell you" is translated into *bagaimana mengatakannya* in which the word "you" is omitted or not translated. Although it is not translated, the audience still can understand the TL by watching the movie. That utterance is spoken by Po who talks to all of the Kung-Fu Masters so it is clear that "you" refers to "Kung-Fu Masters" without giving the meaning of it.

Data 26

SL: You're more awesomely skilled and, you know, wrinkly than I'd ever dreamed you'd be.

TL: *Anda sangat hebat dan lebih keriput daripada yang kuduga.*

The translation above belongs to communicative translation. Here, "you're more awesomely skilled" is translated into *anda sangat hebat*. Then, the translator does not translate "you know" because it is unnecessary in Bahasa Indonesia. In addition, "I'd ever dreamed you'd be" is just translated into *yang kuduga*.

Although the translation in the TL above is very shorter than the SL, the message of the sentence in the SL is transferred well. The choice of words that is used by

the translator is very familiar with Indonesian people so the result of the TL is very clear and easy to understand by the audience.

Data 28

SL: And it gets really loud and crazy, and my Uncle Yang ends up laughing so hard.

TL: *Semua jadi gila dan berisik, paman Yang tertawa begitu keras.*

The translation method that is used to translate the subtitles above is communicative translation. The translator does not translate “and” at the beginning of the “SL” because it is unnecessary. In addition, the subject “it” is translated into *semua* because based on the context on the movie, “it” refers to “all people”. The word “get” is translated into *jadi*. In Oxford dictionary, “get” means receive something, but in the TL the meaning is changed into “become”. Then, “loud and crazy” is translated into *gila dan berisik* while the original meaning it should be *berisik dan gila*. Although the translator changes the position of the word “loud” and “crazy” in the TL, the message from that phrase does not change. Beside that, “and my Uncle Yang ends up laughing so hard” is translated into *paman Yang tertawa begitu keras*. Here, the meaning of “and”, “my”, and “ends up” are omitted because it is unnecessary. The result of the translation in the TL above is very simple, clear, and acceptable in Bahasa Indonesia.

Data 30

SL: Oh, Po, I'm... I'm sorry I made you feel so guilty.

TL: *Oh, Po, ayah minta maaf telah membuatmu merasa bersalah.*

The translation method that is used in the subtitles above is communicative translation. Literally, in Bahasa Indonesia the word “I” means *aku*

or *saya* but in the TL above the subject “I” is translated into *ayah* because it is spoken by Mr. Ping (Po’s father). In this case, it is okay to use different meaning as long as the message of the SL is not changed. In addition, the second word of “I” is omitted in the TL because “I” exists in the previous word so the translator does not translate it again.

Data 32

SL: The little one pays full price but eats like a child.

TL: *Si kecil bayar penuh, tapi makan seperti anak kecil.*

The subtitles above are translated using communicative translation. In this case, the words “the little one” are translated into *si kecil* by omitting the word “one”. In addition, the word “price” is not translated because “pays full” have already represented it.

4.2 Discussion

From the result of analysis, the researcher found that the translator of the subtitles of “Kung Fu Panda Holiday” uses five kinds of translation methods based on Newmark’s theory (1988) in translating complex and compound sentences. They are faithful translation, semantic translation, free translation, idiomatic translation, and communicative translation.

The first method used by the translator of “Kung Fu Panda Holiday” is faithful translation. The researcher found there are four utterances that are translated using this method. Faithful translation attempts to reproduce the precise contextual meaning of the original. The translator wants to get the closest meaning from the original text (SL) without changing the grammatical structure.

The second method is semantic translation. There are eight utterances using this method of translation. Semantic translation is more flexible than the previous method, that is faithful translation. Although those two methods give more emphasis on the SL but the result of semantic translation sounds better than faithful translation.

Free translation is also used by the translator to translate the subtitles of “Kung Fu Panda Holiday”. The researcher only found one utterance that is translated using this method. That utterance is “That is what the holidays are all about” which is translated into *itulah artinya liburan*. In this case, the translator writes the TL without the form of the original. The translator makes the SL shorter than the original.

The other translation method that used by the translator is idiomatic translation. There are two utterances translated by using this method of translation. For example, to translate “What goes on in your head” the translator prefers to use *isi pikiranmu* instead of *apa yang pergi di kepalamu*. The message of the SL will not be transferred well and the sentence will not be acceptable in Bahasa Indonesia if the translator uses the original meaning of the SL.

The last method that is used to make the subtitles of “Kung Fu Panda Holiday” is communicative translation. The researcher found that there are twenty utterances that are translated by using this method. The translator uses communicative translation because this method is very close to the TL reader. For example, “what I am saying” is translated into *maksudku* instead of *apa yang aku*

katakan. Here, the meaning of both of them is correct but the translator chooses the shorter words that are commonly used by Indonesian people.

In addition, the result that the researcher got is different from one of the study that has been previously conducted by Nadziroh (2010). Nadziroh's (2010) study found six translation methods that are used to translate metaphorical expressions in the novel "This Earth of Mankind" which is translated from Bahasa Indonesia into English. The result shows that the translation methods used are word-for-word translation, literal translation, faithful translation, semantic translation, adaptation, and free translation. In addition, there is one metaphor that does not use translation methods because the translator does not translate it. The translation method that is mostly used in Nadziroh's (2010) study is literal translation while this present study is communicative translation. The difference occurs because the type of data analyzed is different. The data used by Nadziroh (2010) is the metaphorical expressions of the novel while this study used complex and compound sentences in the movie subtitles.

On the other hand, the second study by Nisa' (2008) found four translation methods used to translate Indonesian-English subtitles of Indonesian movie entitled "Berbagi Suami". The result shows that the translation methods used are faithful translation, free translation, adaptation, and communicative translation.

Here, the translation method that is mostly used in Nisa' (2008) study and the present study is communicative translation. This result is similar since the data source of both of Nisa' (2008) study and this present study is the movie subtitles.

In this case, the researcher agrees that movie subtitles must use communicative

translation because the result of the translation is very understandable to the TL reader. According to Newmark (1988, p.41), “communicative translation attempts to render the exact contextual meaning of the original in such a way that both content and language are readily acceptable and comprehensible to the readership”. In addition, the subtitles used by the researcher are taken from an animation movie which can be watched by people of all ages. Therefore, it is obvious that communicative translation can help people to read the subtitles easily and understand the story of the movie easily.

