

CHAPTER I

INTRODUCTION

1.1 The Background of Study

Language is the most needed communication tool from time immemorial to the present. The language expression as a unifying nation seems appropriate statement is imposed. Since time immemorial, there has been a variety of languages, both local and foreign languages are very interesting to learn.

Language as a communication tool, divide into two, there are direct and indirectly. Directly means by when speakers talk face to face with others. You can easily understand what the speaker talking about in that time, that also called by two-way communication. Indirectly means by when the speaker or communicator want to deliver something, but use media as communication tools or media are something that always people use, like when watch English movie, watch some videos, text from phone or social media, magazine, and etc. To understand the meaning of the messages itself, the reader must translate the whole text itself.

Hartono, (2012: 15), says that translation is a kind of activity inevitably involves at least two languages and two cultural traditions, based on the translation of the statement is related to the complexity of language, which means many problems arise when people want to translate ideas or information. Translating is not easy because every language has its own rules in phonetic, structure, and words. In translating text, sometimes the translator finds problems of non-equivalence in the text. The translator uses certain strategies to solve those problems. By using the strategies, the text can be better understood by the readers from the target language.

In *The Textbook of Translation*, Newmark (1988: 45) noted that the main debate in translating that has been going on for ages, since at least the first century BC, is whether to translate literally or freely. Translation plays an essential role in many aspects, not just in literature, but also in education, politics, information, entertainment, and the like. In order for the readers to understand the idea they were trying to transmit, many writers until the beginning of the 19th century preferred one type of "free" translation to another.

Translation has been defined in many ways by different writers in the field, depending on how they view language and translation. Translation is very useful for important because it is very necessary to get information from a text and get a knowledge such as from a book or a text that has been translated from English to Indonesian and Indonesian to English. In the society almost all the human use language to communicate with each other in different language. Because of that people need to able to communicate with many ways into and from and the foreign language.

When a translator wants to translate a text, he must do it carefully because he must also be familiar with every step of a successful translation so that readers were receive accurate and intelligible information. However, when the translator finds the equivalence to be incorrect or unsatisfactory, this presents additional issue in the translation process.

In this study the writer focused on the subtitling methods which are used in the movie of "Fast and Furious 7". The writer interested to analyze this study because in a movie subtitle, often the meaning of the movie is different, between the source language and target language.

1.2 The Problems of The Study

The writer would like to provide the following study formulation, based on the background described in the previous sub-chapter:

1. What types of translation methods are found in movie Fast and Furious 7?
2. What is the dominant type of translation method realized in movie Fast and Furious 7?

1.3 The Objectives of the Study

1. To find out the types of translation methods in movie Fast and Furious 7
2. To know the dominant type of translation method realized the movie Fast and Furious 7 movie .

1.4 The Scope of Study

Based on the study background, this study focused on discussing the types of translation methods in the movie The Fast and Furious 7. This study was focus on the movie subtitle. The writer used theory of Newmark (1988, p. 45) to analyze the types of translation methods in the movie. The theory of translation method applies to Newmark's theory which concludes there are eight translation methods. Namely, Word-for-word translation, Literal translation, Faithful translation, Semantic translation, Adaptation translation, Free translation, and Communicative translation.

1.5 The Significances of the Study

Study results should be useful and relevant both theoretically and practically.

1.5.1 Theoritically:

To improve understanding in the field of translation, especially the study of translation methods.

1.5.2 Practically:

- a. The students of English Literature, understanding of individuals who are curiously beginning to reveal things that go beyond translation and those who are interested in translating literary works is helpful.
- b. The lecturer of Translation, this study can greatly contribute to the development translation methods educational processes.
- c. The writer, it provides details on the translation methods. As a result, the following study in the same topic can utilize it as a reference.

CHAPTER II

REVIE OF RELATED LITERATURE

2.1 Theoretical Framework

Theoretical Framework is the structure of concepts that can support a theory from the study. Consider the theoretical framework as a conceptual model that establishes a sense of a structure that guides your resea. It provides the background that supports your investigation and offers the reader a justification for your study of a particular study problem. So, the writer and the reader might have the same perspectives of implementation of the field.

2.2 Translation

In House view (2009:4-9) translation is the process of replacing a text in a language with a text in another language. The house emphasizes that what should be replaced is the whole text, not the parts or the main elements of the text. The text is the one which should be translated, not the language. (Nida 2001:3) state understanding and translating texts is complex. If we analyze the interpretation, we are going to see that there are two languages involved in translation.

Naturalness in translation can be seen in the use of appropriate TL expressions as well as TL structure. Basil and Jeremy (2004:3) says that translation is an incredibly broad nation which can be understood in many different ways. J.C Catford in Ginting, D.F., Nainggolan, R.M., & Mono, U. (2018:196) states that translation is an operation performed on languages: a process of subtitling a text in one language for a text in another. Translation is the process of changing from one language or source language (SL) into another language or target language (TL).

According to Basil Hatim and Jeremy Munday (2004:3) in Erika Sinambela, “Translation is a phenomenon that has a huge effect on everyday life”. The first of these two senses relates to translations as a *process*, and the second to the *product*.

A similar definition of translation mentioned by Erika Sinambela (2014:3) state, generally speaking, translation can be regarded as an art and a skill. AS an art, it means that his knowledge cannot be taught freely. We must train our thinking by exercising and repeating certain acceptable procedures. On the other hand, as a translator as skill or science, anyone can become a translator as long as he or she is willing to learn some methods or theories mainly from linguistics.

Erika Sinambela (2017:7) state, translation is largely a change of form. Once we speak of the shape of language, we are relating the particular words, phrases, clauses, sentence, paragrpahs, etc. These forms named because the surface structures of a language. This is often done by going from the shape of the primary language to the shape of a second language by way of semantic structure. It means which is being transferred and must be held constantly. The shape from which the interpretation is created is called the linguistic communication and also the form into which it's to be changed are going to be called the receptor language. Translation is that medium of the SL and TL. We transform the meaning in SL within the type of TL by translation, that the readers in TL understand the meaning within the SL.

Erika Sinambela (2017:6) state, in this case, language and translators are related, and translation is part of communication, which means that we also translate in our language activities.

Erika Sinambela (2023 : 2) mentioned translation is as the process of transferring the meaning of the source language into the target language such as English into Indonesia into English translation. It requires a translation to deliver the message to be acceptable and readable for all people which naturally

Erika Sinambela (2023 : 7) also stated, Translation is basically a change of form. When we speak of the form of a language, we are referring to the actual words, phrases, clauses, sentences, paragraphs, etc which are spoken or written. These forms referred to as the surface structure of a language. It is the structural part of language which is actually seen in print or heard in speech. This is done by going from the form of the first language to the form of a second language by way of semantic structure. It is meaning which is being transferred and must be held constant. Only the form changes. The form from which the translation is made will be called the Source Language and the form into which it is to be changed will be called the Receptor Language.

Simatupang In Rummy Hadina, (2015:7) stated “*Menerjemah adalah mengalihkan makna yang terdapat dalam bahasa sumber ke dalam Bahasa sasaran dan mewujudkannya kembali di dalam Bahasa sasaran dengan bentuk-bentuk sewajar mungkin menurut aturan-aturan yang berlaku dalam Bahasa sasaran*”. Interpretation attempts to the move which means in source language to target language in the structure that best fit with the rules of target language.

Translation is interpretation of meaning from the text in one language that called language and also the result of translation must be love target language that communicates the identical massage. And also the result of translation need to consider several constrains, context, rules of grammar, writing, convention, idioms, and other things between language and target language. The one who translates the text from one language to another language is the translator. .

Newmark (1988, p. 5) states that “translation is rendering the meaning of a text into another language in the way that the author intended the text.” Roger T. Bell (1991, p. 6) states that “translation is the replacement of a representation of a text in one language by a representation of an equivalent text in a second language.” So, translation is a general term that refers to the removal of reflections and ideas from one source language (SL) to the target language (TL).

The argument was theoretical: the purpose of the translation, the nature,of the readership, the type of text, was not discussed. Too often, writer, translator and reader were implicitly identified with each other. Now the context has changed, but the basic problems remains.

In translating, a translator should carefully keep attention for every word that is translated because it was influence the equivalence meaning between SL and TL on its translation. To translate a text from source language into target language, the translator should consider the process of translating. Nida as cited in Hatim and Munday (2004, p. 45) argues that the translator should:

1. Analysis the SL message into simplest and structurally clearest forms;
2. Transfer the message; Restructures the message in the TL to the level which is most appropriate for the audience, addressed.

Further, a good translator should be able to translate a lot of text types through the correct methods. Newmark (1988, p. 45) explores that “there are eight types of translation method: word-for-word literal, faithful, semantic, adaptation, free, idiomatic, and communicative.”

2.3 The Process of Translation

Translation process is the process to translate the source language to target language to get the information. Process of translation is some steps that should be done by the translator before beginning his work on translation field (Soemarno, 1997:13).

Defenition of translation process can be seen in a broader sense and in a narrow sense. In a broader sense means a relationship with the translation project, whereas in a narrow sense it includes a mental relation in the translation process. According to Ronald H. Bathgate, there are seven stages in translation process: (1) Tuning, (2) Analysis, (3) Understanding, (4) Terminology, (5)Restructing, (6) Checking, (7) Discussion.

In a book of My Adventure in Translation there are three of main stages of the translation process. First, **Translation** means to render, a text written in one language into another language. The transference of information should be accurate, acceptable, and readable, enough to represent the original document in the target language. Second, **Editing** in this step translator also works with a translation tool and the task is not about translating, but more about revising segment to ensure the target text produced. Third, **Proofreading** in this step the translation product red by proofreaders to check whether the target text sounds

natural and smooth or not. Proofreaders detected inconsistencies with regard to punctuation, capitalization, and typographical errors.

According to Newmark (1988:19) there are four processes of translation:

1. Textual level. This is the base level when the text is translated. This is level of the literal translation of the source language into target language and transpose the source language grammar. The level of translation should be eliminated, and also acts as a corrective of paraphrase and the paper-down of synonyms. Translation is pre-eminently the occupation in which the translator has to be thinking several things at the same time.
2. The referential level. This level that not read sentence without seeing it on the referential level. Whether a text is technical or literary or institutional, you have to make up your mind. Summarily and constitutively, what is about, what it is in end of.
3. The cohesive level. It follows both the structure and the moods of the text: the structure through the connective words (conjunctions, enumerations, reiterations, definite, article, general words, referential synonyms, punctuation marks, linking the sentences, usually proceeding from known information (theme) to new information (rheme). The second factor in the cohesive level is mood. Again, this can be shown as a dialectical factor moving between positive and negative, emotive and neutral. This cohesive level is a regulator, it secures coherence, it adjusts emphasis. At this level, you consider the lengths of paragraphs and sentences, the formulation of the title; the tone of the conclusion.
4. The level of naturalness. Naturalness depends on the relationship between the writer and the readership and the topic or situation. What is natural in one

situation may be unnatural in another, but everyone has a natural, 'neutral' language where spoken and informal written language more or less coincide. It is rather easy to confuse naturalness with: (a) a colloquial style; (b) a succession of clichéd idioms, which some; particularly expatriate teachers, think is the heart of the language; (c) jargon; (d) formal language.

2.4. Methods of Translation

2.4.1 Word for Word Translation

Newmark (1988, p. 46) says that "the main use of word-for-word translation is either to understand the mechanics of the source language or construe a difficult text as a pre translation process."

Example: (SL) I can run.

(TL) *Saya bisa lari.*

(SL) I prefer that clever student

(TL) *Saya menyukai itu pintar anak*

2.4.3 Faithful Translation

Newmark (1988, p. 46) says that "a faithful translation attempts to reproduce the precise contextual meaning of the original within the constraints of the TL grammatical structures. It means that in faithful translation, the translator translates the meaning from SL to correct methods.

Example: (SL) *Raden Ajeng Kartini adalah orang Jawa.*

(TL) Raden Ajeng Kartini is a Javanese.

(SL) Ben is too well aware that he is naughty

(TL) *Ben menyadari terlalu baik bahwa dia nakal.*

2.4.2 Literal Translation

Newmark (1988, p. 46) states that “in literal translation, the SL grammatical constructions are converted to their nearest TL equivalents but the lexical words are again translated singly, out of context. It means that when the translator translates, the words are translated literally from SL into TL.”

Example: (SL) Jangan bawa hatiku.

(TL) *Don't bring my heart.*

(SL) I think better go home

(TL) *Aku pikir lebih baik pergi rumah.*

2.4.4 Semantic Translation

Newmark (1988, p. 46) states that “semantic translation may translate less important cultural words by culturally neutral third or functional terms but not by cultural equivalents and it may make other small concessions to the readership.”

Example: (SL) *Dia adalah orang yang gemar belanja.*

(TL) She is a shopaholic.

(SL) He is a book-worm.

(TL) *Dia (laki-laki) adalah seorang yang suka sekali membaca.*

2.4.5 Adaptation Translation

Newmark (1988, p. 46) says that “this is the freest form translation. It is used to translate literary works (comedies, poetry, short story, narrative, etc.) and the SL culture is converted to the TL culture and the text rewritten.”

Example: (SL) The rising sun is found not to be rising sun. It is the world which goes around.

(TL) *Matahari terbit ternyata bukan matahari terbit. Dunialah yang sebenarnya mengorbit.*

(SL) Remember to let him into your heart, then you can start to make it better.

(TL) *Ingatlah-ingatlah kau padaku, janji setiamu tak kulupakan.*

2.4.6 Free Translation

Newmark (1988, p. 46) states that “free translation is part of in TL emphasis which reproduces the matter without the masnner, or the content without the form of the original.”

Example: (SL) Killing two birds with one stones.

(TL) *sambil menyelam minum air.*

(SL) The flowers in the garden

(TL) *Bunga- bunga yang tumbuh di kebun.*

2.4.7 Idiomatic Translation

Idiomatic translation reproduces the 'message' of the original but tends to distort nuances of meaning by preferring colloquialisms and idioms where these do not exist in the original.

Example: (TL) It's a piece of cake

(SL) *Ini sangat mudah.*

(SL) Love me love dog.

(TL) *Cintailah aku dan kekuranganku.*

2.4.8 Communicative Translation

Communicative translation tries 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.

Example:

(SL) Beware of dog!

(TL) *Awas ada anjing!*

(SL) Stop fighting she is dying now

(TL) *Berhenti berkelahi dia sekarat.*

From the description above, the writer can conclude that the translation method is a way of translating the source text into the target language. The method is word-to-word translation in which the source language text is translated separately with the same meaning. Literal translation whose source grammar is changed to its closest target language, semantic translation that emphasizes naturalness, the most free adaptation of translation, idiomatic. Translation that reproduce the original message but not in the original and communicative translations that reproduce the exact message of the source text content and context but emphasize the natural acceptance of the reader from the target language.

According to Nababan (2008: 30) classify translation into three main kinds namely:

1. Word to word translation

In this way, the translator translate the source language text into target language text by obly looking at dictionary. Consequently, they often make wrong choice of words and their translation sound strange and unnatural for the readers. The format of word in sentence translation identical with the format of word in original sentence.

Examples: I like that clever student

(saya menyukai itu pintar anak)

I will go to New York tomorrow

(saya akan pergi ke New York besok)

2. Free Translation

Free Translation is often not tied on searching equivalent of word sentence, but the searching of equivalents tends to occur at the level paragraph discourse. Translator should be able to get the message in the source language at the level of paragraph or discourse as whole and then transfer it and express it in target language.

Example: killing two birds with one stone

(Menyelam sambil minum air)

3. Literal Translation

Literal Translation is located between the word to word translation and free translation. Literal translation may be at first conducted like word to word translation, but the translator adapt the format of word in the target sentence.

Table 2.1 Nababan (2008:33)

English sentence	Word to word translation	Free translation	Literal translation
His heart in the right place	<i>Kepunyaan hati adalah dalam benar tempat.</i>	<i>Hatinya berada ditempat yang benar</i>	<i>Dia baik hati</i>

Based on the same explanations above the writer concludes, that all method is a way to make good translation from source language and target language. Word to word translation, which the context of the meaning is not accurate, literal translation method which is the source language are converted to the nearest target language, faithful translation which not acceptable in

grammatical structures, semantic translation which are more flexible and more naturalness, adaptation translation which the freest from of translation, which a translator has a freedom to express source language message, idiomatic translation which reproduce the message of the original but tends to nuances of meaning, and communicative translation which attempt to render the exact contextual meaning and language are readily acceptable and comprehensible of the reader from target language.

2.5 Difficulties in Translation

Nida and Taber (1982) said that many factors are crucial to the process of translating, and no explanation or translating can claim to be comprehensive if these factors are not systematically considered. Translation is a complex process, involving linguistics and nonlinguistic factors.

a. Linguistic Factors

Linguistic factors exert a direct and crucial influence on the process of translation. Each the linguistic factor, lexical, syntactic, and textual, can interfere with translation. It can safely be assumed that difficulties. Other problems, include the sheer size of the undertaking, as indicated by the number of rules and dictionary entries that a realistic system will need, and the the fact that there are many construction whose grammar is poorly understood, in the sense that is not clear how they should be represented, or what rules, should be used to describe the meaning in translation process.

b. Non-Linguistic factors

Non-Linguistics factors involve knowledge of ideology, cultural, historical, political-social, chemistry, science, technical, biology, medical,

agricultural, and economics. Translating work to bridge the cultural gap between two worlds and make communication possible between different linguistic communities.

There are linguistic and non-linguistic problem in translation. Those problems appear because there are differences between language and cultural. English is attentive to the linguistic genre he and she. Both in Bahasa Indonesia have the same meaning of “dia”. According to Burdah, the nonlinguistic problem involves social politic, culture, history and ideology. There are four general categories of student’s difficulties in translation, they are:

- a) Difficult to understand the meaning of words that are not found in dictionary.
- b) Difficult to translate the idiomatic phrases and collide with culture.
- c) Difficult to translate the long and complex sentences.
- d) Difficult to arrange the text in the target language.

Based on the theory about difficulties above, it is said that there are two linguistic factors, but in his study the author only focuses on analyzing student’s difficulties in translating from linguistics factors.

2.6 Fast and Furious 7 Movie

Deckard Shaw (Jason Statham) stands by his brother Owen's (Luke Evans) bedside as he lies in a coma, terribly disfigured and disabled after being thrown from the jet (in the last Fast and Furious film). Shaw swears to settle the score with his brother. He exits the room and walks through the remainder of the hospital, which is littered with dead. The structure surrounding him continues to burn and crumble.

Meanwhile, Dom (Vin Diesel) takes Letty (Michelle Rodriguez) to a racetrack in the California desert where hundreds of their neighbors assemble for Race Wars, a game Dom and Letty created when they were youngsters. Letty enters the race and easily outruns her opponent.

Brian (Paul Walker) is adjusting to life as a minivan-driving dad now that his kid Jack is in school. Dom's sister, Mia (Jordana Brewster), even admits that he has had difficulty settling down in this manner.

That evening, Hobbs (Dwayne Johnson) continues to work late as Elena (Elsa Pataky) prepares to go out. Hobbs delivers her the letter of recommendation she requested. He wishes her the best of success in her endeavors. Hobbs then notices Shaw in his office, attempting to get onto his computer. Hobbs tries to arrest him when he is gathering information on the team that killed his brother. Shaw fights Hobbs across the whole floor, smashing shattering glass walls and coffee cups. While Brian is getting Jack ready for school, Dom pays a visit to Mia at her house. A huge box is outside their house. Mia informs Dom that she is expecting another child, but she has not informed Brian for fear of how he would respond to more changes. Dom receives a call from Shaw while listening to his message after murdering Han (from the last film's ending). Dom notices something is wrong and grabs Mia just as the box explodes, devastating the entire house. Jack is safe in the vehicle, despite his parents' panicked dash to him.

Dom goes to Hobbs' hospital room with Elena. He explains Dom who Shaw is and what happened to him in the Special Forces, where he was transformed into a human killing machine.

Dom travels to Tokyo to return Han for a suitable burial. He meets with Han's friend, Sean Boswell (Lucas Black), from the third film *Fast and Furious 3: Tokyo Drift*. After the race, Sean hands him the only items they found in Han's car: a photo of Gisele and a crucifix necklace.

Back in California, the group is joined by Tej (Ludacris) and Roman (Tyrese Gibson) for Han's burial. Dom notices a vehicle driving strangely close to the funeral. He pursues it after discovering it is Shaw. They collide in a tunnel and fight momentarily until a squad of agents arrives, allowing Shaw a chance to flee. Their chief, an enigmatic agent only known as "Mr. Nobody,"

The plan calls for the five to drop from a plane in their automobiles and land carefully near their target. Tej pulls the chute out on Roman and suctions him out of the plane after he develops cold feet. The other four crash land near the bus and break in. Jakande's troops open fire on the team. Brian boards the bus and fights the guards. Ramsey... a young lady (Nathalie Emmanuel) is found in her cell, and he makes her leap from the bus and onto the bonnet of Dom's car for safety. He then goes toe-to-toe with a fierce fighter named Kiet (Tony Jaa). In the chaos, the bus driver is accidentally shot. Kiet seizes Brian. Ramsey is revived, and she informs the crew that she delivered God's Eye to a friend in Abu Dhabi. They all fly there and meet Safar (Ali Fazal), who claims to have sold God's Eye to a prince. The crew travels incognito to a banquet hosted by the prince. Dom and

Brian discover God's Eye in a vehicle. Letty is forced to battle three guards as well as the prince's main bodyguard Kara (Ronda Rousey). Kara notifies the guards to the presence of intruders, preventing Tej and Ramsey from entering their systems. Dom and Brian drive the automobile out of there before the gates close. Shaw appears and attempts to shoot at Dom until he drives out of the building. The squad hears via God's Eye that Shaw is hiding out at an abandoned factory outside of town. After following him there, they discover that he has a lot of support from Jakande. When Mr. Nobody is shot in the turmoil, the squad manages to avoid being shot. Dom drags him away, and Jakande obtains God's Eye. Mr. Nobody seeks medical attention and informs Dom that he will be leaving him.

The crew recognizes that it is past time to put an end to their feud with Shaw. They resolve to take the fight back to their hometown of Los Angeles. In case he doesn't make it back, Brian contacts Mia to tell her he loves her. Mia informs him that they will be having. Ramsey is moved under the bridge and joins Letty, while Brian searches for a new location to hack God's Eye. He runs across Kiet again and murders him by tying him to a weight and pushing him down an elevator shaft. The drone pursues Letty and Ramsey, almost capturing them until Hobbs arrives in an ambulance and smashes it by crashing into it off the motorway ramp. Hobbs emerges from the wrecked ambulance, shocked but alive. They are successful in their attack, and Jakande is enraged. He and his men track down Dom and Shaw, who are still battling on the parking garage roof. They fire a missile at the lot, causing the earth beneath Shaw's feet to crack. Dom stomps on the concrete and throws Shaw across the parking lot. As Dom drives away,

Jakande continues to shoot at him, but Hobbs fires back. Dom gets a bag of explosives and drives near enough to Jakande's chopper to drop them on him. Hobbs fires at the bag, damaging the chopper and Jakande in the process. Dom gets involved in an automobile accident and is rescued by Brian and Letty. Letty begs him to stay alive and recalls their wedding in the Dominican Republic. That's where he provided his advice.

On the beach, the crew observes Brian and Mia playing with Jack. They recognize that this is where he belongs and gaze at them warmly. Dom stands up to go. Ramsey inquires whether he intends to say good-bye. Dom responds, "It's never goodbye." He drives away, only to be overtaken by Brian on the road. They exchange a kind smile.

Dom's voice tells us that they both lived life at a quarter mile, which is why they're brothers. This is intercut with clips from Brian's whole series and all he and Dom have gone through. Dom declares that Brian will always be his brother. The two continue driving until they eventually split off at a fork in the road.

2.7 Previous Study

To determine whether the theoretical answer is correct or incorrect, the writer compares and contrasts the findings of previous studies with the current study. To determine whether the theoretical's answer is correct or incorrect, the next stage is to discuss and explain the findings of past investigations in an objective and sensible manner.

1. Nanda Rizki Ramadhan (2021) source from the journals which discusses about *An Analysis Of Translation Method Used In The Novel Earth translated By Gill Westaway*. This research aims at finding what kind of translation methods that are applied to the translated novel *Earth* on the basis of Peter Newmark's translation method. This research is a qualitative descriptive study. The data were collected in the form of words, clauses, phrases, and sentences contained in the novel *Bumi* and its translated version *Earth* that were presented within descriptive qualitative fashion. The finding of this research reveals that the translator employed seven out of eight translation methods proposed by Newmark. Specifically, the finding shows that the translation methods were; word-for-word translation method, literal translation method, faithful translation method, semantic translation method, free translation method, idiomatic translation method, and communicative translation method. Hence, the translation product that appears within the translated novel version has no odd text and the translator comes up with a creative way for certain text and leaves it with a suitable method. The translator overcomes various elements such as linguistic, cultural, and literary device in translating the literary work by choosing particular translation methods that are most effective and appropriate for the source text.

2. Viktorija Mažeikienė (2018) source from journal *Translation As A Method In Teaching Esp: An Inductive Thematic Analysis Of Literature*. Therefore, the main aim of this paper is to analyze academic publications on the use of translation (and L1) in the ESP teaching and learning in order to see what aspects are raised by writer and practitioners as regards the efficiency of translation as a teaching method in ESP classes in higher education. The objectives of this paper are: (1) to

see what important and telling themes are evident in the selected academic publications, and (2) to analyse the attitudes of the authors of the papers towards using translation as a supplementary teaching method in teaching/learning ESP. For this paper, inductive thematic analysis has been chosen as a useful qualitative analytic method (Brown and Clarke 2006). The data corpus for this paper (14 quality papers) has been collected by conducting a systematic literature search of two academic online databases: EBSCO Academic Search Complete and Web of Science. Initially, emerging themes have been grouped under two headings – learner needs and teaching practices – and elaborated further on as specific themes: defining learner profile, course design, translation as a communicative activity, focusing on accuracy, facilitating understanding, defining specific tasks, consolidating particular skills, balancing the amount of translation in the ESP classroom. The inductive thematic analysis of the academic publications done for this paper shows that translation-based activities are useful for the ESP learner and that translation is an efficient ESP teaching and learning method if the amount of translation done is well-balanced, activities are well-planned and the learner profile and needs in each specific course well-analyzed. Translation activities consolidate reading, writing, speaking and listening skills of the ESP learners, facilitate communication and comprehension of a specific field, develop analytic skills and teach to focus on accuracy.

3. Sarmila, Sujarwo, and Suharti Siradjuddin (2023) source from journal *International Journal of Education and Humanities* which discusses about the translation method used by students and the reasons they use it. This research is a qualitative research conducted on sixth semester students of English Education

Study Program at Megarezky University Makassar. This study used five samples with purposive sampling technique. Researchers used instruments, observations, tests, interviews, and documentation. The data obtained were analyzed through data reduction, data presentation and conclusions. The results of this study indicate that there are several translation methods used in translating by students, of the eight translation methods students only use four translation methods, namely word by word translation, literal translation, free translation, and semantic translation. Where students use two to four methods in translating, and the reason they use these methods is because these methods are easy to apply in translating. Therefore, the writer concludes that of the eight methods, only four translation methods are often used by students because they are easy to apply.

2.8 Conceptual Framework

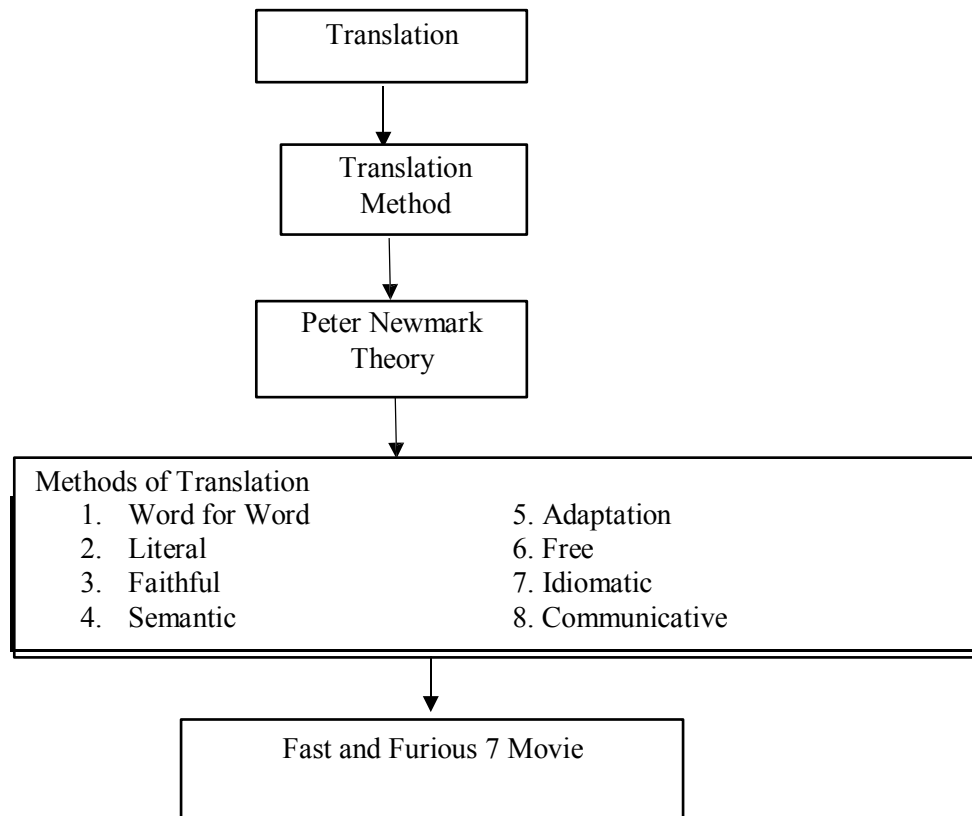


Figure 2.1 *Vitri Rosalina Simanullang “An Analysis of Translation Methods on Fast and Furious 7 Movie Subtitle”*

CHAPTER III

RESEARCH METHOD

3.1 Research Design

This study design is a qualitative using qualitative descriptive. This type of qualitative descriptive was often used as a study method. Qualitative is a method that pays attention to natural data in the document, data in relation to the context of their existence. Creswell, (2014:41), qualitative is a method of probe and seeing the purpose for the problem of the study. This technique used to determine the different types of translation methods used in movies and to determine whether the source language and target language in the film "Fast and Furious 7" were equivalent in terms of translation.

This method is applied to know the kinds of translation methods used in movie and to see the translation equivalence between the source language and target language that existed at movie "Fast and Furious 7".

3.2 The Source of Data

In this study, the writer took the data by watching whole from Bilibili or Bstasion app movies. Then, the data will be analyze based on Newmark's theories.

3.3 Techniques of Collecting data

The data in this study was collected through observation and document analysis. There are procedures as follows:

- 1) Watching the movie several times, to get the needed data.
- 2) Downloading the movie from Bilibili/Bstasion app.

- 3) Transcribing the subtitle of movie taken from the internet, and then printing out the movie scripts.
- 4) Underlining the data

3.4 Techniques of analyzing data

1. Categorizing the data with table
2. Classifying the types of translation methods.
3. Analyzing the data, and give the explanation.
4. Drawing the conclusion.