CHAPTER I
INTRODUCTION

A. Research Background

Recently, the growth of movie becomes bigger than that the last few years. In line with the growth, movie becomes very popular all over the world, so does in Indonesia. Many movies from foreign countries use English language. Most Indonesian people like watching movies but many of them do not master English well. It can be a barrier for them in enjoying and understanding the movies. The role of movie translation in the form of subtitles is needed to overcome the problem. The subtitle will help the viewer in understanding the story of the movies.

However, subtitling is not an easy thing to do. There are obstacles in the process. For instance, the translator does not merely transfer the message from one language to others, but s/he must consider the cultural background of the target viewers. The translator also should pay attention to the subtitle characteristics such as visual and audio aspect of the movie. It means that the translator should pay attention to the screen all the time.

From all general obstacles, there are some specific obstacles in the process of subtitling. One of them is when facing personal pronouns. The difficulty in translating personal pronouns is that the translator should concern about, the formality aspect and the cultural background of the movie characteristics for the target readers/viewers. For example, the uses of the word Anda, bocah itu, or
directly address with the persons name. Beside, the translator should be really sure
the addresser and the addresses of the personal pronoun. It is not the same as
reading a novel, since we can still search the personal pronoun refers to at least in
the same page and it means that we do not need to take much time to find the
personal pronoun refer to. When the viewers have to see what is being talked
about, they usually refer to the previous contexts, and this can be made through
the use of pronouns. According to Baker,

"The most common reference items in English and a large
number of other languages are pronouns. Third person
pronouns are frequently used to refer back (and occasionally
forward) to an entity which has already been introduced (or is
about to be introduced) into the discourse (1992:181)."

Pronoun is usually used when we want to mention nouns or noun phrases
that were already mentioned or about to mention (Collins, 1990:28). Pronouns can
be derived into several types according to Collins. They are demonstrative
pronouns, personal pronouns, possessive pronoun, reflexive pronouns, relative
pronouns, indefinite pronouns, reciprocal pronouns, and interrogative pronouns.
According to Collins, personal pronouns can be divided into several types. They
are, subject pronouns, object pronouns, first-person pronouns, second-person
pronouns, third-person pronouns and, possessive pronoun.

English is different from Indonesia, in terms of referring to male/ female
character. In English, the reference for the third-person male is "he", third-person
female is "she", third-person neutral is "it", and third-person plural is "they".
Meanwhile, Indonesian has "dia", "ia" and "beliau" for third-person pronoun
singular and "mereka" for third-person pronoun in plural form. The use of "dia"
and “ia” may confuse the target viewers since it is not specific, whether it is a female or a male personal pronoun. In addition, Indonesian has "beliau" to respect the person spoken of and for the addressees who are older than the speaker or the addressees while English third-person pronoun does not possess it.

Previously, researchers discussed only translation from one Source Text into one Target Text. Furthermore, the terms Source Text and Target Text will be simplified into ST and TT. Therefore to fill the research gap, this research is conducted by comparing two translations, from the DVD and the Internet. Every translator has his/her own way in translating a data. It wholly depends on the background, ability and knowledge of each translator.

Here are the examples of third-person pronoun translation in the movie *STEP UP 3D* taken from the DVD and the Internet.

**Example 1**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>ST</th>
<th>TT DVD</th>
<th>TT Internet</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>The ticks:</td>
<td>The house of</td>
<td>House of Samurai</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Santiago twins:</td>
<td>The most cutthroat house in the city.</td>
<td>Mereka saingan kita.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Our fiercest rival.</td>
<td>Yeah!</td>
<td>Kami. Ya!</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Moose:</td>
<td>Moose:</td>
<td>Moose:</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>What do you mean they’re gonna find me?</td>
<td>Apa maksudmu menemukanku?</td>
<td>Apa maksudmu Kid akan menemukanku?</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
The ticks: They’ve got technology out there now. Like the bears with the GPS inside? Watch out, they’re behind you!

The context of situation above shows the conversation between Moose, Santiago Twins and the Ticks. The conversation happens in the dinning room of a building known as Pirates Vault. Moose and other members of Pirate are discussing Moose’s previous video in the park when he beats Kid Darkness in the dance battle. He is the renowned of the House of Samurai dance crew. In the previous scene Carlos warns Moose that the House of Samurai will find him again. Moose as a new member of the Pirate has no idea about the House of Samurai, so he asks the other members about this name. The Ticks and Santiago Twins give him some information about the House of Samurai. The Ticks also explains that this group, using some kind of GPS, will find him to battle once more. Suddenly, all members of the House of Pirates frighten Moose about the coming of the House of Samurai.

The word *they* from the above conversation is the third-person pronoun reference in the English language. The reference appears three times and belongs to the same entity, the House of Samurai.

The DVD translator uses literal translation by translating the word *they* into *mereka*. According to the context of situation above the DVD translator succeeds...
in transferring the message from the ST into TT. In other words, the translation from the DVD is accurate and acceptable.

Meanwhile, the Internet translator has his/her different version in translating the ST. In translating the word they from the conversation above, the Internet translator changes the personal pronoun into the sort of proper name by translating the word they into Kid. According to the context of situation that was shown above, the Internet translator did not succeed in transferring the message from the Source into TT. From the translation above, it can be concluded that the Internet translator did not pay attention to whom the word they refer to. The reference of the word they can be found in the previous part of the conversation and in the context of situation. It means that the translation from the Internet is less accurate. In the acceptability quality, the translation from the Internet is acceptable because it does not sound like a translation.

Both ST and TT (from the DVD and the Internet) above belong to anaphora reference because the reference of the word they points to previously mentioned entity that can be found in the beginning part of the conversation. Lastly, the DVD translation is more accurate than the Internet translation. The Internet translation is less accurate because the translator refers the word they as Kid. Moose is chased not only by Kid but also by the other members of the House of Samurai. Both translation versions are acceptable.

Here is another example of it

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>ST</th>
<th>TT DVD</th>
<th>TT Internet</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Luke:</td>
<td>We’re working on</td>
<td>Kita sedang</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>commit to user</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Kita sedang</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
The bank doesn’t want to hear that. They want the money. And if they don’t get it, they’re going to put the Vault up for public auction.

The context of situation above shows the conversation between Luke and Jacob. The conversation takes place in Luke’s room. Luke and Jacob are discussing about the letter from the bank about the late payment. Luke and Jacob are arguing about the reason why Luke is late to compensate and what will happen if Luke can not pay the mortgage.

The word *they* from the above conversation is the third-person pronoun reference in the English language. The reference as a part of cohesive is appears three times and all of them belong to the same entity, the bank. Implicitly, the reference is not the bank (building or institution) but the people who work for the bank. Nevertheless, the way the Internet translator writes the reference may confuse the viewers and cause ambiguity. The first and the second third-person
references from the Internet translator seem to be different from the third reference and so it looks like there is another entity in the first and second reference than just the bank.

The DVD translator uses literal translation by translating the word *they* into *mereka*. According to the context of situation above, the DVD translator succeeds in transferring the message from the ST into TT. In other words, the DVD translation is accurate and acceptable.

Meanwhile, the Internet translator has his/her different version in translating the ST. The Internet translator translates the word *they* into *bank* by using particularization. According to the context of situation that was shown above the Internet translator is successfully in transferring the message from the ST into TT only as a part of word. The Internet version will confuse the viewers. Because the first and the second third-person references from the Internet translator seem to be different from the third reference and so it looks like there is another entity in the first and second reference than just the bank. Thus, it will make the translation text ambiguous to the target readers/viewers. In addition, the word *bank* is not mentioned in the earlier dialogues. It means that the Internet translation is accurate and acceptable.

In order to get the accuracy and acceptability of the translation above, it is better to translate the third-person pronoun *they* into *mereka* or bank if the translator wants to make a clearer understanding. The translation will be as follows:

a. Jacob: Mereka tak mau tahu. Mereka ingin uang. Dan jika *mereka* tidak
mendapatkannya, mereka akan melelang gedung ini.

In this version the translator can delete the reference to preserve the message from disambiguate. Or the translation can be as follows:


Both ST and TT (from the DVD and the Internet) belong to anaphora reference because the reference of the word *they* points to previously mentioned entity that can be found in the beginning part of the conversation. In conclusion, both translation versions are accurate and acceptable in the word level and in the whole passage or textual level.

From the phenomenon above, the researcher finds many differences in the third-person pronoun translations in the movie *STEP UP 3D* taken from the DVD and the Internet. That is why it is interesting to analyze.

The research attempts to observe the third personal pronoun translations in the movie *STEP UP 3D* in terms of the translation techniques, accuracy, and acceptability. The title of the research is *The Comparative Analysis of Third-Person Pronoun Translations in the Movie Step Up 3D Taken from the DVD and the Internet*.

**B. Problem statements**

Based on the research background above, the problems formulated in this research are as follows:
1. What are types of translation technique used by the translators in translating third-person pronouns in the movie *STEP UP 3D* taken from the DVD and the Internet?

2. How are the accuracy and acceptability of the third-person pronouns translation in the movie *STEP UP 3D* taken from the DVD and the Internet?

C. Research Objectives

The research is carried out to accomplish the following objectives:

1. To identify the translation techniques used by each translator in translating third-person pronouns in the movie *STEP UP 3D* taken from the DVD and the Internet.

2. To compare the accuracy and acceptability of third-person pronoun translation in the movie *STEP UP 3D* taken from the DVD and the Internet.

D. Research Limitation

As stated above, this research is about translating pronouns in the movie *STEP UP 3D* taken from the DVD and the Internet. Yet, pronoun itself is too broad since there are three types of pronouns: personal, demonstrative and comparative. Besides the personal pronouns also have three types: first person, second person and third person. (Halliday and Hasan, 1976)

To narrow the scope, the researcher focuses only on the third-person pronouns. The researcher analyzes the translation techniques used by each translator in translating third-person pronouns in the movie *STEP UP 3D* taken from the DVD and the Internet.
from the DVD and the Internet. Besides, this research is also conducted to compare third-person pronoun translation in the movie *STEP UP 3D* taken from the DVD and the Internet in terms of the accuracy and acceptability.

E. Research Benefits

The researcher expects that this research will be beneficial for:

1. Students of English Department
   Students of English Department can use the result of this research as an additional resource to improve their ability in analyzing English third-person pronouns in subtitling context.

2. Other Researchers
   The result of this research is expected that other researchers are encouraged to do further research on the third-person pronouns. For example, they may conduct a research on third-person pronoun translation in dubbing or interpreting.

F. Thesis Organization

Chapter I is **INTRODUCTION**. It covers research background, problem statements, research objectives, research limitations, research benefits and thesis organization.

Chapter II is **LITERATURE REVIEW**. In this chapter, the researcher explains about translation, translation techniques, problems in translation, equivalence,
pronouns, translating pronoun, and Translation Quality Assessment, and summary of *STEP UP 3D* movie.

Chapter III is **RESEARCH METHODOLOGY**. It covers research type, source of data and data, sample and sampling technique, method of data collection, technique of analyzing data and research procedure.

Chapter IV is **RESEARCH FINDINGS AND DISCUSSION**. Here, the research presents research findings, and discussion.

Chapter V is **CONCLUSION AND RECOMMENDATION**.