Translation Issues in the Translation Process of "*Pirates of the Caribbean; the Curse of the Black Pearl*" Movie Script

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Abstract

This research article aimed to classify the types of issues and its translation strategies in Pirates of the Caribbean; The Curse of the Black Pearl. The descriptive qualitative paper using content analysis and documentation in collecting the data. All data were analysed by identifying and determining the translation strategy of idiom, slang, jargon and cultural term. The results showed that the frequency of idiom is 26, the number of jargon is 18, the number of slang is 14 and cultural term is that occured in the movie script. The issues are in the form of Idiom, Jargon, Slang and Cultural Term. Idiom were analyzed by four strategies for translating idiom. Jargon were analyzing by understanding the term and the context. And slang were analyzed by the term and the use.

Keywords: Movie, Pirates of Caribbean, Translation Issues

INTRODUCTION

English has important function in the world, especially in human interaction. Someone is required to understand the meaning of the words in English. One of the ways to do it is through translation. Translation has played an important role in human interaction for thousands of years, one of which is in teaching. Translation teaching is one of the ways to improve students' linguistic skills in translation that can be useful to consolidate the construction of foreign languages for active use and monitor the improvement of foreign language understanding. For that reason, translation is one of the ways for students to learn a foreign language.

Translation is a complicated process. In this case, a translator has a big responsibility for transfering message from source language to target language. The form of target language may be different from the form of source language. However, target language has a way and style to express the same message as in source language. Larson (1984:22) states clearly that translation is a complicated process. However, a translator who is concerned with transferring the meaning will find that the receptor language has a way into which the desired meaning can be expressed, even though it may be very different from the source language form.

Nida and Taber (1974:12) also has opinion that translating consists of reproducing in the receptor language the closest natural equivalent of the source language message, first in terms of meaning and secondly in terms of style. From this statement, it is known that a translator as a message receptor in the source language and when in the process of translation, he/she is a message sender in the target language. In reproducing message from source into target language, undoubtedly there are some techniques which used to translate and has offered by some translation experts such as Nida and Taber, Benny Hoed, Molina and Albir, etc.

Process is a "series of operations deliberately undertaken" (According to The Advanced Learner's Dictionary of Current English,). It means that series of actions is conducted deliberately. Including translations, it also formed by a process. Accordingly, process of translation is a series of actions in transferring the message from source language into target language. Translation as a process

involves three stages: (1) analysis, (2) transfer, (3) restructuring (Nida and Taber 1982:33). it can be explained as follows:

1. Analysis, in which the surface structure is analyzed in terms of the grammatical relationships and the meaning of the words and combinations of words.
2. Transfer, in which the analyzed material is transferred in the mind of the translator from language A to language B.
3. Restructuring, in which the transferred material is restructured in order to make the final message fully acceptable in the receptor language.

In translation, translators need broader background knowledge in both languages involved because they cannot rely on dictionaries only. The cultural backgrounds that contribute to the creation of texts must be studied before working on the translation itself. When the translator uses the right method and strategies in translation, it can make a good translation. However, translators sometimes have difficulties in translation. Finding out the right equivalence in translating is a central problem encountered by translators during the translation process (Catford, 1965; Krings, 1986; Panou, 2013; Rosa, Amri, &Zainil, 2020). As the result, the intended meaning of the source language does not conveyed.

Translators need an in-depth knowledge of two languages, and need, ideally, to be familiar with the subjects of the texts they are translating and the cultures of the people who speak the language. There are several problems in dealing with the translation. They are idiom, jargon, slang and cultural term.

1. Idioms

Idioms simply have no translation as literary it would mean nothing. It would be hard to translate from a communication that do not rely on language at all, but rather involve pure knowledge flooding into our mind. Baker (2018) proposes four strategies for translating an idiom. 1) Using an Idiom of Similar Form and Meaning. This strategy is composed by using an idiom in the target language that has the same meaning as the source language idiom. Also, it must consist of lexical items that are equivalent. This kind of match can only occasionally be achieved. 2) Using an Idiom of Similar Meaning but Dissimilar Form. It is often possible to find an idiom or fixed expression in the target language which has a meaning similar to that of the source idiom or expression, but which consist of different lexical items. In this case, the lexical items of idioms are not preserved; it is translated as a semantic equivalent. 3) Translation by Paraphrase. This translation strategy is the common way of translating idioms when a translator cannot find a match in the target language or when it seems inappropriate to use idiomatic language in the target language because of differences in stylistic preferences of the source and target language. 4) Translation by Omission. As with single words, an idiom may sometimes be omitted altogether in the target text. This may be because it has no close match in the target language, its meaning cannot be easily paraphrased, or for a stylistic reason.

2. Jargon words (English for special purpose e.g. law, doctoral/medicine, economic, science, technical)

According to Fromkin et al (2011), jargon is a slang term used in conceivable science, profession, trade and occupation. They also add that the reason to specialized terminology is for clarity of communication, but part is also for speakers to identify themselves with persons with whom they share interests. In addition, Yule (2010) states that jargon help to create and maintain connections among people whether they are included or excluded of a group of people.

If we come across a word in SL which has no equivalent in TL, perhaps we can use a phrase (several words) instead. We should adapt the ability to find the nearest common sense interpretation of the element within the context, the equivalent to the message in the SL in semantic aspect.

3. Slang

Leech and Svartvik (1981:26) Slang is language which is very familiar in style, and is usually restricted to the members of particular social group, for example 'teenage slang','army slang', 'theater slang'. Slang is not usually understood by people outside a particular social group, and so has value in showing the intimacy of its members. Slang is usually used in non-formal situation. It can make a conversation becomes more intimate. Slang term is used in almost all oral language and usually used

to express people's feelings and creativities.

4. Cultural terms

Newmark (1988) defined Cultural Term as the way of life and its manifestation that are peculiar to community that uses particular language as the means of expressions. It can be lexical borrowing or translated literally and provide footnotes or other explanations for readers that are not familiar with the source culture, or try to find equivalents specific to the target culture. Languages borrow from each other all the time. If a society comes across a new idea, it may simply use the foreign word without inventing a word of its own. The integration of loan words denotes a high level of alternation and a sense of "appropriateness" becomes distinctive of the current generation. Due to the difference of structure, grammar, and typology between English and Indonesian language, some problems appear such as interference.

In accordance to those issues, there are two main problems appeared in translation, i. e.:

a. How to transfer the meaning of one language to the other language which has a very different type of typology and grammatical structure?

b. How to solve the socio-cultural differences in the two languages?

According to Nida (1975) "all types of translation involve loss of information, addition of information and skewing of information." Some words in Indonesian which has no equivalent in English could not be translated to English literally.

e.g.   Balinese word *ngaben*

Most people would translate *ngaben* into cremation, however, culturally; the word cremation is not enough as *ngaben* consists of ceremonial series that have a deeper meaning than just cremating corpse. *Pirates of the Caribbean: The Curse of the Black Pearl* is a 2003 movie from Walt Disney Pictures. It's the first film of the Pirates of the Caribbean movies from the five series.

There are several previous studies conducted in analysing translation strategies used in movie subtitles. Fadwati (2022) conduct the study which aimed to explain the idiom strategy used *Fast and Furious: Hobbs and Shaw* movie based on Baker's theory. *Fast & Furious: Hobbs and Shaw*. Following Baker's (1992) classification, this study tries to find out the strategy used in translating the idioms into a similar meaning to avoid ambiguity in order to show naturalness and readability since it has unpredictable meaning and grammar. Thus, the strategy used in translating the idioms will specify the quality of their meanings). Based on the findings, the most dominant strategies used in the movie is Translation by Phrase with the frequency 82 data (37.8%). The second is Using an Idiom of Similar Meaning but Dissimilar Form with the frequency of 79 data (36.4%). The third strategy is Using an Idiom of Similar Meaning and Form with the frequency of 42 data (19.3%) then followed by Translation by Omision which has 14 data (6.5%).

Abdelaal & Alezzawie (2019) this research aimed to identify the translation strategies adopted by Anani in the translation of *Romeo and Juliet*, and the extent of the source text (ST) meaning of the idioms was conveyed in the target text (TT). A qualitative analysis was conducted to identify such translation strategies and determine the extent of ST meaning of such idioms was conveyed. Baker's translation strategies were used as a theoretical framework of the research.

RESEARCH METHOD

The writers applied descriptive qualitative design. Descriptive research attempts to describe systematically a situation, problem, phenomenon, service or programme, or provides information about, say, living condition of a community, or describes attitudes towards an issue.

The data of this study are all the words, phrases and sentencess containing idioms, jargon, slang and cultural term found in movie script "*Pirates Of The Caribbean ; The Curse Of The Black Pearl*". Meanwhile, the source of all the data are taken from movie script "*Pirates of The Caribbean ; The Curse Of The Black Pearl*".

The researcher used documentation, comparing method and content analysis in collecting the data. The researcher conducts the documentation documentation, comparing method and content analysis from the script of "Pirates Of The Caribbean ; The Curse Of The Black Pearl". The necessary

steps of collecting data are as follows:

Finding movie script "*Pirates Of The Caribbean ; The Curse Of The Black Pearl*". The researcher found movie script "*Pirates Of The Caribbean ; The Curse Of The Black Pearl*" from the internet.

1. Understanding the theory of idiom, slang, jargon and cultural term. In this step, the researcher understands the theory that used to analyse the data.
2. Reading and understanding the movie script "*Pirates Of The Caribbean ; The Curse Of The Black Pearl*". The researcher read the movie script more than once, for the purpose to understand deeply about the movie script.
3. Finding out and identifying all the words, phrases and sentences which containing idiom, slang, jargon and cultural term.
4. Taking notes based on their classification. The researcher takes notes based on the classifying and analyzing the data.

After the data have been obtained from data sources, the data were analyzed through the following procedure:

1. Reading and identifying the whole script to find idiom, slang, jargon and cultural term.
2. Classifying script to find the idiom, slang, jargon and cultural term. After the data had been identified, the researcher classifies the data into idiom, slang, jargon and cultural term according to theories.
3. Analyzing the meaning of idiom, slang, jargon and cultural term in the script. In analyzing the meaning, the researcher reads every conversation that consists of the issues. The researcher studies the meaning by analyzing the lexical and contextual meaning in the script.

Defining conclusion. The last step was determining the conclusion according to the analyzed data. After the researcher finds the answer from research problem, then the researcher will make the conclusion based on the finding.

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

Finding

After doing the analysis, 59 issues were found in *Pirates Of The Caribbean ; The Curse Of The Black Pearl*" movie script. The issues are in the form of Idiom, Jargon, Slang and Culktural Term.. Further, the idioms were translated by using four strategies proposed by Baker (2018). And for the Jargon and Slang by determining the context and their use. Most of all the meaning can be transferred accurately in Bahasa Indonesia. The findings of this research are shown below:

Issues in Translation Process

After analyzing all the data, there were some issues that occur in the process of translation in "*Pirates of The Caribbean; The Curse of the Black Pearl*" movie script. And below were the classifications of the issues;

Table 1. The Classifications of The Issues

No	Classification of the Issues	Frequency
1	Idiom	26
2	Jargon	18
3	Slang	14
4	Cultural Term	1

The table above explains about the classifications of the issues that occured in "*Pirates Of The Caribbean; The Curse Of The Black Pearl*" movie script. And based on the table above, it can be seen that the frequency of idiom is 26, the number of jargon is 18, the number of slang is 14 and cultural term is 1.

The Translation Issues

Translation isn't a natural process, so any languages that need to be translated should be undertaken by experienced translators who know both the source and targeted languages well. One of the common challenges in translation is having a deep understanding of not just the language but also the culture of the two languages that need to be translated. Translators need to be completely familiar with both language rules and the speaker's habits in order to be able to do an effective translation between two languages.

Idiom

There are various examples of idimatic expression that can be analysed by using Baker's Strategy (2007. This translation strategies realy assist readers to understand the meaning of idiomatics expressions shown in the movie. Idiomatic expressions should be translated clearly since they have different meaning from the source text that can lead missunderstand. The idiomatic translations cannot be translated word- by-word that can give unnatural meaning to the readers. These are some examples found in the idiomatic translation of "*Pirates Of The Caribbean; The Curse Of The Black Pearl*" movie script that can beseen as below.

Table 2. Using an Idiom of Similar Meaning and Form

No	Idiomatic Expression	Meaning
1	Bad luck to have a woman on board, too. Even **a mini'ture one.**	*Membawa wanita di kapalbisa membawa sial. Meskipun dia masih kecil*
2	Think again, Miss Swan. **Vile anddissolute creatures**, the lot of them	Pikirkan lagi, Nona Swan. Kebanyakan mereka kejamdan tidak bermoral

The use of an idiom of similar meaning and form is found in the source text and the target text which have equal meaning from the style and structure. There no difficulties in translation idiom using similar meaning and form since it also uses in daily life and it is common and familiar to the target readers. The statement of **a mini'ture one** is an idiom that lexically and semantically equal with "kecil" in Bahasa Indonesia. Meanwhile, the words "**Vile anddissolute creatures**" is very familiar and common in Indonesia which translated into "manusia kejam dan tidak bermoral".

Table 3. Using an Idiom of Similar Meaning but Dissimilar Form

No	Idiomatic Expression	Meaning
1	good sea-faring men, **faithful hands before the mast**, every one worth his salt	Para pelaut handal dan beranimati, semuanya berpengalaman
2	I'll chain ye to a cannon and send yeto the **watery depths**!	Aku akan mengikat kalian ke meriam dan mengirim kalian kelaut dalam

Those examples above use idioms of similar meaning but dissimilar form to presents natural subtitles in the movie. The words faithful hands before the mast is similar with dare to death that shows the meaning of an courage. It is similar with watery depths that can be translated into deep sea which has the same meaning of a very deepsea water level.

Table 4. Translation by Paraphrase

No	Idiomatic Expression	Meaning
1	You and Cotton. I want every inch ofthe Pearl **spic-and-span and ship - shape!**	Kamu dan Cotton, aku inginsetiap inchi dari Pearl rapi dan sesuai tempatnya.
2	Yep, last I saw of Bootstrap Bill, washis face looking up, as he sank downto the crushing **black oblivion of Davy Jones' locker.**	Ya, terakhir kali aku melihat Bootstrap Bill, saat wajahnya menghadap keatas seraya tenggelam ke laut dalam.

Based on the subtitle analysis of the utterance "spic-and-spanand ship - shape!" translated as "rapi dan sesuai tempatnya". Andit cannot be translated word by word. Another example can be seenform "black oblivion of Davy Jones' locker" is translated as "air laut yang dalam". In Indonesia, there is no equivalence meaning ofblack oblivion of Davy Jones' locker since it is a pure idiomatic expression.

Table 5. Translation by Omission.

No	Idiomatic Expression	Meaning
1	**Strike your colors**, you bloody Cockroaches!	**Beranikan dirimu**
2	Kid's a bit of a stick, isn't he?	-

Because none of the data has a proper idiom or anything that has the same meaning and form as the target language, the data above is classified as an idiom translation by omission.

Jargon
Jargon is specialised words or phrases used by a certain profession or group to refer to things that happen in that profession or group. People outside of these professions are likely to find these jargon expressions difficult to understand. These are some examples found in the jargon translation of "*Pirates of the Caribbean; The Curse of the Black Pearl*" movie script that can be seen as below:

No	Jargon Expression	Meaning
1	Man **overboard**!	Ada orang mengapung di air!
2	I worked passage from England as a **cabinboy**	Aku bekerja dari Inggris sebagai cabin boy (bekerja di bagian kabin)

Based on the subtitle of "*Pirates of the Caribbean; The Curse of the Black Pearl*", it is found that "overboard and cabinboy" cannot be translated lexically. The researcher must understand the context to translate those words which are "Overboard" means somebody falls into the sea and "Cabinboy" means person who works on the cabin area.

Slang
Slang is a type of informal language comprised of words and phrases that are generally used within specific social groups, regions and contexts. It is used more frequently in spoken conversation and online communication than in formal writing. These are some examples found in the slang translation of "*Pirates of the Caribbean; The Curse of the Black Pearl*" movie scriptthat can be seen as below:

No	Slang Expression	Meaning
1	We know you're here, **poppet**	Kami tahu kamu disini, cantik
2	Careful, **mate**. Fall down there, you'd die and miss Judgement Day	Hati hati teman, jatuh disini kamu akan mati.

Based on the subtitle of "*Pirates of the Caribbean; The Curse of the Black Pearl*", it is found that "poppet and mate" are the examples of slang. The researcher must understand the context to translate those words which are "Overboard" means somebody falls into the sea and "Cabinboy" means person who works on the cabin area.

Cultural Term

A cultural term is usually marked by special characteristics. Every language in the world has its own words, phrases, or expressions that marked by special characteristics. Culture is also as complex things, including religion system and politic, custom, language, tool, cloth, building and artistic things. Meanwhile, the researcher found the example of Culutural Term in of "*Pirates of the Caribbean; The Curse of the Black Pearl*" movie script.

No	Cultural Term Expression	Meaning
1	I propose the right of "**parlay**"	Aku mengajukan hak "parlay"

Based on the subtitle of "*Pirates of the Caribbean; The Curse of the Black Pearl*", it is found that "parlay" is the example of cultural term. The researcher must understand the term since it is influenced by certain culture, and the meaning of the word parlay is a demand to speak with the captain of the ship without being unharmed until the agreement is fullfilled.

CONCLUSION

After analyzing the data, the researcher found that there many kinds of issues that can be found in the translation process such as idiom, jargon, slang and cultural term. As the researcher completed in analyzing the data, the researcher found that there are 59 translation issues in *Pirates of the Caribbean; The Curse of the Black Pearl" movie script*. The issues are in the form of Idiom, Jargon, Slang and Cultural Term. Idiom were analyzed by four strategies for translating idiom. Jargon were analyzing by understanding the term and the context. And slang were analyzed by the term and the use.

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