An Analysis of Translation Procedures in Subtitle *Black Panther: Wakanda Forever* Movie

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Abstract: Translation procedure is technical guide used by translators to translate text from one language to another without losing the meaning. This research aimed to identify the translation procedures applied in the subtitles of *Black Panther: Wakanda Forever* movie and determine the most dominant ones. The research used a descriptive qualitative method. The data of this research consisted of words, phrases, clauses and sentences found in both English and Indonesian subtitles with the source data of this research is *Black Panther: Wakanda Forever* movie. The data are collected by watch the movie, read and understand the subtitles, and syncronize between English and Indonesian subtitles. In analyzing data, the writer applied several steps that were classifying, organizing, reducing and explaining. In this research, the writer figured out that there are ten of eighteen translation procedures proposed by Newmark (1988) were identified which included transposition with 105 data (23%), literal with 99 data (22%), cultural equivalent with 55 data (12%), couplets with 47 data (10%), reduction and expansion with 42 data (9%), naturalization with 35 data (8%), transference with 33 data (7%), modulation with 18 data (4%), synonymy with 15 data (3%), recognised translation with 2 data (1%). The writer also found four translation procedures were most frequently utilized that were transposition, literal, cultural equivalent, and couplets. To sum up, this research can provide insights regarding teaching and learning within relevant contexts, particularly in audiovisual translation.

Keywords: Translation Procedures, Subtitle, Black Panther: Wakanda Forever

INTRODUCTION

Language is used as a means of communication that allows people to communicate their own ideas, feelings, and thoughts. Futhermore, language is an arbitrary system of sound symbols that people in a social group used for the purpose of communication (Achmad & Abdullah, 2012). English is needed as a unifying language because the most common language taught as a foreign language nowadays is English (crystal, 2003). According to Thohir (2017) in the countries where English is primarily taught as an academic topic in schools and is not commonly used outside of the classroom, it is considered as a foreign language. Currently, English is extensively utilized in all aspects of life, with numerous platforms and components relying on it. Therefore, possessing active proficiency in English provides a beneficial contribution nowadays (Lestari, 2023).

In the process of making learning English easier, individuals require media that facilitate English learning, and one such media is movie. Hornby (1995) states film is essentially a narrative or storyline captured a sequence of moving pictures, creating a visual and auditory experience for the audience intended for presentation on television screens or in cinema settings. Nowadays, movies have gained popularity and familiarity among the majority of people. Kusumarasdyati and Luo (Nuriswara, 2014) also state that movies expose viewers to real language usage in realistic contexts and the culture where the foreign language is spoken. With this, the viewers get the benefit of getting to know foreign cultures and languages while enjoying the movies and can apply to the real usage. Acquiring proficiency in English involves more than just learning knowledge about language, it also involves developing the capacity to use language abilities fluently (Amin et al, 2020).

Subtitles play a crucial role in aiding viewers in comprehending the plot and dialogue of foreign movies. Thus, to ensure the global accessibility of movies, translators are indispensable. The Oxford online dictionary (Nahdiar, 2018) defines subtitles as the results of translation or transcription of the dialogue or narrative displayed in the form of captions at the bottom of a cinema or television screen. Baker (2001) also defines subtitle as the transcription of dialogue from a movie or television show that is displayed simultaneously on screen. In making subtitles, the translator converts verbatim dialogue from the source language into written form using the equivalent words of the target language. Equivalence is the similarity in conveying the message or content of a text between the source text and the target text (Baharuddin, 2021). According to Larson (Tabiati et al, 2017) the process of translation involves analyzing the words, the grammatical structure, the communication situation, and the cultural context of the source language in order to understand the meaning of the source language text.

Translation is the process substituting the textual material in source language by equivalent textual material in target language (Catford, 1965). Newmark (1988) also states that translation is rendering the meaning of a text from one language to another while maintaining author intended the text. Thus, the aim of translation is to reproduce the text in another language so that it can be used by a wider audience. Nida and Taber (1982) mention translation is the process of reproducing the closest natural equivalent of the source language message in the receptor language, first in terms of meaning and secondly in terms of style. Baharuddin (2015) also emphasize that the effectiveness of translation can be obtained by looking for the closest and most familiar equivalent in transferring the original message to the target

language. According to Nida and Taber (1974) "the best translation does not sound like a translation" (p. 12). The translation process consists of two stages that are involves comprehensively understanding the meaning in the source message and convey the meaning in the most accurate and natural manner possible within the linguistic structure of the target language (Barnwell, 1980).

In trying to find translations for movies, the translator must be able to reproduce suitable equivalents within the constraints of time and space. This requires the translator to adapt the translation procedures to synchronize between the subtitle and the dialogue that occurs in the movie. These procedures is used as a guide in dealing with challenges in translation, stemming from the differing characteristics of each language, such as grammatical structure, cultural nuances, idioms, and specific contexts. In order to deal with these differences, translators unconsciously apply theories proposed by linguists, one of which is the theory of translation procedures proposed by Peter Newmark.

Currently, there are many movies that almost everyone is familiar with including the Black Panther: Wakanda Forever movie. In this movie the majority of the actors are black which creates a positive and empowering portrayal for black people because this movie is elegantly made which can compete in the entertainment industry. The experience of watching a movie with subtitles can be used as a medium for learning foreign languages. Therefore, it can provide insights regarding teaching and learning within relevant contexts.

RESEARCH METHOD

This study utilize a qualitative descriptive method. The qualitative research is concerned with data that are expressed through words or pictures instead of using numbers and statistics (Ary, Jacobs & Sorensen, 2010). In this study, the researcher describe and analyze data in the form of utterances or sentences find in the subtitle of movie.

The main objective of the research is to examine the translation procedures applied by the translator and to find out the most dominant translation procedures that exist in the subtitle of the *Black Panther: Wakanda Forever* movie which is classified based on translation theory proposed by Newmark (1988).

The primary data source of this study is the subtitle and transcript of the *Black Panther: Wakanda Forever* movie. The subtitle containing the translation results from English into Indonesian and transcript of the original language that is English. The writer download free movie Indonesian subtitle from www.subscene.icu. The writer choose subtitle created by Pein Akatsuki, which had been downloaded more than 2.000 times. The data collected for analysis consists of sentences, clauses, phrases, or even individual words find in the subtitle.

This research used several steps to collect the data, those are watching, reading and understanding, and synchronizing. Watch the movie repeatedly aims to understand English and Indonesian subtitle of the movie as well as the entire storyline. Read the subtitles of the movie aims to gain a better understanding of the translation procedures in the movie that will be analized. The last step is

syncronize where the researcher synchronize between dialogue in English and subtitles in Indonesian in the table based on the order of dialogue in the movie to ensure that there are no incorrect pairs between English and Indonesian subtitles.

Data analysis conducted throught classifying, organizing, reducing, and explaning. Classifying aims to analyze the sentences or even individual words in the subtitle based on 18 translation procedures proposed by Newmark (1988). Organizing the classification into a table conduct for a more efficient analysis process. This arrangement allows for a clear and convenient comparison between the original English text and Indonesian text, facilitating an effective examination of the translation procedures employed. After organizing the data, the researcher reduce the data to avoid misunderstanding and repetition of analysis. The next step is explaining the data that has been marked. This is intended to explain the translation procedures used by the translator in translation process.

RESULT AND DISCUSSION
Finding

In the movie *Black Panther: Wakanda Forever*, there is a total of 451 data. The presented table provides an overview of how translator utilized various translation procedures to translate the subtitles of the movie *Black Panther: Wakanda Forever*.

Table 1.1 Translation procedure found in the movie

No	Translation Procedure	Total	Percentage
1.	Transposition	105	23%
2.	Literal	99	22%
3.	Cultural Equivalent	55	12%
4.	Couplets	47	10%
5.	Reduction and Expansion	42	9%
6.	Naturalization	35	8%
7.	Transference	33	7%
8.	Modulation	18	4%
9.	Synonymy	15	3%
10.	Recognised Translation	2	1%
	Total	451	100%

In this movie, 10 out of the 18 translation procedures were identified, which include transposition, literal, cultural equivalent, couplets, reduction and expansion, naturalization, transference, modulation, synonymy, and recognised translation. The findings indicate that the most frequently used translation procedure was transposition, constituting 23% with a total of 105 occurrences. Following this, literal was the second most utilized procedure represents 22% and utilized 99 times, succeeded by cultural equivalent at 12% with 55 occurrences. Couplets were used 10%, with a total of 47 occurrences. Reduction and Expansion were utilized 9%, with 42 occurrences. Naturalization accounted for only 8%, with 35 occurrences. Transference was used 7%, with 33

occurrences. Modulation was employed 4%, with 18 occurrences. Synonymy has a 3% share with 15 occurrences. The least utilized procedure was recognised translation, making up only 1% with 2 occurrences.

From the total of data in this movie, only specific ones will be chosen for analysis as representative data of the translation procedures that are most often applied in the movie based on each translation procedure identified. The writer analyzes the words, the phrases, the clauses, and the sentences which related to the meaning from the movie subtitle of *Black Panther: Wakanda Forever*. The selected data can be tabulated as follows:

Table 1.2 The most translation procedure found in the movie

No	Source Language (SL)	Target Language (TL)	Translation Procedure
1.	Did you see **the wings** on **his ankles**?	Ibu lihat **sayap** di **pergelangan kakinya**?	Transposition
2.	So, when are we leavin' so I can see my **favorite colonizer**?	Jadi, kapan kita berangkat supaya aku bisa bertemu **penjajah kesukaan** ku?	Transposition
3.	We are under attack	Kita diserang	Transposition
4.	Maybe you should continue your calculations as **I instructed**	Mungkin kau harus melanjutkan perhitungan mu seperti **perintah ku**	Transposition
5.	That's madness	Itu gila	Transposition
6.	Please allow me to heal my brother of this illness	Tolong izinkan aku menyembuhkan kakak ku dari penyakit ini	Literal
7.	She's watching me like a hawk	Dia mengawasi ku seperti elang	Literal
8.	Please don't touch anything	Tolong jangan sentuh apa pun	Literal
9.	But they rose again	Tapi mereka bangkit lagi	Literal
10.	All right. Meet you down there	Baik. Sampai jumpa di bawah	Cultural Equivalent
11.	Please, feel free	Silahkan, anggap rumah sendiri	Cultural Equivalent
12.	Let's go!	Ayo!	Cultural Equivalent
13.	I just found them at a pretty ugly **crime scene**	Aku menemukannya di **TKP** yang sangat mengerikan	Cultural Equivalent
14.	Watch your tone, Jabari!	Jaga ucapanmu, Jabari!	Couplets
15.	Hypothermia will grip you almost	Kau akan seketika terkena	Couplets

No	Source Language (SL)	Target Language (TL)	Translation Procedure
	instantaneously	hipertemia	
16.	**GRIOT. We need to** convert **the Royal Talon Fighter** into a **pervaporation** chamber	**GRIOT.** Ubah **pesawat Royal Talon Fighter** menjadi ruang **pervaporasi**	Couplets
17.	Salazar, we just lost Jackson's vitals	Salazar, kami kehilangan tanda vital Jackson	Couplets

Out of the total translation procedures found in this movie which is 10 out of the 18 translation procedures, the writer has selected four translation procedures for discussion, those are transposition, literal, cultural equivalent, and couplets. These procedures were chosen based on their occurrence in the movie, each accounting for more than 10% of the total instances. For translation procedures with occurrences below 10%, they will be included as data in the appendix.

Discussion

The procedures found in this movie include transposition, literal, cultural equivalent, couplets, reduction and expansion, naturalization, transference, modulation, synonymy, and recognised translation. The writer has categorized and analyzed the data, and the results are described in the subsequent analysis.

1) Transposition
SL : He snuck past our **defenses**
TL : Dia menyelinap melewati **pertahanan** kita

According to the classification of transposition by Newmark, the bolded word in the data above indicates the first type of transposition, which involves changing plural into singular. The word *"defenses"* which is plural in the source language, is translated into *"pertahanan"* which is singular in the target language. The intention behind this particular case is to convey a straightforward meaning in the target language.

2) Literal
SL : Not just us
TL : Bukan hanya kami

In the data above, the literal element is evident in the choice of words that translate each word in the source sentence according to its literal meaning. The literal procedure can be identified through maintaining the literal meaning or matching it word-for-word (Molina and Albir, 2002).

3) Cultural Equivalent
SL : *Just a moment*, I'm in the middle of something
TL : *Sebentar,* aku mengerjakan sesuatu

The data above demonstrating the use of cultural equivalent by replacing *"just a moment"* with *"sebentar"*. In the culture of source language,

the expression *"just a moment"* is a common way to indicate that someone needs a moment or is busy with something. In the target language, the expression *"sebentar"* has a similar meaning and is used in the same context.

4) Couplets

SL : **Tragedy** strikes **the international community**

TL : **Tragedi** menimpa **komunitas internasional**

     The data above shows the occurance of couples where two procedures were employed in the translation those are transposition and naturalization. The transposition procedure is evident in the change of the position of adjective in the source language *"the international community"* into *"komunitas internasional"* in the target language. Naturalization apply in the words *"tragedy"*, *"international"*, and *"community"* which adjust the terms to synchronize spelling and pronunciation in the target language, becoming *"tragedi", "internasional",* and *"komunitas".*

5) Reduction and Expansion

SL : You ever thought **for a second** what they could be doing?

TL : Kau pernah berpikir apa yang bisa mereka lakukan?

     The data above shows the application of reduction procedure. The phrase *"for a second"* is omitted in the target language. This is an example of reduction where words that are considered less important or do not significantly affect the meaning in the target language can be omitted to make the translation more concise and easily understandable.

SL : I said five minutes. I gave you six

TL :Kubilang lima menit. Aku memberimu enam **menit**

     The data above shows the application of expansion. The addition of the word *"menit"* in the target language serves to clarify that it means "*enam menit"* and not just *"enam"* without the mentioned unit of time. This aims to avoid confusion or misinterpretation in the translation and give additional information to ensure the message remains accurate.

6) Naturalization

SL : I made that for my **metallurgy class**

TL : Aku membuat untuk **kelas metalurgi**

     The procedure of naturalization is process of adjust the words (Suryawinata & Hariyanto, 2003) and adapted to the pronunciation and morphology of the target language. In this case, the term *"metallurgy"* and *"class"* in the target language is occurred an adjustment to both the terms so that it is change into *"metalurgi"* and *"kelas"* in the source language.

7) Transference

SL : **Belle** from **Beauty and the Beast**

TL : **Belle** dari **Beauty and the Beast**

     The data above shows the transference procedure. The element of transference occurs when the name of a character or entity and title of the movie from the source language is translated directly into the target language without significant alterations. In this case, the name of character *"Belle"* from the movie *"Beauty and the Beast"* is retained in the translation into the target language.

8) Modulation

SL : And what grade did you get?

TL : Kau dapat nilai berapa?

     The data above shows the modulation. The translator employs the modulation procedure which involves changes to the way the question is phrased. In this case, the translation changes the question that originally focused on *"grade"* into *"kau".*

9) Synonymy

SL : He's **gone**, but I'm moving forward. T'Challa is dead but that doesn't mean he is **gone**

TL : Dia **meninggal**, dan aku terus maju. T'Challa meninggal, tapi tidak berarti dia **pergi**

     The data above shows the synonymy. In the first sentence, *"he's gone"* is translated as *"dia meninggal"* while the second sentence, *"he is gone"* is translated as *"dia pergi".* However, to avoid excessive repetition of the word *"pergi",* the element of synonymy is applied to the first sentence by using the word *"meninggal".*

10) Recognised Translation

SL : This is the Federal Bureau of Investigation

TL : Ini Biro Investigasi Federal

     The data above shows the recognised translation. The recognized translation is used because the equivalent *"Federal Bureau of Investigation"* has been widely accepted in the target language as *"Biro Investigasi Federal".* This equivalent is commonly used and recognized by the target language to identify the institution.

     Considering the extensive amount of data collected in the research, here is the representative samples for the most translation procedures found in the subtitle *Black Panther: Wakanda Forever* movie those are transposition, literal, cultural equivalent, and couplets.

Data number 1

SL : We are under attack

TL : Kita diserang

     The data above shows the transposition. In the movie, transposition is the most frequently found procedure, which is applied 105 times with 23%. There are four types of transposition (Newmark, 1988). One of them is a representative sample for the second type of transposition, which is required when an SL grammatical structure doesn't have a corresponding structure in the TL. In this case, the active voice used in the source language doesn't exist and sound unnatural in the target language, so the sentence should be converted into the passive form.

Data number 2

SL : Please allow me to heal my brother of this illness

TL: Tolong izinkan aku menyembuhkan kakakku dari penyakit ini

In the movie, literal is the second most utilized procedure which occurred 99 times with 22%. The data provided demonstrate literal translation where the translator performed word-for-word translations, directly transferring words from the source language to the target language based on their literal meanings, without considering the context of the sentences.

Data number 3

SL : I just found them at a pretty ugly **crime scene**

TL :Aku menemukannya di **TKP** yang sangat mengerikan

The data shows the cultural equivalent which is employed 55 times with 12%. The translator uses the term *"TKP"* which is an abbreviation of *"tempat kejadian perkara"* where this term is common and accepted in the target language to refer to the crime scene. This decision takes into account the limitations of space and time in subtitles, where abbreviations can be an efficient solution to convey meaning briefly but clearly in the target language.

Data number 4

SL : **GRIOT. We need to** convert t**he Royal Talon Fighter** into a **pervaporation** chamber

TL : **GRIOT.** Ubah **pesawat Royal Talon Fighter** menjadi ruang **pervaporasi**

The data above shows couplets procedures which comprises 47 times with 10% in the movie. The translator applied a combination of translation procedures those are transference, reduction and expansion, and naturalization. Transference is the process of directly transferring the words *"GRIOT"* and *"Royal Talon Fighter"* to the target language without any changes. Reduction can be seen in the expression *"we need to"* which is not translated into the target language and expansion occurs when the translator adds the word *"pesawat"* to the target language to provide specific information about the object being discussed. Naturalization occurs in the word *"pervaporation"* which is transferred by adjusting the pronunciation and morphology in the target language so that it becomes *"pervaporasi"*.

CONCLUSION

Based on the results of the analysis, the translator applied ten out of eighteen translation procedures proposed by Newmark (1988) in the subtitle of the movie *Black Panther: Wakanda Forever.* The total number of data analyzed was four hundred and fifty-one. Transposition accounts for 23% with a total of 105 occurrences, Literal represents 22% and occurs 99 times, Cultural Equivalent comprises 12% with 55 occurrences, Couplets make up 10%, with a total of 47 occurrences, Reduction and Expansion combine for 9%, with 42 occurrences, Naturalization contributes 8%, with 35 occurrences, Transference constitutes 7%, with 33 occurrences, Modulation accounts for 4%, with 18 occurrences, Synonymy has a 3% share with 15 occurrences, Recognised Translation is at 1% with 2 occurrences. The writer also found four translation procedures were most frequently utilized those are transposition, literal, cultural equivalent, and couplets. They were selected based on their high frequency in the subtitles of the movie, with each accounting for more than 10% of the total instances.

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