

Analysis of Meaning Equivalence Between Dubbing and Subtitles in “Lost Bullet” Movie

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INTRODUCTION

The Importance of Translation

It can unite different cultures, whether through domestication strategies or foreignization.
(Venuti, 2008)

AN IDEAL TRANSLATION

The process of transferring the message equivalently from the SL to the TL.
(Nida & Taber, 1982)

TYPES OF AUDIOVISUAL TRANSLATION

In relation to translation results, there is a concept known as audiovisual translation, which includes dubbing and subtitles.
(Gottlieb, 2005)

LITERATURE REVIEW

Dubbing

The process of replacing the original voice in a film or animation with a new voice in the target language. (Widiyantari & Cahyaningrum, 2024)

Subtitle

The Process of Meaning Transfer from Source Language to Target Language in Written Form Displayed on Screen. (Ilyas & Nurhidayah, 2019)

MEANING EQUIVALENCE BASED ON MONA BAKER'S THEORY (1992)

- Word Level Equivalence
- Above Word Level Equivalence
- Grammatical Equivalence
- Textual Equivalence
- Pragmatic Equivalence

PREVIOUS RESEARCH RELATED

- Analisis Kesepadanan Terjemahan Teks Pendek Bahasa Mandarin. (Lestari, A. U., Nadhifa, R. F., Wikarti, A. R., & Trihardini, A. (2023).
- Strategi Kesepadanan Makna pada Naskah Subtitle Film "The American Factory" dan Terjemahannya. Yafi, M. A., Hidayati, D. N., Asfuri, N. B., & Santoso, A. B. (2022).
- Translation Of Expressive Speech Acts and Their Acceptability Level in Animated Film Dubbing of "The Toy Maker and His Daughter". Widiyantari, Y., & Cahyaningrum, I. O. (2024).

METHOD

The Research Method	The Qualitative Research (Bogdan & Taylor, 1992)
The Research Desain	Descriptive Analysis (Purba, et al. (2021).
The Instruments	Data Cards which adapts to main research theories (Grices, 1989)
The Technique of Data Collection	• Identification of data by observing the movie. • Documenting and archiving. • Classify all findings used data cards. • Analyze the data using key theory. • Describe the results and conclusions.

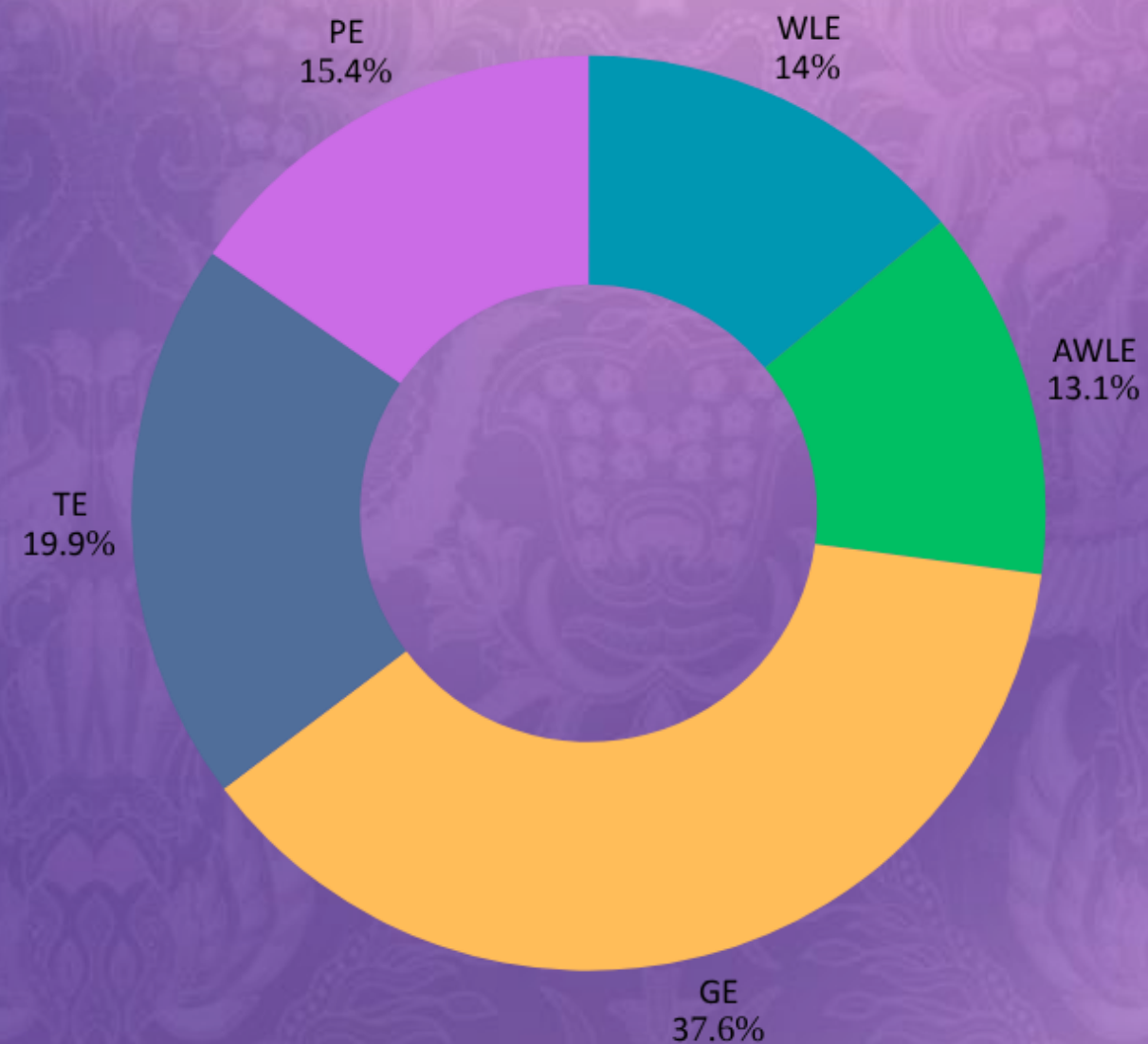
FINDING AND DISCUSSION



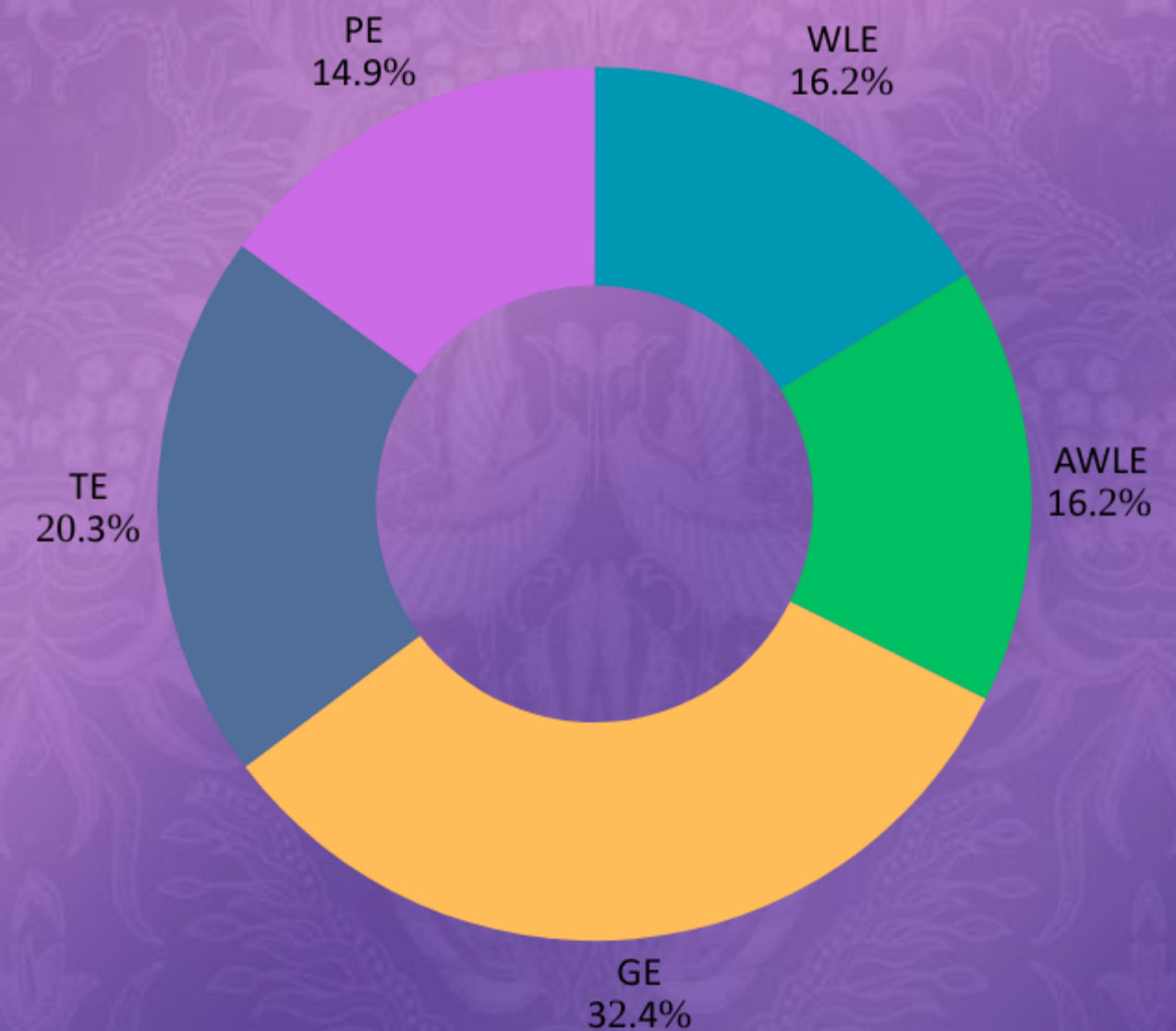
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FINDING AND DISCUSSION

The dubbing translation that meet the five levels of meaning equivalence



The subtitle translation that meet the five levels of meaning equivalence



FINDING AND DISCUSSION

- **Word Level Equivalence**

SL: C'est quoi votre caisse ? à vous ?

TL (dubbing): Mobil apa yang kau gunakan?

TL (subtitle): Apa mobilmu

- **Above Word Level Equivalence**

SL: À propos de confiance, j'ai trouvé ça dans le go fast d'hier.

TL (dubbing): Omong-omong aku percaya. Kutemukan di penangkapan kedua kemarin.

TL (subtitle): Omong-omong percaya. Ada ini di penangkapan kemarin.

- **Gramatical Equivalence**

SL: Jeff, t'as relancé pour le spoiler de la 300 ?

TL (dubbing): Jeff, apa sudah kau minta spoiler 300?

TL (subtitle): Jeff! Kau sudah meminta spoiler 300?

FINDING AND DISCUSSION

- **Textual Equivalence**

SL: Le premier qui me soulève Lino, il gagne une place dans la brigade.

TL (dubbing): Yang pertama menangkap Lino akan dapat tempat di brigade.

TL (subtitle): Yang pertama menangkap Lino mendapat tempat di brigade.

- **Pragmatic Equivalence**

SL: Y a personne, t'inquiète.

TL (dubbing): Sekarang kita sendirian.

TL (subtitle): Kita sendirian. tenanglah.

CONCLUSION

1. Grammatical equivalence emerged as the most frequently occurring type of equivalence, with 37,6 instances identified in the dubbed version and 32,4% in the subtitled version. In the dubbed version, the least frequently observed type of equivalence was above word level equivalence with 13,1%. Conversely, in the subtitled version, pragmatic equivalence was found to be the least prevalent with 14,9%.
2. Dubbed translation tends to emphasize more expressive language use, supported by vocal intonation that enhances the liveliness of the scene. In contrast, subtitles prioritize conciseness and clarity, aiming to facilitate visual comprehension without compromising the essential message conveyed in the source language. These contrasting approaches to the translation of idiomatic expressions, slang, and technical terms also emerged as significant findings in this study.
3. Dubbing demonstrates a greater degree of flexibility in adapting language to fit the cultural context of the target audience, while subtitling often retains more of the original form, employing compressed language to maintain textual brevity.

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THANK YOU!