



IDEOLOGY AND LINGUISTIC LEVEL EQUIVALENCE FOR THE TRANSLATION OF THE MOVIE SUBTITLE OF “GUARDIANS OF THE GALAXY”

Nur Laili Yusuf, M.Li

STIT Miftahul Midad Lumajang

Email: nurlailiyusuf12@gmail.com

Received:		Published: November
DOI:		

Accepted: Filled by Editor

Abstract : *This study aims to investigate the equivalence in translation of movie subtitle at the linguistic level and its ideology. The data were taken from the movie script entitled “Guardians of the Galaxy” in English and its Indonesian subtitles. This study was conducted based on qualitative research methods with the descriptive analysis. The results of the analysis showed that there were found 51 data for equivalence at word level, 37 data for equivalence at above word level, 224 data for grammatical equivalence, 101 data for textual level, 29 data for pragmatic level equivalence. In addition, there were found 30 data for foreignization ideology and 15 data for domestication ideology. In the end, it turns out that much of the information is equivalent on a grammatical level, and most of the translations made use of foreignization ideology to preserve the original language's culture. Although grammatical equivalency is frequently used in foreignization ideology, it is not always employed. Since grammar plays such a pivotal role in translation, linguistic equivalent at all levels—from the word to the text to the pragmatic— must be based on grammatical equivalence.*

Keywords : *Ideology, Linguistic, Level of Equivalence, translation of movie subtitle*

Abstrak : Penelitian ini bertujuan untuk menyelidiki kesepadanan dalam penerjemahan subtitle film pada tataran linguistik dan ideologinya. Data diambil dari naskah film berjudul “Guardians of the Galaxy” dalam bahasa Inggris dan subtitle bahasa Indonesia. Penelitian ini dilakukan berdasarkan metode penelitian kualitatif dengan analisis deskriptif. Hasil analisis menunjukkan bahwa ditemukan 51 data kesepadanan tingkat kata, 37 data kesepadanan di atas tingkat kata, 224 data kesepadanan gramatikal, 101 data kesepadanan tingkat tekstual, 29 data kesepadanan tingkat pragmatis. Selain itu, ditemukan 30 data untuk ideologi foreignisasi dan 15 data untuk ideologi domestikasi. Pada akhirnya, ternyata banyak informasi yang sepadan pada tataran gramatikal, dan sebagian besar terjemahan menggunakan ideologi foreignisasi untuk melestarikan budaya bahasa aslinya. Sebagian besar kesepadanan gramatikal sering digunakan dalam ideologi foreignisasi, meskipun tidak selalu. Karena tata bahasa memainkan peran yang sangat penting dalam penerjemahan,

padanan linguistik di semua tingkatan—dari kata ke teks hingga pragmatis—harus didasarkan pada kesepadanan tata bahasa.

Kata Kunci : *Ideologi, Linguistik, Tataran kesepadanan, penerjemahan subtitle film*

INTRODUCTION

The process of converting one language into another is known as translation. The existing translation clarifies a foreign language because language is the means by which a message or piece of information is communicated from one language to another. Translation serves to convey the author's intended message and information to the target audience. A translation is deemed successful if the translated text conveys the same meaning as the source material (Newmark, 1988: 48). It will be challenging since the language and cultural systems of the source language and the target language would diverge.

When something is translated, not only the words, phrases, discourse, and language are transferred, but also the meaning of what is being said is taken into consideration. If the meaning expressed in the language of origin can be understood by speakers of the language to which it is being translated, then the translator can be considered successful. It is not simple to move meaning from one language to another because each nation has its own unique linguistic system and way of expressing culture through language. Obviously, it cannot be isolated from the equivalency of each linguistic unit to attain the same meaning. Translation is defined differently by different specialists. According to certain authorities, translation is defined as follows:

According to Nida (2001:35), translation is the process of recreating the meaning and style of the source text into the most accurate and natural equivalent possible of the target language. It demonstrates that in addition to translating for meaning, linguistic style must also be considered, since it may reveal the culture of the SL. According to Baker (1992), a good translation should reflect any level of equivalence in the translation. It could be on the word level, above word level, grammatical level, textual level, and pragmatic level of equivalence of translation. Transferring meaning from SL to TL is difficult because each linguistic system and cultural expression is unique. As Munday wrote in his book (2006:8), translation is the process of changing the ST in the SL to the TT in the TL to make a translation from one language to another. However, in the process of translation, it is not simply translating the language straight as it is; rather, it is also conveying messages from the source language into the target language. Consequently, efficacy and precision of context are required for the message to be transmitted in an appropriate manner.

As stated by Newmark (1988:7), "translation is a craft consisting in the attempt to replace a written message and/or statement in one language by the same message and/or statement in another language." It implies that translation is the skill of transferring written messages from one language to another without adding or subtracting meaning. As the

meaning of SL must be precisely conveyed in TL, a translator or subtitler must be able to identify the closest TL terms; hence, similar TL is essential. Catford (1965) also defines translation as the replacement of "textual material in one language (SL) with similar textual material in another language" (TL). Then, He went on to say that the entire text in SL was not always translated and was sometimes replaced with "non-equivalent TL stuff".

This translation procedure is applicable to film translation. In connection with the translation of films, there are two types of film translation, namely dubbing and subtitling. However, this study chooses subtitling because it is related with linguistic level through writing. The subtitle is one particular of audiovisual product. When translating an audiovisual output, the translator must consider various parts of media art, such as dialogues or comments, sound effects, the video's picture, and its ambiance. These include feature films, television series, theatrical plays, musicals, opera, websites, and video games.

Generally, the term audiovisuals is taken from audio and visual. It is made to be both heard (audio) and seen (visual) simultaneously but they are primarily meant to be seen (Chiaro,2013: 1). Subtitling is the process of translating from SL to TL in the form of synchronized captions. The captions are situated at the bottom of the screen, which is sufficient to alert the audience. The original dub for the SL conversation is in English, while the TL is in Indonesian. In reality, a movie with subtitles is the best way to help the audience appreciate the foreign language.

In the modern period, movie or film is one of the mediums used to provide information and amusement to the community; furthermore, the film uses signs as a type of translation. As the number of worldwide streaming platforms grows, viewers may readily interpret audiovisual content in any language, thanks to the efforts of translators in providing equivalent subtitles. The space that we have in this kind of translation is limited to two lines and limited to 5-6 seconds of subtitles which are usually placed and generally centered at the bottom of the screen. Thus, doing subtitling is not an easy task since it must correspond to the time and space presented on the screen and it can be understood by target audiences. Indeed, the translator has to deeply understand the Source Language (SL) to produce the Target Language (TL). This is what makes film translation is different from literary translation.

Iflix is one of the rising streaming platforms in Indonesia. It's a free and subscription video on demand (VOD) service focused on emerging markets. It provides thousands TV shows, movies, and more that aired in any language. It is as a digital hosting and distribution platform for Western, Asian regional, and local TV shows which is acquired through global agreements with more than 150 studios and content distributors. Besides that, the Guardians of the Galaxy is Marvel's best 3D animation work. This film contains various characters which show some moral messages, and good screenplay of diction and many common expressions used in the dialogue which supports the linguistic features of the

best movie. Thus, the writer chooses *Guardians of the Galaxy* as the research object in this study.

The purpose of this study was to describe the translation of *Guardians of the Galaxy* film subtitles' linguistic equivalence at each level as well as its ideology. Equivalence is necessary in order to produce a high-quality translated product. It is said that the term "equivalence" refers to situations in which a language describes the same situation using alternative stylistic or structural ways, such as by rearranging the words (Vinay and Darblenet in Munday, 2006).

Besides that to complete a job as a translator or subtitler, translation ideology is considered highly important. It has influenced or effect towards the equivalence of translation. Translation and ideology are two words that have been interpreted in numerous ways in contemporary language studies. In translation, it is typical for translators to connect with both wide and specific audiences using certain permitted principles, such as the translator's culture, norms, beliefs, religious affiliation, etc.

There are some researchers who conducted this kind of study. They are Fenty Kusumastuti (2011), Ardianna Nuraeni (2008), and Rusmiati (2010). Their research designs were a descriptive qualitative method. Both Fenty K. (2011) and Ardianna N. (2008) discussed about the contrastive analysis in film translation. Fenty (2011) compared the data of the cartoon movie in the form of subtitles and dubbing. Her research described the translation techniques in subtitling and dubbing, compared the translation quality both in subtitling and dubbing, and explained some reasons of the translation techniques both in subtitling and dubbing. However, Ardianna N (2008) compared the data, speech act of complaint, in the form of subtitles which presented on TV and VCD. She compared the translation strategies used by TV translator and VCD translator, compared the level of equivalence of the subtitles presented on TV and VCD, and compared the translation acceptability of the subtitles presented on TV and VCD. The Last, Rusmiati (2010), investigated grammatical equivalence in Indonesian translation fiction. Her research identified the categories of grammatical equivalence and the problems found in the translation.

This study is structured as follows: The second section details the planned research methodology. In Section III, the acquired results are presented, followed by a commentary. Section IV finishes the present work.

Equivalence

Equivalence is required in translation to convey the identical meaning of the source language into the target language. Thus, it also takes an important part in translation as the basic concept of it.

Equivalence According to Mona Baker's book, equivalency exists on multiple levels, including the word, phrase, grammatical, text, and pragmatics levels. Word-level

equivalence requires the use of two analyses: structural analysis or morpheme analysis, and meaning component analysis. Other-word equivalence, comprised of collocation, idiom, and fixed expression. Next is grammatical equivalence, which is inextricably linked to morphology and syntax. At textual equivalence, the equivalence analysis begins with the clause, while pragmatic equivalence interprets a text depending on its context.

Text and Context

On the basis of context and text, it is evident that every word in any language may be translated accurately (Newmark, 1991:87). Text is commonly viewed as "language," whereas context is viewed as "social structure" (Hatim in Munday, 2009:37). It is a tool for rational cognition that effects translation. According to Fawcett (1997:72), context is "the text surrounding the text under consideration." It is particularly helpful for language comprehension since it affects all textual structural levels: phonological, lexical, grammatical, and historical. It facilitates the translation of the content of the SL text into the TL language. However, the context in translation is used not just to determine how a word should be translated, but also how easily it may be comprehended (Nida, 2001:35). Thus, it is one of the translation's core principles.

When conveying the context of information in a translation, the translator or subtitler must completely comprehend the source material. Without context, the translator or subtitler will have difficulty determining the meaning and intent of the original author. Once a translator has failed to understand the context, the translated material will no longer be as easily understood as the original.

Ideology of Translation

Ideology is the most important aspect of translation. One component tends toward SL, whereas the other tends toward TL. It means that a translator must choose between adapting to the target audience and maintaining the cultural context of the source text. According to Hoed (2006), for a translator's viewpoint to be accepted by readers, he or she must maintain control over its accuracy. When the translator is oriented toward the target audience, domestication is applied, and when the translator is oriented toward the source language, foreignization is used. . According to what Newmark (1991) stated,

"The choice between communicative and semantic is partly determined by orientation towards the social or the individual, that is, towards mass readership or towards the individual voice of the text producer. The choice is implicitly presented as ideological."

Both foreignization and domestication serve as the essential foundation for determining which methods or categories the translator employs while translating SL to TL to get a good quality of translation.

Foreignization

ISSN: (e) 2986-2299 (p) 2986-2515

Vol. 1 No. 2 (2023), pp. 43 - 55 5

<https://ejournal.stitimiftahulmidad.ac.id/index.php/mastery>

In order to inform target readers about source culture phenomena, it tends to conserve the source culture or norms. The goal is for pupils to gain a grasp of foreign culture and knowledge that they did not have before, or at the very least, a new comprehension of source culture. It contains SL's elements and shapes. Borrowing techniques can be used to accomplish foreignization in translation, as borrowing from a foreign language is the norm, regardless of whether it is natural or pure. The translation is meant to assist intercultural learning. However, the quality of a translation depends on its accuracy, acceptability, and readability; therefore, the existence of a significant number of foreign languages in translation will present challenges for the intended audience. Translators must therefore be able to maintain both the source culture and the linguistic discourse. In other words, this worldview often focuses on (SL).

Domestication

Domestication is chosen due to the notion that the text should reflect the culture of the intended audience. Hoed (2006: 9). A translator is typically focused on the intended audience of a piece. Therefore, communicative, idiomatic, free, or customized translation strategies are utilized. According to Venuti (1995:20), domestication entails "an ethnocentric reduction of the foreign work to target-language cultural values," which brings the author home. It refers to the approach of translation in which a transparent and flowing style is selected to lessen the foreignness of the source content for readers of the target language. The target audience accepts and recognizes this strategy on a cultural level.

METHOD

In this study, the method applied is qualitative research. Creswell (2018) argues that qualitative methods "rely on text and image data." The data for this study are words, phrases, clauses, and sentences that come from the source language, which is English, and are translated into the target language, which is Indonesian. The data came from the source language since they were translated from the source language. The documentary titled *Guardians of the Galaxy* that came from Marvel studio served as the investigation's primary data source which total of 225 data.

In addition to the procedure that was just described, this investigation makes use of the research method that is conducted in libraries. The library research approach, as described by George (2008), calls for the use of factual information sources, which can be personal opinions or the opinions of experts. The process of conducting research includes searching for and evaluating pertinent material in order to arrive at the study findings (Library Research Process, 2020). As a result, in order to build the analysis, this study makes use of a number of associated reliable theories and studies.

Primary data is the type of data used in this research as it is manually collected by the researcher. Thus, it is "first-hand data" that can be generated by conducting "surveys,

interviews, experiments, specially designed for understanding and solving the research problem at hand” (Wagh, 2021).

Observation method and note taking technique are utilized throughout the data gathering process for this investigation. The researcher observed language usage as part of the process of gathering data. More specifically, the researcher listened, took a note, and transcribed every word, phrase, clause, and sentence contained in the Guardians of the Galaxy film subtitles from English to Indonesian.

Following that, the data was organized into classification tables. Methods of data analysis that make use of the matching approach. At each linguistic level, the researchers search for equivalence, alignment, and matching between the texts written in the source language and the texts written in the target language. After that, the data are organized into tables, and then they are examined based on the equivalence at each level of the language hierarchy.

RESULT AND DISCUSSION

This section discusses the analyzes and answers the problems of formulation in the previous section. The data were classified using theories aforementioned.

Equivalence at the linguistic level contained in *Guardians of the Galaxy's* film subtitles is explained in the Table I below.

Table 1. The Number of Equivalence Types at the Linguistic Level in the Guardians of the Galaxy Movie Subtitle

EQUIVALENCE AT THE LINGUISTIC LEVEL				
WORDS	ABOVE WORDS LEVEL	GRAMMATICAL	TEXTUAL	PRAGMATIC
51	37	224	101	29

The following translation data demonstrates word-level equivalences. Table 1. The equivalence for the word level

No	Source Text	No	Target Text	Types	Ideology
14/ST/GOG/ Vol.1/ 00:13:25 --> 00:13:26	They call me "terrorist,"	14/TT/GOG/ Vol.1/ 00:13:25 --> 00:13:26	Mereka menyebutku "teroris"...	Word level equivalence	Foreignization
Speaker: Ronan Context: Ronan told someone the reason to take a revenge					

The number 14/ST/GOG/Vol.1/00:13:25 --> 00:13:26 indicates that the ST "They call me terrorist" was translated into the TT "mereka memanggilku teroris". In this instance, the translator had been word-for-word translated. The word "they" as "mereka"; the word "call" as "memanggil"; the word "me" as "aku/ku"; and the term "terrorist" as "teroris." It can be observed that the translation is complete, with no deletions, or additions, and that the ST and the TT have the same meaning. Based on the context, both the ST and the TT convey the same meaning and message. Since both term is ST and TT refer to the same item and have the same meaning and context, word-level equivalence is applied to this datum.

The term "Terrorist" then pertains to the original tongue. Maintaining SL, the translator is still oriented towards SL because the phrases of the TL data listed above are acceptable for the target audience. In translation, the translator not only borrows the word from SL depending on the data, but also has some justifications for doing so. One of them is when the source culture is more suitable for specific goals than its translation into the target language. The translator had no opinion regarding the meaning of SL when translated to TL because he or she simply discovered the terminology in SL. At least, the TL will not sound odd. Therefore, it refers to foreignization.

It found the function that the readers of the target text are able to comprehend the culture of the Source Language, the people who read the target text get a taste of feel of the culture of the source language, and it happens the Intercultural learning.

Table 2. The Equivalence for Phrase or Other Words Level

No	Source Text	No	Target Text	Types	Ideology
10/ST/GOG/ Vol.1/ 00:12:35 --> 00:12:36	Put a bounty on him!	10/TT/GOG/ Vol.1/ 00:12:35 --> 00:12:36	Pasang imbalan untuk kepalanya!	Other words level equivalence	Domestication
Speaker: Yondu Udonta Context: Yondu was mad at Peter					

The number 10/ST/GOG/Vol.1/00:12:35 --> 00:12:36 indicates that the ST, "Put a bounty on him!" In this instance, there are inconsistencies between the ST and TT, as "put" literally means "letakkan" and was translated as "pasang (place)." The literal meaning of "a bounty" is "sebuah karunia", which was translated as "imbalan (reward)"; while the literal meaning of "on him" was translated as "untuk kepalanya (for his head)." Contextappropriate translations of "Put a bounty on him" into "Pasang imbalan untuk kepalanya" share the same message and meaning. It can be noted that the identical message and meaning are translated differently between ST and TT. Because "put a bounty on him" is an idiom in the source text, the translator sought the correct context-sensitive procedure for translating an idiom. Thus, the data is seen as employing level equivalence for phrases.

In addition, the term "bounty" was translated into "imbalan" by the translator. In this case, the translator focused on the intended audience. Taking into account the data, the translator attempted to bring the target audience closer to the original culture by sacrificing the foreign concept in translation without compromising the original message. Therefore, the words based on TL data are easily understood by the intended audience. It is found that it is as the target text sounds natural and communicative, it happens a cultural assimilation, and causes the target text readers easily understand the target text.

In this study, grammatical equivalence of person, number, gender, (tense and aspect), and voice was used to find 3 pieces of data. Person refers to the personal pronoun that takes the place of the noun phrase to make the sentence's grammar easier to understand. Number refers to a noun, pronoun, or verb's property or shows the amount (singular or plural). Gender is the sex of the thing being talked about, whether it is alive or not. Tense and Aspect has to do with tense (which is about time and shows the form of the verb) and aspect (refers to how the time of an event to be viewed by the speaker or writer). Then, voice refers to how a verb is used, either actively or passively. Here's what the example looks like.

Table 3. The Grammatical Equivalence

No	Source Text	No	Target Text	Types
59/ST/GOG/ /Vol.1/ 00:29:04 --> 00:29:05	I shall kill one of his in return.	59/TT/GOG/ Vol.1/ 00:29:04 --> 00:29:05	Akan kubunuh salah satu keluarganya.	Grammatical equivalence
	Speaker: Drax Context: Drax was mad at Gamora. He will take a revenge to her. He thought that Gamora was one of Ronan's family.			

The number 59/ST/GOG/Vol.1/00:29:04 --> 00:29:05 indicates that the ST pronoun "I" was translated into the TT as "aku" or its abbreviated version "ku." The pronoun "I" is the first singular personal pronoun in English as the ST, as can be shown. According to the context, it refers to Drax, the speaker. In Indonesian, the pronoun "aku" in the sentence "akan kubunuh salah satu keluarganya" means the first singular personal pronoun in Indonesian as the TT. It refers to Drax in this sentence, who is speaking. Certainly, the ST and TT have the same meaning and message. In this study, the English first-person singular pronoun "I" is identical to the Indonesian **first-person singular pronouns** "aku or ku."

Since the modal "shall" appears before the verb "kill" in the clause, it may be determined that the clause "I shall kill one of his in return" is in the simple future tense. It depicts a planned activity that will occur in the future. The translation of the word "akan" before the verb "bunuh" in the clause "Akan kubunuh salah satu keluarganya" has a function as a future aspect marker. It defines the situation as it pertains to future aspect. Since it indicates the future, both the ST and TT have the same **future aspect**.

However, the Indonesian verb does not undergo inflectional morphology to denote "tense," but instead relies on a temporal marker or context (Mintz, 1994). As the translating verb "bunuh" of the clause "Akan kubunuh salah satu keluarganya" does not rely on a temporal marker, the only way to determine the "tense" of the clause or sentence in this study is by analyzing its context. Based on the context, the translation phrase "Akan kubunuh salah satu keluarganya" is a continuation of the preceding clause of Drax's previous statement to the prisoner. The whole phrase is "Her life is not yours to take. He killed my family. I shall kill one of his in return." In this instance, Drax will murder Gamora, who is standing in front of him, a member of Ronan's family. Drax's decision seemed to have been made spontaneously. Obviously, the present tense applies to this type of spur-of-the-moment decision. If the context of the clause or sentence indicates the present tense, then the clause's verb is typically in the present tense as well. In other words, the verb "bunuh" indicates the present moment because it is a verb in the clause "Akan kubunuh salah satu keluarganya," which signifies the present time. Overall, the clause "Akan kubunuh salah satu keluarganya" pertains to the simple future tense. Since Indonesian doesn't have a tense

and aspect dimension, it might be referred to as the non-past form. It implies that the TT and ST have **identical meanings for the simple future tense**. In this study, "will kill" in the simple future tense of English is equivalent to "akan bunuh" in the non-past form of the Indonesian language.

Additionally, the subject "I" before the verb "shall kill" in the line "I shall kill one of his in return." It implies that the subject "I" executes the action "shall kill." In other words, it pertains to the active voice since the subject always "performs" the action or "performs" the verb in the clause or sentence. Meanwhile, the prefixes "me-" and "ber-" are typically inserted before the verb to create the active form in Indonesian. In this instance, the clause "Akan kubunuh salah satu keluarganya" reflects an active form in Indonesian, despite the fact that the prefix "me" is not attached to the verb "bunuh." This occurs because the verb "bunuh" specifies an action that signifies "to cause the death of a person" and the subject "aku/ku" in this sentence has executed this action. In the phrase "Akan kubunuh salah satu keluarganya," the subject "ku" is doing the action of the verb "bunuh." The active construction has the same grammatical meaning as in the source text. In this study, the English active form "shall kill" is equal to the Indonesian active form "akan bunuh" **in terms of voice**.

The phrase "one of" in the line "I shall kill one of his in return" was translated into "salah satu." In this example, the singular form of the English word "one" is used. It relates to the number one. Meanwhile, the translation of "salah satu" into Indonesian is "satu", which indicates the singular form. In other words, the TT and ST have the same grammatical meaning for the single number. In this study, the ST singular "one" and the TT singular "satu" are equal **in the singular number**.

The ST pronoun "his" in the sentence "his in return," which refers to Ronan's family, corresponds to the singular male possessive pronoun in English. Meanwhile, the TT possessive pronoun "-nya" corresponds to the male or female possessive pronoun in Indonesian. "-nya" is related to the Indonesian pronoun "dia," which likewise refers to male or female gender. Since there is no gender dimension in Indonesian, it can be considered neutral. Based on the context, the pronoun "nya" relates to "Ronan's family," which is masculine, hence it is appropriate in the TT. In other words, it carries the same masculine connotation as in the ST. In this study, the ST English masculine or **male gender pronoun** "his" is equivalent to the TT "nya".

In conclusion, grammatical equivalence is applied to this datum since both ST and TT refer to the same item that is similar in categories of person, tense and aspect, voice, number, and gender; and have the same meaning and context.

Table 4. Textual Equivalence

No	Source Text	No	Target Text	Types
42/ST/GOG/Vol.1/00:25:52 --> 00:25:55	You're scum! You're scum!	42/TT/GOG/Vol.1/00:25:52 --> 00:25:55	Kau sampah!	Textual equivalence
Speaker: Prisoners Context: Peter, Gamora, Rocket, and Groot entered the prison for the first time and were insulted by inmates.				

The number 42/ST/GOG/Vol.1/00:25:52 --> 00:25:55 shows that the ST "You're scum! You're scum!" was translated into the TT as "Kau sampah!" and not "kau sampah!kau sampah!". Based on the text and the context, the translator turned the ST into the TT by shortening the repetitions in the ST by using a deletion strategy. It is done to make sure that the meaning of the TT is clear and strong. In other words, on a textual level, the ST and the TT mean the same thing.

Table 5. Pragmatic Equivalence

No	Source Text	No	Target Text	Types
165/ST/GOG/Vol.1/00:57:54 --> 00:57:56	There's a little pee coming out of me right now.	165/ST/GOG/Vol.1/00:57:54 --> 00:57:56	Aku jadi mengompol.	Pragmatic equivalence
Speaker: Peter Jason Quill Context: He said that due to shaking when he kills and destroys Tivan.				

The number 42/ST/GOG/Vol.1/00:25:52 --> 00:25:55 demonstrates that the ST "There's a little pee coming out of me right now" Was translated into the TT as "aku jadi mengompol." Based on the context, the corresponding terms in the ST were found to deliver the same message in the TT. It is inappropriate to utilize word-for-word translation since it will create a difficulty with message delivery. This level requires the pragmatic context in order to be comprehended. Thus, the pragmatic level of the ST and TT is equivalent.

CONCLUSION

It is possible to draw the conclusion that the ST, which is English speech that has been equivalently translated into Indonesian as the TT on the subtitles for *Guardians of the Galaxy*, can be categorized according to their level of linguistic sophistication. It has been

discovered that there are five different linguistic equivalences that are employed in the subtitles for this particular movie, with grammatical equivalence being the one that appears most frequently in this research. They include grammatical, textual, and pragmatic equivalence in addition to equivalent at the word level, and above words (idioms). For equivalence at the word level, there were found 51 data, for equivalence at above word level (at the idiom or phrase level), there were found 37 data, for grammatical equivalence, there were found 224 data, for the textual level, there were found 101 data, and for the pragmatic level, there were found 29 data. In addition, there were found 30 data, for foreignization and there were found 15 data for domestication.

The findings of this research are mostly the subtitler used grammatical equivalence and foreignization ideology to face the problems in the process of translation. Most of foreignization translation methods have a great grammatical equivalence so it is easily understood its meaning and culture of the source language by the target readers. Although grammatical equivalency is frequently used in foreignization ideology, it is not always employed. Since grammar plays such a pivotal role in translation, linguistic equivalent at all levels—from the word to the text to the pragmatic—must be based on grammatical equivalence.

It is anticipated to provide a significant contribution to the expansion of the translation discipline, in particular within the realm of the translation of film. In addition, it is anticipated that additional study will be conducted in relation to the transition from English to Indonesian subtitle translation, and this will be another area of focus. In a short amount of time, it is anticipated that this research will also provide further references to Indonesian translation.

REFERENCES

- Baker, Mona. (2001). In *Other Words (Second Edition): A coursebook on translation*. New York: Routledge.
- Catford, J.C. (1965). *A Linguistic Theory of Translation*, London:Oxford University Press.
- Chiaro, D. (2013). *Audiovisual Translation: The Encyclopedia of Applied Linguistics*, Edited by Carol A. Chapelle.Blackwell Publishing Ltd.
- Creswell, J. W., & Creswell, J. D. (2018). *Research Design: Qualitative, Quantitative, and Mixed Methods Approaches* (5th ed.). Los Angeles: SAGE Publications, Inc.
- George, M. (2008). *The Elements of Library Research: What Every Student Needs to Know*. New Jersey: Princeton University Press.
- Gottlieb, H. (1998). *Routledge Encyclopedia of Translation Studies*. London: Routledge.
- Hoed, Beny. 2009. *Penerjemahan dan Kebudayaan*. Jakarta: Pustaka Jaya.
- Kusumastuti, Fenty. 2011. "Analisis Kontrastif dan Dubbing dalam Film Kartun Dora the Explorer Seri upon a Star: Kajian Teknik Penerjemahan dan Kualitas Terjemahan" Unpublished Thesis. Surakarta. Universitas Sebelas Maret.

ISSN: (e) 2986-2299 (p) 2986-2515

Vol. 1 No. 2 (2023), pp. 43 - 55 13

<https://ejournal.stitiftahulmidad.ac.id/index.php/mastery>

- Library Research Process. (2020, September 15). Retrieved from Elmer E. Rasmuson Library:
<https://library.uaf.edu/lis101process#:~:text=Library%20research%20involves%20the%20step,even%20change%20your%20topic%20completely.>
- Mintz, Malcolm W. (1994). *A Students Grammar of Malay & Indonesian*. Singapore: EPB Publishers.
- Munday, Jeremy. (2001). *Introduction Translation Studies*. London: Routledge.