



## IMPLEMENTASI SEMANTIC DALAM MENGIDENTIFIKASI JENIS PROSEDUR PENERJEMAHAN DARI FILM LIVE ACTION "MULAN"

### *IMPLEMENTING SEMANTIC IN IDENTIFYING TYPES OF TRANSLATION PROCEDURES FROM THE LIVE ACTION MOVIE "MULAN"*

**Olvi Prihutami Sihombing<sup>1</sup>, Cici Theresia Malau<sup>2</sup>, Grace Sella Veronika Hutagaol<sup>3</sup>, Arina Madina Ibrahim<sup>4</sup>**

<sup>1,2,3,4</sup>Sastra Inggris, Fakultas Bahasa dan Seni, Universitas Negeri Medan,

Email : [olvisihombing@gmail.com](mailto:olvisihombing@gmail.com)<sup>1\*</sup>, [sessiliapardede@gmail.com](mailto:sessiliapardede@gmail.com)<sup>2</sup>, [gracesellaveronikahutagaol@gmail.com](mailto:gracesellaveronikahutagaol@gmail.com)<sup>3</sup>, [madaniarina.28@gmail.com](mailto:madaniarina.28@gmail.com)<sup>4</sup>

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#### Abstract

*In the framework of semantic analysis, this study attempts to determine the most common forms and methods of English to Indonesian translation texts in the motion picture "Mulan," with an emphasis on the meaning of translation ("meaning"). As a descriptive qualitative study, this research entails a thorough examination of the translation techniques used in the film. The information is made up of words, phrases, and other language components that may be found in the subtitles of the English and Indonesian versions of the movie. These details were carefully taken from the motion picture "Mulan." Document analysis is the method used in this study to collect data, which enables a detailed analysis of the text with subtitles. Using this approach, the research seeks to understand the ways in which meaning is expressed in different languages and which translation methods are most frequently employed. The study's conclusions show that it gets harder to convey the intended message successfully the larger the linguistic and cultural divide is between the source and target languages. The difficulties and nuances of translation work are brought to light in this study, especially when it comes to preserving the original text's semantic integrity while modifying it to meet the linguistic and cultural norms of the intended audience.*

**Keywords :** *movie, Mulan, Semantics, translation*

#### Abstrak

Dalam kerangka analisis semantik, penelitian ini mencoba untuk menentukan bentuk dan metode yang paling umum dari teks terjemahan bahasa Inggris ke bahasa Indonesia dalam film "Mulan", dengan penekanan pada makna terjemahan ("makna"). Sebagai sebuah penelitian kualitatif deskriptif, penelitian ini memerlukan pemeriksaan menyeluruh terhadap teknik penerjemahan yang digunakan dalam film tersebut. Informasi yang dikumpulkan berupa kata, frasa, dan komponen bahasa lainnya yang dapat ditemukan dalam teks film versi bahasa Inggris dan bahasa Indonesia. Detail-detail ini diambil dengan cermat dari film "Mulan". Analisis dokumen adalah metode yang digunakan dalam penelitian ini untuk mengumpulkan data, yang memungkinkan analisis terperinci dari teks dengan subtitle. Dengan menggunakan pendekatan ini, penelitian ini berusaha untuk memahami cara-cara di mana makna diekspresikan dalam berbagai bahasa dan



metode penerjemahan yang paling sering digunakan. Kesimpulan dari penelitian ini menunjukkan bahwa semakin sulit untuk menyampaikan pesan yang dimaksud dengan sukses, semakin besar perbedaan linguistik dan budaya antara bahasa sumber dan bahasa sasaran. Kesulitan dan nuansa pekerjaan penerjemahan terungkap dalam penelitian ini, terutama dalam hal mempertahankan integritas semantik teks asli sambil memodifikasinya agar sesuai dengan norma-norma bahasa dan budaya pembaca yang dituju.

**Kata Kunci : film, Mulan, Semantics, translation**

## INTRODUCTION

The live-action version of “Mulan” is an intriguing topic for examination in the context of cross-cultural storytelling and cinematic adaptation, especially when viewed via the prism of translation studies. In addition to changing the medium, the beloved cartoon classic must undergo a laborious process of cultural translation and modification in order to become a live-action epic. With a focus on how the story, dialogue, and cultural elements of the original work have been translated into a format that tries to resonate with a global audience while maintaining the essence of its Chinese heritage, this article aims to explore and identify the various translation procedures used in this cinematic endeavor.

This analysis highlights the delicate balance between fidelity to the source material and the need for adaptation to meet diverse audience expectations, and it does so by carefully examining the linguistic and cultural shifts inherent in the live-action “Mulan” movie. This analysis also sheds light on the broader implications of translation practices in the global film industry. Through an analysis of the translation techniques used, we explore the complex process of translating a rich cultural story across linguistic and cultural barriers, providing insights into the difficulties and successes of adapting “Mulan” for a new medium.

The matter of two differing language varieties is translation. The second language that is going to be translated into a final product is referred to as the target language (TL), and the language that will be selected as the first language is known as the source language (SL). Movie subtitle translations may differ from written text translations. According to (Racoma, 2015), translating for a film or movie is a challenging task. When translating, a translator is really interpreting the message, determining its meaning in the source language, and then translating it into the target language (Michael, 2017). According to Ordudari (2007), translation is generally employed to convert spoken or written SL texts into equivalent spoken or written TL documents. Translation generally aims to translate different types of texts—such as philosophical, scientific, literary, and religious texts—into another language so that a larger audience can access them. According to (Owji, 2013), translating a text into a target language while maintaining the meaning for the readers of the original language is a challenging process. Stated differently, translation is the process of encoding the meaning and form of the source language (SL) into the target language (TL) by the use of the source language’s decoded meaning and form.

Translating written or spoken SL texts into corresponding written or spoken TL texts is the usual purpose of translation. Translation generally aims to translate a variety of texts—including



literary, scientific, philosophical, and religious texts—into another language so that a larger audience can access them. It would be simple to translate from one SL to another TL if language were merely a classification for a collection of universal or generic concepts.

Graedler (2000:3) lists the following as the fourth method of translating CSCs (culture-specific concepts):

1. Making up a new word.
2. Explaining the meaning of the SL expression in lieu of translating it.
3. Preserving the SL term intact.
4. Opting for a word in the TL. Which seems similar to or has the same “relevance” as the SL term.

And in this research, researchers will use Graedler's theory as a guide, a tool to analyze what strategies the translator used in the film *Mulan*.

## METHODOLOGY

In this research, the author used a qualitative method, with descriptive research as the design research. The data collected came from the subtitle of the movie "*Mulan 2020*" with Graedler 2000 theory used to analyze the data. Denzin and Lincoln (2000) state that qualitative studies include interpretation and naturalistic methods: “meaning qualitative researchers look at things in their herbal settings, seeking to capture, or interpret, phenomena in the phrases people bring them to them. Translators should be able to determine which of these methods and approaches for translating culturally specific concepts appears to be more valuable than the others and can be applied to that specific paragraph during the analysis of the source material. Additionally, translators must understand how to preserve the original text’s enjoyment for the intended audience.

## FINDING AND DISCUSSION

In the film "*Mulan*" which we used as a source of research data, we found several sentences as follows:

1. "The **matchmaker** has found you an auspicious match."

The translation: "**Pencari jodoh** menemukan pasangan yang menguntungkan menguntungkan untuk mu"

The strategy: The strategy used is **explaining the meaning of the SL expression in lieu of translating it**, where the word "matchmaker" in SL is changed to words in TL that can explain its meaning, its "pencari jodoh".

2. "Do you know why the phoenix sits at the entrance of our **shrine**?"

The translation: "Tahu kenapa phoenix duduk di pintu masuk **kuil** kita?"



The strategy: The strategy used is **opting for a word in the TL which seems similar to or has the same "relevance" as the SL term**, where the word "shrine" in SL changes to "kuil" in TL. This is because the word "kuil" has similar relevant meanings to the word "shrine".

3. "Your **chi** is strong, Mulan."

The translation: "**Chi** mu kuat, Mulan"

The strategy: The strategy used is **preserving the SL term intact**, it can be seen in the word "chi" that doesn't change from SL to TL.

4. "I have no doubt today will be a momentous day for the **Hua**"

The translation: " Aku yakin sekali ini akan menjadi hari yang penting bagi **Hua**"

The strategy: The strategy used is **preserving the SL term intact**, which keeps the SL words, "Hua" that didn't change in TL.

5. "Please, honored **phoenix**, protect her"

The translation: "Kumohon, **phoenix** yang terhormat, lindungilah dia"

The strategy: The strategy used is **preserving the SL term intact**, used for the words "phoenix" that are unchanged in TL.

6. "Who will come to save you, **Son of Heaven**?"

The translation: "Siapa yang akan datang menyelamatkanmu, **putra langit**?"

The strategy: The strategy used is **explaining the meaning of the SL expression in lieu of translating it**, where the word "Son of Heaven" in SL is changed to words in TL that can explain its meaning, its "putra langit".

7. "Of course not, **Chancellor**"

The translation: "Tentu tidak, **Penasehat**"

The strategy: The strategy used is **opting for a word in the TL which seems similar to or has the same "relevance" as the SL term**. Word "Chancellor" turned into a word that still has a similar meaning, that's "Penasehat" in TL.

This analysis of the live-action "Mulan" adaption highlights the difficult balancing act that translators must perform when preserving the original material's authenticity while making necessary adaptations for a worldwide audience. By using Graedler's theory to subtitle translation analysis, it was possible to determine that the most common technique was "preserving the SL term intact," suggesting a preference for keeping culturally distinctive phrases unaltered. This method emphasizes the translator's function as an intercultural mediator, bridging language and cultural divides to preserve the cultural essence of rich narratives while navigating the complexity of language obstacles. This approach not only preserves the originality of the source material but also broadens the audience's comprehension and admiration of the original culture.

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