

**ADDRESS TERMS IN ENGLISH *ROMEO AND JULIET* MOVIE TEXT AND
THEIR TRANSLATED EXPRESSIONS IN BAHASA INDONESIA SUBTITLING
MOVIE TEXT**

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ABSTRACT

This research investigates address terms in translation due to the fact that it is influenced by some vernaculars and cultural terms which reflect the way to address target addressees. Translating address terms which is considered one of the important aspects in language requires the translator to make the translation acceptable to the target readers. This research aims at revealing the types of address terms used and indicated techniques as well as revealing the degree of meaning equivalence including the translation of the address terms. This research uses a descriptive qualitative research. The data are the expression units in the form of words or phrases representing address terms in English *Romeo and Juliet* movie text as the first data source and their translated expressions in Bahasa Indonesia subtitling movie text as the second data source. The data were collected through observation. The main instruments of this research were the researcher and the data sheet. The data sheet consists of code, participants, texts, and the types of the address terms, the translation techniques and the degree of meaning equivalence. To achieve data trustworthiness, the data sheets was repeatedly checked by the researcher and some peer reviewers. Moreover, the results were discussed with two consultants. The results of this research show that there are four types of address terms found namely pronoun, kinship, title, and name. Title is the most dominant type in text 1, and the way it is represented in text 2. The literal translation technique is the most frequently used technique in text 1 and text 2. The degree of meaning equivalence mostly used is fully equivalent meaning.

Keywords: translation, address terms, translation techniques, degree of meaning equivalence.

INTRODUCTION

Subtitle is the translation of what the actors are saying in a movie into another language which are shown in a written form at the bottom of the screen. As *Mariam Webster Dictionary* said, subtitle is words that appear on the screen during a movie, a video, or a television show that are the translations of what the actors are saying. A subtitle result can be considered successful if the messages, thoughts, ideas, and concepts that exist in the source language can be delivered into the target language as a whole. To get a whole subtitle result regarded as difficult because of the differences in language and culture system between the source language and the target language. On the other hand, a good translator must not only be able to overcome differences in language and culture systems, but also, be able to use the address term itself.

An address term itself is a word or phrase that is intended by the speaker to the listener in a conversation process. A word, phrase, name, or title (or some combination of these) is used in addressing someone. It can be seen in some conversations in various situations, such as greeting or call, for example, your honour, professors, sir, and others. Address terms are also often expressed in daily communication either consciously or unconsciously. Therefore, address

terms are important, especially in terms of politeness in language.

However, many differences in culture or social status between the speaker and the listener cause misunderstanding in calling names or titles. For example, in Indonesia, calling older people with only name will cause discomfort, but by doing so, speakers may try to be more familiar with the older people. This may not only occur in Indonesian but also in English, for example “Sweetheart, you can’t buy the necessities of life with cookies.” (Alan Arkin as Bill in *Edward Scissorhands*, 1990).

According to the matter above, as a developing country with so many culture varieties, address terms can be realized by literary works as a reflection of cultural aspect of a nation where they were written. However, for most of Indonesia people, it is not easy to understand a literary work in English. In order to be acceptable and understandable for people who do not understand English well, the literary work in English must be translated into Indonesia.

There are some English movies which have been translated into Indonesia. One of them is *Romeo and Juliet* movie. It was released in 2013, produced by Ilen Maisel, Nadja

Swarovski and Julian Fellowes, starred by Douglass Booth as Romeo and Hailee Steinfeld as Juliet (www.subscen.com). *Romeo and Juliet* is a movie adapted from Shakespeare's work. The researcher uses the English oral expressions in the movie and Bahasa Indonesia subtitle of *Romeo and Juliet* movie. The researcher chooses this data because in *Romeo and Juliet* movie subtitles there are expressions in a variety of situations of conversation contain address terms. For example "My lady and my lord will soon be home." (*Romeo and Juliet*, 2013).

This is what the researcher wants to find in this research, how the address terms are used, particularly the criteria and the type of address terms used with the elements of politeness.

In *Romeo and Juliet* movie text and their translated expression in the Bahasa Indonesia subtitling movie text namely address terms. Added to this, address terms appear as a problem in their translated expression in Bahasa Indonesia subtitling movie text. Due to the fact that *Romeo and Juliet* movie text contains some vernacular languages, it reflects the way the figures address someone else. The way they address someone also shows respect, social level and title in the society which impact the social culture condition. This is problematic since the way English

address someone may be different from the way the target viewers address someone. Based on the problems that appear above, it is important to make a research of translation analysis of address terms are found in *Romeo and Juliet* movie text and their translated expression in Bahasa Indonesia subtitling movie text.

The researcher formulates the problems as follows. what are the types of address terms occur in the English *Romeo and Juliet* movie text and how they are expressed in the Bahasa Indonesia subtitling movie text? What is the most frequently used technique of the four translation techniques used in the translation of the address terms in the English *Romeo and Juliet* movie text into the Bahasa Indonesia subtitling movie text? What is the degree of meaning equivalence of the address terms in the English *Romeo and Juliet* Movie text and their translated expressions in the Bahasa Indonesia subtitling movie text?

The objectives of this research are to identify the types of address terms which are used in the English of *Romeo and Juliet* movie text how they are expressed in the Bahasa Indonesia subtitling movie text. To describe the most frequently used technique of four translation techniques used to translate the address terms in the *Romeo and Juliet*

Movie text. To describe the degree of meaning equivalence of the translation of the address terms in the *Romeo and Juliet* Movie text.

THEORETICAL REVIEW AND CONCEPTUAL FRAMEWORK

Hatim and Munday (2004: 3) define translation in two different senses, the first as a process and the second as a product. They suggest that “[t]he first sense focuses on the role of the translator in taking the original or source text (ST) and turning it into a text in another language or the target text (TT). The second sense focuses on the concrete translation product produced by the translator.”

Newmark in *Textbook of Translation* (1988: 45) classifies eight types of translation based on the purpose of translation and the nature of the readership. They are word-for-word translation, literal translation, faithful translation, semantic translation, adaptation, free translation, idiomatic translation, and communicative translation.

Trudgill (1992:9) states that there are four varieties of the forms of English second person address. They include pronouns such as *you*; titles such as *sir*; names such as *John*, and endearments and expressions such as *mate*, *buddy*,

honey, etc. Meanwhile, Simatupang (2000:77) divides address form into pronouns and kinship terms.

Molina and Albir (2002: 509) define translation techniques as procedures to analyze and classify how translation equivalence works. There are 18 translation techniques. They are adaptation, amplification, borrowing, calque, compensation, description, discursive creation, established equivalent, generalization, linguistic amplification, linguistic compression, literal translation, modulation, particularization, reduction, substitution, transposition and variation.

For the conception of address terms, this research adopts and applies the concept of address terms proposed by Trudgill and Simatupang. In this research, there are four types of address terms. This types of address terms employed by the researcher appear to be the first point. They are pronouns, kinships, titles, and names.

A pronoun is a word which refers to a person in speech or in writing. The pronoun system of Bahasa Indonesia and English are different. The bahasa Indonesia pronoun system distinguishes between familiar and formal whereas English does not. In bahasa Indonesia pronoun system in the singular form there are *saya*, *aku*, *daku* and *hamba* whereas

in English only *I*. Also, in Bahasa Indonesia *saya* is more formal than *aku* in the singular form. In the Bahasa Indonesia pronoun system does not distinguish masculine, feminine and neutral while in English does as seen in the third personal pronoun of singular form of English pronoun system that the word *he* refers to male (masculine), *she* refers to a female (feminine) and *it* refers to a neutral thing.

A kinship is relationship between members of the same family. The English kinship system is more specific than the Bahasa Indonesia kinship system. For example, the word *son* and *daughter* in English are called *anak* in Bahasa Indonesia.

A title is a word before the name. It belongs to the social rank, age, position, in organization, sex, and etc. For example, my lord and my lady or *tuanku dan nyonyaku*. It is said so since the position of *my lord* and *my lady* is higher than the caller.

A name is usually to call other people that know each other. A name is also used depends on the relationship and the status of the participants. For example, *Romeo, Juliet and Tybalt*.

Related to this research, the researcher needs to find the most appropriate technique to support these aspect in text 2. In this research, the

researcher states four techniques according to the theory of Molina and Albir (2002: 509) in translating address terms from Bahasa English into Bahasa Indonesia. They are amplification, borrowing, literal translation and reduction.

Amplification is applied to introduce details that are not formulated in the source text by giving information or explicative paraphrasing. For example, the word *cousin* in the text 1 is translated into *saudaraku* in the text 2. It is considered using amplification technique since *cousin* is paraphrased into *saudaraku*.

Borrowing is applied when a word or an expression is borrowed straight from another language. It can be pure (without any changes) or it can be naturalized (to fit the spelling rules in the target language). For example, the word *lord* in the text 1 is translated into *lord* in the text 2. The word *lord* is considered using Borrowing technique since a word *lord* borrowed from English.

Literal translation is when a word or an expression is translated into word for word. It is the direct transfer of a source language text. For example, *killing two birds with one stone* in the text 1 is translated into *membunuh dua burung dengan satu batu* in the text 2. The translator employs literal translation as

the technique to translate the sentence. It is said so since the *sentence* in the text 1 translated in the text 2 as the same without concerning the meaning.

Reduction is the opposite of amplification technique. It suppresses a source text information item in the target text. For example, the word *my lord* in the text 1 is translated into *tuan* in the text 2. The translator employs reduction technique in translating the text 1 into the text 2. The word *my* in the text 1 is not translated in the text 2.

The researcher should notice that the meaning equivalence has important rules in translation. There are four kinds of meaning equivalence according to the theory of Bell (1991:6), i.e. equivalent meanings that consist of fully equivalent and partly equivalent. Then, non-equivalent meanings that consist of different meaning and no meaning.

Fully equivalent meaning occurs when the message of the source text is fully translated into the target text. T1: Then hurry, **nurse**. Why do you dally so? T2: Maka cepatlah, **perawat**. Mengapa kau bermain-main begitu?

The example above is categorized into fully equivalent. It could be seen in the translation of the sentence below in the text 1 is fully translated in the text 2, to make the translation fully equivalent to

the target readers, the translator simply translates the same of the text 1.

Partly equivalent meaning occurs when the translation is added some information in the target text which is not found in the source text. The message of the source text is not fully translated into the target text. T1: Tell me, **daughter**, what do you think of marriage. T2: Katakan kepadaku, **putriku**, apa yang kau pikirkan tentang pernikahan?

Based on the example above is categorized into partly equivalent. It could be seen in the translation of *daughter* in the text 1 which is translated by adding the word *ku into putriku* in the text 2.

Different meaning is when the meaning of the target text is differently translated from the source text. For example: T1: Tybalt, I do but keep the peace T2: Tybalt, aku tidak ingin bertarung

Based on the example above is categorized into different meaning. It could be seen in the translation of *sentence* in the text 1 which is translated into different meaning in T2. No meaning is when one/some words are eliminated so that the target language loses the information content of the source text.

No meaning is when one/some words are eliminated so that the target language loses the information content of

the source text. T1: We **here** declare Marcutio T2: Kami menyatakan Marcutio

The example above is considered no meaning translation. It is said so since the word *here* in the text 1 is not translated in the text 2. The word *here* which is omitted by the translator.

RESEARCH METHOD

This research applied the descriptive method, this research attempted to describe address terms by classifying them into types of address terms and the translation techniques used by the translator in translating the expressions units representing address terms in the English *Romeo and Juliet* movie text and their translated expressions in the Bahasa Indonesia subtitling movie text. The research data were the expressions units in the term of words or phrases. The units of analysis are represented by dialogue units within which these was or were an address terms or terms in the *Romeo and Juliet* movie text as the first data source and their translated expressions in Bahasa Indonesia subtitling movie text as the second data source.

The techniques of data collection in this research were downloading the data source from the internet (both English and Indonesian subtitles), watching the movie while analysing

(adjusting the script and the dialogs), screen shooting the data source using the Aegisub application, Identifying all expressions consisting address terms in the context of dialogues and determining the types of address terms and the translation techniques used by the translator, classifying based on the research objectives, Writing down into the table, The valid data were coded in order to simplify the term of analysis data, for instances: 1/00:01:51/00:01:51//N/N/Bor/FE.

According to the example, it means that the data number 1 was taken from the duration at the movie 00:01:51 of *Romeo and Juliet* English movie subtitle (text 1) and the *Romeo and Juliet* Indonesian movie subtitle (text 2). The types of address terms of the text 1 and the text 2 were Name. The data of address terms were translated by using Borrowing technique. The meaning equivalence of the data was fully equivalent.

RESULTS

In this research, the researcher classifies address terms into four types, namely pronouns, kinships, titles and names. The table below shows the frequency and the percentage of the types of address terms.

Table 6. The Frequency and the Percentage of the Types of Address Terms

Type	T1		T2	
	Freq uenc y	Perc enta ge	Freq uenc y	Perc enta ge
Pron ouns	9	7.44 %	9	7.44 %
Kins hips	18	14.87 %	17	14.05 %
Title s	71	58.68 %	67	55.37 %
Nam es	23	19.01 %	23	19.01 %
Unre alize d	-	-	5	4.13 %
Total	121	100 %	121	100 %

From the table 6, it can be seen that the type of address terms which is mostly used in the subtitle is titles. it is said so since the percentage number of titles is 58.68% in the text 1 and 55.37% in the text 2. The second type which is mostly used is names since the percentage number of names is 19.01% in the text 1 and text 2. It is followed by kinships which has the percentage number around 14.87% in the text 1 and 14.05% in the text 2. Meanwhile, the percentage

number of pronouns is 7.44% in the text 1 and text 2. Then, the lowest number is unrealized address terms which only has 4.13 in the text 1.

From 18 techniques by Molina and Albir, the researcher was employed 4 the dominant techniques, namely amplification, borrowing, literal translation, reduction. The table below shows the frequency and the percentage of the techniques employed in translating the address terms.

Table 7. The Frequency and percentage of the Translation Techniques

Techniqu es	Freque ncy	Percent age
Amplifica tion	10	8.26%
Borrowin g	26	21.49%
Literal Translatio n	75	61.99%
Reduction	10	8.26%
Total	121	100%

From table 7, it can be seen that the percentage number of amplification techniques is 8.26%, the percentage number of borrowing techniques is 21.49%, which the percentage number of literal translation techniques is 61.99%,

and the percentage number of reduction is 8.26%. It can be seen that the translation technique which is mostly used by the translator in translating the subtitle is literal translation. The second technique which is mostly used is borrowing. It is followed by reduction and amplification.

In this research, the researcher divided the degree of meaning equivalence into four. They are fully equivalent, partly equivalent, different meaning and no meaning. The table and the percentage of the degree of meaning equivalence of the translation of the address terms shows in the table below.

Table 8. Frequency and the Percentage of the Degree of Meaning Equivalence

Meaning equivalence	Frequency	Percentage
Fully Equivalent	101	83.47%
Partly Equivalent	13	10.74%
Different Meaning	2	1.65%
No Meaning	5	8.26%
Total	121	100%

From table 8, it can be seen that from 121 numbers of data, the translation of address terms in English *Romeo and Juliet* movie text and their translated expressions in Bahasa Indonesia subtitling movie text is mostly fully equivalent. It can be seen from the percentage of the fully equivalent translation which reaches 83.47%. The second is partly equivalent translation which the percentage number is 10.74%. It is followed by the different meaning translation which the percentage number is 1.65%. Then, most in frequent is no meaning translation which the percentage number is 4.13%.

A. Discussions

1. Types of Address Terms

The types of address terms in this text 1 and text 2 were divided into four types, they are pronoun, kinship, title and name. The data found in English *Romeo and Juliet* movie text and their translated expressions in Bahasa Indonesia subtitling movie text. In analysing the address terms, the researcher uses, *Cambridge Advanced Learner's Online Dictionary* and *Kamus Besar Bahasa Indonesia*.

a. Pronoun

There are 9 data belongs to pronoun types. Below an example of the data.

(Datum: 2/00:02:41/00:02:43/P/LT/FE)

T1: **We** here declare Mercutio.

T2: **Kami** menyatakan Mercutio.

In the datum above, the dialogue is between the prince and the audience. They were the prince and the participants at the tournament in Verona. The prince announces the winner of the tournament, and it causes a controversy among the audiences. The audiences itself come from Montague and Capulet. The winner of the tournament is Mercutio from Montague. Thus, the audiences at the tournament are so crowded when the prince announces the winner.

The word *we* in the text 1 used by the prince to address himself as the king. The word *we* is translated into *kita* in the text 2. It is considered as address term in the type of personal pronoun. It is English pronoun. Both pronouns are categorized into first personal pronoun of the plural form. Furthermore, *we* here is used to address the addresser himself when announcing the winner to the audiences at that tournament.

b. Kinship

There are 18 data belongs to kinship from the total data 121. Below are some examples of the data.

(Datum 18/00:05:44/00:05:44/K/LT/FE)

T1: Good afternoon, **my cousin**. Is it so?

T2: Selamat siang, **sepupuku**. Apakah begitu?

The datum above is the dialogue of Benvolio with Romeo. Benvolio is Romeo's cousin. In this situation, Benvolio talks to Romeo talking about the tournament and Romeo's love. Benvolio wants to know who Romeo loves.

In English, the words *my cousin* in the text 1 is translated into *sepupuku* in the text 2. They are categorized into kinship since both refer to cousin. It is used by Benvolio to address Romeo as his cousin. It is translated purely without naturalizing the spelling in the text 2.

c. Title

There are 71 data categorized into title types from the total data 121.

Below are some examples of the data.

(Datum 5/00:03:06/00:03:06/T/R/PE)

T1: My lady and **my lord** will soon be home

T2: Tuan putri dan **tuan** akan segera pulang

The datum above is the dialogue of Nurse to Juliet. The nurse is a woman who takes care of Juliet. This situation is joking between Juliet to the nurse. The nurse is like her mom. She loves each other. The nurse knows everything about Juliet more than Juliet's mother itself.

As seen in the example above, the translator translates *my lord* in the text 1 into *tuan* in the text 2. Both are formal

forms of the address terms used by nurse when calling Juliet's father when talking to Juliet. It is categorized into title since the addresser uses it to address Juliet's father or an employer which shows her respect as a nurse.

d. Name

There are 23 data categorized into name from the total data 121. Below are some examples of the data.

(Datum

9/00:04:06/00:04:06/N/BOR/FE)

T1: Turn now, Benvolio, and look upon the death.

T2: Berpalinglah, Benvolio, dan lihatlah kematianmu

The datum above is the dialogue of Tybalt to Benvolio. Tybalt is the enemy of Romeo's family. In that situation, they are fighting on the road after the tournament. Tybalt feels so angry for his defeat.

In the example above, the word *Benvolio* in the text 1 is used by Tybalt to address *Benvolio*. The translator also translates *Benvolio* in the text 2. Both are categorized into name in text 1 and text 2 since *Benvolio* is a name of a person.

2. Techniques in Translating the Address Terms

a. Amplification

There are 10 data of amplification techniques that employed by the

translator to translate address terms that found in English *Romeo and Juliet* movie text and their translated expressions in Bahasa Indonesia subtitling movie text. The examples of amplification techniques are presented below.

(Datum

1/00:01:51/00:01:51/K/AMP/PE)

T1: Ride, **cousin!**

T2: Ride, **saudaraku!**

The datum above is the dialogue between Juliet's father and Tybalt. Tybalt is the cousin of Juliet's father. In this situation, Juliet's father gives him support along the tournament.

In the example above, the technique that employed is amplification technique in the address terms of *cousin*. It is translated into *saudaraku* in the text 2. It is considered using amplification technique since *cousin* added an information of *ku* (English, *my*) in the text 2. It is an emphasizing of Juliet's father to address his cousin. It sounds like he loves his cousin a lot.

b. Borrowing

There are 26 data that employed borrowing by the translator to translate address terms that found in English *Romeo and Juliet* movie text and their translated expressions in Bahasa Indonesia subtitling movie text. The

examples of borrowing technique are presented below.

(Datum:

4/00:03:03/00:03:03/N/BOR/FE)

T1: **Juliet?** Juliet, please

T2: **Juliet?** Juliet, tolonglah

The example above is the dialogue between nurse and Juliet. It happens when nurse asking Juliet to stop joking, because of their parents are going to be home soon. Juliet are running while the nurse keeps asking her to stop. Juliet looks happy to flirt the nurse.

In the datum above, the translator employs borrowing technique in translating the address terms in text 2. It is said so since the word Juliet is purely translated into Juliet in the text 2. Therefore, borrowing is the best technique to translate a name from text 1 into text 2.

c. Literal Translation

There are 75 data of literal translation techniques that employed by the translator to translate address terms that found in English *Romeo and Juliet* movie text and their translated expressions in Bahasa Indonesia subtitling movie text. The examples of literal translation technique are presented below.

(Datum 6/00:03:09/00:03:09/T/LT/FE)

T1: Then hurry, **nurse**. Why do you dally so?

T2: Maka cepatlah, **perawat**. Mengapa kau bermain-main begitu?

The datum above is the dialogue of Juliet to the nurse. This dialogue happens when the nurse calls Juliet, who keeps playing around. The nurse also is calling her name while she is running into Juliet. The nurse is like her own mom. She loves each other.

The translation technique employed by the translator is literal translation technique since the word *nurse* in the text 1 is translated literally into *perawat* in the text 2. Juliet uses nurse to address a woman who takes care of her as her second mom of the house. It is the way Juliet to show her respects.

d. Reduction

There are 10 data of reduction technique employed by the translator to translate address terms that found in English *Romeo and Juliet* movie text and the translated expressions in Bahasa Indonesia subtitling movie text. The examples of reduction technique are presented below.

(Datum: 5/00:03:06/00:03:06/T/R/PE)

T1: My lady and my lord will soon be home.

T2: Tuan putri dan tuan akan segera pulang.

This situation of the example above is when nurse try to talk to Juliet. She calls her to prepare herself since her

parents are going to be home soon. As explain in the previous datum, the nurse is her second mom to Juliet.

Based on the example above, the translator employs reduction technique in translating text 1 into text 2. Nurse addresses Juliet's father by using *my lord* in the text 1 which is translated into *tuan* in text 2. The word *my* in text 1 is simply omitted in text 2. The translator makes a suitable translation.

3. Degree of Meaning Equivalence

a. Fully Equivalent

There are 101 data of fully equivalent that employed by the translator to translate address terms that found in English *Romeo and Juliet* movie text and the translated expressions in Bahasa Indonesia subtitling movie text. The examples of fully equivalent are presented below.

(Datum: 21/00:06:15/00:06:15/P/LT/FE)

T1: Love is a harsh tyrant where he rules

T2: Cinta adalah tyrant yang kejam dan ia akan memperbudakmu

The datum above is the dialogue between Benvolio and Romeo. Benvolio is a cousin of Romeo. Here, Benvolio keeps asking about a woman whom Romeo loves. He is so curious about it.

The datum above is categorized into fully equivalent. It is said so since the translation of *he* in the text 1 is translated into *ia* in the text 2. *Ia* is another form of

dia in the Bahasa Indonesia. Thus, the translator simply translates into *ia* to make the translation is fully equivalent.

b. Partly Equivalent

There are 13 data of partly equivalent that employed by the translator to translate address terms that found in English *Romeo and Juliet* movie text and their translated expressions in Bahasa Indonesia subtitling movie text. The examples of partly equivalent are presented below.

(Datum:

1/00:01:51/00:01:51/K/AMP/PE)

T1: Ride, cousin!

T2: Ride, saudaraku!

The example above is the dialogue of Juliet's father to Tybalt. He is a cousin of Juliet's father. In this situation, he talks to support Tybalt as his cousin in the Tournament.

Based on the example above, it is an example of partly equivalent translation. As seen in the translation of *cousin* used by *lord* to address Tybalt as his cousin in the text 1. In the text 2 the word *cousin* is translated by adding the word *ku* into *saudaraku*. Thus, in the datum above belongs to partly equivalent translation.

c. Different Meaning

There are only 2 data of different equivalent that employed by the translator to translate address terms found in English *Romeo and Juliet*

movie text and their translated expressions in Bahasa Indonesia subtitling movie text. The examples of different meaning are presented below.

(Datum:

40/00:08:38/00:08:38/T/R/DM)

T1: My fairness, Rosaline. What assembly is this?

T2: Si cantik, Rosaline. Untuk apa semua ini?

This example above is the dialogue of Romeo to Peter on the road. It happens when Romeo is reading the announcement about the Capulet's party. Romeo reads the announcement in the letter completely.

The example above is categorized into different meaning. It could be seen in the translation of my fairness in the text 1 is translated differently in the text 2. It is translated into si cantik in the text 2. The word my fairness is a title used by Capulet to address Rosaline. It shows that the meaning of the text 1 is different from the meaning in the text 2.

d. No Meaning

There are 5 data of no meaning that employed by the translator to translate address terms found in English *Romeo and Juliet* movie text and their translated expressions in Bahasa Indonesia subtitling movie text. The examples of no meaning are presented below.

(Datum: 29/00:07:22/00:07:22/K/R/NM)

T1: Juliet is my only living child.

T2: Juliet adalah harapan hidupku.

The datum above is the dialogue of Juliet's father to Paris. Paris is a Juliet's fiance. They are talking about Juliet as the only child of Capulet. It is categorized into no meaning translation. It is said so since the word child in the text 1 is not translated in the text 2. It is simply omitted by the translator. Thus, the translator categorized datum 29 into no meaning translation.

CONCLUSION

Based on the results of the research and the discussion, the conclusion is formulated as follows.

In terms of the types of address terms, there are 121 data in *English Romeo and Juliet* movie text and their translated expressions in Bahasa Indonesia subtitling movie text, they are pronouns, kinships, titles and names. Besides that, there is unrealized type of address terms since the address terms is not translated in the text 2. Then, based on the results and the discussions, it could be concluded that the type of address terms which is mostly used in the subtitle is title, which appears 71 times or 58.68% from all of the data results in the text 1 and 67 times or 55.37% from all of the data results in the text 2. The second type

which is used is name which appears 23 times or 19.01% from all of the data results in the text 1 and text 2. The third is Kinship which appears 18 times or 14.87% from all of the data results in the text 1 and 17 times or 14.05% in the text 2. Then pronoun appears 9 times or 7.44% from all of the data results in the text 1 and text 2. While the unrealized address terms appear only 5 times or 4.13 in the text 2.

From the percentage numbers above, it can be concluded both text 1 and text 2 often used title. It refers to given initials of individuals in order to show their social ranks, or gender in different circumstances. Thus, using title is the polite way in calling somebody in different degrees.

In terms of translation techniques, this research found 18 techniques proposed by Molina and Albir (2002:509), but only 4 techniques employed by the researcher. They are amplification, borrowing, literal translation and reduction. Based on the results and discussions, it could be concluded that the translator mostly uses literal translation which appears 75 times or 61.99%. The second most used technique is borrowing which appears 26 times or 21.49%. It is followed by amplification and reduction which appear 10 times or 8.26%.

From the percentage numbers above, it can be concluded that literal translation technique is the occurrence technique used. It might be more suitable to translate literally. Meanwhile, it makes the readers know the translation word for word.

In terms of the degree of meaning equivalence, the degree of meaning equivalence is divided into equivalent meaning which consists of fully equivalent and partly equivalent, and non-equivalent meaning consists of different meaning and no meaning. Based on the results and discussions, the fully equivalent translation is discovered in 101 data or 83.47%. The second is partly equivalent translation is found in 13 data or 10.74%. While different meaning translation is only 2 data or 1.65% and no meaning translation is found in 5 data or 4.13%.

From the percentage numbers above, it can be concluded that the degree of meaning equivalence used is fully equivalent in the text 1 and text 2. It is important to translate fully in translation. Thus, the readers do not lose any information.