ADDITION AND OMISSION IN THE THE ENGLISH-BAHASA INDONESIA *THE ADVENTURES OF TINTIN: THE SECRET OF THE UNICORN* MOVIE TEXTS

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Abstract

In translating the movie text, the translator faces several problems that are the foreign terms and duration. The issues lead the translator to use some strategies, namely addition and omission. The focus of the researh are what types of addition and omission are used in the translation and the effects of addition and omission in transferring meaning in the English-Indonesia movie texts in *The Adventures of Tintin: The Secret of the Unicorn*. The objectives describe the types of addition and omission and describe the effects of the addition and omission on meaning accuracy in *The Adventures of Tintin: The Secret of the Unicorn* movie texts. The study employs a method of qualitative and quantitative. The data of this research were sentences and the data sources English-Indonesia movie texts of *The Adventures of Tintin: The Secret of The Unicorn.* Furthermore, the main instrument is represented by the researcher and the second a instrument is the data sheets. In addition, to gain trustworthiness of the data, triangulation method is applied. There are two findings obtained from this study. Three types of addition: addition of information specification purpose, amplification from implicit to explicit status, addition of categories. Addition of information specification purpose have the highest frequency with 22 cases (18.97%). Furthermore, the researcher also identifies three types of omissions: simply omitting the information, omission specification of reference, omission of conjunction and transitional. Simply omitting the information has the highest frequency with 40 cases (34.48%). Meanwhile, in case of degree of meaning equivalence, 115 cases (99.14%) are translated with equivalent meanings.

Keywords: addition, omission, meaning equivalent, *The Adventures of Tintin: The Secret of The Unicorn*

BACKGROUND

Translation is an activity to transfer meaning between two or more languages. The purpose of translation is to transfer language from the source language into the target language without changing the meaning. It means that the meaning is the most important part in the transferring language process. The process of translating is not easy because some problems may occur during this activity.

One of the problems is about expressions in translating process. The expression in source language and target language are often different. One of the problems is about different expressions which it is closely related to different cultures between the source and target language. This phenomena encourages the translator to make several changes. For example, an expression in source language such as swearing is omitted or the translator may add some explanation in the target language.

In this study, the researcher chooses the addition and omission strategies since these strategies are considered the best way to solve the problems mentioned earlier. The addition strategy refers to a process of adding words, phrase, clauses, or sentences with the purpose to clarify the expressions. Sometimes the translator found some important terms which are difficult to be translated into the target language. Omission is a process of eliminating words, phrases, clauses or sentences on the source language into target languages. Sometimes, some parts

in the source text make the audience confused because of too much explanation. The best way is to eliminate some unimportant expression is by applying the omission strategy.

In relation to this phenomenon, *The Adventures of Tintin: The Secret of the Unicorn* as one of the amazing animation movie which received great appreciation is considered a good example of movie to be observed. Some variations may occur in the translation process from English into Bahasa Indonesia such as addition and omission. Therefore, this phenomenon inspires the researcher to conduct a research study on the thematic variation of this movie and its subtitles.

RESEARCH METHOD

This research attempts to find out the addition and omission in the translation of addition and omission of English-Indonesia *The Adventure of Tintin: The Secret of Unicorn* movie texts. This research belongs to qualitative quantitative as it describes the process of the using translation strategies, analyze the data in the translation movie text and determine the percentage of the data and to support analyzing the data. The qualitative method used since the data were in the form of words or explain and make the interpretations of the data from table.

Quantitative method is to describe phenomena in numbers. The data in the table is measured and valued in term of quantitative research, instead of counting the sentences in the appendix. Mixed methods research is used in this study since the researcher mixed or

combined quantitative and qualitative research methods.

FINDINGS AND DISCUSSION

A. Findings

The findings of this research show that three types of strategies of translation by Nida (1964) and two categories of meaning equivalent by Bell (1991) are all employed in the text. There are types of addition; addition of information specification purpose, amplification from implicit to explicit status, spesification of reference, addition of categories. Meanwhile, Omission strategy is divided into omisson subcategories; simply omitting the information, and omission of conjunction and transitional.

Table 1. **The Strategies Used in The Translated *The Adventures of Tintin: The Secret of the Unicorn* Movie Texts**

No.	Strategies	Frequency	Percentage
1.	Addition	38	32.76%
2.	Omission	78	67.24%
	Total	**116**	**100%**
1.	**Addition**		
	Addition of information specification purpose	22	18.96%
	Amplification from implicit to explicit status	8	6.90%
	Addition of categories	8	6.90%
2.	**Omission**		
	Simply omitting the information	40	34.48%
	Omission spesification of reference	30	25.86%
	Omission of conjunction and transitional	8	6.90%
	Total	116	100%

As already clarified, in this research the addition is a translation strategy which has a total number of cases up to 38 cases. The highest position is addition of information specification purpose which has 22 cases (18.96%).

Addition of categories is 8 cases (6.90%). In this categories the researcher only focuses on analyzing pronouns and conjunctions. The smallest one is which only has 8 cases (6.90%). The omission of information becomes the most frequent one, 34.48%, (40 cases). Omission specification of reference has 30 cases (25.86%), and omission of

conjunction and transitional only occurs 8 times (6.90%). The table of the kinds of omission startegies translated The Adventures of Tintin: The Secret of the Unicorn Movie Text.

Table 2. **The Meaning Equivalence** *Translated The Adventures of Tintin: The Secret of the Unicorn* **Movie Texts.**

No.	Degree of Meaning	Frequency	Percentage
1.	Equivalence	115	99.14%
2.	Non Equivalence	1	0.86%
	Total	**116**	**100%**
1.	**Equivalence**		
	Full Equivalence meaning	11	10.35%
	Partly Equivalence meaning	104	88.79%
2.	**Non Equivalence**		
	Fully Different Meaning	1	0.86%
	Fully No Meaning	0	0.00%
	Total	**116**	**100%**

Equivalent is the dominant frequency of the data with 115 cases. Furthermore, non equivalence is the second place with 1 case or 0.86%. From table 2, it can be concluded that the quality of the realization meaning between source language into target language is equivalent (99.14%). The details of equivalent meaning are two sub categories, fully equivalence meaning 11 cases (10.35%) and partly equivalence meaning 104 cases (88.79%). Discussion

a. Addition

The categories of the addition strategies which are used in the movie will be discussed in the next three points.

1. Addition of information specification purpose

The first kind of addition is addition for specification purpose.

It is prohibiting the ambiguity that need to represent the missing information since it is relevant into the target language.

SL= All hair oil and no socks.
TL= Rambutnya berminyak dan tak **pakai** kaos kaki.
Datum, **(11/ 00:07:44)**

There is an ambiguous meaning between not wearing and not having socks. The meaning of "no shock" is a man who's not wearing socks. In this case, the purposes of translator add "pakai" is to adjust the context. Furthermore, the visible image of this movie shows the man that is not wearing socks.

2. Amplification from implicit to explicit status

Some of the situations that apply amplification from implicit to explicit are the addition identifying an object or an event, and expanded by classifier to

specify object, then an explanation of term.

SL= Sacked as a shepherd on account of his "animal husbandry."
TL= Dipecat sebagai gembala karena **tabiat buruk**nya dengan hewan.
Datum, **(67/ 00:35:30)**

The translator makes it easier to let the audience know about the whole of the meaning. The addition "tabiat buruk" clarifies the meaning that is not clear in the source language. Oxford Advanced Learner's Dictionary defines that "animal husbandry" is about farming that involves keeping animals to produce some food. It is positive event (in bahasa means "merawat hewan") that be doing by the shepherd, but in the context of meaning conversation changes into negative expression ("tabiat buruk").

3. Addition of categories

Conjunction

SL= You have one, you need the other.
TL= Kau punya satu, **tapi** kau butuh yang satunya lagi.
Datum, **(47/ 00:26:37)**

The addition of the conjunction "but" is aimed to connect the sentences and contrast two different things. In this case, there are two conflicting contents in the sentence. It can be proved in the target language, the character Sakharine have a Unicorn model ship but need the other.

Pronoun

SL= Ship never reached destination
TL= Kapal ini tak sampai pada tujuan.
Datum, **(17/ 00:10:47)**

The translator adds a pronoun "ini" that refers to "kapal". Kamus Besar Bahasa Indonesia explains word "ini" into "kata penunjuk terhadap sesuatu yang letaknya tidak jauh dari pembicara". The

purpose is to explain the specific word that called "kapal" in the traget language. In the English term, it is called demonstrative pronoun. Demonstrative pronoun is the determiner of things to a particular noun or to the noun it replaces.

b. Omission

1. Simply omitting the information

SL= The poem **written** in Old English.
TL= Puisi dengan bahasa Inggris kuno.
Datum, (**45/ 00:26:16**)

The word "written" clarified that the poem is created in old English. It is possible to omit the word "written" that means "ditulis". The statement "Puisi dengan bahasa Inggris kuno" is acceptable to represent the meaning of the poem made on Old English.

2. Omission spesification of reference

SL= Get off me, **you** confounded mutt!
TL= Lepaskan aku, anjing kampung!
Datum, (**42/ 00:24:11**)

The word "you" is omitted that refers to "mutt". In the Indonesian culture reference, the word "you" is inapplicable to mention an animal. That is the reason to omit word "you" in the target language.

3. Omission of conjunction and transitional

SL= **And** then Snowy chased the cat and knocked it.
TL= Lalu Snowy mengejar kucing dan menabraknya
Datum, (**22/ 00:15:26**)

The word "and" have to be omit in the TL because there are two types of conjunctions and insignificant meaning of that word that means unimportant. There they are unable to use in conversation case in spoken language. This SL and TL

are conversation, but in this context they are categorized as written unit. Word "and" is kind of Co-ordinate conjunction which purposed to connect language units. Whereas, "then" is illative conjunction that refers to a conclusion. In translated version, word "then" that means "lalu" or "kemudian" is more applicable in this particular context.

CONCLUSION

The conclusions part presents the last response and summary of the findings and discussions based on the research objectives. There are several conclusions gained from the research. The first conclusion is related to the types of addition and omission in the movie. Based on Nida's theory, the researcher classifies two types of strategies.

Three types of addition; addition of information specification purpose, amplification from implicit to explicit status, addition of categories. Addition of information specification purpose have the highest frequency with 18 cases (15.52%). Furthermore, the researcher also identifies three types of omissions; simply omitting the information, omission specification of reference, omission of conjunction and transitional. Simply omitting the information has the highest frequency with 40 cases (36.20%).

Whereas, the omission is more applicable because a lot of unimportance expressions that influenced the timing and using limited space in the screen. Meanwhile, in case of degree of meaning equivalence, 115 cases (99.14%) are translated with

equivalent meanings. Furthermore, no one of the expressions have fully no meaning. It can be identified that most of the addition and omission has equaled in terms of meaning. In other words, by using addition and omission, the researcher realize that the movie text in The Adventures of Tintin: The Secret of the Unicorn movie text (subtitle) is easily to understood.

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