

CHAPTER I

INTRODUCTION

1.1 Background of the study

Japan is one of the posts - industrialized countries in the world. (www.mediaindo.co.id) The Industry in Japan begins in the mid – 1980s. (www.wtec.org) Japanese people are hard workers; however the habit causes them to feel stressed at work, so they balance their life by watching movies. There are 128 TV stations in Japan. (www.bi.a.u-tokyo.ac.jp) There are a lot of TV programs in Japan such as news, music, movie, sport, anime. (www.animepyke.com)

One of the most favourite TV programmes in Japan is anime that is Japanese animation. Nowadays there are about 2700 anime titles. Usually anime uses Japanese dubbing with English subtitle. Anime is popular not only in Japan but also in Asia including Indonesia. In Indonesia there are about 20 anime shops. Besides, there are a lot of magazines that discuss anime in Indonesia. The popularity of anime in Indonesia is also supported by most of Indonesian TV stations which run anime programmes. The anime in those TV stations usually uses Indonesian subtitle or Indonesian dubbing. There are also a lot of rentals that rent anime VCD & DVD. In Bandung, quite a lot of people, usually teenagers and university students, rent anime.

Most of the anime VCD& DVD have two versions of subtitle, Indonesian and English. However, according to some of VCD & DVD rentals owner, the anime with English subtitle is mostly rented. Even when there are two subtitle versions of one anime, most people prefer to rent the one with English subtitle.

The fact above arouses the present writer's interest to know the reason why it happens. Based on the comment of some customers of the rentals, the present writer gets information that the Indonesian subtitle is sometimes confusing. Sometimes what happens in the movie is not the same with what is written in the subtitle. In addition, there are also a lot of mistranslations in the subtitle.

In this term paper the present writer intends to point out the mistranslation by analyzing the English and Indonesian subtitles of one Japanese anime, *The Cat Returns*. The present writer chooses the anime because this film is one of the mostly rented anime and there are two subtitle versions of this anime.

1.2 Identification of the Problem

The problems the present writer wants to analyze are expressed in questions:

- i. What mistakes are there in the Indonesian subtitle of *The Cat Returns*?
- ii. How can mistranslation be avoided in making the anime subtitle?

1.3 Objectives and benefits of the study

1.3.1 Objectives of the study

- i. To find out the mistakes in the Indonesian subtitle of *The Cat Returns*.
- ii. To find out the ways to avoid mistranslation in making the anime subtitle.

1.3.2 Benefits of the Study

The present writer hopes that this paper can help readers, especially translators to avoid mistranslation in making subtitles in Japanese anime.

1.4 Concise History of the Japanese Anime

The first animated film was made in the early 20th century. The already-dominant presence of Western animators in the world is the Walt Disney studios and the Fleischer Brothers.

During and after the Second World War, Osamu Tezuka was interested animation of Disney and the Fleischer. Tezuka was the first person who made both manga and anime in Japan.

In the 80's, anime began to kick into high gear. By this time, the Japanese animation was a national mainstay and an international favorite (known as "Japanimation"). Today, anime is alive, but also continuing to grow.

In Indonesia, anime started to be popular in the 90's. The first anime is Doraemon shown in one of TV stations (RCTI). (www.animeinfo.org)

1.5 Limitations of the Study

The present writer decides to analyze the English and Indonesian translation of one of Japanese anime that is *The Cat Returns* to show the differences made in the translation and their effects on the viewers.

1.6 Lay out of the Term Paper

This term paper starts with the Abstract, a concise summary of the entire paper in Indonesian. This Abstract is followed by the Preface, in which the

present writer acknowledges the work and contribution of other parties. After that is the Table of Contents, followed by the five chapters:

Chapter I	is the introduction to the analysis
Chapter II	contains the library research
Chapter III	deals with the performance of the research
Chapter IV	contains the result and discussion of the research
Chapter V	contains the conclusions, the present writer comments and suggestions

In the final part, the present writer presents successively the Bibliography and the Appendices.