AN ANALYSIS OF TRANSLATION TECHNIQUES IN INDONESIAN SUBTITLE IN THE MOVIE ENTITLED *LUCA*

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Abstract

Translation is an attempt to transfer meaning, ideas, or information from the source language (SL) to the target language (TL). This research aims to analyze the translation technique of English to Indonesian subtitles in the movie entitled Luca. The theory used in the study was by Molina & Albir (2002) to collect and analyze the data, while the method used in this study was a descriptive qualitative method. The total numbers found 534 and the percentage of each technique are, literal translation occurs 133 times (25%), reduction occurs 75 times (14%), generalization occurs 64 times (12%), established equivalent occurs 46 times (8,61%), linguistic compression occurs 38 times (7,12%), adaptation occurs 34 times (6,37%), modulation occurs 31 times (5,81%), transposition occurs 27 times (5,06%), particularization occurs 22 times (4,12%), borrowing occurs 20 times (3,75%), discursive creation occurs 15 times (2,81%), compensation occurs 12 times (2,25%), variation occurs 7 times (1,31%), linguistic amplification occurs 6 times (1,12%), and amplification occurs 4 times (0,75%). The most dominant translation technique found in the movie Luca is literal translation.

Keywords: *Movie, Subtitle, Translation Technique*

Introduction

Language is an important communication tool that is often used by humans as social creatures. Apart from being a communication tool, language is also used as a means of expressing oneself from feelings of sadness, happiness, anger, and so on. According to Chaer & Agustina (2014), Language is a system formed by a component that has a fixed pattern and can be identified. The existence of language in this era of globalization is growing rapidly to make it easier for humans to communicate with each other and convey important information. English as an international language is used as a means of communication between nations that have diverse languages (Firmansyah, 2019). The use of English can be utilized by

Indonesian people to find out about world developments in education, technology, literature, media the internet, and so on.

Movies have their charm and are an alternative for people to learn English, but because not everyone understands English, the existence of translation from the source language, that is, English, to the target language, that is, Indonesian, is important.

Translation is a linguistic interpretation of text from the source language (SL) to the target language (TL) by similar textual equivalents to communicate a message. However, being a translator is not as easy as it seems because it requires accuracy in transferring ideas and thoughts from one language to another, hence the need for knowledge and techniques to produce a good translation. According to Molina & Albir (2002), there are eighteen translation techniques Adaptation; Amplification; Borrowing; Calque; Compensation; Description; Discursive creation; Established equivalent; Generalization; Linguistic amplification; Linguistic compression; Literal translation; Modulation; Particularization; Reduction; Substitution (linguistic, paralinguistic); Transposition; Variation. The translation technique can be used as a transfer of message or meaning from the source language to the target language applied to the order of words and sentences.

Subtitling is the translation of movie dialogue written at the bottom of a film (Ummatin, 2013). Translators must know such as situational context and cross-cultural understanding when translating a literary work, such as a movie. In the translation process, it is necessary to make adjustments in determining the strategy, translation method, and translation target. The author is interested in analyzing translation technique in the English to Indonesian subtitle in the movie entitled *Luca*.

Methodology

This study uses descriptive research because this research tries to describe the kinds of translation techniques in the *Luca* movie script. Dalman (2014) believes that descriptive text describes objects or events clearly, and in detail, and makes the reader feel or experience the object being described to contain details of the object. This descriptive research can be said as a text that displays or describes an object clearly and in detail.

The author used a qualitative method to identify techniques used by the translator using the theory proposed by Molina & Albir (2002). Also, there are some steps that author used to collecting and analyzing the data. First thing, is watching the movie and checking the scipts

both English and Indonesian subtitle. Then, identifying and analyze the translation techniques of subtitle translation into 18 translation techniques proposed by Molina & Albir (2002). Lastly, is concluding the research.

Findings and Discussions

The total numbers found 534 and 15 of 18 translation techniques in *Luca* movie. They were adaptation; amplification; borrowing; compensation; discursive creation; established equivalent; generalization; linguistic amplification; linguistic compression; literal translation; modulation; particularization; reduction; transposition; variation.

Table 1 Translation Techniques Percentage

No	Translation Techniques	Frequency	Percentages
1	Literal Translation	133	25%
2	Reduction	75	14%
3	Generalization	64	12%
4	Established Equivalent	46	8.61%
5	Linguistic Compression	38	7.12%
6	Adaptation	34	6.37%
7	Modulation	31	5.81%
8	Transposition	27	5.06%
9	Particularization	22	4.12%
10	Borrowing	20	3.75%
11	Discursive Creation	15	2.81%
12	Compensation	12	2.25%
13	Variation	7	1.31%
14	Linguistic Amplification	6	1.12%
15	Amplification	4	0.75%
	TOTAL	**534**	**100%**

1. **Adaptation**

Is a translation technique that replaces cultural elements that are special in source text (ST) with cultural elements that exist in target text (TT).

ST : I don't know. What if the **old stories** are true?

TT : *Entahlah. Bagaimana jika **mitos** itu benar?*

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The translator replaces cultural elements from source language, American cultural element to the target language, that is Indonesian cultural element. The word "old stories" is used when talking about a bad situation that has happened many times before. The word "old stories" is translated into "*mitos*" based on the culture and custom Indonesian as a target language. In Indonesia the word "*mitos*" means stories or beliefs that develop in society.

2. **Amplification**

   Translation technique that adding the detail information that is not contained in the source language text.

   ST : Okay. When you race in a cup, **what do you get?**

   TT : *Ketika kau berlomba di piala,* ***kau dapat hadiah apa?***

   The translator translated "what do you get?" into "*kau dapat hadiah apa?*" with adding the detail information instead. It is happened is used to help convey the message or understand the audiences or readers.

3. **Borrowing**

   A translation technique that uses words or expressions from the source text (ST) in the target text (TT).

   ST : Dinner's ready. **Trenette al Pesto**.

   TT : *Makan malam sudah siap.* ***Trenette al Pesto***.

   The translator using pure borrowing to translated "Trenette al Pesto" by not making any change from source text into target text. Trenette al Pesto is a pasta dish that originates from Liguira, a coastline Italian Region. The translator borrows it from the original or source language version.

4. **Compensation**

   Translation technique that replaces the position of information elements or stylistic effects.

   ST : What did we just talk about? All right. **Let's head out**.

   TT : *Apa yang tadi kita bicarakan? Baiklah.* ***Ayo jalan***.

   The translator translated "let's head out" into "*ayo jalan.*" It is happened because translation that replaces the position of information elements or stylistic effects in the source text in other parts of the target text because they cannot be realized in the same part of the target text.

5. **Discursive Creation**

A translation technique that uses temporary equivalents that are far from the original text. This technique using equivalence or similarity of the result of the translator's creativity that out of context.

ST : **Rise and shine!** Only two days till the race.

TT : ***Waktunya bangun!*** *Perlombaan dua hari lagi.*

The translator translated "Rise and shine!" not according into original meaning, but instead is translated into "*waktunya bangun!*" that is out of context. It is happened because a creation from the translated text from the translator is not even related with the source text.

6. **Established Equivalent**

This technique is translating terms in the source language with terms that are common in the target language.

ST : Me and my friend, Alberto. But it's okay. **He's one of us.**

TT : *Aku dan temanku, Alberto. Tenang.* ***Dia seperti kita.***

The translator used provisions or terms that are common in the target language. In the sentence "Me and my friend, Alberto. But it's okay. He's one of us." which "… one of us" means "like" in English. It is translated into "…*seperti kita*" in the target language, Indonesia.

7. **Generalization**

This technique is to translating a terms that are common and known to the wider community.

ST : Not you, ciccio! **Out of the way!**

TT : *Bukan kau, Ciccio!* ***Minggir!***

The translator use a more general or neutral term. In the Source Text (ST), English, "out of the way" has meaning far from places where many people live or usually go. But in the Target Text (TT), Indonesian, translated more generally and frequently used, that is "*minggir.*"

8. **Linguistic Amplification**

This technique is adding linguistic elements to the source text into the target text.

ST : I told you they were real. Oh, **what a monster!** Horrifying!

TT : *Sudah kubilang mereka nyata. **Monster seram!** Mengerikan!*

The translator translated "What a monster!" into "*monster seram!*" to make a better translation and detailed information needs to be added so it can be more understandable.

9. **Linguistic Compression**

Linguistic compression is a translation technique to unite or collect linguistic elements in the target language, in this case Indonesian.

ST : Thanks again for coming **all this way on such short notice.**

TT : *Sekali lagi terima kasih sudah datang **meski mendadak.***

The sentence "… all this way on such short notice" is translated into "… *meski mendadak.*" The translator does not translate the text word by word but focuses on the idea of the sentences.

10. **Literal Translation**

Literal translation is a translation technique that transfers an expression in source language word by word into target language.

ST : **I know, mom.**

TT : ***Aku tahu, Bu.***

The translator used word by word technique to translated the sentence "I know, mom." into "*Aku tahu, Bu.*" The word "I" means "*aku*", meanwhile the word "know" means "*tahu*" and the word "mom" means "*Bu.*"

11. **Modulation**

Modulation is a translation technique to change the point of view of the target language with the meaning is still the same.

ST : There's also the entry fee. **Money is tight.**

TT : *Ada biaya masuk.* ***Kita sedang berhemat.***

The translation translated "money is tight" into "… *sedang berhemat.*" Even though they both seem to have different meanings, the fact they have the same focus or cognitive category that is related to each other and they have the same point of view.

12. Particularization

This translation technique use more concrete and specific terms. This technique is the opposite of the generalization technique.

ST : Your friends **do** know fish.

TT : *Teman-temanmu tahu cara **menangkap** ikan.*

The translator translated the word "do" into "*menangkap*" in the target language, which is Indonesian. Particularization is a technique that translates more general language from the source text (ST) to the specific target text (TT). It happens to make the audiences or readers understand the core of the ideas.

13. Reduction

This technique is condensing information contained in the source language into the target language that must not change the message in the source language text.

ST : Seriously, I have to go, **like**, now. **Like**, right now.

TT : *Serius, aku harus **pergi sekarang. Sekarang juga.***

The translator reduces "…like" in the sentence "Seriously, I have to go, like, now. Like, right now." because the translator only focuses on the core of the sentence. The word translation "like" is not necessary and does not affect the meaning of the sentence significantly if it is omitted.

14. Transposition

This technique replaces the grammatical categories of the source language in the target language.

ST : **Classic human town.** Pretty cool, right?

TT : ***Kota manusia klasik***. *Keren, bukan?*

The translator changes the grammatical category of the "classic human town" and translates it into "*kota manusia klasik.*" It happens because there is a shift in structure which is obligatory so that the resulting translation is by the rules that apply in the target language, Indonesian.

15. Variation

Variation is a translation technique that replaces linguistic or paralinguistic elements that influence linguistic variation, such as changing the textual tone, style, geographical dialect, and social dialect.

ST : Why are **you** doing this?

TT : *Kenapa **Ibu** melakukan ini?*

They replace the word "you" with "*ibu*" it is because of the variation of the social dialect.

Conclusions

The total numbers found 534 and the percentage of each technique are, literal translation occurs 133 times (25%), reduction occurs 75 times (14%), generalization occurs 64 times (12%), established equivalent occurs 46 times (8,61%), linguistic compression occurs 38 times (7,12%), adaptation occurs 34 times (6,37%), modulation occurs 31 times (5,81%), transposition occurs 27 times (5,06%), particularization occurs 22 times (4,12%), borrowing occurs 20 times (3,75%), discursive creation occurs 15 times (2,81%), compensation occurs 12 times (2,25%), variation occurs 7 times (1,31%), linguistic amplification occurs 6 times (1,12%), and amplification occurs 4 times (0,75%).

The most dominant translation technique found in the movie entitled *Luca* is a literal translation which means the translator mostly used translation techniques by transferring an expression word for word.

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