

IDENTIFYING ENGLISH – INDONESIAN SUBTITLES TRANSLATION TECHNIQUES OF SUBTITLES IN “INCREDIBLES 2” MOVIE

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Abstract: *The objective of this research is to identify the frequent translation techniques used by the translator in "Incredibles 2" movie. This research was a content analysis method as the research design. The data used in this research are the hard file subtitles from the "Incredibles 2" movie in both English and Indonesian subtitles. The researcher identifies half of the subtitles movie and uses translation techniques from Molina and Albir (2002). The researcher used four translation techniques from Molina and Albir (2002) for identifying the subtitles. They are amplification technique, borrowing technique, literal translation technique, and reduction technique. The data obtained by identified the subtitle, classified each data according to the translation technique, and calculated the percentage. The researcher found 459 data from 1147 data. The result shows that the frequent translation technique is literal translation technique with 181 data represent 39.43%. The other three translation techniques are amplification techniques with 45 data represents 9.80%, borrowing techniques with 107 data represents 23.31%, and reduction technique with 126 data represents 27.45%.*

Key Words: *Translation Techniques, Subtitles, Content Analysis, Movie*

MENGIDENTIFIKASI TEKNIK PENERJEMAHAN TAKARIR BAHASA INGGRIS – INDONESIA DI FILM “INCREDIBLES 2”

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Abstrak: Penelitian ini bertujuan untuk mengidentifikasi teknik penerjemahan yang sering digunakan oleh penterjemah di dalam film “Incredibles 2”. Penelitian ini menggunakan metode analisis isi sebagai desain penelitian. Data yang digunakan dalam penelitian ini ialah salinan cetak takarir dari film dalam bahasa Inggris dan Indonesia. Peneliti mengidentifikasi setengah dari takarir film dan menggunakan teknik penerjemahan dari Molina dan Albir (2002). Peneliti menggunakan empat teknik penerjemahan dari Molina dan Albir (2002). Teknik penerjemahan yang digunakan ialah teknik amplifikasi, teknik peminjaman, teknik penerjemahan harfiah dan teknik reduksi. Setelah mengidentifikasi takarir, mengklasifikasikan setiap data sesuai dengan teknik penerjemahan dan menghitung persentase, peneliti menemukan 459 data dari 1147 data. Hasil dari penelitian ini menunjukkan bahwa teknik penerjemahan yang sering digunakan ialah teknik penerjemahan harfiah dengan 181 data mewakili 39.43%. Tiga teknik lainnya ialah teknik amplifikasi dengan 45 data mewakili 9.80%, teknik peminjaman dengan 107 data mewakili 23.31% dan teknik reduksi dengan 126 data mewakili 27.45%.

Kata Kunci: Teknik Penerjemahan, Takarir, Analisis Isi, Film

INTRODUCTION

Translation is the comprehension of the words that have been transforming from one language to another language. The text that is translated called source language (SL) while the language that is translated, called target language (TL) (Surjeet, 2015). To have a translation, a translator is a must. A translator is a person that knows both languages well so that the translator can translate from SL to TL in the exact context. For example, the translator must know how to translate from English to Indonesian. These two different languages are different because of having particular codes and rules regulating the construction of grammatical stretches of languages, and these forms have different meanings (Roger, 1991).

There are some techniques involved in the translation process from the source language to the target language in order to achieve the equivalence of the translated works due to the different aspects. The researcher uses translation techniques from Molina and Albir (2002). Molina and Albir (2002) state that there are 18 translation techniques, but the researcher only uses four translation techniques: amplification, borrowing, literal translation, and reduction. Translation techniques can use to identify any aspect of media such as books, scripts, subtitles, etc.

Subtitle is necessary to watch foreign movies. It helps the audience understand what the speaker says, and it also helps to learn a new language by seeing the subtitle. Shuttleworth and Cowie (as cited in Nawafi 2017) state that subtitling is the process of providing synchronized captions for film and television dialogue. Subtitling is a written translation from SL to TL that appears on the screen of the movie or television at the bottom of the movie. Chang (2012) (as cited in Tira 2015) states that a movie is a kind of multimedia, both a visual medium and an aural one.

There are many genres of movies that can be chosen by the researcher to identify the subtitle movie. The researcher chooses to use the "Incredibles 2" movie as object research. "Incredibles 2" is a 2018 American computer-animated superhero film produced by Pixar Animation Studios and distributed by Walt Disney Pictures also has been written and directed by Brad Bird. This movie is very popular, loved by all ages and gender, and it can be proved by the achievement, like: won the Kids' Choice Award (favorite animated movie), Los Angeles Film Critics Association (best animated featured), National Board of Review (best-animated film), People's Choice Award (favorite family movie) and Teen Choice Award (choice summer movie) (Wikipedia).

From the explanation above, the researcher is interested to identify the translation techniques in the "Incredibles 2" movie because the researcher would like to know the frequent translation techniques used by the translator in the "Incredibles 2" movie.

RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

This research used content analysis method because it can be categorized or code, words, themes, and concepts within the text and then analyze the results (Amy Luo, 2018). The data of this research is subtitles from "Incredibles 2" movie.

This movie has translated from English to Indonesian subtitles, and the researcher downloads it from [https://www.subtitlecat.com/subtitle/incredibles%20%20\(2018\)](https://www.subtitlecat.com/subtitle/incredibles%20%20(2018)). The researcher uses half of the subtitles consist of 1147 data.

The researcher does some steps in collecting the data. First, the researcher watches the movie and downloads the subtitle in soft file in English and Indonesia and printout the soft file. Second, the researcher read the subtitles and compares the two subtitles English and Indonesia. Third, the researcher makes a color-coding by the type of translation techniques used by the translator per sentence in the subtitles.

After collecting the data, the researcher does some steps in analyzing the data. First, the researcher rereads the subtitles, and the data has been given a code according to each type. Second, the researcher categorizes translation techniques based on each coding unit. Third, the researcher will calculate the percentage of each technique of the translation and write the result in the data tabulation form. Fourth, the researcher concludes according to the finding of this research.

FINDINGS

The researcher uses half of the "Incredibles 2" subtitle, which consists of 1147 data, and the researcher found 459 data that classify each data according to the types that the researcher use from Molina and Albir (2002) translation techniques. There are amplification, borrowing, literal translation, and reduction.

Amplification

Amplification (addition) is the technique that the details are not formulated in the information from SL (source language) and added in TL (target language). There are 45 data for this technique.

Data 35	Data 362
SL: You heard your mother	SL: direct line
TL: Kau dengar perintah ibumu	L: Lewat sambungan langsung

In data 35, the word **perintah** which means *command* was added in TL. In data 362, the word **lewat** which means *via* was added in TL. The words **perintah** and **lewat** were added into the TL to give the complete information proposed in SL to avoid any misunderstanding to the reader.

Borrowing

Borrowing is the technique that takes a word or expression straight from another language. The word or expression can be pure or without any change in translating between SL (source language) to TL (target language). There are 107 data for this technique.

SL: Agent Rick Dicker interrogating	SL: Violet! Who's watching Jack-Jack?
TL: Agen Rick Dicker Menginterogasi	TL: Violet! Siapa yang menjaga Jack-Jack?

In data 3, the word *agent* in SL translated into **agen** in TL and the word *interrogating* in SL translated into **menginterogasi** in TL. *Agent* in Indonesia means **agen** or **perantara**, but the translator chooses to use the word **agen**. *Interrogating* in Indonesia means **menginterogasi** or **menanyai**, but the translator chooses to use **menginterogasi**. This is done because the words that choose by the translator are more equivalent to propose the context of the SL. In data 115, the word *violet* in SL was translated into **violet** in TL and the word *jack-jack* in SL was translated into **jack-jack** in TL. This is done because the two words are the name of the characters in “Incredibles 2” movie.

Literal Translation

Literal translation is a technique that translates a word or expression from SL (source language) to TL (target language) word by word. The word is translated literally without any addition or reduction. There are 181 data for this technique.

Data 2	Data 14
SL: File 82-712	SL: So Friday?
TL: Berkas 82-712	TL: Jadi, Jumat?

In data 2 and data 14, the translator translates word by word or literally. In data 2, *file* in SL means **berkas** in TL while the numbers were translated following the SL. In data 14, *so* in SL means **jadi** in TL, and *Friday* in SL means **jumat** in TL.

Reduction

Reduction is a technique that suppresses the SL information item in TL. It reduces the information of words or expressions in TL. There are 126 data for this technique.

Data 198	Data 562
SL: Did you dry them ?	SL: Glad it's you and not me
TL: Sudah kau keringkan?	TL: Syukurlah itu kau bukan aku

In data 198, the word *them* in SL mean **mereka** was omitted in TL. In data 562, the word *and* in SL means **dan** was omitted in TL. Even the words were omitted, but the meanings of the sentences are not changed significantly.

The frequency data of the four translation techniques are presented in the form of a table.

No.	Translation Techniques	Frequency	Percentage
1.	Amplification (addition)	45	9.80%
2.	Borrowing	107	23.31%
3.	Literal Translation	181	39.43%
4.	Reduction	126	27.45%
Total		459	99.99%

The frequency of each translation techniques can be calculated in percentage with the following formula:

$$P = \frac{(x) \text{The Number of Each Techniques}}{(N) \text{Total Data} = 459} \times 100\%$$

The researcher found that the most frequent translation technique that appears in this movie is the literal translation technique that has 181 data and represents 39.43%. And the less frequent translation technique is the amplification technique that has 45 data and represents 9.80%.

DISCUSSION

In this part present the discussion related to previous researchers finding such as Nur Rosita (2016) published a journal entitled "Translation Techniques in Taj: Tragedi di Balik Tanda Cinta Abadi Novel"; Ika Wellya Rahesa and Rusdi Noor Rosa (2020) published a journal entitled "Translation Techniques Used by English Department Students of Universitas Negeri Padang in Translating a Narrative Text"; Mayanti Arafanti and Rahmanti Asmarani (2016) published an article entitled "The Translation Techniques Used in the Bilingual Destination Map 'Peta Wisata Jawa Tengah' Translated into 'Central Java Tourist Map'"; Iif Nur Afiffah, Rudi Hartono and Issy Yuliasari (2018) published a journal entitled "Translation Techniques and Grammatical Equivalence in Indonesian English Translation of 'Central Java Visitor Guide'" and Rochyani Lestyanawati, Rudi Hartono and Ahmad Sofwan (2014) published a journal entitled "Translation Techniques Used by Students in Translating English News Items."

The research problem is the frequent translation techniques that appear in this research. Literal translation technique is the most frequent translation technique that appears in this research. One out of four previous researchers has the same answer except for one researcher that has borrowing technique. Mayantina & Rahmanti (2016) state that the literal translation technique is most applied to maintain the original meaning from the source language (SL) of the words by rearranging them so that the translation fits the syntax of the target language (TL).

The similarity between the present researcher and previous researchers are using the same theory from Molina and Albir (2002) and use English as the source language (SL) and Indonesian as the target language (TL). The first differences are the research method used by one out of four previous researchers is descriptive qualitative while another previous researcher and this research use content analysis method. Ika & Rusdi (2020) state that content analysis is a research method that allowed the researcher to make replicable and valid inferences by interpreting and coding textual materials. The four researchers that used descriptive qualitative state that the research method aims to describe and analyze the data. The second differences are this research, and the previous researchers use different data such as student translations, visitor guide book, tourist map, novel, and movie subtitle. The second difference proves other media also can be used as the object for the translation techniques. The third differences are this research only identifies four translation techniques such as amplification technique, borrowing technique, literal translation technique, and reduction technique as for the previous researchers analyze 18 translation techniques in their object research and get the result between 15 translation techniques, 13 translation techniques, 9 translation techniques, and 6 translation technique.

CONCLUSION AND RECOMMENDATION

Conclusion

After identifying the four translation techniques from Molina and Albir (2002) in the "Incredibles 2" movie subtitle, the researcher can conclude that the frequent translation technique that appears in this movie subtitle is the literal translation technique with 181 data represents 39.43%. The other three translation techniques are amplification with 45 data represents 9.80%, borrowing with 107 data represents 23.31%, and reduction with 126 data represents 27.45% from 459 data's that the researcher found in the subtitle by classifying each data according to its types.

Recommendation

There are some suggestions the researcher proposed. First, if readers want to use books, movies, or other media should read or watch and understand the content and the language. Second, if readers want to use script, novel, or books as the data of the research, it will be easier to use coding to classify based on their categories. And the last, translators who want to translate subtitles or other media, have to be careful because the results of the translation are aiming to make people understand the message from the source language whether in movies, books, or other media.

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