AN ANALYSIS OF TRANSLATION TECHNIQUES USED IN "*THE LITTLE PRINCE*" MOVIE'S INDONESIAN SUBTITLE TEXT

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Abstract: *Translation in non-English speaking countries is important for communication between people with different cultures and languages. To acquire an accurate, clear and natural translation, a translator needs a what is called translation techniques which were proposed by Molina and Albir in 2002. It is a basis in a translation process, which is transferring a written text from the source language to target language. It is in fact the bottom line in this research is entitled 'An Analysis of Translation Techniques Used in "The Little Prince" Movie's Indonesian Subtitle Text'. In order to describe it, the writer used the descriptive qualitative approach. Besides, the writer also used the quantitative approach to compile the findings and presenting it in a table with the percentage of each technique's frequency. This research finds out there are 16 out of 18 techniques used in this subtitle and the most prominent technique used was the literal translation technique with a frequency of 299, or 28.23% of total data. While the least one was particularization technique which only occurred for 5 times (0.47% of total percentage). The writer also finds out that two of those techniques were not applied by the translator. These are on the ground that the writer could not identify any essential specifications of both techniques. They are description and variation technique.*

Key Words: *Translation, Translation Techniques, Movie, Subtitle.*

ANALISA TEKNIK PENERJEMAHAN YANG DIGUNAKAN DALAM TEKS TERJEMAHAN BAHASA INDONESIA PADA FILM *"THE LITTLE PRINCE"*

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Abstrak: Di negara yang dimana Bahasa Inggris bukanlah bahasa pertama mereka, menerjemah sangatlah penting dalam berkomunikasi antar sesama manusia yang memiliki perbedaan budaya dan bahasa. Untuk memperoleh terjemahan yang akurat, jelas, serta natural, penerjemah harus mengetahui teknik-teknik penerjemahan yang telah diusulkan oleh Molina dan Albir pada tahun 2002 silam. Ini merupakan pengetahuan dasar di dalam proses penejermahan. Topik pembahasan berikut diulas di penelitian ini yang berjudul 'Analisa Teknik Penerjemahan yang Digunakan dalam Teks Terjemahan Bahasa Indonesia pada Film "The Little Prince". Untuk menjabarkannya, penulis menggunakan pendekatan deskriptif kualitatif. Di samping itu, penulis juga menggunakan pendekatan kuantitatif agar dapat menyusun serta menyajikan hasil dari penelitian ini dalam bentuk tabel persentase dari masing-masing teknik yang frekuensinya telah didapat. Penilitan ini mendapati ada 16 dari 18 teknik penerjemahan yang digunakan di dalam teks terjemahan pada film tersebut dan teknik yang paling sering digunakan adalah teknik penerjemahan harfiah dengan frekuensi yaitu 299, 28.23% dari jumlah keseluruhan data. Sedangkan yang paling sedikit adalah teknik partikularisasi yang hanya muncul 5 kali (0.47% dari total persentase). Penulis juga mendapati bahwa dua teknik sama sekali tidak diaplikasikan oleh penejermah. Ini dikarenakan penulis tidak dapat mengidentifikasi adanya kalimat atau ucapan di dalam teks terjemahan bahasa Indonesia pada film ini yang dapat dikategorikan ke dalam dua teknik tersebut, yaitu teknik deskripsi dan variasi.

Kata Kunci: *penerjemahan, teknik penerjemahan, film, teks terjemahan.*

INTRODUCTION

The spread of COVID-19 through stay-at-home strategies and maintaining social distance, which are likely to result in major changes in the lifestyle, mental health, and quality of life of citizens. People are told to stay at home to work or even to have a free time. Based on the writer's point of view, watching English movies is the best way to spend some of that free time. English movies are popular, not just in English speaking countries but also across the world. However, the language almost always used in the movies is English which sometimes might be difficult to understand by the target language audiences. Therefore, they need translating to understand them to catch the messages, not only that, a translation is necessary for effective and empathetic communication between different cultures and languages. Based on Hatim and Munday (2004) translation is the process of transferring a written text from the source language (SL) to target language (TL) by a translator, or translators, in a specific socio-cultural context.

Translation in a movie is called subtitle. Subtitle is visual, involving the superimposition of a written text onto the screen. Díaz Cintas (2007) mentions that the concept which has undergone great growth in translation is subtitling. This leads to how translation has really impactful influence throughout a movie. In the country which English is a foreign language, a translation or a subtitle in a movie is the most important thing when watching it. Subtitles will help the audience to be understood more broadly about the movie. That is why in producing a good translation or a subtitle in a movie, the translator should know the quality of his translation. According to Larson (1998), there are three criteria of a good translation. It should be accurate, clear, and natural. In other words, it is very important for a translator to acknowledge this before they translate a novel, a subtitle, a song or a literary work.

In English Study Program of Riau University, the students will face the translation subjects in two semesters. The subjects are Translation I and Translation II. The students will have some practical-based learning to translate a sentence/and a passage from source language (SL) to target language (TL), from English to Indonesian, or vice versa. In order to be able to translate a sentence/and a passage, the students should know the techniques that were used in translation. The writer uses translation techniques proposed by Molina and Albir in 2002 to analyze the English-Indonesian translation of "The Little Prince" movie's subtitle text. The reason is because the translation techniques by Molina and Albir are more specific and clearer than other relevant theories. There are eighteen techniques proposed by them; *adaptation*, *amplification*, *borrowing*, *calque*, *compensation*, *description*, *discursive creation*, *established equivalence*, *generalization*, *linguistic amplification*, *linguistic compression*, *literal translation*, *modulation*, *particularization*, *reduction*, *substitution transposition*, and *variation* technique (Molina and Albir, 2002). Based on the writer's experience, most of these techniques were barely mentioned in the translation classes by the lecturer.

Knowing that this study would help the translators and the students, especially the students of English Study Program at Riau University. The writer becomes interested to conduct an analysis study entitled 'An Analysis of Translation Techniques Used in *"The Little Prince"* Movie's Indonesian Subtitle Text'. The purpose of this study is to find out the translation techniques that were used in the target language which is Indonesian in the subtitle text of *"The Little Prince"* movie. This study will

hopefully give clear and detail overview for the translator and also for the students, regarding the translation techniques are needed to translate any academic sources and literacy works, including translating an English transcription of a movie into the target language because the techniques that are applied will affect the translation's quality and accuracy.

METHODOLOGY

The method used in this research is descriptive qualitative. The research is designed to be qualitative in the process which brings order, structure and meaning to the mass of collected data which described the translation techniques that had been used in subtitle text of "*The Little Prince*" movie. However, it is essential to combine the qualitative approach with the quantitative one. The qualitative approach is used to identify techniques used by the translator, while the quantitative one is used to compile the findings with a simple counting by presenting the percentage. Therefore, this research combines qualitative approach and quantitative because the conclusion of the study is not only descriptive research, moreover, it is also presenting the percentage research.

The data of this research were all of the characters' utterances from *"The Little Prince"* movie which were taken from the movie's transcription. There are two types of the data. Those are primary data and secondary data. The primary data are all of the sentences which are all of the direct speech and their translation in the movie. The secondary data are the analysis of the translation techniques that the translator used in the in the Indonesian subtitle of the movie.

The procedures to collect and analyze the data are; preparing all the research instruments, downloading the movie which already has the required subtitle legally, watching the movie intensively using the English transcription and the Indonesian subtitle text, analyzing the utterances of each character by comparing the English transcription and the Indonesian subtitle text, identifying the translation techniques used in the movie's Indonesian subtitle text, getting research findings, cross-checking the data, and drawing a conclusion. These steps were taken from combining the previous related studies' methods. The following table was the instrument the writer used to analyze the translation techniques that were used in *"The Little Prince"* movie.

Table 1. Data Analysis Form

Datum	Timing	Source Language (SL)	Target Language (TL)	Translation Techniques Classification
0001				
…				
1059				

Afterwards, the writer identified the dominant translation techniques used in delivering the materials. The data extrapolation is presented in the following table:

Table 2. Data Tabulation Form

NO.	TRANSLATION TECHNIQUES	FREQUENCY	PERCENTAGE
1.			
2.			
3.			
…			
18.	**TOTAL**	1059	100 %

The percentage column can be identified by using the following formula:

$$Percentage = \frac{\text{Frequency}}{\text{Total}} \times 100$$

RESULT AND DISCUSSIONS

In this research, there are at least 1059 utterances produced by every character in the movie and its translation techniques classifications of each utterance. Furthermore, Table 3 displays the findings and the data of translation techniques based on all utterances used in "*The Little Prince"* movie's Indonesian subtitle text. The writer analyzed both of original and translated utterances to obtain the data. The writer counted each of type translation technique to get the utility and frequency. And the writer measured the frequency of the translation techniques by using the formula and getting the percentage each of them.

NO.	TRANSLATION TECHNIQUES	FREQUENCY	PERCENTAGE
1.	Literal Translation	299	28.23 %
2.	Established Equivalence	139	13.13 %
3.	Compensation	114	10.77 %
4.	Linguistic Compression	83	7.84 %
5.	Modulation	82	7.74 %
6.	Adaptation	74	6.99 %
7.	Linguistic Amplification	57	5.38 %
8.	Transposition	57	5.38 %
9.	Reduction	41	3.87 %
10.	Calque	37	3.49 %
11.	Amplification	22	2.08 %
12.	Discursive Creation	17	1.61 %
13.	Generalization	11	1.04 %
14.	Substitution	11	1.04 %
15.	Borrowing	10	0.94 %
16.	Particularization	5	0.47 %
17.	Description	0	0 %
18.	Variation	0	0 %
	TOTAL	1059	100 %

Based on the previous table, there are 16 types of translation techniques used in the movie. The most frequent and prominent type of them is *literal translation* whose frequency was 300 out of 1059 total utterances, and the percentage is 28.23%, followed by *established equivalence* was 139 times, and *compensation* was 114 times. The least ones are; *particularization* with only 5 out of 1057 total frequency, *substitution* technique was used 11 times and *borrowing* technique was 10 times. Besides, none of the *description* and *variation* techniques were used in the movie because the writer analyzed the translated utterances of the movie and could not find the mentioned techniques that the translator used. Next section is the discussion parts where each technique is described and those techniques are already put in order from the most prominent technique that was used to the least ones.

Literal Translation

Literal translation technique is a technique to translate a word or an expression word-by-word. This technique is the most prominent and most frequent technique used in this movie's Indonesian subtitle text. It can be seen that the use of the source language and the target language is similar to its structure and grammar. This means that this technique is the direct transfer of SL into a grammatically and idiomatically appropriate TL in the subtitle text. The followings are the examples of the literal translation that were found in the movie:

Datum 0001: (SL) Once, when I was six years old, I read a book about the primeval forest.
(TL) Dulu, saat aku berumur 6 tahun, aku pernah membaca buku tentang hutan purba.
Datum 0007: (SL) Frightened?
(TL) Takut?

In datum 0001, the translator translated every word and the expressions word-by-word. In using literal translation technique, the target language could be seen that it has similar structure and grammar compared to the source language with appropriate equivalence meaning. The same technique was used in datum 0007 as well. The word of *Frightened?* is translated as *Takut?*. It seems this technique can be used if the utterance only contains one word, and the translator just decides to translate the word by using his dictionary, and finds the equivalent meaning of the word in the target language with its source language.

Established Equivalence

Established Equivalence is the technique of translation process to use a term or an expression recognized (both by dictionaries or language in use) as an equivalent in the target language. This technique is quite similar to the *literal translation*. The term or the expression in the target language is a recognized translation and should be normally used as the official or generally accepted translation of any institutional term, e.g., *Junior High School* is translated into *Sekolah Menengah Pertama*. Examples found in this research:

Datum 0513: (SL) Do you have a *driver's licence*?
(TL) Kamu punya *SIM*?
Datum 0515: (SL) - *A learner's permit*? - No.
(TL) - *Kartu pelajar*? - Tidak.

This technique is used to translate the source language's sentence in order the sentence in the target language is easier to be understood, and as it was already described that this technique uses prevalent term in the TL. Both of datum 0513 and datum 0515 are in the same cases with the phrase *Junior High School* which is

translated into *Sekolah Menengah Pertama* in the target language. *SIM* stands for *Surat Izin Mengemudi* and *kartu pelajar* are considered as common expression in the TL and the only recognized which have equivalent meaning to the source language.

Compensation

This technique is in the process of translation to introduce an SL element of information or stylistic effect in another place in the TL, because it cannot be reflected in the same place as in the SL. For more understanding, a grandchild wants to greet his grandfather, he may call his grandfather by using his name, *Good morning James*, but if it is in Indonesian, it is not acceptable to call grandfather by just his name, because it is considered as impolite. Therefore, instead of the utterance translated into *Selamat Pagi James*, the acceptable one is *Selamat pagi kakek*. This is the example that was found in the research:

Datum 0075: (SL) *You* said Plan B was impossible!
(TL) *Ibu* bilang rencana B itu mustahil

Linguistic Compression

A technique of synthesizing linguistic elements in the TL. This is often used in simultaneous interpreting and in subtitling, e.g., to translate the English question *Yes, then?* to with *Lalu?* in Indonesian, instead of using a phrase with the same number of words, *Ya, kemudian?*. Example found:

Datum 0004: (SL) I pondered this *deeply*. And then, I made my first drawing.
(TL) Aku membayangkannya. Lalu, aku membuat gambar pertamaku.

The word deeply in datum 0004 is not translated in target language. But the word is synthesized with the word before it, pondered. And when the translator using this technique, the amounts of word in the TL does not have the same amount in the SL, which means those words are being compressed, but only by its linguistic elements in the SL, not the information that exists in the SL.

Modulation

A shift in point of view, whereas *transposition* technique is a shift between grammatical categories, modulation is a shift in cognitive categories which can be lexical structural, e.g., to translate *The stars went out* as *Hari menjelang pagi*. This is the example that was found in the subtitle text of "*The Little Prince"* movie:

Datum 0021: (SL) Good morning, in matters of consequence today *figures were managed*,
(TL) Selamat pagi, untuk rangkuman *kegiatan pasar* hari ini.

The words *figures were managed* is translated as *kegiatan pasar*, while the technique that is used to translate this sentence is modulation because *kegiatan pasar* has meaning the *activity in the market*, which the word *market* is well-known with its *figures*.

The cognitive categories of the audience are changed and replaced with the new one when it is translated into the TL.

Adaptation

The adaptation technique is a type of translation that involves some changes to be made so that the target language produced is in harmony with the spirit or the culture of the source language. This means this technique is a technique in process of translating that replaces an SL cultural element with one from the target culture, and a shift in cultural environment, to express the message using a different situation. An example found in the research:

Datum 0172: (SL) Where did you get the *pennies*?
(TL) Darimana kamu dapatkan *uang recehan* itu?

Datum 0172 represents that there are no term *pennies* in the TL's cultural, and the translator replaces the SL's cultural elements with one from the target language's and translated the word with *uang recehan*.

Linguistic Amplification

A technique to add linguistic elements. This is often used in consecutive interpreting and dubbing, e.g., to translate the English expression *No Way!* into Indonesian as *Maaf Saja!*. This technique is the opposite of linguistic compression. Example found in the subtitle text:

Datum 0060: (SL) Two, like Werth, I am *serious*.
(TL) Dua, seperti Werth, aku *orang yang serius*.

It is clear that there are additions of words in the target language. In datum 0060, the word *serious* is translated as *orang yang serius*. Those additions of word are only linguistic elements that added into the sentence in the target language text without putting on an additional information.

Transposition

A technique which is used to change a grammatical category, which involves replacing one-word class with another without changing the meaning of the message, e.g., noun to verb or vice versa. This is an example found in the research:

Datum 0014: (SL) I took their advice and I *grew up*.
(TL) Aku turuti saran mereka dan akupun *dewasa*.

The verbal phrase *grew up* in SL is translated into TL as *dewasa* as an adjective. It can be seen that the word classification is changed and still suitable into the context and the intuition of the character in the movie.

Reduction

A technique in the process of translating by suppressing an SL information item in the TL. There will be an omission after it is translated into the target language. And also, the translator reduces the meaning from the SL to the TL, unlike *linguistic compression* technique which just synthesizes the linguistic elements from its source language. Some of the examples that were found:

Datum 0005: (SL) I showed *my masterpiece* to grown-ups and...
(TL) Aku menunjukkan*nya* pada orang dewasa, dan...

When the translator translated the SL into the TL of datum 0005, the words my masterpiece are just suppressed by its information, which is in the TL is translated as -*nya*. But the audience would still have the understanding of the words my masterpiece are referred to the first drawing that the character made. In datum 0018, it could be seen that in the SL there is word my, but in the TL, the word is not translated and also it reduces the meaning in the SL.

Calque

Calque means literal translation of a foreign word or phrase; it can be lexical or structural, e.g., the English *Directorate General* into Indonesian *Direktorat Jendera*l. Example found in the research:

Datum 0299: (SL) He needed a sheep to eat the *Baobab* sprouts.
(TL) Dia membutuhkan seekor domba untuk memakan tunas *Baobab*.

The word *Baobab* is a made-up term in the movie, but it does not have any equivalent translation in the TL. Thus, the translator used *calque* technique to translate the word. Lexical and structural elements are also pretty similar which seems are taken straight from the SL, or a literal translation of the SL.

Amplification

Amplification technique is in a process of translating to introduce details that did not formulate in the SL information, explicative paraphrasing. This technique is the opposite of *reduction* technique. Example:

Datum 0112: (SL) Like your ninth birthday, coming up. Microscope.
(TL) Misalnya saat ulang tahun ke-9mu, *kamu akan mendapatkan sebuah* Mikroskop.

Datum 0112's target language added some details. The amounts of word are also increased along with its information. The purpose of adding more words and information to the TL is to further clarify the target language and to assist in delivering the message to the audience. But these additions may not modify messages in the source language.

Discursive Creation

A technique of translation process is to establish a temporary equivalence which the words or the expressions in the TL are totally unpredictable out of context. Example:

Datum 0065: (SL) ...con... concern, with.
(TL) ...*akan*
Datum 0066: (SL) the...
(TL) *belajar*...

It could be seen in datum 0065 and datum 0066, the words in the TL are clearly out of context. But the translator makes the word parable so that it has the function of TL and easy to understand by the readers.

Generalization

A technique that uses a more general or neutral term, e.g., to translate the Indonesian word *Becak* to *Vehicle* in Indonesian. The *generalization* technique presents more neutral or general terminology in the target language; from subordinate to superordinate. An example:

Datum 0003: (SL) "*Boa constrictors* swallow their prey whole, without chewing it."
(TL) "*Ular Boa* menelan seluruh mangsanya tanpa mengunyahnya.

This technique was used to translate the words of *Boa contrictors* in datum 0003 as the words are generalized in the target language as a neutral term, *Ular Boa*, the word is changed from subordinate to superordinate. The audience would get the idea that the word *contrictors* in *Boa contrictors* is described as one of the many kinds of Boa.

Substitution

This technique is a technique which is used to change linguistic elements for paralinguistic elements (intonation, gestures) or vice versa, e.g., to translate the Arab gesture of putting your hand on your heart as *Thank you*. It is used in interpreting. Some of the examples and cases that were found in the data:

Datum 0143: (SL) No, no, no, no!
(TL) *Oh* tidak, tidak, tidak,
Datum 0154: (SL) Friends!
(TL) *Halo*, kawan-kawan!

In datum 0413, there is no word *oh*, *uh* or similar word in SL. But the translator translated those words in SL and added word *oh* as it is a surprise or denial expression in the TL. And explanation of datum 0154; in the movie, the character which is the Aviator/the Pilot is using his hand gestures and waving to his neighbors before saying friends. The hand gestures or waving is translated by the translator into *halo* in the TL.

Borrowing

This technique is almost as the same with *calque* technique but, this technique in a process of translating is to take a word or expression straight from another language. It can be pure or naturalized borrowing. Examples:

Datum 0043: (SL) We've reviewed your *application*;
(TL) Kami telah meninjau *aplikasi*mu.
Datum 0046: (SL) We've reviewed your *transcripts*;
(TL) Kami telah mempelajari *transkrip*mu.

This technique takes a word or an expression straight from another language, while the word *application* in the SL's sentence of datum 0043 is translated into *aplikasi* in the TL. *Borrowin*g technique has two types. It can be pure or naturalized borrowing. In this case the word is naturalized in the TL. The naturalized borrowing is also applied to the TL text of datum 0043.

Particularization

This technique is a technique in a process of translating by using a more precise or concrete term, e.g., to translate *Vehicle* in English into *Mobil* in Indonesian. The examples that were found in the Indonesian subtitle text of "*The Little Prince"* movie:

Datum 0687: (SL) Step out of the *vehicle*.
(TL) Keluarlah dari *pesawat*.

Datum 0687 shows that the word *vehicle* is translated as *pesawat*, while the word in the SL should be translated into the TL as *kendaraan* or the superordinate word of *pesawat*.

CONCLUSION AND SUGGESTIONS

Conclusion

After analyzing the data from the previous chapter, the writer concludes that there are 1059 utterances in the Indonesian subtitle text of "*The Little Prince"* movie which have been classified and analyzed by the translator based on Molina and Albir's theory of translation techniques. There are 16 out of 18 techniques that were used to translate the English utterances in "*The Little Prince"* movie into Indonesian subtitle text. Those techniques are; *literal translation*, *established equivalence*, *compensation*, *linguistic compression adaptation*, *linguistic amplification*, *reduction*, *calque*, *amplification*, *discursive creation*, *generalization*, *substitution*, *borrowing*, and *particularization*.

The two techniques, *description* and *variation*, were not used by the translator in Indonesian subtitle text of the movie because the writer analyzed all the translated utterances which is in Indonesian and compared those translated utterances to the English and could not identify any required specifications and evidences from both of the mentioned translation techniques.

Suggestions

There are two suggestions of this research, first is for the readers, especially English department students who would like to be a translator. Many findings in the journal or thesis that were conducted by other researchers which have the same topic represent and show that *literal translation* technique is the most frequent technique used in the subtitle text of many movies. This should be mattered to the translators or the English students, because they are expected to focus more on the techniques that produce a low and high-quality translation. By translating the utterances word-by-word could lead the translation product to sound unnatural, unacceptable, or inaccurate. To be a good translator, the translation product should be considered to have high readability. Thus, this too could be an idea of other aspects in future translation related study or research to conduct.

Second one is due to this research only focuses on only one aspect of the translation which is the translation techniques that are used in the subtitle of the target language based on Molina and Albir's eighteen translation techniques, the writer suggests that other researchers who would like to conduct a similar study, they should cover other related aspect such as the strategies in translation, such as methods, or ideologies.

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