

Translation Techniques of Nautical Terms of Commander Ernest Krause in *Greyhound* Film by Aaron Schneider

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KEYWORDS

film, nautical terms, translation, translation techniques, utterances

ABSTRACT

This research entitled Translation Techniques of Nautical Terms of Commander Ernest Krause in *Greyhound* film by Aaron Schneider. The study aims to examine and identify the translation techniques of nautical term utterances in that film. In this study, the researchers used the descriptive qualitative method to assist and analyze the data. The object of the data is English as the source language and Indonesian as the target language. The theories of translation techniques are based on Molina and Albir (2002). The researchers found 70 data of nautical term utterances by the main character from the *Greyhound* film. The translation techniques are categorized separately with a percentage of the translation techniques as follows: Adaptation (3 data/ 4,29%), Amplification (1 data/ 1,43%), Borrowing (7 data/ 10%), Calque (1 data/ 1,43%), Description (4 data/5,71%), Established Equivalence (33 data/47,14%), Literal Translation (17 data/ 24,29%), Particularization (2 data/2,86%), and Reduction (2 data/2,86%). The result of the translation technique that often occurs the most for the utterances of the nautical term in *Greyhound* film is Established Equivalence. Furthermore, the translator applied the translation technique based on the official dictionary of both languages with the common term known as 'equivalent' and the messages remained the same.

KATA KUNCI

film, istilah perkapalan, teknik penerjemahan, terjemahan, tuturan

ABSTRAK

Penelitian ini berjudul "Teknik Penerjemahan istilah perkapalan Komandan Ernest Krause pada film *Greyhound* karya Aaron Schneier". Penelitian ini bertujuan untuk menguji dan mengidentifikasi teknik penerjemahan tindak tutur istilah perkapalan dalam film. Dalam studi ini, peneliti menggunakan metode dekripsi kualitatif untuk membantu menganalisa data. Objek data adalah Bahasa Inggris sebagai sumber bahasa dan Bahasa Indonesia sebagai target bahasa. Teori teknik penerjemahan berdasarkan Molina dan Albir (2002). Peneliti menemukan 70 data tutur kata istilah perkapalan dari tokoh utama pada film *Greyhound*. Teknik penerjemahan dikategorikan sendiri dengan persentase teknik penerjemahan seperti berikut: Adaptasi (3 data/ 4,29%), Amplifikasi (1 data/ 1,43%), Pinjaman (7 data/ 10%), Kalque (1 data/ 1,43%), Deskripsi (4 data/5,71%), Padanan Lazim (33 data/47,14%), Terjemahan harfiah (17 data/ 24,29%), Partikularisasi (2 data/2,86%), and Reduksi (2 data/2,86%). Hasil teknik terjemahan yang sering muncul untuk tutur kata istilah perkapalan dalam film *Greyhound* adalah Padanan Lazim. Selebihnya, penerjemah mengaplikasikan teknik penerjemahan berdasarkan kamus resmi dari dua bahasa dengan istilah yang mudah dimengerti atau 'padanan' dan pesannya masih utuh.

INTRODUCTION

A translation is one of form media to transfer original messages to the target language. Molina & Albir (2002) stated that "Translation techniques work at micro-level of grammar such as word, phrase, clause, or sentence," In addition, they also revealed that the techniques affect the quality of translation as well.

Furthermore, translation fundamentally has the same principle which is to transfer the same message with the original text that feels natural and understandable in the target language.

The military often uses signs and specific terms of language within training and operation. Military terms also adapt and change throughout time thus it is adaptable to the rapid growth of technology as well. Thomas E. Murray, states that the study of English in [the twentieth] century has shown that members of the armed services...are especially prone to linguistic creativity, whether soldiers, sailors, or flyers Murray (1986, p. 126). It is very productive because "each crisis creates its vocabulary" (John Mason in Murray.126). To translate these terms properly, one should mind the actual meaning of military terms before transferring the messages into the target language.

The importance of this study lies in the foundation of communication. Communication between crew members or officers is incredibly crucial. It is also vital to send messages between two ships. To solve miscommunication, many sailors and seamen use special terms for passing commands and instructions among officers or crewmates. This phenomenon piques the interest of the researchers to study furthermore since its importance in the nautical world.

This study is revealing the translation techniques of the nautical terms used by sailors and soldiers in Operation Atlantic depicted in the film. The previous related study is entitled "Translation Techniques of Directive Speech Acts of the Main Characters in Pearl Harbor Movie" by Naili Faizati and Achmad Basari (2021). The previous research and this article have a similarity both focusing on translation techniques based on the theory of Molina and Albir (2002) used in film media. On the other hand, the difference lies in the scope focus. The previous study conducted the techniques of translating directive speech acts while this article focuses the study on the techniques of translating nautical terms.

The objectives of the study are to find out the nautical terms used in the film and to classify the translation techniques that are used to translate those nautical terms. Furthermore, the researchers can identify the translation technique used the most for translating the nautical terms in the film. Therefore, this study may be used as a reference in the future and pique the interest of anyone who wants to learn the translation of nautical terms.

METHOD

This study was conducted with a qualitative technique to approach the collected data. It revealed an elaborate context provided by the object of the study, the method was practical for the social communication of the sailors, particularly the nautical terms that were shown in the film. To collect the data for further analysis in-depth, the researchers used an observation method by looking at the source of data objects portrayed in the film. Therefore, the researchers gathered information on nautical terms by observing specific scenes or utterances from the main character. Moreover, the research also employed a descriptive method to describe the translation of the nautical term from the *Greyhound* film. The source of data was taken from the *Greyhound* film directed by Aaron Schneider released on 10th July 2020.

The researchers found all the dialogues and scripts of the film through a website. After that, the researchers collected the data from the film and compared both data from the scripts and film subtitles. Lastly, the researchers classified and analyzed nautical terms uttered by Commander Ernest Krause as data.

The classified translation techniques of nautical terms were put on a table to easily recognize the translation techniques used in the film. In particular, the researchers pointed out the nautical terms used by the character Commander Ernest Krause in the film. Furthermore, the researchers investigated the translation technique used the most and the least to translate the nautical terms, and were put to display on the table as well. Then, the researchers explained and described the findings to sum up all of the collected data.

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

From data analysis of nautical terms in the *Greyhound* film, it is shown that in this study there are approximately 70 nautical terms of Captain Krause and using the translation techniques from Molina & Albir (2002). Collected findings data are exposed to know the translation techniques used in the film by the main character.

There are 9 types of translation techniques found as soon as the investigation of the data was conducted. However, the usage intensity of the translation techniques is incredibly different from one to another. In addition, the results are based on the theory of translation from Molina & Albir (2002)

Table 1 Translation Techniques of Nautical Terms in *Greyhound* film

Types of Translation Techniques	Data	Percentage
Established Equivalence	33	47, 14%
Literal Translation	17	24, 29%
Borrowing	7	10%
Description	4	5, 71%
Adaptation	3	4, 29%
Particularization	2	2, 86%
Reduction	2	2, 86%
Amplification	1	1, 43%
Calque	1	1. 43 %

The above data collected by the researchers show a total of 70 nautical terms were found in the film. Each nautical term is classified into several types of translation techniques as well. Furthermore, the most-used translation technique is Established Equivalence gaining 33 data or 47, 14%. Literal Translation is only a short behind garnering 17 data of 24, 29%. The borrowing technique can reach 7 data of 10%. The description garnered 4 data and 5,71% as the adaptation has 3 data making up 4,29%. In addition, Particularization and Reduction have 2 data each with only 2,86%. The least used techniques are Amplification and Calque which stand for only 1 datum of 1,43% each.

The collected data of the researchers are reported in the table. The nautical terms in the *Greyhound* film were translated using several techniques. It is notable that the translator mostly used the Establish Equivalence technique to translate the nautical terms. Based on the official dictionary of both languages, the translator managed to find a common-used equivalence. It is because the target audience found it easy to understand the meaning of the messages without altering significant changes from the source language to the target language.

Excerpt 1

Adaptation Technique

SL: Range 1,100 yards

TL: Jarak 1.000 meter

The scene shows a context in which Captain Krause measures the range of the convoy and hostile sub-marine chasing them. The system they use is an imperial system measurement which in the range is the yard. The imperial system measurement of the United States navy utilizes yards. However, the Target Language applied the metric instead which is commonly known as the meter. Furthermore, the translation uses adaptation to the similar culture of the Target language and adjusts the measurement as well.

Excerpt 2

Amplification Technique

SL: Mister Nystrom, ease the rudder. Meet her

TL: Tuan Nystrom, kurangi kemudinya. Balas kemudi

Translating nautical terms surprisingly uses amplification technique as well specifically as amplification explicitation. The term *her* explicate the meaning from Source Language to the Target Language as *kemudi*. The context itself was also a command to control the vessel. Observation from the context can be found that Mister Nystrom is the one who drives the vessel he is a helmsman. Captain Krause asked the helmsman to be careful in handling the ship with decreasing speed for easy maneuvering.

Excerpt 3

Borrowing Technique

SL: I'm hoping it shows up on your surface radar

TL: Kuharap ia muncul di radar permukaanmu.

The context of this excerpt is that Captain Krause is letting know the combat information center (CIC) that the ship is in pursuit of a possible enemy submarine. The tool to detect another movement of another ship is easily detected with a *radar* covering the surrounding area of the convoy. The term *radar* remains the same both in the Source Language and Target Language because it is acceptable and the message is still intact. The technique is known as Pure Borrowing.

Excerpt 4

Calque Technique

SL: Now hear this, now hear this. This is the captain. We are running down the target.

TL: Perhatikan ini. Ini kaptan. Kita mengejar target.

The movie shows that Captain Krause announces to his crewmates that their ship is hunting the enemy submarine. The term *captain* is acceptable and recognizable in Target Language. It is a naval officer who is the commander of a ship. Furthermore, it is translated using the Calque Technique into *kaptan*.

Excerpt 5

Description Technique

SL: Eagle, Harry, Greyhound. What is your ETA for resuming new stations?

TL: Eagle, Harry, Greyhound. Berapa waktu untuk ke posisi baru?

The context of the film portrays Captain Krause calling out other ships captains in the convoy codename Eagle and Harry to know the estimated time of arrival (ETA) from their position. He wanted every ship in the convoy to get back in its original formation as fast as possible. The translation technique of description is applied here to be easily understood in the Target Language thus it is translated to *Berapa waktu* instead.

Excerpt 6

Established Equivalence Technique

SL: Right standard rudder, 079.

TL: Kanan kemudi standar, 079.

During the intense chase of the enemy submarine, Captain Krause orders his ship to make a slight course to their right at bearing 079 so they can intercept the enemy submarine. The Source Language shows a similarity of contextual (grammar and lexical) in the Target Language, its technique is known as Established Equivalence since Right Standard Rudder is grammatically and lexically the same as *Kanan Kemudi Standar*.

Excerpt 7

Established Equivalence Technique

SL: Mister Nystrom, are you not the officer of the deck?

TL: Tuan Nystrom, apa kau bukan perwira kapal?

One of the scenes shows the heat of battle, one of the crew asked permission to secure a couple of boilers. Captain Krause reminds his crewmate, Mister Nystrom that he is an officer and he may act as he believes is right. The officer of the deck refers to the person that supervises other crewmates under them. An equivalent to the Target Language is translated as *perwira kapal*.

Excerpt 8

Literal Translation Technique

SL: Assumes its hull of ship breaking up

TL: Asumsi itu lambung kapal yang pecah

Given the context one of the torpedoes hit the ship and the impact is not clear yet. However, the commander thinks of the possibility of the worse scenario. The source language implies assumes the hull of the ship breaking up to the target language as *asumsi itu lambung kapal yang pecah*. The technique applied by the translator is called the literal translation. Every word is translated but the term means is acceptable.

Excerpt 9

Particularization Technique

SL: Convoy's three days into the Pit.

TL: Konvoi sudah tiga hari masuk Celah.

During the early scenes of the film, Captain Krause read the report of the convoy after 3 days of sailing in the Atlantic Ocean and he realizes his convoy has entered the Pit. The pit is a term for a gap in the ship formation.

The gap could potentially use as an ambush by a hostile submarine. The translation of the Source Language is very specific and the Target Language has to find the closest term to it and it is translated into *Bahasa Indonesia* as *Celah*. The technique is called Particularization.

Excerpt 10

Reduction Technique

SL: All ahead full. Make turns for 36 knots.

TL: Maju penuh. Kecepatan 36 knot.

The translation compresses or eliminates an element of the Source Language to the Target Language. The original meaning of the phrase *makes turns* conveys as turn at speed but is reduced to only the word *kecepatan*. Contextually the scene shows the ship trying to evade the chase of the enemy torpedo by maneuvering. The translation technique that is used in this excerpt is Reduction. The phrase *Make turn* in SL is reduced to the word *Kecepatan* in TL. The word *Kecepatan* is considered accurate in the target language following the speed unit of a knot in nautical terms.

CONCLUSION

Based on the research findings in the previous chapter, there are nine types of translation techniques employed to translate the nautical terms in the film. The translation techniques are the Adaptation technique with 3 data (4, 29%), Amplification technique with only 1 data (1, 43%), Borrowing technique with 7 data (10%), Calque technique with 1 data (1, 43%). Description technique with 4 data (5, 71%), Established Equivalence technique with 33 data (47, 14%), Literal Translation technique with 17 data (24, 29%), Particularization technique with 2 data (2, 86%), and Reduction technique with 2 data (2, 86%).

From the data analysis, it is found that the mostly-used translation technique for the nautical terms is the Established Equivalence technique with 33 data (47, 14%). The researchers also found that there are 9 other translation techniques to translate the nautical terms in that *Greyhound* film. The Established Equivalence technique is applied by relying on both terms from the official dictionary. In addition, the expressions and terms are similar which is known as “equivalent”. Overall the translator managed to find the equivalent of nautical terms from both languages given in the context and situation presented in the film scenes. The nautical terms from the Source language are somewhat intact and understandable to the Target Language

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Conclusion provides closure for the reader while reminding the reader of the contents and importance of the paper. It can be done by stepping back from the specifics in order to view the bigger picture of the document. In other words, it reminds the reader of the main argument. Conclusion simply and concisely restates the main ideas and arguments, pulling everything together to help clarify the thesis of the paper. A conclusion does not introduce new ideas; instead, it should clarify the intent and importance of the paper.

This section may also contain suggestion. You may address unanswered aspects of your research problem, address limitations of your research, construct the same research in a new context, location and/or culture, or re-assess and expand theory, framework or model you have addressed in your research. Future studies can address the effects of specific event, emergence of a new theory or evidence and/or other recent phenomenon on your research problem.

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