Translation Techniques of Indonesian to English Subtitle in Short Movie "Grusah Grusuh"

[1]Firdaus Hakiki, [2]Raden Arief Nugroho

[1]Universitas Dian Nuswantoro, Semarang, Indonesia
[2]Universitas Dian Nuswantoro, Semarang, Indonesia
(**311202202536@mhs.dinus.ac.id**)

Abstract. The research aims to classify of translation techniques and describe the quality of translation proposed by Molina and Albir (2002) from Indonesian to English subtitle, to determine the most dominant type of translation technique of Indonesian to English subtitle in short movie "*Grusah Grusuh*". This research is descriptive qualitative method. Data of this research are utterances or sentences in subtitle movie, both Indonesian to English subtitle.). The researchers found 6 types translation technique in the short film "*Grusah Grusuh*". Adaptation 1 data as %, Reduction 1 data as 12,4%, Established equivalent 3 as 25,2%, Transposition 1 data as 12,4%, Discursive Creation 2 data as 20,34%, and Generalization 1 data as 12,6%. Established equivalent is the most dominant data in the category of translation technique.

Keywords: descriptive qualitative, translation techniques, subtitle, short movie

RESEARCH BACKGROUND

Translation is a written medium and useful connection to communicate with other people in different language, culture and background. By the existence of translation, it can help people to share any perspective of this world. People are able to share information, knowledge, ideas, and lots of things to each other. There are many differences both source language (SL) and target language (TL) like the structure, culture and style. Therefore, translation is very useful for people who do not have good ability in understanding SL, so they need help to translate it into the TL. This allows translators to select movies that interest them and create accurate and engaging subtitles for Indonesian viewers. (Nugroho and Basari, 2019). 'Translation strategy' is a quite popular terminology that sometimes is being 'exploited' in many translation researches (Nugroho, 2013).

According to Newmark (1981), "Translation is a craft consisting in the attempt to replace a written message and or statement in one language by the same message and/or statement in another language". Translation can't be separated from learning two languages which is English and Indonesian in this article so that the translation could get an equivalent meaning between SL and TL.

However, translation is not an easy task; it is not a simple activity of finding the meaning of a word in the dictionary. There are many requirements that must be considered to produce a good translation, such as, type of text, cultural context, and word itself has a bundle of meanings which should be suited to its context. Newmark (1988) classified two approaches of translating: (1) start translating sentence by sentence, for say a paragraph or chapter, to get the feel and the feeling tone of the text, and then deliberately sit back, review the position, and read the rest of the SL text; (2) read the whole text two or three times, and find the intention, register, tone, mark the difficult and passages and start translating only when you have taken your bearings.

http://publikasi.dinus.ac.id/index.php/unclle

Nida (1964) states that "a translator should have deep knowledge about the source language. He or she should understand every message that the source text brings and also the significant emotive values of the words and the style of the original text which determine the flavor and the feel of the message.

Newmark (1988) states that translation is perceived as rendering the meaning of a text into another language in the way that the author intended the text. Translation can be defined as a translating process of written or spoken language from one language into another language by interpreting the meaning of those language to make the readers more understand without reducing the message and information delivered by the authors.

Munday (2009) defines translation as: (1) The process of transferring a written text from SL to TL, conducted by a translator, or translators, in a specific socio-cultural context; (2) The written product, or TT, which results from that process and which functions in the socio-cultural context of the TL; and (3) The cognitive, linguistic, visual, cultural and ideological phenomena which are an integral part of 1 and 2. In brief, translation can be concluded as a process of rendering a thought from one language to another language accurately in a written form by conforming its grammar, syntax, and cultural aspect.

REVIEW OF RELATED LITERATURE

Technique or procedure in translation basically refers to the way of how the translators solve their problem. As Baihaqi (2017) stated that translation procedure is a practical step in analyzing and solving the problems in translation practices. According to Molina and Albir's (2002), there are eighteen translation techniques that can be used. They are adaptation, amplification, borrowing, calque, compensation, description, discursive creation, establish equivalent, generalization, linguistic amplification, linguistic compression, literal, modulation, particularization, reduction, substitution, transposition, and variation.

Adaptation: This technique replaces the cultural element of the source text (ST) with one of the element in the target language which is similar. Example : cycling for the French, cricket for the English and baseball for the Americans.

Amplification: Amplification is the technique of introducing the details that are not formulated in the ST: information, explicative paraphrasing, e.g., when translating from Arabic (to Spanish) to add the Muslim month of fasting to the noun Ramadan (Molina & Albir, 2002).

Borrowing: Borrowing technique is implemented by taking a word or expression straight from another language. e.g., the English word bulldoze has been incorporated directly into other languages.

Calque: Literal translation of a foreign word or phrase; it can be lexical or structural, e.g., the English translation Normal School for the French École normale. This corresponds to SCFA's acceptation (Molina & Albir, 2002).

Compensation: The technique of making up for the translation loss of important ST features by approximating their effects in the TL through means other than those used in ST (Hervey and Higgins 1992:248). The example is the problem of translating nuances of formality from languages that use

forms such as Spanish informal *tú* and formal *usted*, French *tu* and *vous*, and German *du* and *sie* into English which only has 'you', and expresses degrees of formality in different ways.

Description: This technique replace a term or expression with a description of its form or/and function in the ST message to make it clear in the target text (Molina & Albir, 2002). For example ST: male clubhouse is translated into "*tempat berkumpul para pemuda*". Discursive creation: This technique is implemented by finding a temporary equivalence that is totally unpredictable out of context, e.g., the Spanish translation of the film Rumble fish as *La ley de la calle*. (Molina & Albir, 2002).

Established equivalent: This technique is also known as recognized translation/accepted standard translation (Newmark, 1988) . (Suryawinata & Hariyanto, 2003). The implementation is by using common term which has been stated in the dictionary or it has been used in the society.

Generalization: Generalization technique is applied by using a more general or neutral term, e.g., to translate the French *guichet*, *fenêtre* or *devanture*, as window in English (Molina & Albir, 2002).

Linguistic amplification: It is the technique of translation process to add the linguistic elements in the TL. E.g; when translating from Arabic to Spanish, to add the muslim month of fasting to Ramadhan.

Linguistic compression: It is the technique of translation to synthesize linguistics elements in the TL. e.g., to translate the English question Yes, so what? With *¿ Y?*, in Spanish, instead of using a phrase with the same number of words, *¿Sí, y qué*?. It is in opposition to linguistic amplification. Literal translation:

Literal translation is to translate a word or an expression word for word. E.g : book translated as *buku* in Indonesian

Modulation: This technique is implemented by changing the point of view, focus or cognitive category in relation to the ST; it can be lexical or structural. E.g : you are going to have a child, instead of, you are going to be a father. First phrase focuses on the child, second sentence focuses on the father Particularization: This technique is applied by using a more precise or concrete term in the translated text (Molina & Albir, 2002). For example: TT: working in gold is translated into "mendulang emas".

Reduction: A technique in the process of translation to suppress an SL information in the TL. E.g: "Hu Jintao, the President of China, said yesterday …" into Chinese as "*胡锦涛昨天说*…" [Hu Jintao yesterday said…] (note also the change of order of information)

Substitution: The implementation of a translation that bears little or no morphological resemblance or semantic relation to the ST. E.g: to translate the Arab gesture of putting your hand on your heart as Thank you. It is used above all in interpreting.

Transposition: Transposition technique is implemented by changing a grammatical category (Molina & Albir, 2002). E.g: Expéditeur (Fr) versus From on a parcel (Note: some people might consider this a case of established equivalence) He limped across the street translated into French as *Il a traversé la rue en boitant*. He will soon be back translated into Spanish *as No tardará en venir*, changing the adverb soon for the verb tardar, instead of keeping the adverb and writing: *Estará de vuelta pronto*.

Variation: To change linguistic or paralinguistic elements (intonation, gestures) that affect aspects of linguistic variation: changes of textual tone, style, social dialect, geographical dialect, etc., e.g., to introduce or change dialectal indicators for characters when translating for the theatre, changes in tone when adapting novels for children, etc. E.g: Think about the film Trainspotting, and how you might deal with subtitling it in a foreign language. Exercise: think of a film you have seen in your foreign language that contains the use of dialect, and think about how you would go about rendering it in English.

In a study titled "Analysis of Translation Techniques Used in the Subtitling of the Film The King's Speech" by Wafa and Amalia, the researchers analyzed the translation techniques used in the subtitling of the film The King's Speech using the model proposed by Molina and Albir (2002). The study used a qualitative descriptive method to investigate the translation techniques used in 481 film subtitlings. The researchers identified 10 translation techniques: literal translation, loan translation, adaptation, borrowing, amplification, modulation, contraction, fixed equivalence, compensation, and transposition.

The results showed that literal translation was the most frequently used technique, accounting for 70.4% (339 out of 481) of the cases. Other techniques such as borrowing (11.15%) and compensation (0.14%) were also used, but to a lesser extent. The predominance of literal translation indicates that translators were striving for linguistic accuracy and conciseness.This study highlights the importance of choosing the right translation technique to effectively convey the meaning of the source language into the target language.

RESEARCH METHOD

The writer uses descriptive qualitative method. A qualitative descriptive research is a research that is intended to understand the phenomenon of what is experienced by the subject of research such as behavior, perceptions, motivations, actions, etc., holistically, and in a descriptive way (Moleong, 2007).

The researcher analyzes the sentences of classifying the translation techniques and describes the quality of the translation from Indonesian to English subtitle in short movie "*Grusah Grusuh*" proposed by Molina and Albir (2002)

The data source is taken from the subtitle in short movie "*Grusah Grusuh*". The technique of collecting data of this research are watch and analyze the movie, determining short movie "*Grusah Grusuh*" as the data source, classifying the translation techniques and describes the quality of the translation

.

RESULT AND DISCUSSION

Molina and Albir (2002: 509) define that technique of translation is procedure to analyze and classify how translation equivalence works. It refers to the steps taken by the translator to translate texts. Furthermore, Molina and Albir (2002: 509) stated translation refers to actual steps taken by the translators in each textual micro unit. It means that translation technique is procedure to render the

messages of source text to target text and it is applied at the micro level of the text such as: words, phrases, and sentences.

Based on the short movie "*Grusah Grusuh*" the researchers found 6 types translation, Adaptation 1 data, Discursive Creation 2 data, Established equivalent 3 data, Transposition 1 data, Reduction 1 data, and Generalization 1 data. According to the data analysis conducted by the researcher, Established equivalent is the most dominant data in the category of translation technique.

Table 1 Types of translation techniques

TYPE OF TRANSLATION TECHNIQUE	DATA	PERCENTAGE
Established Equivalent	3	29,66%
Discursive Creation	2	20,34%
Generalization	1	12,6%
Adaptation	1	12,4%
Reduction	1	12,4%
Transposition	1	12,4%
TOTAL		**100%**

Adaptation

Adaptation is a translation technique that modifies the content to account for cultural differences between the source and target languages. It has been used for centuries to make texts more appropriate, familiar, and relevant.

SL: **Kok putus-putus,** bicara apa kau?

TL: **This connection is so bad,** what are you saying?

Adaptation involves changing cultural references or expressions to make them more suitable for the target language audience. In the given example, the source language (SL) "Kok putus-putus, bicara apa kau?" literally translates to something like "Why is it breaking up, what are you saying?" where "**putus-putus**" refers to a poor or interrupted connection, typically used in the context of a conversation.

in the target language (TL), the sentence is translated as "This connection is so bad, what are you saying?" The translator has adapted the expression to a more natural and commonly used phrase in English to describe a poor connection during a conversation, changing the direct reference to "breaking up" to the more general and easily understood "so bad." This adaptation makes the translation sound more fluent and appropriate for an English-speaking audience, while maintaining the original meaning.

Discursive Creation

Discursive creation, to present the equivalent meaning which out of the context in order to attract the readers' attention.

SL: Bagaimana cara **membaca** peta ini?

TL: How to **understand** this map?

The phrase "**membaca**" is translated into "**understand**" because it makes it easier for viewers to understand the context of what is being said, because if translated literally it will confuse viewers because it does not fit the context

SL: **Pak,** jika sudah reda tolong keluarkan jemurannya..!!

TL: **Darling,** when the rain stops, help me take out the clothesline..!!

The term "**pak**" means sir, while "**darling**" means belonging or favorite, and in this context they are both husband and wife, to make it easier for the viewer, the translator changes the term "**pak**" to "**darling**".

Established equivalent

Established equivalent refers to the use of a well-known expression, phrase, or idiom in the target language that has the same meaning as the one in the source language. It's when a set expression is recognized in both languages, so the translator chooses the equivalent in the target language instead of doing a literal translation.

SL: Ah…**asal ngomong kalau itu**

TL: Ah…**Don't make the gossip**

The phrase "**asal ngomong**" means to speak carelessly or talk without thinking. In Indonesian, this expression implies irresponsibility in talking, often leading to rumors or meaningless chatter. In English, "Don't make the gossip" is an established way of warning someone not to spread rumors or talk carelessly, which fits the context of "asal ngomong."

SL: `Sedang membantu di tempat` **`hajatan`**`!`

TL: `His mother was helping at a` **`celebration!`**

The phrase "**hajatan**" has a meaning that means event/celebration, the result of the translation does not change the meaning or sentence and can be classified as established equivalent.

Transposition

Transposition involves changing the grammatical structure between the source and target language without altering the meaning. This can involve switching from one part of speech to another, changing word order, or adapting the form of the expression.

SL: *Eee**..Maling**… **Aduh***

TL: *Eee**..There's a thief, sir!***

"Maling" means "thief" in Indonesian, and "Aduh" is an exclamation similar to "Oh no!" or "Ouch!" in English. In the translation, "Maling" (thief) is turned into "**There's a thief,**" which changes from a noun ("**Maling**") to a complete sentence structure ("There's a thief"). Additionally, "**Aduh**" is adapted to a more contextually appropriate exclamation in English.

Generalization

Generalization technique is applied by using a more general or neutral term, e.g., to translate the French *guichet*, *fenêtre* or *devanture*, as window in English (Molina & Albir, 2002).

SL: `Rumahku` **`di dusun timur Sungai`** `disana..`

TL: `I live` **`across the river`** `there..`

The translator simplifies the specific detail "in the eastern village of the river" to "**across the river**," which is a more general and straightforward way of describing the location in English. This helps the translation sound more natural and still conveys the general meaning of the original statement.

Reduction

Compress the word from source text into target language without subtracting the information in the target text.

SL: `(`**`warga`** `saling menyalahkan)`

TL: `(`**`blaming each other`**`)`

reduction is one of translation technique that shortens the word without reducing the writer's intended meaning. the purpose of this technique is to compress the meaning. the words "**warga**" are not translated into target language but it did not change the information of the utterance, and the original phrase "**warga** saling menyalahkan" is reduced with the simpler expression "**blaming each other**," which conveys the same idea but is more natural in English and eliminate the specific reference to

"citizens" or "people." The focus is on the action ("blaming each other") rather than who is performing the action.

CONCLUSION

Based on the finding, the researchers found 6 types translation technique in the short film "*Grusah Grusuh*". Adaptation 1 data as %, Reduction 1 data as 12,4%, Established equivalent 3 as 25,2%, Transposition 1 data as 12,4%, Discursive Creation 2 data as 20,34%, and Generalization 1 data as 12,6%. Established equivalent is the most dominant data in the category of translation technique.

The researcher hopes that people who read this will gain more knowledge about translation technique. As for the last statement, researcher suggest people who will translate either books or movie to read more and learn more about the language they deal with, know the structure, grammar, slang etc.

REFERENCES

Baihaqi, A. (2017). *Penerjemahan dan.* Pandeglang: Staisman Press.

Basari, R. A. (2019). Translation Course 4.0 Redefined: Enhancing Work Efficiency and Meaning Accuracy Using AEGISUB 3.2. 2 Subtitling Software. *International Seminar on Application for Technology of Information and Communication (iSemantic).* Semarang: Institute of Electrical and Electronics Engineers Institute of Electrical and Electronics Engineers.

Desy Nawalari Yanti, R. A. (2024). TRANSLATION TECHNIQUE ANALYSIS FROM "RIA SW" YOUTUBE CHANNEL USING AUTO-TRANSLATE FEATURE AND HUMAN-MADE TRANSLATION .

Hosnol Wafa, H. N. (2022). *ANALYSIS OF TRANSLATION TECHNIQUE USED IN THE MOVIE.*

Levinson, S. C. (1983). *Pragmatics.* Cambridge: Cambridge University Press.

Mangatur Nababan, A. N. (2022). PENGEMBANGAN MODEL PENILAIAN KUALITAS TERJEMAHAN.

Moleong, L. (2007). *Metode Penelitian Kualitatif: Edisi Revisi.* Bandung: PT Remaja Rosdakarya.

Molina, L. &. (2002). *Translation Techniques Revisited: A Dynamic and Functionalist Approach*.

Munday, J. (2009). *The routledge companion to translation studies: revised edition e-book* . USA: Routledge.

Newmark, P. (1988). *A Textbook of Translation e-book.* London: Prentice Hall.

Nida, E. A. (1964). *Towards a Science of Translating: With Special Reference to Principles and Procedures Involved in Bible Translating*.

Nugroho, R. A. (2013). The Use Of Microstrategies In Students Translation A Study on Classroom Translation Process and Product.

Sandor Hervey, I. H. (1992). *Thinking Translation A Course in Translation Method: French to English.* London: John Benjamins publishing company.

Yule, G. (1996). *Pragmatics.* New York: Oxford University Press.

Zuchridin Suryawinata, S. H. (2003). *Translation: Bahasan Teori & Penuntun Praktis Menerjemahkan.* Malang: Media Nusa Creative.