TRANSLATION TECHNIQUES USED IN THE ENGLISH SUBTITLE OF "ALI BABA BURLESQUE"

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ABSTRACT

The objective of this study was to elaborate how is the realization of translation techniques in a micro-unit of Ali Baba Burlesque subtitle. The research methodology used in the research is qualitative design. The data were micro-units (words, clauses, phrases and sentences).The data were collected through documentary technique. The data were analyzed by using interactive model namely data condensation, data display and drawing conclusion.The findings of this study revealed that the realization of translation techniques in the English Subtitle of Ali Baba Burlesque consist of 2 groups consists of double techniques and triple techniques. For the double techniques namely Modulation and Reduction (0.2%), Modulation and Borrowing (4.3%), Literal and Borrowing (1.1%), Reduction and Borrowing (1.2%), Amplification and Borrowing (0.1%), Amplification and Generalization (0.1%) ,Establish Equivalence and Borrowing (0.1%). And triple techniques namely Amplification, Reduction and Modulation (0.1%). The conclusion: multiple techniques in Ali Baba Burlesque consist of triple techniques and double techniques. Double techniques that found in the micro-unit, mainly focused on Modulation but also associated with Borrowing. Meanwhile for triple techniques, it also focused on modulation but different from double technique, it associated with other techniques namely Amplification, and Reduction.

Keywords:Translation,double, triple, multi techniques.,

INTRODUCTION

According to Larson (1984: 3) that translation consists of translating the meaning of the source language into the receptor language. This is done by going from the form of the first language to the form of a second language by way of semantic structure. It is meaning which is being transferred and must be held constant. Only the form changes.

From the theory above, expectation, reality and gap can be taken as a discussion. The expectation from the theory above that in translating the meaning is by applying the same semantic structure. For example a noun in SL must be a noun also in TL, adjective in SL for adjective in TL, adverb in SL for adverb in TL, and so on. So the conclusion is the meaning, context, though, or message from SL to TL only can be earned by only word by word translation.

The reality, the theory above that emphasizes on the semantic structure can't be apply in every aspect of language, for instance in translating expression. For example, the expression "*tak bisa menulis dan tak bisa membaca*", the expression can't be directly translated to "can't write and can't read". But according to Oxford Advanced Learner's Dictionary (2000), the correct word is illiterate. Other example is the expression "*seseorang yang bisamelakukanapasaja*", these words neither can directly translate into a person who can do everything, but to Oxford Advanced Learner's Dictionary (2000), the words that fix the idea is jack of all trades. So, besides semantic structure, translator must also understand the culture and style of the SL in translating expression. So a translator is a very skill person in translation in deciding which technique is appropriate in translating meaning, context, though, or message from SL to TL.

RESEARCH METHOD

This research was conducted using descriptive qualitative method. Qualitative method refers to research procedures which deals with descriptive data: people's own written or spoken words and behaviors (Bogdan and Taylor, 2003)

It is termed as descriptive research. Donald states that descriptive research methods are used to obtain information about the existing condition and have widely used in educational research (Donald, 2009, 295). Bogdan & Biklen assert that descriptive means the data collected are in the form of words rather than numbers. Descriptive qualitative design tries to analyze the data by translation. The research data were micro-unit taken from source language and target language of translation techniques. It was identified entirely as systematically, in order of occurrence with the translation techniques in movie subtitle.

The data of this research were micro-units (word, phrase or clause or sentences). For Spolsky (2004), language consists of micro-unit and macro-unit. Micro-unit consists of word, phrase, clause or sentences. Macro-unit consists of a language or a dialect. The source of data was the dialogues transcript in Malaysian Malay (Source Language) and English subtitle transcript (Target Language) from the beginning part until the last of the movie. Those transcripts (source language and target language) were elaborated into micro-unit (word, phrase or clause or sentences).Each micro-unit was classified into translation techniques that based on theory of translation techniques from Molina and Albir.

To Newmark, to solving a translation problem by combining two or more procedures or techniques (he called these solutions doubles, triples or quadruples).
Based on the Newmark's view, the researcher analyzed the micro-unit and categorized them into single (one technique), double (two techniques), triple (three techniques) or multiple techniques (more than 3 techniques).

FINDINGS AND DISCUSSIONS

The realization of translation techniques in the English Subtitle of Ali Baba Burlesque consist of 2 groups that applied in double techniques and triple techniques. For the double techniques namely Modulation and Reduction (0.2%), Modulation and Borrowing (4.3%), Literal and Borrowing (1.1%), Reduction and Borrowing (1.2%), Amplification and Borrowing (0.1%), Amplification and Generalization (0.1%) and Establish Equivalence (0.1%). For the triple techniques namely Amplification, Reduction and Modulation (0.1%).

Table 1. Realization of Translation Techniques in a Micro-Unit

Nu	The Realization of Translation Techniques	Number	Percentage (%)
1.	Single Technique	882	92.3
2.	Double Techniques	69	7.1
3.	Triple Techniques	1	0.1
	Total	952	100

To Newmark, to solving a translation problem by combining two or more procedures or techniques (he called these solutions doubles, triples or quadruples). Table 1.shown single techniques is most findings in Ali Baba Burlesque. This single technique consists of 8 techniques that displayed in Table 2. A single technique means that in a micro-unit the technique that applied was only one, meanwhile in double techniques, 2 translation techniques applied in a micro-unit. And triple techniques, 3 translation techniques applied in a micro-unit.

Table 2. Types of Translation Techniques

Nu	Types of Translation Techniques	Number	Percentages (%)
1.	Modulation	506	53.1
2.	Reduction	196	20.5
3.	Establish Equivalence	16	1.6
4.	Amplification	32	3.3
5.	Literal Translation	129	13.5
6.	Borrowing	1	0.1
7.	Transposition	1	0.1
8.	Particularization	1	0.1
9.	Adaptation	0	0
10.	Calque	0	0
11.	Compensation	0	0
12.	Description	0	0
13.	Discursive Creation	0	0
14.	Generalization	0	0
15.	Linguistic Amplification	0	0
16.	Linguistic Compression	0	0
17.	Variation	0	0
18.	Substitution	0	0
	Total	882	100

From the table above, 8 translation techniques were applied in translating the English subtitle of Ali Baba Burlseque (by emphasized a single technique) from Malaysian Malay as the source language (SL) into English as the target language (TL) namely Modulation,

Reduction, Establish Equivalence, Amplification, Literal Translation, Borrowing, Transposition and Particularization.

The findings above showed that 18 translation techniques stated by Molina and Albir only 8 techniques can be applied. Other techniques in form of Adaption, Calque, Compensation, Description, Discursive Creation, Generalization, Linguistics Amplification, Linguistics Compression, Variation and Substitution can't be found because the source language didn't have any naturalized process of borrowing (calque) this caused by the background that source language is part of British colonial, British colonial give a large impact in source language's structure and vocabularies (most of them are pure borrowing from English).Other reason those techniques weren't use because the context of Ali Baba Burlesque film, the film message must be understand easily and its purpose to entertain it's viewers with it's comedy. The new finding of this research is Modulation.Modulation technique was caused by the changing of the view in form of lexical or structural form of micro-unit (word, phrase, clause and sentence) from source language (Malaysian Malay) into target language (English). In contrast with other research finding that focused on Literal translation.

This literal translation can be seen in Yuliasri and Hartono (2014) research. They conducted a study using descriptive qualitative research. This study was intended to reveal the translation techniques used by the Indonesian translator in translating the novel and how they result in the equivalence of the humor. The research findings revealed that the dominant translation techniques used in translating humor was literal translation. The findings of the text analysis also showed that some of the humor was successfully rendered but some was reduced and/or even gone.

CONCLUSIONS

From the view of multiple techniques in Ali Baba Burlesque consists of triple techniques and double techniques. Double techniques that found in the micro-unit, mainly focused on Modulation but also associated with Borrowing. Meanwhile for triple techniques, it also focused on modulation but different from double technique, it associated with other techniques namely Amplification, and Reduction.

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