

TRANSLATION TECHNIQUES IN *ALANI HAPOGOSON* MOVIE

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Abstract

This study deals with translation technique in Alani Hapogoson movie. The aims of the study are to analyze the techniques used in translating the movie, to find the most dominant one used in translating the movie and describe the most dominant one in translating the movie. It uses the six theory of Molina and Albir, which are adaptation, calque, compensation, linguistic amplification, linguistic compression and literal translation. In analyzing the data, the research was conducted by using descriptive qualitative method. The data were taken from Sahat's utterances in "Alani Hapogoson movie" which consist of Batak Toba and Bahasa. In Sahat's Utterances of Alani Hapogoson movie the result of literal translation 117 sentences (96%) belongs to dominant technique that applied in the movie, followed by calque 3 sentences (2,46%) and compensation 2 sentences (1,64%) takes from six techniques. There are three process in translating the dominant technique 1) analysis, 2) transfer and 3) restructuring.

Keywords: Movie, Translation Techniques, Utterances

INTRODUCTION

Language is the ability of every human being to interact with others. Namely by expressing feelings, ideas, and providing information to others. Because there are so many languages in the world and different cultures, linguistic studies are important for the purpose of translation.

Culture is a characteristic or habit of certain groups of people, especially general habits and beliefs. Culture is considered a central concept that transmits social learning in human society.

Transferring messages from the Source Language (SL) to the Target Language (TL) is called translation. In general, the purpose of translation is to reproduce various types of text in other languages and thus make it available to a wider audience.

Translation is not an easy thing to do, as it can be difficult to establish the equivalents of the words of SL to be translated to TL, such as from English into Indonesian and vice versa. There are some different systems and structures between languages.

Translation techniques are defined as several steps that are taken to analyze and describe in sentences between SL to TL. Translation technique is called as the realization of the decision, making process, where the product of translation can be identified on the translation result.

Subtitling is a way of language transfer in translation types of mass audiovisual communication such as movie or film and television. A subtitle is needed to deliver the message of the movie for the audience or viewers who do not understand about the message of film without its translation. Therefore, subtitles can help the audience learn about the foreign language through a movie. There are many genres of movie which can be chosen by the translator to translate the subtitles of films from the Source Language to the Target Language.

Translation is define in the dictionary as consisting of transferring meaning from the Source Language (SL) to Target Language (TL). There are three basic terms in the scope of translation such as: 1. Intersemiotic 2. Intralingual 3. Interlingual.

Translation is the process based on what is on translator's mind. It means that the translator must find out the meaning of the equivalence in the TL. Translation also is a text derived from another text in another language, exhibiting qualities of equivalence to that source text, such that the derived text can be taken as a substitute for the original text.

Newmark (1988:5) defines "Translation is rendering the meaning of a text into another language in the way that author intended the text." It means that transferring into

another language but with what the author means. He states that translation is a craft consisting in attempts to replace a written message and statement in one language by the same message and statement in another language by the same message and statement in another language.

Pinchuck in Suryawinata and Hariyanto (2003: 13) states that translation as a process of finding a TL to be equivalent toward the SL utterance. The equivalence in translation is the closest TL with the SL which is used by the translator in the translation. The equivalence in translation can be reached by mastering the language skills.

Nida (1982) states that translation consist of reproducing in the receptor language the closest natural equivalence of the source language message, first in terms of meaning and secondly in terms of style.

According to Ghazala (1995), Translation is generally used to refer to all the process and methods used to convey the meaning of the source language in to the target language.

According to Larson (1984: 15) translation is classified into two main types, namely *form-based* and *meaning-based translation*. Form-based translation attempts to follow the form of Source Language and is known as literal translation, while meaning-based translation makes every effort to communicate the meaning of the SL text in the natural forms of the receptor language.

Larson (1984: 16) says that idiomatic translations use the natural forms of the receptor language both in the grammatical constructions and in the choices of lexical items. A truly idiomatic translation does not sound like a translation. It sounds like it was written originally in the receptor language.

Principles of Translation Duff (1989) proposes some general principles which are supposed to be relevant to all translations they are, 1.the translation should reflect accurately the meaning of the original text, 2. the ordering of words and ideas in the translation should match the original as closely as possible, 3. languages often differ greatly in their level of formality in a specific context, 4. many translations do not sound natural, 5. the translator should not change the style of the original as much as possible, 6. idiomatic expressions (including similes, metaphors, proverbs, sayings, jargon, slang, colloquialisms, and phrasal verbs are commonly hard to translate).

The principles can be very useful guidelines for translator to help them make some choices. The guidelines can be formulated in such a way that basically the requirements of translation works have to be making sense, conveying the message of the

original texts without omission or addition, having a natural and easy form of the expression, and producing a similar responses to the reader.

Based on oxford dictionary equivalence is equal or interchangeable in value, quantity, significance, etc. Vinay and Darbelnet as (cited in Munday, 2001), stated that “equivalence refers to cases where languages describe the same situation by different stylistic or structural means”. In the equivalence, the meaning is more important more than the form.

Equivalence consists of the concept of sameness and similarity; it has the same or a similar effect or meaning in translation. There are types of equivalence defined by Nida, which are also called two basic orientations of translation:

1. Formal correspondence

It focuses attention on the message itself, in both of form and content. Once is concerned that the message in the receptor language should match as closely as possible the different elements in the source language.

2. Dynamic equivalence

It is the principle equivalent effect, where the relationship between receptor and message should be substantially the same as that which existed between the original receptor and the message. The goal of the dynamic equivalence is seeking the closest natural equivalent to the source message. This receptor oriented approach considers adaptations of grammar, of lexicon, and of cultural reference to be essential in order to achieve naturalness.

Vinay and Darbelnet view that equivalence-oriented translation as a procedure which ‘replicates the same situation as in the original, whilst using completely different wording’. Equivalence is therefore the ideal method when the translator dealing with proverbs, idioms, clichés, nominal or adjectival phrases and the onomatopoeia of animal sounds.

An extremely interesting discussion of the notion equivalent can be found in baker who seems to offer more detail list of conditions upon which the concept equivalent can be defined at different levels as follow:

1. Equivalence that can appear at word level. Baker gives a definition of the term *word* since it should be remembered that a single word can be regarded as being a more complex unit or morpheme, and it discuss about lexical meaning.
2. Above word level equivalence, when translating from one language into another. In this section, the translator concentrates on the type of lexical patterning, they are collocation, idioms, and fixed expression.

3. Grammatical equivalence, when referring to the diversity of grammatical categories across languages. Baker focuses on number, tense and aspects, voice, person and gender. In the process of translation; such differences between SL and the TL often imply some change in the information content. When the SL has a grammatical category that the TL lacks, this change can take the form of adding information to the target text. On the other hand, if it is the target language that lacks a category, the change can take the form of omission.
4. Textual equivalence when referring to the equivalence between a SL text and a TL text in terms of thematic and information structure. She also adds the discussion in this section about cohesion.
5. Pragmatic equivalence, when referring to implicatures and strategies of avoidance during the translation process.

The translator encounters problems in the translation process, either because of a particularly difficult unit or a gap in the translator's knowledge or skills, thus the techniques of translation are applied. The complexity of the translation process requires a holistic preparation. Before carrying out the translation of the text, the problem methods, strategies, and techniques must be prepared by a translator.

Molina and Albir (2002: 507-508) define the method of translation as a process of translation is done in relation to the purpose of translators. Translation method is macro option, which affects the entire text. In this case, there are no difference between method and technique. Both of them are in the same meaning what translator need to do. Substantiating their definition about technique of translation, Molina and Albir adduce the five basic characteristics of technique of translation.

- 1) They affect the result of the translation
- 2) They are classified by comparison with the original
- 3) They affect micro-units of text
- 4) They are by nature discursive and contextual
- 5) They are functional

There are 6 translation techniques which are stated by Molina and Albir's (2002: 509-511) classification. They are adaptation, calque, compensation, linguistic amplification, linguistic compression, and literal translation. The explanations of each technique as followings:

1. Adaptation

Translation technique that replaces the cultural elements of a typical in the SL with cultural elements that exist within the TL. This technique can be used if the element or elements of those cultures have equivalents in the TL.

SL : Her leg felt like a stone

TL : Tungkai kakinya seperti terpaku

2. Calque

A literal translation of a word or phrase in translating the source language into the target language.

SL : I am the new manager

TL : Saya adalah manajer yang baru

3. Compensation

Translation technique that replaces the item information or position affects in the SL in other parts in the TL because it cannot be realized in the same section in the SL.

SL : A burning desire to share The Secret with the world consumed me.

TL : Hasrat yang menyala-nyala untuk membagikan Rahasia kepada dunia membakar diri saya.

4. Linguistic Amplification

Translation techniques that adds elements of linguistics from SL into the TL. This technique is often used in interpreting or dubbing.

SL : Everything is up to you

TL : Semuanya terserah anda sendiri!

5. Linguistic Compression

Translation technique that unites or collects the linguistic elements that exist in the SL. This technique is often used in interpreting or dubbing.

SL : Are you sleepy?

TL : Ngantuk?

6. Literal Translation

The translation technique to divert an expression in SL in the word of word into the TL.

SL : The president gave the present to Michael last week.

TL : Presiden memberi hadiah itu pada Michael minggu lalu.

Henrik Gottlieb (1992, p. 165) defines subtitling as a written, additive, immediate, synchronous, and poly-media translation. Actually, subtitling belongs to “subordinate translation” and has restrictions of time and space, which directly affect the final result. Subtitles translation does not only consist of translating the textual context, but also support viewers in the image and the audio, with determined time and space.

According to Gottlieb, subtitles are displayed in the bottom of screen and in the middle position, one line is consider of 40 characters (35 characters in Europe) and the second line is shorter than the first one, including of space and punctuation. The minimum duration is 3 second and the maximum is 5 second for one line. For two line the duration is 7 second and the maximum is 8 second.

METHODOLOGY

This study was conducted using descriptive qualitative method. This study would discover the techniques of translating Batak Toba to Indonesia subtitle in Alani Hapogason movie. The data was the dialogue in Alani Hapogason movie.

The data would be collected from Sahat’s utterances in Alani Hapogason movie. After collecting all the data, the data would be analyzed based on Molina and Albir’s theory about translation technique in *Batak Toba to Indonesia subtitle in Alani Hapogason movie* by using descriptive technique based on these following steps:

1. Identifying the type of translation techniques in the form of words and phrases used in the movie.
2. Classifying and listing the data into the kind of technique of translation.
3. Tabulating the total number of words and phrases of each type of translation techniques by using the following formula:

$$P = \frac{f}{N} \times 100\%$$

Where:

P = Percentage f = Frequency N = Total Number

4. Determining and describing the most dominant type of translation techniques that found in the movie.

FINDINGS & DISCUSSION

After collecting the data, the data were classified based on the translation techniques proposed by Molina and Albir (2002). Using six techniques, namely adaptation, calque, compensation, linguistic amplification, linguistic compression, and literal translation.

The percentage of the translation techniques of English to Indonesia subtitle Sahat's Utterances in Alani Hapogon movie can be seen in the table below.

Table 4.1 The percentage of Translation Techniques in movie

NO.	Translation Technique	Frequency	Percentage
1	Adaptation	0	0%
2	Calque	3	2,46%
3	Compensation	2	1,64%
4	Linguistic Amplification	0	0%
5	Linguistic Compression	0	0%
6	Literal Translation	117	96%
Total		122	100%

Based on table 4.1 shows that only 3 techniques are applied in the translation technique in English to Indonesia of Sahat's Utterances in "Alani Hapogoso movie". the findings can be presented as follows:

1. There are 3 translation techniques applied in Sahat's Utterances in Alani Hapogoso movie of English to Indonesia subtitle. Calque (2,46%), Compensation (1,64%), and Literal Translation (96%).
2. The most dominant translation technique applied in Sahat's Utterances in Alani Hapogoso movie of English to Indonesia subtitle is Literal Translation with frequency 117 sentences or 96%.
3. Based on 6 translation techniques, there are 3 translation techniques that applied in the movie and the most dominant one is Literal Translation with frequency 117 sentences or 96%.

This research aims at analyzing the techniques that used in translating Main Character's utterances of Alani Hapogoso movie. The writer finds the answer for the first problem that the percentages of each types of translation techniques were; Calque with the percentage 2,46%, the second is Compensation with the percentage 1,64%, and the last one is Literal Translation with the percentage 96% and they are calculated with 100%. The second answer, the writer finds that the most dominant translation technique applied in Main Character's utterances in Alani Hapogoso movie is Literal Translation.

It is supported that translated the dominant technique, there are three processes. The processes are analysis, transfer and restructuring. The first process is analysis, in this process the translator analyzed in terms of the grammatical relationship and the meaning of the words and combination words. The second process is transfer, in this process the analyzed material is transferred in the mind of the translator from source language to target language. The last process is restructuring, in which the transferred material is restructured in order to make the final message fully acceptable in the receptor language.

CONCLUSIONS AND SUGGESTIONS

Conclusions

Having analyzed the data, it is concluded that:

There are three translation techniques, not all the types of translation techniques applied in “Sahat’s Utterances in Alani Hapogoso movie of English to Indonesia subtitle”. They are Calque, Compensation and Literal Translation. Literal Translation is the most dominant technique in “Sahat’s Utterances in Alani Hapogoso movie of English to Indonesia subtitle” with frequency items (96%), followed by Calque (2,46%), Compensation (1,64%). There are three process in translating the dominant technique (Literal Translation), the first process is analysis, the second process is transfer and the last process is restructuring.

Suggestions

After finishing this research, the researcher admits that there are some weaknesses of this study since there are limitations. In relation to the discussion, it is suggested that:

1. Theoretically

The findings of translation techniques in “Alani Hapogoso” movie should encourage the readers in studying more about translation techniques.

2. Practically

For English teacher, students and researchers who are interested in the issue and then motivated to get more information and knowledge about translation technique and also can be addition and comparison to the theories related to translation techniques. For the film producer, it is better to choose the good translator that understand the equivalence between Batak Toba to Indonesia language well.

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