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An Analysis Translation Techniques in Indonesian-English Subtitle in Alice In Wonderland Movie By Indoxxi.Net

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Abstract

Translating a text is certainly not arbitrary, it needs to pay attention to various aspects. Especially in translating in a film. In this study, the author will examine the translation technique in Indonesian-English subtitles in the film Alice in Wonderland by indoxxi.net. This study uses descriptive research related to the identification of translation techniques in Indonesian-English subtitles by INDOXXI.NET. The results are known, that in Indonesian-English subtitles in Alice in Wonderland has 11 translation techniques. There is a literal meaning, adaptation, loan, reduction, modulation, particularization, explicitation, transposition, amplification, equivalence, and compensation. After analyzing the subtitles, most of them use the literal meaning. Found almost 75% of the literal meaning for this technique. Also, we found about 8% using adaptation techniques, 7% using loan techniques. So, 10% is about other techniques, such as explicitation, equivalence, modulation, amplification, particularization, transposition, compensation, and reduction techniques

Keywords: Translation technique, film

INTRODUCTION

According to Catford (1995) translation is the replacement of textual material in one language (SL) by equivalent textual material in another language (TL). Translation is often called as mediating two different cultures. This happens just because the message the

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translators need to be transferred from the source language (SL) to be target language (TL) is embodying a specific culture from the SL. Thus, the translator's awareness of the existence of the two different cultures as the understanding of them will result on the high quality of the translation. (Umi Pujiyanti, 2008:1). Translation techniques pose somewhat of challenge (Permatahati, Rosyidi: 2017). They mentioned that addressing the potential problems existing in translation between English and Indonesian, culture specific items (CSI) is used to translate the untranslatable words in the process of translation into target language. They added that the technique that is used to translate will affect to the readability level. They used Sri Haryanto's Indonesian translated novel of Alice's Adventures in Wonderland as their object. The gap between their research and this paper are they analyzed the novel version and described the translation techniques and readability level of CSI, meanwhile in this paper talked about translation techniques in Alice in Wonderland in a movie version.

Alice in Wonderland movie belongs to fantasy category which published on 2010. The story has an adventure fantasy and comedy drama, that story combines between the real action and the fiction or animation. That story tells about two kingdoms which have a queen that has a family bound (an old and a young sister). Their characteristic has a different background (black and white side). In the end of this story is the antagonist (a Red Queen) killed by someone who was predicted before.

Based on World Journal of English Language, this movie was popular at the beginning of 2010, because of the diction in the conversation was too easy, that makes the story acceptable in all ages. Disney were not only getting more benefits from this movie, but also they were getting more rewards. Such as, Best Art Direction, Best Costume Design and Nominated as based on Visual Effect. Every characters had a specific characteristic, it known by many aspects, such as the background, music, artistic, and the animations that make this movie more unique. So, that is why we are interesting to

analyze about translation techniques in Indonesian-English subtitle in *Alice in Wonderland* movie. Many interesting words that are using by every characters that we found in an Indonesian-English subtitle of *Alice in Wonderland* by INDOXXI.NET. Based on downloader movies review, firefox add-ons, INDOXXI.NET is an online service provider as defined in the digital millenium copyright act. INDOXXI.NET is one of the most popular site in Indonesia, that is why we prefer to analyze this site.

RESEARCH METHOD

This research used a descriptive research which has a deal with an identifying the translation techniques in Indonesian-English subtitle by INDOXXI.NET. The part of analysis in this research is Indonesian-English subtitle in *Alice in Wonderland* movie by INDOXXI.NET. We used an English language as a source language and Indonesian language as a target language. We collected the data by downloaded the transcripts (Indonesian-English) subtitles in *Alice in Wonderland* movie from INDOXXI.NET. First, we watched the movie. Then, we analyzed the data by compared the source language (English language) and the target language (Indonesian language) in the transcript. The last step was writing down the translation techniques that applied in that subtitle. In analyzing the data, first step is we are classifying the data based on Molina and Albir theory of translation techniques. Then, we are analyzing the translation techniques. The last step is we are drawing conclusion by the result.

RESULT

Translation Techniques in Indonesian-English Subtitle in *Alice in Wonderland* by INDOXXI.NET

Based on Molina and Albir (2002) that the translation has many techniques, such as:

1. **Borrowing** (A word taken directly from another language).

Example: Mixer = Mixer

2. **Calque** (A foreign word or phrase translated and incorporated into another language, Literal translation).
Example : Direktorat General = Direktorat jenderal
3. **Transposition** (A shift of word class)
Example : Adept = Sangat terampil
4. **Modulation** (A shift in point of view).
Example : Nobody doesn't like it = Semua orang menyukai itu
5. **Equivalence** (This accounts for the same situation using a completely different phrase).
Example : Ambiguity = Ambigu
6. **Adaptation**(A shift in cultural environment).
Example : A white as snow = Seputih kapas
7. **Compensation** (An item of information, or a stylistic effect from the ST that cannot be reproduced in the same place in the TT is introduced elsewhere in the TT).
Example : A pair of scissors = Sebuah gunting
8. **Concentration vs. Dissolution**(Concentration expresses a signified from the SL with fewer signifiers in the TL. Dissolution expresses a signified from the SL with more signifiers in the TL).
Example : Tir à l'arc (F) ⇒ Archery (E)
9. **Amplification vs. Economy** (These procedures are similar to concentration and dissolution. Amplification occurs when the TL uses more signifiers to cover syntactic or lexical gaps)
Example : Ramadhan = Bulan puasa kaum muslim
10. **Reinforcement vs. Condensation**(These are variations of amplification and economy that are characteristic of French and English).
Example : Entrée de la garde (F) ⇒ To the station (E)
11. **Explicitation vs. Implication**(Explicitation is to introduce information from the ST that is implicit from the context or the situation. Then, Implication is to allow the situation to indicate information that is explicit in the ST).
Example : His patient (E) ⇒ Son patient / Son patiente (F)

12. Generalization vs. Particularization(Generalization is to translate a term for a more general one, whereas, particularization is the opposite).

Example : Penthouse, mansion = tempat tinggal

13. Inversion(This is to move a word or a phrase to another place in a sentence or a paragraph so that it reads naturally in the target language).

Example : Pack separately [...] for convenient inspection (E)
⇒ Pour faciliter la visite de la douane mettre à part [...] (F)

As the previous study, Sukmarinie (2015) analyzed about the meaning accuracy of the English-Bahasa Indonesia 'Alice in Wonderland' Movie Text. She described the meaning accuracy of English-Indonesian 'Alice in Wonderland' movie text and interpreted the meaning accuracy in translation study perspective. The result is the meaning categorized as three and they are accurate, less accurate and inaccurate. In this case, more than half of the whole data found by the researcher are accurate. Whereas the less accurate on were in the second place and only few data are classified as inaccurate. There are 322 complete sentences found in the source text. Moreover, the accurate parameter got 208 items of the whole data, representing 65% of the total data and therefore became the dominant parameter in that research.

Meanwhile, this article talked about the translation techniques in Indonesian-English subtitle in Alice in Wonderland movie by INDOXXI.NET. On this process, we analyzed some sentences in this subtitle. We compiled from the source language (English language) into a target language (Indonesian language). First, we watched that movie with its subtitle. Then, we analyzed some utterances or sentences that produced by the characters in that movie. After that, we analyzed them.

There are some sentences that we analyzed in that subtitle:

No	SL	TL	Translation Technique
1.	“Do you think I’ve gone round the bend?”	“ <i>Apa menurut ayah aku sudah gila?</i> ”	Modulation
2.	“I’m against them”	“ <i>aku tak suka memakainya</i> ”	Explicitation
3.	“What if it was agreed that “proper” was wearing a codfish on your head?”	“ <i>Bagaimana jika kita berpendapat kalau "yang tepat" menaruh ikan kod di atas kepala?</i> ”	Adaptation
4.	“There”	“ <i>pakailah</i> ”	Literal
5.	“Hamish is going to ask for your hand”	“ <i>Hamish akan melamarmu</i> ”	Equivalence
6.	“Imbeciles”	“ <i>ya ampun</i> ”	Adaptation
7.	“You’ll want to wash that forget”	“ <i>sebaiknya kau cuci tanganmu</i> ”	Equivalence
8.	“I tower over ever everyone in Umbradge”	“ <i>aku tumbuh semakin besar akhir-akhir ini</i> ”	Explicitation
9.	“Run, you great lug!”	“ <i>lari, bodoh!</i> ”	Adaptation
10.	“Mind your head”	“ <i>awas kepalamu</i> ”	Transposition
11.	“Suit yourself”	“ <i>baiklah</i> ”	Transposition
12.	“I out grow them”	“ <i>bajuku tidak muat lagi</i> ”	Transposition
13.	“Chess, you dog!”	“ <i>chess, kau hebat!</i> ”	Compensation
14.	“Try it on for size”	“ <i>coba pakai</i> ”	Reduction
15.	“Fairfarren all!”	“ <i>sampai jumpa semuanya</i> ”	Adaptation

16.	Why is a raven like a writing desk?"	<i>"apa kau sudah tau kenapa gagak hitam kelihatan seperti meja tulis?"</i>	Literal
17.	"I hope you bear me no ill will"	<i>"kuharap kau bisa memaafkan"</i>	Equivalence

From that table we explain that :

1. The sentence of "Do you think I've gone round the bind?" translated becomes "Apa menurut ayah aku sudah gila?" In this case, INDOXXI.NET used **modulation technique** there.
2. The sentence "I'm against them" translated becomes "aku tak suka memakainya" in this part, INDOXXI.NET used an **explicitation technique**. As we know that in Indonesian language a word 'against' means something like 'fight' or something that shows the opposition, but the translate explains the act that shows dislike something.
3. The sentence "What if it was agreed that "proper" was wearing a codfish on your head?" translated becomes "Bagaimana jika kita berpendapat kalau "yang tepat" menaruh ikan kod di atas kepala?" Actually, a word 'codfish' describes a large fish that has a cod-liver oil. Of course, INDOXXI.NET used an **adaptation technique** there, but in this case a word 'codfish' means a cod-liver oil not a fish as an object.
4. A word "There" translated becomes "pakailah" It has **literal meaning**, something like pointing via language. A word 'there' in Indonesian language means pointing something or shows the location of something, but here we find the subtitler translate becomes a command sentence.
5. The sentence "Hamish is going to ask for your hand" translated becomes "Hamish akan melamarmu". In this case, INDOXXI.NET used an **equivalence technique** there.
6. The sentence "Imbeciles" translated becomes "ya ampun". However, the background culture is too important for the translator to translate the SL into the TL. That is why INDOXXI.

- NET prefer a word “ya ampun” than “dungu” or “dasar bodoh”. It because they consider about the ages of the viewers. This sentence is used **adaptation technique**.
7. The sentence “You’ll want to wash that forget” becomes “sebaiknya kau cuci tanganmu” it used **equivalence technique**. When Alice proposed by Hamish in the garden, then there is a caterpillar in the Hamish’s arm. Alice asked him to wash his hand, but he refused it.
 8. The sentence “Run, you great lug!” becomes “lari, bodoh!” is used **adaptation technique**. Actually the meaning is “run, you like a thing” bcome “ Run,stupid” or “lari,bodoh”.
 9. The sentence “Mind your head” becomes “awas kepalamu” is used **transposition technique**. It is same with the sentence “Suit yourself” becomes “baiklah” and “I out grow them” becomes “bajuku tidak muat lagi”.
 - 10.The sentence “Blame it on too much upelkuchen” becomes “aku terlalu banyak memakan upelkuchen”. INDOXXI.NET used **borrowing techniques**, because a word ‘upelkuchen’ does not translate by them.
 - 11.The sentence “Chess, you dog!” becomes “Chess, kau hebat!” INDOXXI.NET used **compensation technique**, because it may help the reader to understand the meaning.
 - 12.The sentence “Try it on for size” becomes “coba pakai”. INDOXXI.NET used **reduction technique** there, because it cut a half of word.
 - 13.The sentence “Fairfarren all!” becomes “sampai jumpa semuanya”. It used an **adaptation technique**.The sentence “Why is a raven like a writing desk?” becomes “apa kau sudah tau kenapa gagak hitam kelihatan seperti meja tulis?” is used **literal meaning**.
 - 14.The sentence “I hope you bear me no ill will” becomes “kuharap kau bisa memaafkan” INDOXXI.NET used **equivalence technique**.

For more detail, we analyzed each sentences and utterances in Indo-English subtitle in Alice in Wonderland by INDOXXI.NET. In this case, Indonesian-English subtitle in Alice in Wonderland movie has

many techniques that used by INDOXXI.NET. Also we found another borrowing technique, such as, Frabjous day, futterwacken, oraculum, underland, Gribblig day, squimberryjuice, e tc. Even in those subtitle we found some borrowing techniques there, mostly it used literal meaning for the technique.

CONCLUSION

It can be conclude that in Indonesian-English subtitle in *Alice in Wonderland* has 11 translation techniques. There are literal meaning, adaptation, borrowing, reduction, modulation, particularization, explicitation, transposition, amplification, equivalence and compensation. After we analyzed those subtitle, mostly it used literal meaning. We found almost 75% literal meaning for the technique. Also, we found around 8% used an adaptation techniques, 7% used borrowing techniques. So, the 10% is about other techniques, such as explicitation, equivalence, modulation, amplification, particularization, transposition, compensation, and reduction techniques.

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