Analysis of Subtitle Translation on English – Indonesian in "*Elemental*" Movie

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ABSTRACT

The purpose of this study is to describe the technique and the quality of translation (readability). This research uses descriptive qualitative method. The data were collected using purposive sampling method. To collect data, researcher used documentation techniques. This research instrument was validated and the technique and quality of translation was assessed by rater and reader's. The first finding in this study is that, there are 9 sentences (4%) use Adaptation, there are 13 sentences (5,8%) use Amplification, there are 10 sentences (4,4%) use Linguistic Amplification, there are 2 sentences (0,9%) use Generalization, there are 4 sentences (1,8%) use Calque, there are 5 sentences (2,2%) use Established Equivalent, there are 4 sentences (1,8%) use Linguistic Compression, there are 21 sentences (9,3%) use Modulation, there are 8 sentences (3,5%) use Borrowing, there are 99 sentences (44%) use Literal Translation, there are 10 sentences (4,4%) use Reduction, there are 2 sentences (0.9%) use Substitution and there are 47 sentences (20,9%) use Transposition. The second finding in this study is that 91% are high readable, 8% are middle readable and 1% are low readable of rater. The third finding in this study is that, 93% are high readable, 4% are middle readable and 3% are low readable of reader 1. The fouth finding in this study is that, 86% are high readable, 10% are middle readable and 4% are low readable of reader 2. The fifth finding in this study is that, 80% are high readable, 19% are middle readable and 1% are low readable of reader 3.

1. INTRODUCTION

    . Translation is a written and connective medium that is useful for communicating with others who have different languages, cultures and backgrounds. According to Newmark: "translation is transferring the meaning of a text into another language as intended by the author of the text". It can be concluded that the definition of translation is the transfer of meaning from the source language to the target language. On the other hand, translation is used to make what has been said or written in a foreign language clear. By transferring the meaning of SL (English) to TL (Indonesian), people who do not understand English or cannot speak English can still grasp the meaning of SL by reading or hearing the translation in their native language.

    Translation is the comprehension of the words that have been transforming from one language to another language. The text that is translated called source language (SL) whiles the language that is translated, called target language (TL), (Surjeet, 2015). To achieve optimal translation results, the presence of a competent translator is required. A translator is someone who has a good understanding of both languages, enabling him or her to transfer meaning from the source language (SL) to the target language (TL) with the appropriate context. For example, a translator should have skills in translating from English to Indonesian. These two different languages are different because of having particular codes and rules regulating the construction of grammatical stretches of languages, and these forms have different meanings (Roger, 1991). Several techniques are involved in the translation process from the original language to the target language to achieve equivalence in the translated work due to different aspects.

    Translation technique according to Molina and Albir (2002) is a method used to analyse and classify how a translation is commensurate with its source language (SL). This translation technique has five characteristics, (1) it

affect the translation result, (2) it is classified by comparing source language (SL) and target language (TL), (3) it is affects the unit of translation and target language (TL), (4) it is affect the micro-units of the text, (5) it is naturally discursive and contextual on unrelated but based in certain contexts and functional.

The translation used in movies is through subtitles. Subtitles are text used in a movie when the movie is played in another language. is played in another language. According to Mark Shuttleworth and Moira Cowie (Widiani: 2012), Subtitiling can be defined as "the process of providing synchronized captions for movie and television dialogue and more recently for live opera". Subtitle translation can be regarded as a written, immediate, and synchronous translation. According to these definition, it can be concluded that subtitle translation refers to providing an interpretation of the original words that appear at the bottom of a movie or television screen.

A movie can be thought of as series of moving images, with moevement referred ro as "intermittent movement." This movement arises due to the limited ability of the human eye and brain to capture a number of alternating images in a very short period of time. Movies have a huge impact, more than any other medium, because the harmoniously combine audio and visual element. This combination keeps the audience enganged more intensely prevents boredom, and eases the memory process thanks to it's enganging format. According to Himawan Pratista (2008), movie is an audio-visual media that combine both narrative and cinematic elements. The narrative element itself is related to the theme while the cinematic element is the plot or storyline that is continuous from beginning to end.

By this research, the researcher will acquire knowledge about translation techniques that are used in translating movie subtitle based on Molina and Albir (2002). Based on this background, the writer is unterested in concluding a research entitled "Analysis of Subtitle on English – Indonesian in Translation Elemental Movie."

2. RESEARCH METHOD

The focus of this study is to identify and explain how translation techniques are used in English subtitled movies. The author found that qualitative research is the most appropriate to conduct this research. The research design used in this study are according to Sugiyono (2018) qualitative research methods are research methods based based on phisolophy, which are used to research on scientific conditions where researchers are instruments, data collection techniques and qualitative analysis emphasize more on meaning. Because this research is a qualitative research, the data that appears in the form of words, phrases, and sentences transcribed from spoken dialog in English. The data is obtained from "Elemental" movie. The collecting data used in this study are documentation, assesment of rater and assessment of reader. This research instrument was validated and the technique and quality of translation was assessed by rater and reader's. The rater of this research is lecturer of the English Teaching Study Program in the field of translation and the reader's of this research is my classmates (college student) and college senior. In analyzing the data, the researcher used comparison method to compare between the Source Language (SL) and Target Language (TL) that were analyzed and to know the readability of translation in "Elemental" movie.

3. RESULTS AND ANALYSIS

1. Translation Technique

In this section, the researcher will discuss the first problem of this study, which is translation techniques. The techniques used in translating subtitle "Elemental" movie will be analyzed based on the theory proposed by Molina and Albir (2002). The analyzed data will be presented and explained in a table. Depending on the analyzed data, the researcher found 225 data in subtitle "Elemental" movie. After that, translation technique is used to analyze the data and the data already validated by the rater. The researcher discovered the following after analyzing the data : Adaptation (9), Transposition (47), Literal Translation (99), Modulation (21), Calque (4), Established Equivalent (5), Linguistic Amplification (10), Reduction (10), Linguistic Compression (4), Amplification (13), Borrowing (8), Generalization (2), Substitution (2) and mentioned translation techniques were not found in this study. Invalid data will be included in the appendix. The researcher then calculates the percentage of the analyzed data to make a comparison in the translation process. Table are presented center, as ahown below and cited in the manuscript.

Table 1. Translation Techniques Analysis

No.	Translation Techniques	Frequency	
		Count	Percentage %
1,	Adaptation	9	4%
2.	Amplification	13	5,8%
3.	Linguistic Amplification	10	4,4%
4.	Description	0	0%
5.	Generalization	2	0,9%
6.	Calque	4	1,8%
7.	Established Equivalent	5	2,2%
8.	Compensation	0	0%
9.	Linguistic Compression	4	1,8%

10.	Discursive Creation	0	0%
11.	Modulation	21	9,3%
12.	Particularization	0	0%
13.	Borrowing	8	3,5%
14.	Literal Translation	99	44%
15.	Reduction	10	4,4%
16.	Substitution	2	0,9%
17.	Transposition	47	20,9%
18.	Variation	0	0%
	Total	234	100%

According to the table which has been served, the precentage of data can be concluded as follows : Adaptation 4%, Transposition 20,9%, Literal Translation 44%, Modulation 9,3%, Calque 1,8%, Established Equivalent 2,2%, Linguistic Amplification 4,4%, Reduction 4,4%, Linguistic Compression 1,8%, Amplification 5,8%, Borrowing 3,5%, Discursive Creation 0%, Compensation 0%, Particularization 0%, Description 0%, Generalization 0,9%, Substitution 0,9% and Variation 0%.

2. Readability

In this section, the researcher will answer the second problem of this study, which is about the readability in subtitles "Elemental" movie. The data will be organized in a table based on the analysis categories, and then will be discussed in the sub-chapters. A total of 225 sentences will be examined for their translation quality, focusing on readability only, based on the theory proposed by Nababan et al. in 2012. The researcher used a translation expert to asses whether the data collected was easy to read. The following tables show the analyzed data. The translation will be most effective if the translated text is easy for the reader to understand the information. Therefore, it is important to assess how easy the translated text is to understand. Readability analysis is given in table below :

Table 2. 1. Criteria Table Readability of Rater

No.	Criteria	Frequency	Percentage
1.	High readable	205	91%
2.	Middle Readable	19	8%
3.	Low Readable	1	1%
	Total	225	100%

Based on the table, the data is more readable than the middle and low readable criteria with the score of readable is 205 score with percentage 91%, while middle readable is 19 score with percentage 8% and the low readable is 1 score with percentage 1%. This means that the abstract generated from the data is readable and the information in it can be easily understood by the rater.

Table 2. 2. Criteria Table Readability of Reader 1

No.	Criteria	Frequency	Percentage
1.	High readable	210	93%
2.	Middle Readable	8	4%
3.	Low Readable	7	3%
	Total	225	100%

Based on the table, the data is more readable than the middle and low readable criteria with the score of readable is 210 score with percentage 93%, while middle readable is 8 score with percentage 4% and the low readable is 7 score with percentage 3%. This means that the abstract generated from the data is readable and the information in it can be easily understood by the reader.

Table 2. 3. Criteria Tabel Readability of Reader 2

No.	Criteria	Frequency	Percentage
1.	High readable	193	86%
2.	Middle Readable	24	10%
3.	Low Readable	8	4%
	Total	225	100%

Based on the table, the data is more readable than the middle and low readable criteria with the score of readable is 193 score with percentage 86%, while middle readable is 24 score with percentage 10% and the low readable is 8 score with percentage 4%. This means that the abstract generated from the data is readable and the information in it can be easily understood by the reader.

Table 2. 4. Criteria Tabel Readability of Reader 3

No.	Criteria	Frequency	Percentage
1.	High readable	180	80%
2.	Middle Readable	44	19%

3.	Low Readable	1	1%
	Total	225	100%

Based on the table, the data is more readable than the middle and low readable criteria with the score of readable is 180 score with percentage 80%, while middle readable is 44 score with percentage 19% and the low readable is 1 score with percentage 1%. This means that the abstract generated from the data is readable and the information in it can be easily understood by the reader.

4. CONCLUSION

This chapter contains a summary and recommendations based on the result discussed in the previous chapter. The summary provides a comprehensive overview of the analysis of the research question. In addition, the recommendation provide guidance for readers who are interested in the results of this study. This research focuses on translation techniques and readability related to English-Indonesian in the subtitles of the "Elemental" movie. There are 225 sentences analyzed from 10 scene taken from the movie.

5. ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

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