**TRANSLATION TECHNIQUE IN ENGLISH SUBTITLE OF “*HABIBIE & AINUN 3*” AND TEACHING WRITING APPLICATION**

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**Abstract**. The aims of this study are to find out the translation technique used in the English subtitle of Indonesian movie “Habibie & Ainun 3” and to find out the application in teaching writing. This research belongs to qualitative research. The data were collected by transcripting, segmenting, and analyzing the utterances by using Molina and Albir’s translation technique to draw the conclusion. The researcher found 597 utterances which were classified into sixteen translation technique namely, literal translation (39.5%), linguistic amplification (16%), variation (8.7%), transposition (7.6%), adaptation (6.3%), calque (5%), linguistic compression (3%), reduction (3%), generalization (2.5%), compensation (2%), borrowing (1.5%), established equivalence (1.5%), particularization (1.3%), description (1.2%), modulation (0.7%), and substitution (0.2%). The result of the analysis shows that the most dominant technique is literal translation with 39.5% which represents 236 utterances of the total data and this study of translation technique can be applied in teaching writing narrative text for XII grade students of senior high school.

*Keywords: Movie, Subtitle, Teaching writing, Translation technique*

1. **Introduction**

Translation is the basic activity that is done in learning English. The essential of learning English is actually being able to transfer an information from one language, receive an information from English and understand the meaning of it. Learning English is simply about how to change a word for another word, a sentence i nto another sentence but still in the same intended meaning. The process of transfering information from one language into the other language is called translation. It is a process in which the meaning is trying to be delivered to the target language as similar as the source language.

Translation is not only focuses on education, politic, science, and economic, but it also works well in entertainment industry such as songs, novels, short story, and movie.many of those creations are challenged to be produced in bilingual way as English is now the universal language. As an example, some directors in Indonesia begin to put an English subtitle in their movie to widen their audience scope and make it to international industry. However, to produce a proper and well-understood translation, the translators need to know the basic knowledge about the target language; the language system and culture, and the techniques in translation because the way source language (SL) translated determines the understanding of the audience in the target language (TL).

Audio-visual translation is a translation study which is divided into two methods; dubbing and subtitling. dubbing is voice-over technique, it is done by replacing the original voice of the actors and actress and fill it with the dubber of the target language. This technique help the audience to understand the story better since it looks like the movie is spoken in audience’s target language, however; the audience could not recognize the real voice of the actor and actress because it is fully covered by the dubber. Subtitling technique is done by displaying the written translation text on the screen to convey the spoken dialogue of the actors and actresses.

In recent years, as the movie industry has been improving in many aspects, subtitle becomes important to be applied in audio-visual display to help the audience from different part of the world enjoy and understand the storyboard better. Korean drama is being taken as an example because it has been a trend in all over the world, the audience of K-drama come from various countries which absolutely does not speak Korean. Therefore, in this case, an English subtitle is needed to help the audience going with the flow of the drama.

In Indonesia, English is foreign language which has been taught since elementary school. It is also one of the subject of national examination for years. It proves that Indonesia, as an EFL learner, has considered English as an essential language to be mastered. In the English learning process, students have to master the four basic skill, namely, speaking, listening, reading, and writing. Since the basic activity of learning English is actually transfering one information from one language to another language, the difficulties get widen to the confusion of how to write word, phrase, and sentence with the right structure and meaning despite the language system. To facilitate the difficulties, teacher needs to find media in order to boost the students’ proficiency, more specifically in writing ability.

1. **Review of Related Literature**

The researcher begins with theories and set it as the foundation of the research. The following theories are the literatures which help the researcher in conducting the research:

1. **Translation**

The essential activity in learning other language is transfering a word into another relevant word in other language. This process is called translation. It is how the information from source language is transfered and delivered to the target language as similar as the intended meaning (Munday, 2016, p.8) [1]. The choice of words and structure might be changed, however; it has to be done without making any change in characteristic and meaning which is carried (Aresta et al., 2018, p. 176) [2]. The process of translation takes a big part in connecting people from different parts of the world as well as different language, background, and culture to exchange information and knowledge (Fitria, 2018, p.148) [3].

1. **Translation Technique**

In order to get a proper translation, it is necessary to find the right technique. Translation technique is needed in translation activity to give guidances and prosedure on how to solve the difficulties which possibly appears during the process and deliver the meaning of the source language (SL) to the target language (TL) wihtout changing the original meaning. According to Molina and Albir (2002) there are 18 types of translation technique (p. 510-511) [4], they are:

1. **Adaptation**, this technique is done by finding the appropriate word in target language (TL) to translate cultural elements from source language (SL).
2. **Amplification**, this technique gives additional details and terms which cannot be found in the source language (SL) to target language (TL) to help the reader understand without changing the meaning of the text.
3. **Borrowing**, it takes a word or expression straight from other language. It could be done by pure translation and naturalized in order to fit in the spelling rule of target language.
4. **Calque**, it translates words or phrases word for word. It takes the word from source language (SL) and wraps it with the equivalent word in the target language (TL).
5. **Compensation**, this technique transfers a word or expression from source language (SL) into target language (TL) by giving stylistic effect in another place because it cannot be emulated in the same place in source language (SL).
6. **Description**, it replaces a term or expression with a description; whether in terms of form ot function, to give a depth understanding to the target language (TL) readers.
7. **Discurtive Creation**,this technique is used to translate the title of movie, book, and novel because it uses temporary terms which is far from the original context in source language (SL).
8. **Established Equivalence**,this technique translates the terms in source language (SL) which is generally based on dictionaries colloquial expression with a terms which is more familiar in the target language (TL).
9. **Generalization**, this technique uses a more general and neutral terms because there is no term that have the same meaning in the target language (TL).
10. **Linguistic Amplification**,this technique transfers information from source language (SL) by adding linguistic elements to the target language (TL).
11. **Linguistic Compression**, it synthesizes the linguistic element in the target language.
12. **Literal Translation**, this technique translates word for word from source language (SL) to target language (TL).
13. **Modulation,** this technique translates the word or expression from source language (SL) to target language (TL) by twisting the point of view and focus, either in lexical or structural.
14. **Particularization**, it is the opposition of generalization. It translates the expression with a more precise, specific, and concrete term.
15. **Reduction**, it supresses the information from source language (SL) and change the explicit context into implicit in target language (TL).
16. **Substitution**, this technique changes the linguistic elements for paralinguistic elements; gestures and intonations.
17. **Transposition**, this technique is commonly used to translate source language (SL) into target language (TL) which have different language system and grammar. It is the change of grammatical category; changing a word into a phrase.
18. **Variation**, i is used to change a word or expression elements which affect the linguistic variation. It could be the change of tone, style, dialect, etc.
19. **Audiovisual Translation (AVT)**

Audiovisual translation or AVT is a multimedia translation which is presented to the audience on screen. It becomes necessary to be displayed in audi visual product throughout the history to catch up with the growth of cultural exchange between societies and multimedia material demand. The production of multimedia is spreaded around the world that it requires the product to be acceptable to the audience from each part of the world. Thus, translation helps the multimedia products become easily understandable to non-native speaker of the source language (SL). In short, audiovisual translation is a screen translation which is displayed to mass audience (gottlieb, 2005) [5]. In recent years, audiovisual products are supported by new platforms such as Youtube, Netflix, HBO, Iflix and many more which is presented to the audience around the world by either dubbing or subtitling method.

1. **Subtitle**

Subtitle is the result of subtitling method. It is one of method which usually applied in movie and television products. Subtitle is a text of transltion that positioned on the bottom of the screen with 40 chatacters in maximum including spaces and punctuation. The duration must be between 3 to 5 seconds for one line and 7 to 8 seconds for two lines subtitle. Subtitle is normally cued in advance for an absolute synchrony, however; in some cases such as TV station (gottlieb, 2001), it is cued on air in real time, therefore, it may cause a delay[6].

1. **Movie**

In recent years, movie is one of the most popular multimedia product. It spots a good place in a huge amount of audience’s heart with various background from all around the world. Movie itself is a moving pictures which are recorded with sound and deliver a story. As the technology has been growing, the movie production has reached its peak by inovating a movie with animation techniques and special effects. Movie is categorized in three types (Broadwell & Thompson, 2004) [7], namely:

1. **Fictional Movie**, it is also known as narrative movie in which the characters, story line, and setting are fictionalized.
2. **Documentary Movie**, it presents a factual information about the world. The information might be consist of education, entertainment, or certaily for historical records purposes.
3. **Animated Movie**, this type of movie is the one which drawings, illustrations, and paintings are photographed frame by frame.
4. **Writing**

Writing is one of four language skills that has to be mastered in order to be fluent in English. It is an act of composing a text; built up by words and phrases into sentences to convey meaning. Writing is essential to be learned by EFL learners. It is how people explore their ideas and knowledge and put it into written text. Writing is not a language. It is a way of thinking, it is the act in which the utterance is being visible (Roger, 2005) [8]. The purposes of writing could be both expressing and impressing. It expresses the writer’s idea, knowledge, and desiree in coveying feelings. On the other hand, it impresses the readers who need to have ideas expressed in certain ways (Nunan, 2003) [9].

1. **Teaching Writing**

Teaching writing is a process in which teachers provide guidances to the students to write and rewrite informations, ideas, and knowledge into text. Teaching writing becomes necessary to be done because in mastering English, the students are required to own a good understanding on the structure and context of the language. Therefore, it is important to learn writing for it encourages students to focus on the language use. It helps students to develop their language understanding since it requires them to solve the problem that writing has put into their mind. Writing helps the students to think up the ideas rather than come up with instant fluent opinion, it provokes the students way of thinking, the students are being demanded to process the ideas first before spliting it up verbally.

1. **Previous Studies**

There are a number of related studies used to give relevancy to this research. The first is a study conducted by Auliya Rahmawati (2016)[10]. Her study is descriptive qualitative research. It aims to analyze the translation techniques used in the translation of novel *Divergent* by Veronica Roth. Based on the result of her study, there are 12 techniques used in the translation of the novel namely, borrowing (19.7%), literal (17.73%), generalization, (14.46%), established equivalent (14.01%), amplification (11.3%), particularization (7.75%), linguistic compression (6.41%), reduction (5.22%), transposition (1.79%), adaptation (0.74%), calque (0.45%), and discursive (0.45%), with 671 total data found. By the result of the study, she concluded that the most dominant technique is borrowing translation which means the translation used a lot of familiar dictions to give the reader an easier comprehension to the translated text.

The similarity of her research with this research is the technique, which use Molina and Albir’s theory of translation technique. In the other hand, there is also difference between the two researches; it is the form of the data. Auliya’s research uses Novel while this research uses movie as the data. In short, Auliya’s research is all about written source language and written target language, while this research is about spoken source language and written target language.

The second study is a research done by Gerry Agustino (2011)[11]. His research is a qualitative research which put the focus on the translation techniques and translation quality of Flight Attendant Manual. His findings shows that the translation uses 9 types of techniques, they are: addition (15,1%), deletion (4,7%), borrowing (10,3%), amplification (1,6%), modulation (2,4%), established equivalent (28,6%), reduction (13,5%), transposition (17,5%), and literal translation (6,3%).

According to the findings of the research, it is shown that the translation techniques used play a big role in affecting the quality of the translation. It is found out that the translator uses too much aviation term which makes the translation less accurate, less acceptable and less readable. The similarity between his research and this research is the objective which focus on translation techniques used, while the differences between the two researches are the form of the data; his research focus on flight attendant manual while this research analyzes movie, and the theory used to analyze the data. Gerry Agustino used Nababan’s theory which is explained by 14 techniques, in the other hand, this research used Molina and Albir’s theory by analyzing the data in 18 techniques.

The third study is conducted by Octavianus Bin Rojak (2018) about illocutionary acts in a movie subtitle [12]. His findings aims to identify and describe which translation techniques used to translate the specific types of illocutionary acts and how the techniques affect the quality of the translation in terms of accuracy, acceptability, and readability using qualitative method. The research of 295 data found out that there are five types of illocutionary acts namely, assertive (160 data, 54.5%), directive (96 data, 32.5%), commissive (30 data, 10%), expressive (8 data, 2.7%), and declaratory (1 data, 0.3%).

The findings also found 13 translation techniques used to translate the data; the techniques are grouped into single, couplet, triplet, and quadruplet. There are 3 techniques which are used to translate the illocutionary acts, they are: literal translation (119 times), modulation (108 times), and linguistic comprehension (38 times) which cover 60.24% of the total translation techniques used. From the data mentioned, it can be concluded that the translation combined the techniques to translate the utterances. Nevertheless, the most used techniques found in the research are literal translation and modulation to minimize the probability of inaccuracy and make the translation sounds natural. In short, the combination of translation techniques is used to make the translation a high-quality translation.

The similarities of his movie and this research are the method used, which is description-qualitative research and the techniques used to analyze the data. Octavianus specified his research into the translation of illocutionary act meanwhile this research has a broader scope of data because it analyzes the whole utterances in the movie.

1. **Methods**

This research is a descriptive qualitative research for the data are in the form of words as written documentation. It focuses on the outcome of discovered data comprehension rather than calculating it. According to Akhtar (2016) his method does not need to test the theory and hypothesis; however it concerns on the theory understanding[13]. The researcher analyzed every utterance and sentence in the “*Habibie & Ainun 3*” movie and its English subtitle. The documentation of the discovered data were presented in the following tables:

**Table 3.1 Analysis Form**

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| No. | Utterance | Translation Technique |
| Source Language(SL) | Target Language(TL) |
| 1. |  |  |  |
| 2. |  |  |  |

**Table 3.2 Data tabulation Form**

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| No. | TranslationTechnique | Quantity | Percentage |
| 1. |  |  |  |
| 2. |  |  |  |
| Total |  |  |

The data were collected by the researcher using some steps, such as, found the data in legal video streaming provider *viu.com*, it was done in order to get an official subtitle of the movie. Since the movie could be found in internet easily, it did not mean that the movie consists of official subtitle. Most of it were subbed in unofficial translation by anonymous translators. Therefore, it was necessary to search for legal video streaming platform to assure whether the translation was done by expert or not. After the data was found, the researcher watched the movie and its English subtitle repeatedly and intensively to comprehend the movie thoroughly, and identified the data by segmenting the original utterance into source language (SL) column and the English subtitle into target language (TL) column. After collecting the data, the researcher began to analyze the data which were presented in the table and identified the translation techniques used. Furthermore, the researcher classified the data which had been identified into Molina and Albir’s theory of translation techniques. The data were analyzed to draw the conclusion and to discover the application in teaching writing.

1. **Findings**

The researcher describes the translation technique used in the nglish subtitle of “Habibie & Ainun 3” movie into this following table:

**Table 3.2 Data Tabulation Form**

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| No. | Translation Technique | Quantity | Percentage |
| 1. | Adaptation | 38 | 6.3% |
| 2. | Borrowing | 9 | 1.5% |
| 3. | Calque  | 30 | 5% |
| 4. | Compensation  | 12 | 2% |
| 5. | Description  | 7 | 1.2% |
| 6. | Established Equivalence | 9 | 1.5% |
| 7. | Generalization  | 15 | 2.5% |
| 8. | Linguistic Amplification | 95 | 16% |
| 9. | Linguistic Compression | 18 | 3% |
| 10. | Literal Translation | 236 | 39.5% |
| 11. | Modulation | 4 | 0.7% |
| 12. | Particularization | 8 | 1.3% |
| 13. | Reduction  | 18 | 3% |
| 14. | Substitution  | 1 | 0.2% |
| 15. | Transposition  | 45 | 7.6% |
| 16. | Variation  | 52 | 8.7% |
| Total | 597 | 100% |

Based on the data above, there are sixteen translation techniques used in the English subtitle of *“Habibie & Ainun 3”* in which literal translation dominates the translation technique used by 236 utterances, represents 39.5% of total utterances of the movie. Linguistic amplification ranks second with 95 utterances which equal to 16%, followed by variation and transposition, which is used by 52 utterances and 45 utterances, represents 8.7% and 7.5% of the total utterances. Furthermore, the researcher found 38 utterances use adaptation technique that equal to 6.3%, calque is used 30 times in the subtitle which reaches 5%, 18 linguistic compression and 18 reduction which represents 3% of the total utterances. Those techniques are considered as high frequency techniques because they reach 3% and above.

On the other hand, generalization (15 utterances, 2.5%), compensation (12 utterances, 2%), established equivalence and borrowing are both used by 9 utterances which represent 1.5%, particularization (8 utterances, 1.3%), description (7 utterances, 1.2%), modulation (4 utterances, 0.7%), and substitution (1 utterance, 0.2%), are the techniques which are considered as low frequency techniques because they reach below 3%. The further analysis of this finding will be explained in discussion part.

1. **Discussions**

According to the data analysis, the researcher found a total of 597 data with literal translation as the most dominant technique found in the English subtitle of the movie. The researcher discovered that the kind of language used in the English subtitle is quietly unique, The Indonesian source language is mostly written in slang language; the language which is used by Indonesian in their daily activity, and in some parts, it is written in standard language which mostly used in formal occupation. Meanwhile the target language; English, is written in formal language only. The slang language used is the ones which cannot be found in the Indonesian-English language, it is mostly used by Indonesian to communicate with each other in casual and non-formal occasion. Slang language itself is actually one of the universal languages in Indonesia; it is produced by social forces, mainly based in Jakarta then spread to all over Indonesia. It is basically a styled Bahasa that most suitable to be spoken in daily basis.

Although the non-formal words are socially acceptable since people would rather use it than the formal ones for various reason such as it is simple, sometimes intimate, and suitable for their daily conversation, to some language teachers and experts, it is considered as ungrammatical and unacceptable. The process of slang words production is actually an example of descriptive linguistic approach. It is spoken as how it is, despite the ungrammatical issue. While the process of translating the slang/informal words into English is an example of prescriptive linguistic approach, it is changing the ungrammatical words into grammatically proper translation, changing the language from “*how it is*” into “*how it is supposed to*”.

The majority of the slang words on this movie were denotative, for example the word “*nggak*” denotatively means “*tidak*”, “*gimana*” denotatively means “*bagaimana*”, “*lagian*” denotatively means “*lagi pula*”, “*ngambil*” denotatively means “*mengambil*”, which doesn’t have any connotative meaning. In the other hands, even though it didn’t appear so often, there was also “*ntar*” which is the shortened of “*sebentar*” or “*wait a moment*” in English, however, in the movie, the word was connotatively translated from “*ntar*” into “*nanti*” or “*later*” in English.

The researcher found there were a total of 16 translation techniques used in the English subtitle of “Habibie & Ainun 3”, namely, adaptation, borrowing, calque, compensation, description, established equivalence, generalization, linguistic amplification, linguistic compression, literal translation, modulation, particularization, reduction, substitution, transposition and variation.

Teaching writing by using the translation from Indonesia as the source language and English as the target language can be considered as a new fresh activity in the classroom. Based on the previous studies, none of it used the finding to be applied in teaching activity. It is deeply regretted because translation technique has a huge chance in supporting students’ activity in learning English. By using an English subtitle of a movie, the students could analyze the different structure, language system, and the equivalent meaning from source language to target language through the techniques of the translation. To specify the learning objective, the students can apply the technique of translation in writing narrative text.

1. **Conclusion**

According to the result of the data analysis conducted by researcher, it can be concluded that there are 597 (100%) utterances in “*Habibie & Ainun 3*” movie that has been analyzed by translation techniques which belong to Molina and Albir. There are sixteen out of eighteen techniques which were used in the English subtitle of the movie, they are adaptation, borrowing, calque, compensation, description, established equivalence, generalization, linguistic amplification, linguistic compression, literal translation, modulation, particularization, reduction, substitution, transposition and variation. The translation techniques that found in this movie can be applied in teaching writing for XII grade of senior high school, specifically in teaching narrative text. The translation technique can be used to write a narrative text since it is the type of text which consists of various situations, therefore, by mastering the translation technique, the students can write a good narrative text that suits the intended meaning they are trying to aim.

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