

CHAPTER 2

THEORITICAL FRAMEWORK

2.1 Definition of Translation

Translation is the complex process of transferring written or spoken language from one language to another while retaining the original meaning, context, style, and tone. This process requires precision and a thorough understanding of both the source and target languages in order to effectively transmit the author's intended message, emotion, and nuances in a new language. Translation is more than just transferring words literally; it includes understanding the cultures, common idioms, and social backgrounds of both languages so that the imparted message stays correct and meaningful to help the reader or listener understanding the spoken languages.

According to Newmark (1982: 7) as cited in Kinasih (2016: 3) defines translation as a skill that seeks to replace a written message or statement in one language with the same message or statement in another. It means that translation is more than just transferring text from one language to another but it also includes the interpretation of meaning itself. Furthermore, Hatim and Munday (2004: 3) define translation as a process and product that encompasses many perspectives. The first focuses on the job of the translator, who takes the original or source text and converts it into a text in another language or target text. While the second focuses on the translation product that the translator creates. This concept implies that the activity and process of translating is the primary focus, while the outcome of translation is the secondary focus.

However, Molina and Albir (as cited in Rahmawati, 2016: 34) classify techniques into various criteria:

- a) To isolate the concept of technique from other related notions (translation strategy, method and error).

- b) To include only procedures that are characteristic of the translation of texts and not those related to the comparison of languages.
- c) To maintain the notion that translation techniques are functional. Our definitions do not evaluate whether a technique is appropriate or correct, as this always depends on its situation in text and context and the translation method that has been chosen.
- d) In relation to the terminology, to maintain the most commonly used terms.
- e) To formulate new techniques to explain mechanisms that have not yet been described.

These criteria combine to form a systematic, functional, and adaptable framework for understanding and utilizing translation procedures. By narrowing the definition of "technique" and distinguishing it from larger terms like "strategy" or "method," Molina and Albir provide translators with a more defined toolkit that is required for nuanced translation work. This distinction allows translators to clearly identify tactics as discrete, actionable ways within the translation process, rather than confounding them with overarching strategies or approaches that govern the overall direction of translation.

Based on the definition above, we can see that translation is a process that extends beyond just translating text from one language to another. Not only that, translation involves interpreting meaning, using diverse methodologies, and paying close attention to context and functionality. That's means translation require a special skill such as analytical skills, cultural sensitivity, and adaptability, in order to provide best-comprehension in any languages to the readers.

2.2 Translation Techniques

According to Nida (1969: 12), translation is the act of producing the most accurate and closest equivalent of a communication from one language into another, both in terms of meaning and style. Nida's definition emphasizes that translation is

both a technical skills and an art form, requiring a thorough comprehension of linguistic complexities and cultural nuances. Translators are responsible for more than just translating words from one language to another; they must manage the nuances of meaning, tone, style, and context to ensure that the translated work carries the same context.

Translation is a skill which demands a thorough understanding of grammar, syntax, vocabulary, and structural variations between the source and target languages. Translators must also be precise and diligent, ensuring that each word or phrase accurately conveys the intended meaning while avoiding errors or distortions. This technical feature is critical for ensuring the original message's integrity.

In addition, Molina and Albir (2002: 509-511) state that, there are 18 translation techniques, such as adaptation, amplification, borrowing, calque, compensation, description, discursive creation, established equivalent, generalization, linguistic amplification, linguistic compression, literal translation, modulation, particularization, reduction, substitution, transposition, and variation (as cited in Rahmawati, 2016: 38):

2.2.1 Adaptation

Adaptation is the replacement of the cultural element of source text (ST) into the culture of target text (TT) (as cited in Utami and Satyaningrum, 2022: 102), for example:

SL: on Thursday at **half-past twelve**.

TL: *pada hari Kamis pukul 12:30*

From the example above, the phrase **half-past-twelve** is the way we tell about the time in the source text. Thus, the translator has to find appropriate word in translating the text in order to have the same meaning from source text.

2.2.2 Amplification

Amplification is the technique of adding or placing words or information in the target language. This strategy involves paraphrasing words to incorporate nuances not explicitly mentioned in SL, resulting in clearer and more understandable translations for readers (as cited in Indarti, 2021: 233 - 234), for example:

SL : Before inserting the plug, be sure that the power supply is 50- 60Hz, capacity is more than 6A.

TL : *Sebelum oven dihubungkan ke sumber listrik, pastikan daya pada listrik anda 60Hz, dengan kapasitas lebih dari 6 Amper.*

From the example above, the sentence *Sebelum oven dihubungkan ke sumber listrik, pastikan daya pada listrik anda 50-60Hz, dengan kapasitas lebih dari 6 amper* In a complex sentence (dependent and independent clause), dependent clauses are written twice. The independent is in the middle *pastikan daya pada listrik anda 50-60Hz*. The rest are dependent clauses. In TL, the translator added noun ‘oven’ and a preposition ‘,dengan’ to explain that the oven must have appropriate power supply before it is connected to the electricity and the oven has sufficient capacity more than 6A (as cited in Indarti, 2021: 233 - 234).

2.2.3 Borrowing

Borrowing is a translation technique in which the translator borrows words or expressions from SL. Borrowing can be classified as either pure borrowing (as cited in Utami and Satyaningrum, 2022: 102), for example:

SL : Focus.

TL : *Fokus.*

From the example above, the translation used naturalized borrowing. The word ‘Focus’ in source language was written ‘,Fokus’ in target language by changing the alphabet.

2.2.4 Calque

Calque is a translation technique by transferring words or phrases from SL literally to TL both lexically and structurally (as cited in Utami and Satyaningrum, 2022: 102), for example:

SL: She is the new assistant manager.

TL: *Dia adalah asisten manajer yang baru.*

From the example above, the sentence in source language was translated from word-to-word in target language. It's involving a literal translation of the source language's phrase structure and terminology into the target language, keeping both meaning and syntactic organization to the extent that the target language permits. The translation is natural in Indonesian but closely follows the structure of the English phrase.

2.2.5 Compensation

Compensation is a technique of introducing informational elements or other stylistic effects elsewhere in the TL because it is not placed in the same position as in SL (as cited in Utami and Satyaningrum, 2022: 102), for example:

SL: Never did he visit his wife.

TL: *Pria itu benar-benar tega tidak menemui istrinya.*

From the example above, the source language *‘Never did he visit his wife’* translated to *‘Pria itu benar-benar tega tidak menemui istrinya’*, the translator decided to change it to *‘Pria itu benar-benar tega’* Because the message in the source language may be unclear to readers and may be limited by factors.

2.2.6 Description

Description is a technique that replaces a term with a description of its form or function. (as cited in Utami and Satyaningrum, 2022: 102), for example:

SL: I don't like to eat panettone.

TL: *Saya tidak suka memakan panettone, kue tradisional Italia yang dimakan pada saat tahun baru.*

From the example above, the translator by added detail description about —panettone‖ to become „*kue tradisional Italia yang dimakan pada saat tahun baru.*” which can happen because the word „panettone” is may not be familiar for the readers.

2.2.7 Discursive Creation

Discursive creation is a translation technique that uses equivalent translation techniques in a way that is unpredictable and out of context. These often appear in the translation of movie titles, books, and novels (as cited in Fitria, 2018), for example:

SL : I’m afraid we feel you have rather lost your touch.

TL : *Menurut kami, anda sudah kehilangan kendali.*

From the example above, (Istiqomah et al, 2019: 3) analyzed that the translator translated this sentence „I’m afraid” in the text translated into „*Menurut kami,*” is out of context, the target language is very different with the source language. The better translated of „I’m afraid we feel you have rather lost your touch.” is „*Saya khawatir, kami merasa anda telah kehilangan kemampuan anda.*”

2.2.8 Established Equivalent

Established equivalent is a translation strategy that uses a phrase or common expression from a dictionary or language in use that is equivalent in the target language (Molina and Albir, 2002), for example:

ST: Move that chair!

TT: *Pindahkan kursi itu!*

In this scenario, "kursi" is a generally accepted Indonesian language word for "chair" in English, indicating a one-to-one equivalence in which both terms have the same conceptual meaning without the need for cultural or contextual adaptation.

2.2.9 Generalization

According to Molina and Albir, generalization is a translation technique that involves translating a specific term from the source language into a more general or neutral term in the target language (as cited in Utami and Satyaningrum, 2022: 103), for example:

SL: Her penthouse was destroyed by a storm.

TL: *Tempat tinggalnya dihancurkan oleh badai.*

From the example above, the word 'penthouse' (a specific type of luxury apartment) is translated as "*tempat tinggalnya*" (meaning "her residence" or "her place of living"). Instead of directly translating "*penthouse*" into a specific term in Indonesian language, the translator used the broader phrase "*tempat tinggal*" to make the translation more flexible and accessible, especially if the exact concept of a "penthouse" is not well understood in the target language culture.

2.2.10 Linguistic Amplification

According to Molina and Albir, linguistic amplification is translation technique that used to add linguistic this is often used in consecutive interpreting and dubbing. In other side linguistic amplification is in opposition to linguistic compression (as cited in Sitompul, 2020: 12), for example:

SL: Let me take it.

TL: *Biar saya saja yang mengangkat teleponnya.*

From the example above, as cited in Utami and Satyaningrum (2022), the sentence 'Let me take it' was translated into '*Biar saya saja yang mengangkat teleponnya*', demonstrating the generalization translation process. In this method, the translator broadened the meaning of the source language (SL) phrase to match the target language (TL) context, frequently adding more information or making the term more particular or culturally relevant.

In this example, 'it' is translated into Indonesian language as '*teleponnya*' (the phone), despite the fact that the term 'phone' does not occur explicitly in the English phrase. In English, the phrase 'Let me take it' can refer to any item or action, but in this context, it most commonly refers to answering a phone. The translator generalized by using the term '*teleponnya*' to promote clarity and consistency with Indonesian language rules, which frequently favor explicit allusions in comparable situations.

2.2.11 Linguistic Compression

According to Molina and Albir, linguistic compression is a technique that synthesizes existing linguistic elements in a simpler way because they can already be understood (as cited in Utami and Satyaningrum 2022), for example (as cited in Anwar, 2020: 6):

SL : Cause that's what friends are supposed to

TL : *Itulah namanya teman*

From the example above, the translator used linguistic compression as a translation strategy. This strategy involves combining the linguistic aspects that present in the SL. The target language result „*Itulah namanya teman*” represents the condition of the source language because that's what friends are supposed to‘.

2.2.12 Literal Translation

According to Molina and Albir (cited in Humaira and Cholsy, 2021: 611), literal translation is a translation technique that prioritises word-for-word accuracy, for example (as cited in Purba et. al, 2023: 29):

SL : What are you waiting for? Go!

TL : *Apa yang kamu tunggu? Pergi!*

From the example above, the translation of ‘_What are you waiting for?’ ‘Go!’ into „*Apa yang kamu tunggu? Pergi*” demonstrated the literal translation technique.

Literal translation involves translating words and phrases straight from the source language (SL) to the target language (TL) with few structural alterations, maintaining as much of the original meaning and grammatical order as feasible.

2.2.13 Modulation

Modulation is a translation technique in which the translator changes the point of view, focus, or cognitive category in a structural or lexical form (as cited in Utami and Satyaningrum, 2022: 103), for example:

SL: You are going to have a grandchild.

TL: *Anda akan menjadi seorang kakek.*

From the example above, the translator translating ‘_You are going to have a grandchild’ as ‘*Anda akan memiliki seorang cucu*’, the translator opted for ‘*Anda akan menjadi seorang kakek*,’ which shifts the focus to the new role or identity that the person will assume becoming a grandfather. This shift in perspective emphasizes the personal changes and feeling of identity that come with having a grandchild, which may seem more significant or natural in Indonesian culture.

2.2.14 Particularization

According to Molina and Albir, particularization is a translation technique in which the translator uses more concrete, specific terms in the target language, for example (as cited in Utami and Satyaningrum, 2022: 103):

SL: air craft

TL: *pesawat*

The translation of ‘_aircraft’ to ‘*pesawat*’ in Indonesian language is using the particularization translation technique. The word ‘_Aircraft’ is a broad term in English that refers to any vehicle capable of flight, such as airplanes, helicopters, and drones. The Indonesian word ‘*pesawat*’ on the other hand, is widely understood to refer

specifically to an airplane. By translating ‘aircraft’ as ‘pesawat’ the meaning is narrowed, making the TL more specific than the SL.

2.2.15 Reduction

According to Molina and Albir (2002), reduction is a translation that compresses the word from source text into target language without subtracting the information in the target text, for example (as cited in Anwar, 2020: 39):

SL : And you just can't fall asleep

TL : *dan kau tak bisa tidur*

From the example above, the translator did not translate "just" and "fall" into the target language, but this did not affect the meaning of the statement. The purpose of this technique is to compress the meaning.

2.2.16 Substitution

According to Molina and Albir (2002), substitution is a technique of replacing linguistic elements with paralinguistic elements (intonation, gesture) and vice versa, for example (as cited in Utami and Satyaningrum: 103):

SL: He shakes his head.

TL: *Dia tidak setuju.*

From the example above, the sentence ‘He shakes his head’ literally refers to a physical action, but in many languages and cultures, a head shake conveys the meaning of disagreement or refusal. Rather than translating the phrase word-for-word into Indonesian language, the translator substituted it with ‘*Dia tidak setuju*’, which conveys the intended meaning directly.

2.2.17 Transposition

According to Molina and Albir (2002), transposition is a translation technique that replaces the grammatical categories of SL in TL, for example (as cited in Anwar, 2020: 40):

SL : If you ever find yourself lost in the dark and you can't see

TL : *Jika kamu hilang dalam kegelapan dan tidak bisa melihat*

From the example above, the translator changed the position of 'dark' in the source language, which is an adjective, while „*kegelapan*” is a noun. The replacement can be an adjective into a noun or the opposite.

2.2.18 Variation

According to Molina and Albir (2002), variation is a translation technique which replaces linguistic or paralinguistic components that impact linguistic variance, including tone, style, regional dialect, and social dialect, for example (as cited in Utami and Satyaningrum, 2022: 103):

SL: Give it to me right now!

TL: *Kasih ke gue sekarang!*

From the example above, the use of "gue" rather than a more formal pronoun such as "saya" and the informal verb "kasih" indicates that the translation seeks to capture the English original's relaxed, informal tone. This movement in register or style from a neutral or formal tone in English to a more informal, conversational manner in Indonesian language is a distinguishing element of the variation translation technique, making the translation feel natural and culturally acceptable in a casual setting.

2.3 Previous Related Studies

In supporting this research, there are several earlier studies that can be used as references while conducting this research. This demonstrates the presence of research that applies the same theory to many literature topics.

The first research is by Wafa and Amalia (2022) with the title —Analysis Of Translation Technique Used In The Movie Subtitle Entitled —The King’s Speech. Their research is about analyzing the technique of translation used by the film subtitle about "The King’s Speech". The theory used in their research study is Molina and Albir (2002) to collect and search and analyze data. They used qualitative description analysis method from Sudaryanto's (2001) theory. They also found 481 data translation techniques used in the subtitles about the film "The King’s Speech" with ten techniques used.

The second research is by Arbain (2023) with the title —Translation techniques used and its shift in Stranger Things movie. His study focused on the use of inappropriate translation techniques can cause distortion and a shift in meaning from the source language to the target language. His study reviewed the use of translation techniques for expressions of fear that were realized in the form of sentences and the shifts that occurred as a result of using these techniques. His study found that there was a shift in the function of commanding speech into asking speech due to the use of inappropriate translation techniques.

The third research is by Puspita (2020) with title —The Use Of Newmark Translation Methods In English To Indonesian Rendering Of Austen’s Emma. Her study was conducted to identify the translation methods used by the translator in translating Jane Austen’s Emma, to describe the methods used from the English original version and the Indonesian translation of the novel. The translation method used in her research was proposed by Newmark. Her research applied qualitative method to describe the aims of this study. The data were analyzed by comparing the English novel and its Indonesian translation.

In this research, I gained a fresh knowledge of translation procedures by identifying and investigating modern translation tactics that have not received much attention in earlier research, particularly in this context. Most previous studies concentrated on traditional strategies such as literal translation, modification, and modulation, however this study takes a more contextual and dynamic approach to subtitling of movie script.

