



A Comparative Analysis on English-Indonesian Translation Technique in The Main Character of "Inside Out" Movie Year 2023/2024

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Abstract— Untuk mendeskripsikan teknik penerjemahan yang digunakan dalam film "Inside Out", peneliti menggunakan metodologi deskriptif kualitatif. Molina & Albir (2002) menghasilkan ujaran yang tersegmentasi menggunakan strategi pengumpulan data mencari dan mengunduh naskah dari internet. Berdasarkan analisis, peneliti menemukan 49 ujaran Pein-Akatsuki dan Disney+ mengandung 6 teknik. Ada 6 teknik penerjemahan yang digunakan Pein-Akatsuki dan Disney+ dalam film "Inside Out". Ada 38 (77,6%) data menggunakan terjemahan literal; 5 (10,2%) data menggunakan peminjaman; 1 (2%) data menggunakan reduksi; 1 (2%) data menggunakan deskripsi; 1 (2%) data menggunakan kompensasi; dan 3 (6,1%) data menggunakan transposisi. Sedangkan data Disney+ 40 (81,6%) data menggunakan terjemahan literal; 3 (6,1%) data menggunakan pinjaman; 2 (4,1%) data menggunakan reduksi; 1 (2%) data menggunakan deskripsi; 1 (2%) data menggunakan kompensasi; dan 2 (4,1%) data menggunakan transposisi. Peneliti menemukan bahwa teknik penerjemahan yang paling banyak digunakan adalah penerjemahan literal. Teknik ini mencoba menerjemahkan kata atau ungkapan kata demi kata, karena modulasi dan kompresi linguistik jarang digunakan karena tidak semua frasa dapat diterjemahkan menggunakan teknik ini.

Keywords: Deskriptif kualitatif, film "Inside Out", teknik penerjemahan, penerjemahan

Abstrak— To describe the translation techniques utilized in the "Inside Out" movie's, the researcher employed a descriptive qualitative methodology. Molina & Albir (2002) produced utterances were segmented using the data collection strategy of seeking and downloading the script from the internet. Based on the analysis, the researcher found 49 utterances by Pein-Akatsuki and Disney+ which contain 6 techniques. There are 6 translation techniques used by Pein-Akatsuki and Disney+ in "Inside Out" movie. There are 38 (77.6%) data using literal translation; 5 (10.2%) data using borrowing; 1 (2%) data using reduction; 1 (2%) data using description; 1 (2%) data using compensation; and 3 (6.1%) data using transposition. Meanwhile Disney+ 40 (81.6%) data using literal translation; 3 (6.1%) data using

borrowing; 2 (4.1%) data using reduction; 1 (2%) data using description; 1 (2%) data using compensation; and 2 (4.1%) data using transposition. The researcher finds the mostly used translation technique is literal translation. This technique tries to translate a word or expression word for word, because the modulation and linguistic compression are rarely utilized since not all phrases can be translated using this technique.

Kata kunci: Descriptive qualitative, "Inside Out" movie, translation technique, translation

INTRODUCTION

Currently, the film industry in Indonesian and abroad is growing rapidly. Many film producers make short films, which they then post on Youtube and other social media. English and Indonesian are the two languages in which the films are available. English films are very popular in the world. However, to understand English in English-language films is very difficult for audience. With the difficulty of English for some people, in the end we need translation to understand the film and the audience can watch in two languages. From the translator's point of view, translation is a process of making decision in interlingual communication (Pelawi, 2009).

Translating is communicated from the source language (SL) into the target language (TL) through translation. According to Rahmatillah (2016), a translator must be able to translate well in both their mother tongue and other languages. Additionally, there are seven translation methods that can be used when translating medical terminology, all of which improve the translation. As said, challenges related to the differences between the two languages frequently arise throughout the translation process, necessitating the mastery of translation methodologies on the part of translators (Firdaus, 2016).

The practice of translating a text from one language into another about the written message or thoughts without altering the meaning of the source language is known as translation (Nugroho, 2007), meanwhile Lefevere distinguished the two types of interpretation translation technique version and imitation (1992). In every aspect of entertainment and scholarly sources, translation is often used. Movies frequently use translation to convey their meaning. Translation in the movie called subtitle.

According to Cintaz (2003), subtitling is the translation concept that has seen the most growth. Because each language has a unique structure, grammar, and vocabulary, there are distinctions between language systems at the level of words, and grammar. One of the most challenging circumstances a translator may face is translating the implicit meaning of communication between two languages since understanding speech involves more than just understanding the

meaning of the words being used (Aresta et al., 2018; Abdullah; 2004). This may be the case since translating involves not only linguistic change but also the ability to comprehend the message, context, speech acts, and cultural values contained therein. There are several aspects of film translation that must be taken into account, including historical context, cultural practices, audience targets, and translation techniques (Aveline, 2015).

The right approaches, strategies, and techniques are chosen to provide a decent translation in the film. According to Molina & Albir (2002) there are 18 translation techniques. Some of the translation techniques used are adaptation, amplification, borrowing, calque, compensation, description, discursive creation, established equivalence, generalization, linguistics amplification, linguistics compression, literal translation, modulation, particularization, reduction, substitution, transposition, variation. The methods that translators and subtitlers employ determine the level of translation. A high-quality translation product must meet specific norms and requirements (Akhroh, 2013). A lot of studies, (Putranto, 2014) have done the study to find the translation techniques that are used in the Monster University movie reviews about the translation techniques that are used in the subtitling of the Monster University's movie.

According to the statement above, the researchers analyze the *"Inside Out"* movie because it reminds us all, that in order to become mature, wise, and mentally and physically healthy, we must accept all aspects of our emotions. Not when we are sad, angry or happy.

Therefore, in this study, the researcher concerns to compare the translation technique in Indonesian subtitle. Pein-akatsuki of lk21.com and Disney+ translated the Indonesian subtitles. The researcher objectives were to identify the translation techniques employed by the main character of *"Inside Out"* movie translator as well as the predominant translation movie

METHOD

This research approach was selected after taking the research object into account. According to the research problem and the primary goal of the research, this research method is set up. The components of the research methodology include the research approach, research presence, research object, source data, collecting data, and technique of data analysis.

The approach used in this research is qualitative research. Qualitative research is an assessment process that produces descriptive data in the form of written or spoken words of people and observable behavior. In this case the researcher will compare the 2 translators and explain the translation technique.

The position of the researcher in qualitative research is as a planner,

executor of data collection, analyzer, data interpreter and then becomes a reporter on the results of his research. The presence of the researcher is used to establish a relationship with the subject or object to be studied. The researcher will approach the observation. Object used is to observe the text in the movie "Inside Out" and compare the translation technique.

In this qualitative research, the object of research is the text of the film "Inside Out", which was translated by Pein-Akatsuki and Disney+. Each translator has different characteristics. These differences include translation and writing techniques.

There are 2 translator for this research. First is Pein Akatsuki from East Java Indonesian. Pein Akatsuki translating film "Inside Out" in 2015. Second translator is Disney+ Indonesian. Disney+ translating film "Inside Out" in 2015. The researcher focus on the statements spoken by the main character.

The research conducted an analysis of the data after it had been gathered. The first step was reading the data. First of all, the writer read the Indonesian subtitle by watching the "Inside Out" movie and read the original screenplay which was written in English. The second step was identifying the translation techniques used in the Indonesian subtitle by putting the dialogs in English and Indonesian on table side by side. The third step finding the most prominent techniques in translating the subtitle.

FINDING AND DISCUSSION

In order to present the findings of the study, this chapter includes the data analysis. The translation technique discovery and its analysis are covered by the data analysis.

This will explain about some of the statements that exist in the main characters according to Pein-Akatsuki and Disney+. First is Pein-Akatsuki. The translation techniques used in the subtitle text of "Inside Out" movie by Pein-Akatsuki are literal translation, reduction, borrowing, compensation, transposition, and description. Meanwhile Disney+ the translation techniques used in the subtitle text of "Inside Out" movie are literal translation, description, borrowing, reduction, compensation, and transposition.

Of the proposed by Molina & Albir (2002) in this study, as many were found 6 translation techniques in the "Inside Out" movie by Pein-Akatsuki. 6 translation techniques found is literal translation 38 (77.6%), redcuton 1 (2%), borrowing 5 (10.2%), compensation 1 (2%), transposition 3 (6.1), and description 1 (2%).

Table 4.1 Translation Technique by Pein-Akatsuki

No.	Translation Technique	Data	Percentage
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1.	Borrowing	5	10.2%
2.	Literal Translation	38	77.6%
3.	Reduction	1	2%
4.	Description	1	2%
5.	Compensation	1	2%
6.	Transposition	3	6.1%
Total		49	100%

From the table 4.1, it can be seen that translation techniques used in the subtitle text of “*Inside Out*” movie by Pein-Akatsuki are borrowing, literal translation, reduction, description, compensation, and transposition.

1. Borrowing

Molina & Albir (2002) state that this translation technique is where the translator borrows words or expressions from source language (SL). The loan can be pure (pure borrowing) or naturalized borrowing (naturalized borrowing). Pure borrowing, namely borrowing without making any changes, and natural borrowing, where the word from the source language (SL) is adjusted to the spelling.

Excerpt 1

SL : *Yeah that sounds fantastic*

TL : *Oh kedengarannya fantastik*

Based on the data above, we borrow but then adjust the spelling according to the language in the target language (TL). For instance *yeah that sounds fantastic* is translated into *yeah kedengarannya fantastik*.

2. Literal Translation

A method for verbatim translation of words or expressions.

Excerpt 1

SL : *Come on grandma*

TL : *Ayolah nenek*

The literal translation method is used to convert the source text (ST) from above into target text (TT). *Come on grandma* is translated into *Ayolah nenek* word for word from the source language (SL) element information. The translator completes it without regard for the target language (TL) linguistic conventions.

3. Reduction

A method for translating that involves condensing source language (SL) product information into target language (TL).

Excerpt SL : *Just shut up!*

TL : *Diamlah*

The reduction techniques is used to translate the source text (ST) from above into the target text (TT). The source language (SL) element *Just shut up* is reduced into *Diamlah*.

4. Description

Description replaces the term in the source language (SL) with the description in the target language (TL).

Excerpt 1

SL : I saw pizza place down the street

TL : Aku melihat pizza dekat sini

This technique is used when a term in the source language (SL) does not have a term in the target language (TL). *I saw pizza down the street* into *Aku melihat pizza dekat sini*.

5. Compensation

Translate a text using its Indonesian equivalent where a part of the source language (SL) is missing but replaced in a translation.

Excerpt 1

SL : We used to play tag and stuff

TL : Kami dulu sering bermain kejar-kejaran

The compensation technique is used to transform the source text (ST) from above into the target text (TT). For instance, the information *We used to play tag and stuff* is translated into *Kami dulu sering bermain kejar-kejaran*.

6. Transposition

Molina & Albir (2002) state that this is a grammatical category replacement technique. This technique is the same as the technique of shifting categories, structures and units.

Excerpt 1

SL : I've got to go

TL : Aku harus pergi

This translation technique changes the original structure of the translation of the source text (ST) to achieve the equivalent effect. This change is made when there is a difference between the proper structure of the source translation and the target translation. *I've got to go* into *Aku harus pergi*.

Of the proposed by Molina & Albir (2002) in this study, as many were found 6 translation techniques in the "Inside Out" movie by Disney+. 6 translation techniques found is literal translation 40 (81,6%), description 1 (2%), borrowing 3 (6.1%), reduction 2 (4.1%), compensation 1 (2%), and transposition 2 (4.1%).

Table 4.2 Translation Technique by Disney+

No.	Translation Technique	Data	Percentage
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1.	Borrowing	3	6.1%
2.	Literal Translation	40	81.6%
3.	Reduction	2	4.1%
4.	Description	1	2%
5.	Compensation	1	2%
6.	Transposition	2	4.1%
Total		49	100%

From the table 4.2, it can be seen that translation techniques used in the subtitle text of 1 "Inside Out" movie by Disney+ are literal translation, description, borrowing, reduction, compensation, and transposition.

1. Literal Translation

A method for verbatim translation of words or expressions.

Excerpt 1

SL : *Andersen makes her move. She's closing in*

TL : *Andersen mulai bergerak. Dia akan mencetak angka*

The literal translation method is used to convert the source text (ST) from above into target text (TT). *Andersen makes her move. She's closing in* is translated into *Andersen mulai bergerak. Dia akan mencetak angka* word for word from the source language (SL) element information. The translator completes it without regard for the target language (TL) linguistic conventions.

2. Borrowing

Molina & Albir (2002) state that this translation technique is where the translator borrows words or expressions from source language (SL). The loan can be pure (pure borrowing) or naturalized borrowing (naturalized borrowing). Pure borrowing, namely borrowing without making any changes, and natural borrowing, where the word from the source language (SL) is adjusted to the spelling.

Excerpt 1

SL : *And thats when we play hockey*

TL : *Disana kami bermain hoki*

Based on the data above, we borrow but then adjust the spelling according to the language in the target language (TL). For instance *And thats when we play hockey* is translated into *Disana kami bermain hoki*.

3. Description

Description replaces the term in the source language (SL) with the description in the target language (TL).

Excerpt 1

SL : *I saw pizza place down the street*

TL : *Aku melihat pizza dekat sini*

This technique is used when a term in the source language (SL) does not have a termin the target language (TL). *I saw pizza down the street into Aku melihat pizza dekat sini.*

4. Reduction

A method for translating that involves condensing source language (SL) productinformation into target language (TL).

Excerpt 1

SL : *Good night*

TL : *Selamat malam*

The redution techniques is used to translate the source text (ST) from above into thetarget text (TT). The source language (SL) element *Good night* is reduced into *Malam*.

5. Compensation

Translate a text using its Indonesian equivalent where a part of the source language(SL) is missing but replaced in a translation.

Excerpt 1

SL : *We used to play tag and stuff*

TL : *Kami dulu sering bermain kejar-kejaran*

The compensation technique is used to transform the source text (ST) from above intothe target text (TT). For instance, the information *We used to play tag and stuff* is translated into *Kami dulu sering bermain kejar-kejaran*.

6. Transposition

Molina & Albir (2002) state that this is a grammatical category replacement technique. This technique is the same as the technique of shifting categories, structures andunits.

Excerpt 1

SL : *What is your problem? Just leave me alone!*

TL : *Apa masalah ayah? Jangan ganggu aku!*

This translation technique changes the original structure of thetranslation of the sourcetext (ST) to achieve the equivalent effect. This change is made when there is a difference between the proper structure of the source translation and the target translation. *What is your problem? Just leave me alone!* into *Apa masalah ayah? Jangan ganggu aku!*.

CONCLUSION

Based on the data analysis in chapter IV, a conclusion is drawn. It is clear from the study that 49 utterances by Pein-Akatsuki and Disney+ in “*Inside Out*” movie subtitle have been examined using translation methods consisten with Molina & Albir notion. The researcher discovers that literal translation is the

most often employed translation technique by Pein-Akatsuki and Disney+. The modulation and linguistic compression are rarely utilized since not all phrases can be translated using this technique, which tries to translate a word or expression word for word. It needs a lot of attention which is strange to translate source language (SL) to target language (TL) straightly.

The translator will be greatly assisted in solving the translation strategies. Using translation technique will also aid the translator in giving the audience something to take away from the subtitle content.

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