ANALYSIS OF TRANSLATION TECHNIQUE USED IN THE MOVIE SUBTITLE ENTITLED "THE KING'S SPEECH"

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Abstract: *This research analyzes technique of translation used by the film subtitle about "The King's Speech". The theory used in this study Molina and Albir (2002) to collect and search and analyze data, while the method used in this study is a qualitative description analysis method from Sudaryanto's (2001) theory Found 481 data translation techniques used in the subtitles about the film "The King's Speech" with ten techniques used namely; 1.) Literal Translation technique is 339 (70,4%) data, 2.) Calque technique is 6 (0,12%) data, 3.) Adaptation technique is 2 (0,04%) data, 4.) Borrowing technique is 53 (11,15%) data, 5.) Amplification technique is 3 (0,06%) data, 6.) Modulation technique is 2 (0,04%) data, 7.) Reduction technique is 12 (0,24%) data, 8.) Established Equivalent technique is 2 (0,04%) data, 9.) Compensation technique is 7 (0,14%) data, and 10.) Transposition technique is 2 (0,04%)data from the results of this study.*

Key words: *Translation, Technique Translation, Subtitle, Film*

INTRODUCTION

The development of age of the film industry in the world is in great demand by all circles of the film industry in America. Industrial films in America are known as Hollywood. Hollywood is an area in Los Angeles, California. Hollywood is now known as the best and most famous film production industry in the world. Hollywood also seems to be the center of entertainment industry throughout the world.

Hollywood films are always awaited every year in cinemas around the world and many are popular and successful in the world prediction Box Office. Box Office is the place to sell tickets for certain products, in other words the box office same as the store. Cinema provides a place where people want to watch newly released movies. Cinemas also pay attention to the language that fits the place.(http://historycooperative.org/the-history-of-the-hollywood-movie-industry/).

Every translation must think about how important the film is in translation and its techniques. Techniques in translation must be commensurate with the film. Films are usually long and short in duration. The importance of film in translation is how the

translation techniques. In subtitles, the translation technique is a maximum of two lines but there are three lines or four lines and the writing irregular word by word, no there is subtitle and there are source language untranslate to target language the text format is not good to see. Besides, audiences misunderstanding about it.

Humans in the world have a variety of languages to convey their intent and purpose, as well as films to entertain their audience. Language as a means of communication with one another. Not everyone understands film with the purpose of language in the film because all people do not understand about English and of lack education and insight. Besides, higher slacker and they not want to learn. Language movie Hollywood is English language. In order that, Indonesian understands with utterance that purposed in movie then subtitle but Indonesians still don't understand the subtitles. Subtitles are the most widely studied mode of multimedia translation, subtitling linguistic practice shows a text on the screen that conveys a target language version of the source speech and two languages to make it easier for them to understand the language used, besides that they can learn two languages in one film, two of which are English as a source of language and Indonesian as the target language.

The scope of this research is Movie "The King's Speech" and the limitation of this research is Translation Technique by Molina and Albir in subtitle "The King's Speech" used by Duke of York. *The King's Speech* directed by Tom Hooper, Produced by Iain Canning, Emile Sherman, Gareth Unwin. Written by David Seidler. Starring Colin Firth, Geoffrey Rush Helena Bonham Carter Guy Pearce Timothy Spall Derek Jacobi Jennifer Ehle Michael Gambon. Music by Alexandre Desplat. Cinematography Danny Cohen. Edited by Tariq Anwar. Production Company UK Film Council Momentum Pictures Aegis Film Fund Molinare, London Film Nation Entertainment See-Saw Films Bedlam Productions. Distributed by Momentum Pictures. Release date 6 September 2010 (Telluride Film Festival) and 7 January 2011 (United Kingdom). Running Time 119 minutes. Country United Kingdom. Language English. Budget $ 15 million.(http://www.isnitti.gov.it/lavori/king_gruppo_2.pdf).

At the 83rd Academy Awards, *The King's Speech* won the Academy Award for Best Picture, Best Director (Hooper), Best Actor (Firth), and Best Original Screenplay (Seidler). The film had received 12 Oscar nominations, more than any other film in that year. Besides the four categories it won, the film received nominations for Best Cinematography (Danny Cohen) and two for the supporting actors (Bonham Carter and Rush), as well as two for its mise-en-scène: Art Direction and Costumes. At the 64th British Academy Film Awards, it won seven awards, including Best Film, Outstanding British Film, Best Actor for

Firth, Best Supporting Actor for Rush, Best Supporting Actress for Bonham Carter, Best Original Screenplay for Seidler, and Best Music for Alexandre Desplat. The film had been nominated for 14 BAFTAs, more than any other film. At the 68th Golden Globe Awards, Firth won for Best Actor.

Film won no other Golden Globes, despite earning seven nominations, more than any other film. At the 17th Screen Actors Guild Awards, Firth won the Best Actor award and the entire cast won Best Ensemble, meaning Firth went home with two acting awards in one evening. Hooper won the Directors Guild of America Awards 2010 for Best Director. The film won the Darryl F. Zanuck Award for Best Theatrical Motion Picture at the Producers Guild of America Awards 2010. (http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/The_%27s_Speech). Translator *The King's Speech* by sonbin7xy. Sonbin7xy has email sonbin7xy@yahoo.com. Sonbin7xy@yahoo.com is a group which translating subtitle movie "The King's Speech". They translate a lot of films other then *The King's Speech*. They are translator with cat tool to translating the movie, they won award Academy Film Award in 2000.

Audiovisual translation (AVT) is the term used to refer to the transfer from one language to another of the verbal components contained in audiovisual works and products. Feature films, television programs, theatrical plays, musicals, opera, Web pages, and video games are just some examples of the vast array of audiovisual products available and that require translation. As the word suggests, audiovisuals are made to be both heard (audio) and seen (visual) simultaneously but they are primarily meant to be seen.

Translation techniques according to Molina and Albir (2002) are a method used to analyze and classify how a translation is commensurate with the source text. This translation technique has five characteristics, namely 1) influencing the results of the translation, 2) classified by comparing BSu and BSa, 3) influencing the micro units in the text, 4) naturally discursive and contextual or not interrelated but based on certain contexts, and 5) is functional. Translation techniques according to Molina and Albir (2002: 510) are classified into 18 types of techniques. These techniques are adaptation, amplification, borrowing, calculating, compensation, description, discursive creation, common equivalent, generalization, linguistic amplification, linguistic compression, literal translation, modulation, particularization, reduction, substitution, transposition, and variation.

METHOD

This research used in this study is qualitative. Qualitative research is research in the form of oral or written words that are observed to detail in order to understand the meaning implied in the document or object (Tjahyadi, Andayani, & Wafa, 2020). The selection in this study is a qualitative descriptive method because to describe the translation phenomenon, especially the subtitle technique used in the film *The King's Speech.* "Primary sources are data sources that directly provide data to data collectors". Research data obtained directly from the original or first source. This data is not available in compiled form or in the form of files and data, it must be searched through the resource person, namely the person we made the object of research or the person we made as a means of obtaining information or data.This research of data collectors through experience. The data always specific to the researcher's need, and it controls the quality of research. In this research, primary data composes of the subtitle translation on "The King's Speech" movie that used by Prince Albert, Duke of York, as main character that will be analyzed in a word. The data purposes of addressing the research problems, also known as the first hand or raw data. Data analysis description method to describe data that obtained description analyzes subtitles the king's speech movie. The results of data analysis in this study are presented using informal presentation methods. Presentation of the results of informal data analysis is the presentation of the results of data analysis using ordinary words (Sudaryanto 1993: 145). In this presentation, the rules are conveyed with ordinary words, words that when read immediately can be immediately understood. The rules are in the form of text subtitles in The King's Speech movie.

ANALYSIS AND FINDINGS

Translation technique is defined as the realization of translation process i.e. method and strategy of translation. According to Molina & Albir (2002), it refers to translation product and works for the micro unit of the text. However, translation technique constantly misunderstood with the term of method and strategy translation due to the confusion between translation process and translation product. Furthermore, Molina states that over-lapping terms make it difficult to be understood as well.

Terminological diversity and the overlapping terms make it difficult to use these terms and to be understood. The same concept is expressed with different names and the classifications vary, covering different areas of problems. In one classification one term may oper-lap another in a different system of classification. The category itself is given

different names, for example, Delisle uses procedure, translation strategy, etc. (Molina & Albir (2002)

However, there is a clear distinction to distinguish method, strategy, and technique of translation (The writer merely emphasizes the definition of translation techniques and a little bit explanation about method to make it clearer). It is mentioned by Molina & Albir (2002), that the translation method affects the way micro-unit of the text is translated: translation techniques. It means that translation method and technique are connected each other. The translation technique can be seen and analyzed by which translation method used by the translator, for example: literal or adaption method which is used by the translator.

The translator who uses adaptation method somehow leads to translation techniques which tend to be figurative or adapted, for example discursive creation. It works the opposite if the translator employs literal method which leads to more literal translated texts e.g. literal translation. According to Molina & Albir (2002), translation techniques have five basic characteristic, they are: (1) They affect the result of the translation, (2) They are classified by comparison with the original, (3) They affect micro-unit text, (4) They are by nature discursive and contextual, and (5) They are functional.

In the light of the above, there are 18 translation techniques proposed by Molina & Albir (2002):

1. Adaptation

   This technique is used to replace a source language (SL) cultural or social element with one from target language (TL) which more familiar for target readers, e.g. to change *biscuit* (UK) to *cookie* (US).

2. Amplification

   This technique is employed to introduce details that are not formulated in Source Language by adding some words (addition) or information, paraphrasing, making it explicit, or creating footnote to make the translation clear and help target readers understand the text. In detail Molina states, "*This includes SCFA's explicitation (Vinay & Darbelnet), Delisle's addition, Margot's legitimate and illigitimate paraphrase, Newmark's explicative paraphrase and Delisle's periphrasis and paraphrase. Footnotes are a type of amplification. Amplification is in opposition to reduction.*"

   Example:

   Source Language : Doing her thesis, she drinks a cup of coffee.

   Target Language : *Sambil mengejRakan skripsinya, dia meminum secangkir kopi.*

3. Borrowing

This technique is used to take a word or expression straight from another language. There are two types of borrowing i.e. pure and natural borrowing. Pure borrowing refers to word of Source Language which purely loaned by Target Language without any change e.g. *keyboard* (English) to*keyboard* (Indonesian). A translator uses pure borrowing frequently because no equivalence found in Target Language for the word. Meanwhile, the natural borrowing means the word in Source Language is naturalized by the spelling rules in TL. It aims to make the translated word more acceptable and common in Target Language.

Example:

Source Language : The medical forum will discuss about Tourette syndrome this week.

Target Language: *Forum medis akan membahas tentang sindrom turette minggu ini.*

4. Calque

   It is literal translation of foreign word or phrase and it can be lexical or structural.

   For example:

   Source Language :

   The Ministry of Defense takes responsibility for the terrorist attack in Jakarta.

   Target Language : *Menteri Pertahanan bertanggungjawab atas serangan teroris di Jakarta.*

5. Compensation

   This technique is to introduce a Source Language stylistic effect or element of information in another place in the Target Language because it cannot be reflected in the same place as in the Source Language.

   Example:

   Source Language : A flock of bird flies to the north.

   Target Language : *Sekawanan burung terbang ke arah utara,*

6. Description

   This technique uses description to describe word or expression from Source Language which is not understood in Target Language.

   Example:

   Source Language   : Gado-gado

   Target Language: *A traditional cuisine of Indonesia that consists of vegetables and special local ingredients.*

7. Discursive Creation

This technique is employed to establish a temporary equivalence which is totally different, unpredictable, and out of context. It commonly used for translating book title or any sort of literary texts.

Example:

Source Language : Love is an open door.

Target Language : *Cintamu yang indah.*

8. Established Equivalent

This technique applies recognized term or expression in dictionary or language use as equivalence in Target Language. The meaning and style of Source Language are the same as Target Language.

Example:

Source Language : Cold

Target Language : *Dingin*

9. Generalization

This technique is employed to use neutral or more general term e.g. to translate Indonesian terms *becak, bajaj, bemo, delman* into *vehicle* in English. This technique is opposition to particularization.

10. Linguistic Amplification

This technique is used for adding linguistic elements. It is frequently employed in consecutive interpreting and dubbing. It is in opposition to linguistic compression.

Example:

Source Language : Absolutely right!

Target Language : *Ya, itu benar sekali!*

11. Linguistic Compression

It is opposed to linguistic amplification, hence its use is for suppressing linguistic element to make it brief due to the consideration of time and space. It is commonly employed in subtitling and simultaneous interpreting.

Example:

Source Language : Let it go

Target Language : *Bebaskan*

12. Literal Translation

This technique is used to translate words, terms, or expressions word for word. This technique will be properly applied when the form coincides with the word and meaning.

Example:

Source Language   : Your smile as sweet as the honey.

Target Language : *Senyummu semanis madu.*

13. Modulation

This technique is employed to change the point of view, focus, or cognitive category in relation to the Target Language.

Example:

Source Language   : Watch your step!

Target Language : *Awaslah!*

14. Particularization

It is the opposite of generalization, therefore this technique creates Target Language more specific, concrete, and precise than Source Language e.g. to translate *vehicle*in English to *becak, bajai, bemo, delman*in Indonesian.

15. Reduction

This technique is opposed to amplification which signifies that it suppresses information items of Source Language into Target Language. This is including omission and implicitation.

Example:

Source Language   : I've been searching my whole life.

Target Language : *Seumur hidup.*

16. Substitution

This technique is used to substitute paralinguistic element (signs, gestures, etc) into linguistic element or vice versa.

Example:

Source Language   : (A nodding head). (Hindi)

Target Language : No. (English)

17. Transposition

This technique is employed to change grammatical categories. It is including shift of class, unit, structure, and level/rank. The following example is changing the word class from noun *peace* (eng)into verb *berdamai* (Ind)*.*

Example:

Source Language   : I make peace with the past.

Target Language : *Aku berdamai dengan masa lalu.*

18. Variation

It refers to the change of linguistic or paralinguistic elements (intonations, gestures) which affects linguistic variation, such as style, changes of textual tone, social and

geographical dialect, etc. For example: change of dialectal indicators for characters when translating for the theater.

Target Language   : *Sebabkan pesta ataupun makan coklat itu.*

In this research, the analysis consists of 481 data totally that found subtitle translation in *The King's Speech* movie that used by Duke of York as main character in *The King's Speech* movie. The data is taken 10 techniques of 18 techniques that used techniques by Molina and Albir. The data found 10 translation techniques translation used, those are:

The first techniques are Literal Translation. Literal Translation technique is 339 (70,4%) data that use literal translation technique are 1, 2, 3, 6, 7, 8, 10, 11, 12, 15, 16, 20, 23, 24, 26, 27, 30, 32, 33, 34, 35, 36, 37, 38, 40, 41, 42, 45, 46, 49, 50, 51, 52 54, 55, 56, 57, 58, 59, 60, 61, 62, 63, 64, 66, 67, 68, 69, 70, 71, 72, 73, 75, 77, 78, 80, 81, 82, 83, 84, 85, 86, 88, 90, 91, 92, 93, 94, 95, 96, 97, 101, 102, 103, 107, 109, 110, 111, 112, 113, 114, 115, 116, 117, 119, 120, 122, 123, 125, 126, 127, 145, 150, 151, 152, 154, 155, 157, 158, 159, 160, 164, 165, 166, 169, 170, 171, 172, 173, 174, 176, 178, 180, 181, 184, 185, 186, 187, 188, 189, 190, 192, 193, 194, 195, 196, 197, 198, 199, 200, 201, 203, 204, 206, 207, 208, 209, 210, 211, 213, 214, 217, 218, 223, 225, 226, 227, 228, 229, 230, 231, 232, 233, 235, 236, 238, 240. 241, 242, 243, 244, 245, 249, 254, 255, 260, 261, 262, 263, 264, 265, 266, 267, 270, 271, 272, 274, 275, 276, 277, 278, 279, 280, 281, 283, 284, 285, 286, 287, 288, 290, 291, 292, 293, 295, 296, 298, 299, 300, 301, 302, 303, 304, 305, 306, 308, 309, 311, 312, 314, 315, 316, 317, 318, 319, 320, 323, 324, 327, 328, 329, 330, 332, 334, 335, 338, 339, 340, 341, 342, 343, 344, 345, 346, 347, 348, 349, 350, 352, 353, 354, 355, 356, 357, 358, 359, 360, 361, 362, 363, 364, 365, 366, 367, 368, 370, 371, 372,373, 374, 375, 376, 377 378, 379, 381, 382, 383, 384, 385, 387, 388, 389, 392,393, 394, 395, 396, 397, 398, 401, 402, 403, 404, 405, 406, 409, 410, 413, 415, 416, 417, 418, 419, 420, 421, 422, 425, 426, 428, 429, 430, 431, 432, 435, 437, 438, 439, 440, 441, 442, 443, 444, 445, 446, 448, 450, 451, 454, 455, 457, 458, 459, 460, 461, 463, 464, 465, 466, 467, 468, 469, 471, 472, 473, 474, 475, 476, 478, 479,and 481. It means that the technique translation aims to translate words, terms, or expressions word for word.

The second techniques are Calque. Calque technique is 6 (0,12%) data that use calque technique are 248, 268, 293, 307, 411, and 412. . Thus, this translation technique aims toliteral translation of foreign word or phrase and it can be lexical or structural.

The third techniques are adaptation. The data of adaptation technique is 2 (0,004%) data are 30 and 21.That means the technique translation aims to replace a

source language (SL) cultural or social element with one from target language (TL) which more familiar for target readers.

The fourth techniques are borrowing. The data of borrowing technique is 53 (11,15%) data. The data of borrowing the data divided into two, naturalized borrowing and pure borrowing. The data of naturalized borrowing of 13 analyses that use 13, 17, 21, 22, 143, 179, 203, 222, 240, 345, 356, 404, and 444. Whereas pure borrowing analysis there are 40 of data. The data analyses that use pure borrowing technique are 29, 30, 31, 32, 89, 104, 105, 106, 118, 147, 156, 167, 174, 184, 215, 219, 229, 250, 251, 252, 253, 256, 259, 265, 282, 313, 321, 329, 342, 369, 399, 400, 403, 404, 405, 407, 416, 423, 424, and 447. Borrowing techniques had two purposes are: This means that the technique translation aims to make the translated word more acceptable and common in target language. Whereas also means that pure borrowing technique translation aims to word of source language which purely loaned by target language without any change.

The five techniques is amplification. Amplification technique is 3(%) data are 472, 474, and 476. This means the technique translation aims to introduce details that are not formulated in Source Language by adding some words (addition) or information, paraphrasing, making it explicit, or creating footnote to make the translation clear and help target readers understand the text.

The sixth techniques are linguistic compression. Linguistic Compression technique is 2 (0,04%) data are 442 and 446. It means that the technique translation aims to synthesize linguistic elements in the target language.

The seventh techniques are modulation. Modulation technique is 2 (0,04%) data is are 260 and 331.Therefore, means that the technique translation aims to change the point of view, focus, or cognitive category in relation to the Target Language.

The eighth techniques are reduction. Reduction technique is 17 (0,35%) data. 153, 176, 196, 198, 218, 238, 246, 268, 377, 378, 406, and 459. It means that the technique translation aims to suppress a source language information item in the target language.

The ninth techniques are established equivalent. Established Equivalent technique is 2 (0,08%) data are 193 and 216. Means this the technique translation aims to applies recognized term or expression in dictionary or language use as an equivalence in Target Language.

The tenth techniques are compensation. Compensation technique is 7 (0,14%) data are 246, 289, 351, 390, 391, 427, and 456.. Thef means that the technique translation aims to introduce a Source Language stylistic effect or element of information in another place in the Target Language because it cannot be reflected in the same place as in the

Source Language., Transposition technique is 2 (0,21%) data are 19 and 177. It means that the technique translation aims to change original structure of source language to achieve a commensurate effect.

Table 1. Translation technique

No.	Translation Technique	Percentage
1.	Literal Translation	70,4%
2.	Calque	0,12%
3.	Adaptation	0,04%
4.	Borrowing	11,15%
5.	Amplification	0,06%
6.	Modulation	0,04%
7.	Reduction	0,24%
8.	Established Equivalent	0,04%
9.	Compensation	0,14%
10.	Transposition	0,04%
	TOTAL	100%

CONCLUSION

Translation technique that often used in subtitle translation on "THE KING'S SPEECH" movie to translate source language into target language is 1.) Literal Translation technique is 339 (70,4%) data, 2.) Calque technique is 6 (0,12%) data, 3.) Adaptation technique is 2 (0,04%) data, 4.) Borrowing technique is 53 (11,15%) data, 5.) Amplification technique is 3 (0,06%) data, 6.) Modulation technique is 2 (0,04%) data, 7.) Reduction technique is 12 (0,24%) data, 8.) Established Equivalent technique is 2 (0,04%) data, 9.) Compensation technique is 7 (0,14%) data, and 10.) Transposition technique is 2 (0,04%) data.

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