

Paper

by Megan Megan

Submission date: 25-Jun-2020 08:21PM (UTC+0700)

Submission ID: 1349520048

File name: Paper-23.pdf (435.39K)

Word count: 2951

Character count: 15788

1
**The Translation Technique of Nouns Representing the
Participants in the Subtitle Translation Film "The Conjuring 2:
The Enfield Poltergeist"**

Megan Asri Humaira^{1*}, Rasmitadila², Rusi Rusmiati Aliyyah³, Muhamad
Aminulloh⁴ and Achmad Samsudin⁵

^{1,2,3,4}Universitas Djuanda, Indonesia

⁵Universitas Pendidikan Indonesia

*megan.asri@unida.ac.id

1
Abstract

The purpose of this research is to know the translation techniques performed in translating nouns representing participants. In conducting research used qualitative methods with the technique of content analysis. With the data referred to, the clauses, in particular, are nouns. The results of this study showed that the translation technique literally dominated by a percentage of 49.5% compared to the use of other translation techniques. The translation also follows its target language so that the content of the story or meaning conveyed by the source text can be understood.

Keywords: translation techniques, participants, noun, subtitle

1. Introduction

In linguistics, the role of perpetrators or figures or words referring to humans, animals, objects, and concepts or understandings is a form of nouns seen in terms of its semantics [1]-[4]. The role of a noun in a story cannot be viewed by the eye. Imagine if a story is without a noun, what will be informed in the story? Of course, the story will not be fully understood, even confusing to the audience. Therefore, the noun form in a story is very influential. Just like in a story in a translated text. The noun form translated from the source language to the target language will be very influential in the delivery of its original meaning [5]-[7].

As it is known that there is or whether the noun element in a text is very influential for the audience to understand. Likewise, in the field of translation. The language in the source language is required to have the same meaning as the use of language after translation in the target language [5], [8]-[10]. This indicates that the correct selection of words in the translation to the target language is very important in order to create the similarity of meaning to be conveyed in the source language. The same is true with the translation of Nouns. The noun is a noun representing a participant.

Participants in an event were realized by the Nouns group. In an event, participants are very tied to the process therein. This is because the process that represents the verb is the determining element that binds participants and Circumstance so that the series of events can be understood in full [2], [11].

The participant role is represented in a clause. A clause is a grammatically that is a core sentence consisting of a subject and predicate either with an object, complement, or description or not. Thus, the clause is a unit of a word that has a subject function and predicate so that transitivity is used as a tool to analyze experiential meaning that is represented in the clause.

The concept of the participants that have been displayed can be applied by a translator, as in the film. The translation of the film consists of two parts: dubbing/voiceover and

subtitling. As in this study, discussing subtitling on a film. Subtitles or subtitles are subtitles that appear at the bottom of the movie screen [12]-[14]. The difficulty in translating the film is a time limitation in displaying the text of each sentence and the number of characters to display subtitles on the screen. Having subtitles on a movie can help viewers understand the content of the movie, rather than making the viewer busy reading. Therefore, subtitle language should be a short, solid, and precise language [15].

Based on the explanation, one of the factors of success in conducting translation is to use some precise translation techniques. The translations techniques will also determine whether the audience understands the content of the story. For that, the study completed the previous research that Megan has done 2019 [16], on the types of participants found in the film subtitle "The Conjuring 2: The Enfield Poltergeist".

2. Methodology

The purpose of this research is to analyze the noun translation techniques that represent participants from English in Indonesian language subtitle translation "The conjuring 2: The Enfield Poltergeist". This research uses qualitative methods with the content analysis technique. Subtitle movie "The Conjuring 2: The Enfield Poltergeist". Qualitative method is a method of research aimed at making descriptions, drawings, or paintings systematically, factual, and accurate about the facts, properties, and relationships between the phenomena that are investigated qualitatively [17], [18]. The fact is that the data is sourced from English subtitles to the Indonesian language. The Data is a translation clause, which is the result of a translation of the clauses in the source text. The research also uses literature studies and is an observation and analysis result.

3. Results and Discussion

3.1. Results

Of the 100 clauses analyzed, there are 97 noun translation techniques that are translated from English to Bahasa Indonesia. 97 The translation technique is divided into several that can be seen in Table 1.

Table 1. Percentage of Nouns Translation Techniques

No.	Translation Techniques	Number of Translation Techniques	Percentage
1	Literal Translation	48	49,5
2	Modulation	14	14,4
3	Transposition	12	12,4
4	Inversion	23	23,7
	Total	97	100%

3.1.1. Literal translation

Translation using a literal translation technique is done by translating word by word. Here are some examples of analysis of translation techniques on noun translations representing participants in the film subtitle "The Conjuring 2: The Enfield Poltergeist". (Table 2 and Table 3).

Table 2. Sample Literal Translation 1

But	<i>this one....</i>	Still	haunts	<i>me.</i>
Tapi	<i>yang ini....</i>	masih terus	menghantui	<i>ku</i>

The translations performed on the clauses contained in the table above using literal translation techniques (literal translation). Just as in the first participant, "this one," which

translates in the target language to "this" is something that is acceptable in the rules of a good and correct target language. Similarly, the second translation of the participants in the source language "me" translates to "Ku" in the target language. Overall, the meaning conveyed in the source language clause corresponds to the meaning conveyed in its translation of the target language.

Table 3. Sample Literal Translation 2

<i>It</i>	will protect	<i>you.</i>
<i>Itu</i>	akan melindungi	<i>kalian.</i>

The translations performed on the clauses contained in the table above using literal translation techniques (literal translation). Just as in the first participant, "It," translated in the target language to "it" is acceptable in the rules of good and correct target languages. That is, in the style of the word source. It shows on something previously referenced, so in the target language, the word it in the target language is a pronoun for something referenced and mentioned earlier. As for the second translation of participants in the source language, "You" is a singular or plural pronoun, then translated into "You" in the target language, which is also a plural pronoun. Overall, the meaning conveyed in the source language clause corresponds to the meaning conveyed in its translation of the target language.

3.1.2. Modulation techniques

The modulation technique is a change of viewpoint. Here are some examples of analysis of translation techniques on noun translations representing participants in the film subtitle "The Conjuring 2: The Enfield Poltergeist" (Table 4 and Table 5).

Table 4. Modulation Example 1

Claiming	<i>that the house was haunted.</i>
Menyatakan	<i>kalau rumah mereka berhantu.</i>

In the translation techniques performed on this clause, it is shown that the translation is done using modulation techniques. In the source language, "that the house was haunted" means that the house was haunted. The word "that" in the source language indicates the home being talked about. However, in the target language, "if their house is haunted" means that the house they have (the Lutz family). In this case, it is evident that in the target language, the word "they" is explicitly mentioned to clarify what is being talked about that the Lutz family's house is haunted. Thus the use of modulation techniques in the translation of the source language to the target language in this clause is very precise because it corresponds to the language rules in the target language so that it can be acceptable.

Table 5. Modulation Example 2

<i>I</i>	would like	<i>you to sit quietly and close your eyes</i>
<i>Ku</i>	ingin	<i>kalian tenang dan tutup mata</i>

In the translation techniques performed on this clause, it is shown that the translation is done using modulation techniques. In the source language, "you to sit quietly and close your eyes" means that they are required to sit quietly and close the eyes. As for the second target language, "You are calm and blindfold" can mean that they are required to be calm and close their eyes in their activities to be asked to behave and be calm by closing their eyes. The difference between the two meanings between the source language and this target language lies in the use of the requested word action, although the intended intent in the source language corresponds to that expressed in the target language. Thus the use

of modulation techniques in the translation of the source language to the target language in this clause is exact because it corresponds to the language rules in the target language so that it can be acceptable.

3.1.3. Transposition technique

The transposition technique is the shift between the grammar of elements or the word class. Here are some examples of analysis of translation techniques on noun translations representing participants in the film subtitle "The Conjuring 2: The Enfield Poltergeist" (Table 6 and Table 7).

Table 6. Example of transposition technique 1

Two months prior to our involvement,	<i>the Lutz family</i>	had fled	<i>their home</i>	in the middle of the night,
Dua bulan sebelum keterlibatan kami...,	<i>...keluarga Lutz</i>	lari	<i>dari rumah mereka</i>	tengah malam

In the clause that can be seen in the table above, the noun representing the participants using this transposition technique contained in the nominal phrase "their home" which means their home, translates to a prepositional phrase to "from their home" (target language) explaining the description of the place. In the target language, if the addition of the word "from" is very important because it affects the meaning to be conveyed in the source language, so it appears that there is a change in the word class from the nominal phrase to the prepositional phrase.

Table 7. Example of transposition Technique 2

And	Close	<i>your eyes</i>
[...]	Tutup	<i>mata</i>

In the clause that can be seen in the table above, the noun representing the participants using this transposition technique is found in the phrase "your eyes," which means your eye, translated into a noun form "eye" (target language). This is seen as the change of form from the nominal phrase to the noun because in the target language, when viewed from the context, this translation is considered appropriate and makes it easier to understand the intent to be conveyed the source language.

3.1.4. Inversion technique

An inversion technique is a technique of transferring a word or phrase to a different place in the target text. Here are some examples of analysis of translation techniques on noun translations representing participants in the film subtitle "The Conjuring 2: The Enfield Poltergeist" (Table 8 and Table 9).

Table 8. Examples of inversion 1 techniques

Then	<i>let's</i>	get	<i>started</i>
[...]	<i>mari kita</i>	mulai.	

In the translation techniques performed on this clause, it is shown that the translation is done using the inversion technique. In the source language, the word "Started" represents the second participant, while in the target language, the word "started" translates to "start," which represents the process. From the table above, there is clearly a difference in the use of words and functions. This is done so that the translation in the target language can be acceptable.

Table 9. Examples of inversion 2 techniques

<i>You</i>	to sit	[...]	Quietly
<i>Kalian</i>	[...]	<i>tenang</i>	[...]

In the translation techniques performed on this clause, it is shown that the translation is done using the inversion technique. In the source language, the word "quietly," which is a circumstance, moves the place into a "quiet" noun form representing the second participant in the target language. From the table above, there is clearly a difference in the use of words and functions. This is done so that the translation in the target language can be acceptable.

3.2. Discussion

Of the 100 clauses analyzed, there are 97 noun translation techniques that are translated from English to Bahasa Indonesia. The translation technique is divided into several, which can be seen in Table 1. Based on Table 1, it can be seen that there are four translation techniques of noun contained in the 100 clause subtitle film "The Conjuring 2: The Enfield Poltergeist". Each percentage of the noun translation technique is: (1) literal translation 48 (49.5%); (2) modulation 14 (14.4%); (3) 12 transposition (12.4%); (4) Inversion 23 (23.7%).

The translation techniques conducted in translating nouns representing this participant are dominated by literal translation techniques (literal translation) with a percentage of 49.5%, followed by inversion technique with a percentage of 23.7%. There are similarities with the research results of [19], the translation technique most often done in the film subtitle Django Unchained is a literal translation technique.

In this case, it is apparent that the clauses contained in the subtitle of the film "The Conjuring 2: The Enfield Poltergeist" are translated according to the original clause (source language) and not a few are translated following the target language rules which are acceptable in the target language. This is done so that the process of delivering the meaning conveyed in the text of the source language can be conveyed well in the target language according to the original.

4. Conclusion

Based on the translation techniques used in the translation of [20], [21], the result of this analysis is dominated by a literal translation technique of 48 noun elements with a percentage of 49.5%. This literal translation technique is done by the translator because the relationship between the two language sources and the target language has a very close relationship, so it is felt appropriate to use this technique. In addition, inversion techniques also dominate after literal translation techniques. This inversion technique is found to have 23 elements of a noun with a percentage of 23.7%. This inversion technique is done so that the translation in the target language can be naturally understood by the audience. Therefore, the use of translation techniques is very important in conducting translations. It also relates to the meaning of the meanings contained in each clause. The accuracy of the translation will affect the content of the message to be delivered in the source language to the target language. It also affects the contents of the subtitled film "The Conjuring 2: The Enfield Poltergeist," which is dominated by literal translation techniques.

References

- [1] D. P. Nasional, "Kamus Besar Bahasa Indonesia," Jakarta: Balai Pustaka, (2016).

- [2] M. Halliday, C. M. Matthiessen, and C. Matthiessen, *An introduction to functional grammar*. England: Routledge, (2014).
- [3] C. Goddard, *Semantic analysis: A practical introduction*. England: Oxford University Press, (2011).
- [4] A. Chaer, "Tata Bahasa Baku Praktis Bahasa Indonesia," Jakarta: Rineka Cipta, (2000).
- [5] M. A. Halliday, "Language theory and translation practice," Udine: Campanotto Editore, (1992).
- [6] S. Harliani, "The World of Translation," *OKARA J. Bhs. dan Sastra*, vol. 13, no. 1, (2019), pp. 121–140.
- [7] E. Nida, "Theories of translation," *TTR Trad. Terminol. Réd.*, vol. 4, no. 1, (1991), pp. 19–32.
- [8] S. Bassnett, "Translation Studies," London: Routledge, (2013).
- [9] B. Hatim and J. Munday, *Translation: An advanced resource book*. East Sussex: Psychology Press, (2004).
- [10] E. A. Nida and C. R. Taber, *The theory and practice of translation*. Shanghai: Foreign Language Educational Press, (2004).
- [11] A. Adisaputra, "Linguistik fungsional sistemik: Analisis teks materi pembelajaran di sekolah dasar (SD)," *Jurnal Ilmiah Bahasa dan Sastra*, 4(1), 12-21, (2008).
- [12] J. Ivarsson and M. Carroll, "Code of Good Subtitling Practice," Meeting of the European Association for Studies in Screen Translation in Berlin, (1998).
- [13] F. Sayogie, "Teori dan Praktik Penerjemahan," Tangerang: Transpustaka, (2014).
- [14] B. Hatim and I. Mason, *The translator as communicator*. England: Routledge, (2005).
- [15] P. Zlateva, *Translation as social action: Russian and Bulgarian perspectives*. England: Routledge, (2018).
- [16] M. A. Humaira, Rasmitadila, and A. Samsudin, "Participant Types in Translation in Subtitle Film" *The Conjuring 2: The Enfield Poltergeist*, *Int. J. Sci. Technol. Res.*, vol. 8, no. 8, (2019), pp. 903–911.
- [17] P. Sugiyono, "Memahami penelitian kualitatif," Bandung: Alfabeta, (2005).
- [18] L. J. Moleong, "Penelitian Kualitatif Metodologi," Bandung: PT Remaja Rosdakarya, (2010).
- [19] N. Amri, "Kriteria dalam Penerjemahan Subtitle Film Django Unchained dari Bahasa Inggris ke Bahasa Indonesia," *J. Kata Penelit. Tentang Ilmu Bhs. dan Sastra*, vol. 1, no. 1, (2017), pp. 80–93.
- [20] J.-P. Vinay and J. Darbelnet, "Translation procedures," *Read. Transl. Theory*, (1989), pp. 61–69.
- [21] L. Molina and A. Hurtado Albir, "Translation techniques revisited: A dynamic and functionalist approach," *Meta J. TraducteursMeta Transl. J.*, vol. 47, no. 4, (2002), pp. 498–512.

Paper

ORIGINALITY REPORT

9%

SIMILARITY INDEX

9%

INTERNET SOURCES

2%

PUBLICATIONS

%

STUDENT PAPERS

PRIMARY SOURCES

1

serisc.org

Internet Source

9%

Exclude quotes Off

Exclude matches < 2%

Exclude bibliography Off