**AN ANALYSIS OF THE TRANSLATION TECHNIQUE IN DIALOGUES**

 **IN THE MOVIE *ENOLA HOLMES***

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**Abstract**

There are many differences in culture between English and Indonesia, and then factor that effect of translation. Furthermore, translation techniques are also having an important to help people understand the meaning of the message from the source language into the target language contained in dialogues in the movie Enola Holmes. Based on the purpose of this study is to identify types of translation techniques and to analyze, translation techniques are dominant to use by the translator of translating from English to Indonesia in dialogues in the movie Enola Holmes. The theory utilized to analyze the translation technique is based on the theory Molina & Albir, (2002). This study is qualitative descriptive. The findings of the study there are found fourteen translation techniques used by the translator. From the result, the writer can conclude that translation techniques are dominantly used by the translator of this study in the literal translation. Moreover, linguistic amplification can be effective translation technique when translator translating from English into Indonesian because the translator adds linguistic element to target language to purpose the readers can understand the meaning clearly because the information is details.

**Abstrak**

Saat ini, masih terdapat banyak orang-orang di dunia yang belum dapat berbicara serta mengerti Bahasa Inggris, salah satunya warga Indonesia. Penyebabnya terdapat banyak perbedaan budaya antara Inggris dan Indonesia, kemudian faktur yang berakibat dalam penerjemahan. Selain itu, Teknik penerjemahan juga mempunyai peranan penting untuk membantu memahami makna pesan yang disampaikan bahasa sasaran ke dalam bahasa target yang terdapat di dialog film “*Enola* *Holmes*”. Tujuan penelitian yaitu untuk mengidentifikasi tipe teknik penerjemahan dan menganalisis teknik penerjemahan dominan yang digunakan oleh penerjemah dalam menerjemahkan dari Bahasa Inggris ke Bahasa Indonesia dalam dialog di film *Enola Holmes*. Teori yang digunakan untuk analisis teknik penerjemahan berdasarkan teori dari Molina & Albir, (2002). Penelitian ini merupakan kualitatif deskriptif. Hasil dari penelitian ini ditemukan empat belas teknik penerjemahan yang digunakan oleh penerjemah Dari hasil tersebut, penulis dapat menyimpulkan bahwa teknik penerjemahan dominan digunakan oleh penerjemah di penelitian ini adalah literal translation. Selain itu, amplifikasi linguistik dapat menjadi teknik penerjemahan yang efektif ketika penerjemah menerjemahkan dari Bahasa Inggris ke Bahasa Indonesia karena penerjemah menambahkan elemen linguistik ke dalam target bahasa agar pembaca dapat memahami maknanya dengan jelas karena informasi tersebut detail.

**Keywords: *Translation technique, Movie, Dialogues***

**Introduction**

The English language is one of the international languages that is very common to used almost in the world to communicate with people from another country. Other than that, there are so many movies that used English as the main language especially the cinema of the United Stated and cinema of the United Kingdom. Because there are many differences in culture between English and Indonesia, and then factor that effect of translation. Usually in the film available subtitles in so many languages, one of them is the subtitle in the Indonesian language. Subtitles can be found in various sources that available on the internet. With subtitles in their language that make it easier for audiences to enjoy the movies. In this study, the writer wants to analyze the translation technique that is used in dialogues from English to Indonesia in the movie Enola Holmes. The purpose is to help the audience the meaning of the word and the essence of the meaning of the word source meaning. The translator must choose the best technique of translation because the best translation technique cannot change the meaning. The reason for a writer for choosing the topic is because the writer interesting in translation especially about translation techniques and the writer wants to learn more about translation techniques and wants to be a good translator. In other words of the reason for choosing the topic, the writer wants to know about the translation technique between English to Indonesia that is used in the Enola Holmes because of this movie about a tale of rebellion and adventure within the universe of Sherlock Holmes. Based on the explanation, the writer wants to classify the translation technique from English to Indonesian and find the most dominant translation technique in dialogues in the movie Enola Holmes. As this is a movie with England background culture, is clear if the translator makes the reader understand with the different culture that happens in this movie. Thus, she must use techniques to make the reader love the translated subtitle in the movie. The writer chooses translation because translation is an essential thing that needed in learning and understanding the meaning or message of other languages.

**Method**

The methodology in this study was a analyzed utilizing content analysis design and descriptive qualitative approach within this study. This study order identifies analysis and describing the performance of translators about translation techniques in dialogues in the movie Enola Holmes. Based on Hadi (2001: 17), Qualitative Descriptive study is non-numerical data or variables and their correlation. The object of the study using dialogues in the movie Enola Holmes. The writer used sources data based on English script text that was downloaded on the internet as the source language and Indonesian subtitle that was included in the movie as the target language. The writer analyzes proposed by Miles & Huberman, (1994) there are some steps are following the writer to analyze data firstly watching the movie Enola Holmes to collect the data. Second, the researcher collects English and Indonesian scripts based on the movie Enola Holmes, the researcher makes a data display of the transcript in the table. Third, classify the form of the translation techniques from each sentence. Last, the researcher gets the result and conclusion.

**Findings and Discussions**

In this section, the writer discusses finding and discussions of the study based on the analysis data using descriptive qualitative methods. The result is the answer all of the statements of the problem.

**Findings**

In the findings section, the writer explains the answer from statement of the problems. There are three statements of the problems will be explained bellow:

1. **Types of translation technique used by the translator in dialogues in the movie Enola Holmes.**

The writer found fourteen translation techniques in the data analysis. They are literal translation, amplification, borrowing, adaptation, linguistic amplification, linguistic compression, calque, compensation, established equivalent, generalization, particularization, modulation, reduction, transposition.

**Table 1 Types of translation technique**

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **No** | **Translation Technique** | **Data** | **Percentage** |
| 1 | Adaptation  | 41 | 3.2% |
| 2 | Amplification  | 34 | 2.6% |
| 3 | Borrowing  | 33 | 2.5% |
| 4 | Literal Translation | 505 | 38.8% |
| 5 | Linguistic Amplification | 253 | 19.5% |
| 6 | Linguistic Compression | 50 | 3.8% |
| 7 | Calque  | 9 | 0.7% |
| 8 | Compensation  | 57 | 4.4% |
| 9 | Discursive Creation | 0 | 0.0% |
| 10 | Established Equivalent | 124 | 9.5% |
| 11 | Generalization  | 61 | 4.7% |
| 12 | Particularization  | 14 | 1.1% |
| 13 | Modulation  | 70 | 5.4% |
| 14 | Reduction  | 10 | 0.8% |
| 15 | Substitution  | 0 | 0.0% |
| 16 | Transposition  | 39 | 3.0% |
| 17 | Variation  | 0 | 0.0% |
| 18 | Description  | 0 | 0.0% |
| **total**  | 1300 | 100% |

Based on the table 1 percentage translation techniques used by translate Enola Holmes are: literal translation (38.8%), linguistic amplification (19.5%), established equivalent (9.5%), modulation (5.4%), generalization (4.7%), compensation (4.4%), linguistic compression (3.8%), adaptation (3.2%), transposition (3.0%), amplification (2.6%), borrowing (2.5%), particularization (1.1%), reduction (0.8%), calque (0.7%).

1. **The dominant of translation technique used by the translator**

**Table 2 Dominant translation technique**

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| **Translation Technique** | **Data** | **Percentage** |
| Literal Translation | 505 | 38.8% |

Based on table 2 the writer found 505 with data that used literal translation are dominant translation technique in dialogues in the movie *Enola Holmes*. From table 4.1. The total data analysis translation technique in dialogues in the movie *Enola Holmes* is 1300. The writer converts data of literal translation into a percentage and the writer find out 38.8% for literal translation from the total percentage 100%, from the table 4.1 the highest is literal translation with the percentage 38.8%. %). The writer can conclude that translation techniques are dominant used by translator of this study is literal translation.

**Discussions**

In this discussions section, the writer also comparative some studies about translation techniques from some experts that had been done before. There are three studies that into writer reference. First, Rahmawati, Auliya. (2016) in her study entitled “Analysis of Translation Techniques in Roth’s *Divergent*”. Second, Maha, W. A. (2018) In his study entitled “Translation in the Movie Script *The Boss Baby*”. And third, Putranto, E. H. (2014). His study entitled “Translation Techniques Found in Subtitle Text of ‘Monster University’ Movie”.

The writer utilizes based on the theory of translation technique Molina & Albir, (2002:510-511). The classification 18 types of translation technique such as Adaptation, Amplification, Borrowing, Calque, Compensation, Description, Discursive Creation, Establish Equivalence, Generalization, Linguistic Amplification, Linguistic Compression, Literal Translation, Modulation, Particularization, Reduction, Substitution, Transposition, and Variation.

Based on the study findings, the writer found fourteen translation techniques used by the translator in the dialogues Enola Holmes Movie. The writer takes a sample of 1300 data from appendices and explains it below.

1. Adaptation

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Source language | : | a) | *Well*, on your head be it (data 1241) |
|  |  | b) | *Out of sodding way*, boy! (data 414) |
| Target language | : | a) | *Namun*, tanggung sendiri akibatnya (data 1241) |
|  |  | b) | *Minggir*, nak! (data 414) |

The meaning of adaptation is translation technique adjust the cultural elements contained in the source language to target language culture. This is possible because the cultural elements of the source language are not found in the target language. The word ‘well’ changes into ‘name ‘ based on the cultural elements of the target language. The translator used adaptation to make the readers understanding the meaning. Then, the sentences ‘Out of the sodding way, boy!’ change into ‘Minggir, nak!’ in the target language because of cultural elements, the sentences sound of exclamation.

1. Amplification

This technique is used to present details are definitely not found in the source text (ST) like information, explicative paraphrasing.

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Source language | : | a) | Sherlock *said* (data 1274) |
|  |  | b) | Sherlock did (data1270) |
| Target language | : | a) | Sherlock *sudah bercerita* (data 1241) |
|  |  | b) | Sherlock menemukannya (data 1270) |

The word ‘said’ in data 1274 talked about the story or someone’s conversation. It is not only translated into ‘*kata*’ but the translator translates ‘sudah bercerita’. The word ‘did’ in data1270 explains that someone found something, so the translator translates it into target language ‘menemukannya’. Based on the examples above, in data 1274 and data 1270 there is implicit information contained in the source language then the translator translates into explicit information into the target language.

1. Borrowing

It is translation techniques which takes word or expression straight from another language, it can be pure or original (without any change).

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Source language | : | a) | You sent a *telegram* (data 4) |
|  |  | b) | A caricature (data 177) |
| Target language | : | a) | Kau mengirim *telegram* (data 4) |
|  |  | b) | Karikatur (data 177) |

In data 4 is classification into pure borrowing, the word ‘telegram’ is translated with the same into target language because the target language didn’t have meaning for the word ‘telegram’. In data 177 is classification into naturalized borrowing, the word ‘caricature’ translates into the target language ‘karikatur’ there has similarities in pronunciation with the source language.

1. Literal Translation

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Source language | : | a) | You remind me of my uncle (data 266) |
|  |  | b) | Listen, Tewkesbury (data 308) |
| Target language | : | a) | Kau mengingatkanku pada pamanku (data 266) |
|  |  | b) | Dengar, Tewkesbury (data 308) |

The literal translation is the most translation technique utilized by the translator that has to purpose making the audience easier to understand the conversation in the movie. In data 266 the sentence ‘You remind me of my uncle’ translates into target language ‘Kau mengingatkanku pada pamanku’ and in data 308 the word ‘Listen’ into target language ‘dengar’. Based on the two examples above, the translator translates it from source language word by word and has the same structure as the target language.

1. Linguistic Amplification

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Source language | : | a) | And which one involves me not dying? (data 310) |
|  |  | b) | If you like (data 401) |
| Target language | : | a) | Mana yang tak akan membunuhku? (data 310) |
|  |  | b) | Jika kau mau (data 401) |

In this technique the translator adds linguistic elements to the target language to make the translation better because the information is details. For example, in data 310 the sentence ‘And which one involves me not dying?’ translates into target language ‘Mana yang tak akan membunuhku?’ and in data 401 the sentence ‘If you like’ into target language ‘Jika kau mau’.

1. Linguistic Compression

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Source language | : | a) | So, this is where (data 693) |
|  |  | b) | Be careful with that (data 782) |
| Target language | : | a) | Jadi disini (data 693) |
|  |  | b) | Hati-hati (data 782) |

In this technique, the translator summarizes meaning from the source language to purpose effectiveness a translation. In data 693 the sentence ‘So, this is where’ into target language ‘Jadi disini’ and data 782 ‘Be careful with that’ translate into target language ‘Hati-hati’. The translator using linguistic compression to technique is not translated word by word but the translator focuses on the main point of the sentence.

1. Calque

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Source language | : | a) | Didn’t you get her, *Inspector*? (data 839) |
|  |  | b) | Twenty-two (data 713) |
| Target language | : | a) | Kau mendapatkannya, *Inspektur*? (data 839) |
|  |  | b) | Dua puluh dua (data 713) |

This technique is the literal translation of foreign words or phrases, it is clear that the sentences translate verbatim from English into Indonesian to purpose bring the ambient of source language into the target language. For example, in data 839 the word ‘inspector’ in Indonesian has the same meaning it is ‘*inspektur*’ if the translator applies it into translation, and in data 713 the phrase ‘*twenty-two*’ translates into target language ‘dua puluh dua’.

1. Compensation

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Source language | : | a) | This door will always be *kept locked* (data 934) |
|  |  | b) | At *my finisihing school* (data 134) |
| Target language | : | a) | Pintu ini akan selalu *terkunci* (data 934) |
|  |  | b) | Di *sekolah kepribadianku* (data 134) |

In this translation technique, the translator conveying the message of other parts of the translation. In data 934 the sentence ‘kept locked’ translates into ‘terkunci’ and in data 134 ‘my finisihing school’ into target language ‘sekolah kepribadianku’. Based on the examples above it’s because figures of speech at source language can’t be applied to the target language.

1. Established equivalent

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Source language | : | a) | You’re supposed to say *thank* *you* (data 347) |
|  |  | b) | It’s a *martial art* (data 719) |
| Target language | : | a) | Kau seharusnya mengatakan *terima kasih* (data 347) |
|  |  | b) | Itu *seni bela diri* (data 719) |

In this translation technique, the translator is to be used in the same situation but is expressed in a different phrase or sentence. In data 347 the sentence ‘thank you’ into the target language ‘terima kasih’ and in data 719 the sentence ‘martial art’ translates into ‘seni bela diri’. Based on the examples above, the translator used to establish equivalent because there are includes of general translation where translator use utterance references from dictionary or language being used.

1. Generalization

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Source language | : | a) | I suspect *my grandson* is the same (data 732) |
|  |  | b) | You told *him* (data 973) |
| Target language | : | a) | Kuduga *cucuku* juga sama (data 732) |
|  |  | b) | Kau beritahu *dia* (data 973) |

It is typed of translation technique to use of more general or neutral term. The phrase in data 732 the sentence ‘my grandson’ means ‘*cucu laki-lakiku*’ but the translator translates in target language become ‘cucuku’. Then, the word in data 973 the word ‘him’ refers to a male person the one mentioned earlier, but the translator translates into target language ‘dia’ because in Indonesian there are no pronouns for male or female especially. Based on the examples, the translator translated the sentence or word in general terms to make the readers easy to understand.

1. Particularization

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Source language | : | a) | Keep *the paper* (data 1010) |
|  |  | b) | *I* thought… (data 1290) |
| Target language | : | a) | Simpan *korannya* (data 1010) |
|  |  | b) | *Ibu* pikir… (data 1290) |

Particularization is a translation technique that uses a term more specific. For example, in data 1010 ‘the paper’ means in target language ‘korannya’ and in data 1290 the word ‘I’ into target language ‘ibu’. Based on the examples above the sentence ‘the paper ‘ and the word ‘I’ has variety meaning, but the translator use particularization translation technique into target language ‘korannya’ and ‘ibu’.

1. Modulation

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Source language | : | a) | I assume you’re being so delightful because of the vote? (data 1247) |
|  |  | b) | You never could leave it alone as a little girl (data 1272) |
| Target language | : | a) | Kau marah karena pemungutan suara itu? (data 1247) |
|  |  | b) | Kau selalu membawanya saat kecil (data 1272) |

Modulation is translation technique changes point of view, focus, or category cognitive in the source language. In data 1247 the sentence ‘I assume you’re being so delightful because of the vote?’ the word ‘delightful’ means ‘menyenangkan’ but the translator used this technique to change the point of view into ‘marah’ and the sentence translates into target language ‘Kau marah karena pemungutan suara itu?’ and in data 1272 the sentence ‘You never could leave it alone as a little girl’ means into target language ‘Kau selalu membawanya saat kecil’ the translator translated it change the structural or lexical of the sentence.

1. Reduction

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Source language | : | a) | My condolences, *by the way* (data 722) |
|  |  | b) | Rather than now, I entirely agree (data 829) |
| Target language | : | a) | Aku turut berduka cita (data 722) |
|  |  | b) | Aku setuju (data 829) |

Reduction is a translation technique to compile translation into the target language. For example, in data 722 the phrase ‘*by the way*’ is omitted into the target language and becomes ‘Aku turut berduka cita’, in data 829 the sentence ‘Rather than now, I entirely agree’ shorten into target language became ‘Aku setuju’. Therefore, the sentences use a reduction translation technique because the translator only focuses on point of the sentences and does not change the meaning.

1. Transposition

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Source language | : | a) | I shall bring her tomorrow *myself* (data 171) |
|  |  | b) | You’re a *strange-looking* gentleman (data 255) |
| Target language | : | a) | Aku *sendiri* yang membawanya besok (data 171) |
|  |  | b) | Kau pria yang *aneh* (data 255) |

In this translation technique, the translator is used to replace grammatical categories from the source language into the target language. For example, in data 171 the word with word-class of ‘myself’ (pronoun) change into an adjective in the target language ‘sendiri’. Or another word from ‘strange-looking’ (phrase) in Indonesian can be ‘terlihat aneh’ (phrase) but the translator using the word ‘aneh’ (adjective) to make the translation not rambling and the grammatical categories also changed.

**Conclusions**

In this study, it can be concluded total data that the writer gets 1300 (100%) and found fourteen translation techniques. They are adaptation appears 41 times, amplification appears 37 times, borrowing appears 34 times, calque appears 7 times, compensation 57 times, established equivalent appears 126 times, generalization appears 61 times, linguistic amplification appears 251 times, linguistic compression appears 50 times, literal translation appears 503 times, modulation appears 70 times, particularization appears 14 times, reduction appears 10 times. The translation technique that found in dialogues Enola Holmes Movie are literal translation (38.7%), linguistic amplification (19.3%), established equivalent (9.7%), modulation (5.4%), generalization (4.7%), compensation (4.4%), linguistic compression (3.8%), adaptation (3.2%), transposition (3.0%), amplification (2.8%), borrowing (2.6%), particularization (1.1%), reduction (0.8%), calque (0.5%).

The most dominant translation technique utilized by the translator is the literal translation. Second, linguistic amplification that the most dominant after literal translation. After that followed by established equivalent, modulation, generalization, compensation, linguistic compression, adaptation, transposition, amplification, borrowing, particularization, reduction, and the last is calque. Based on this study, the writer can suggest that literal translation could be the best for transferring from English to Indonesian to understanding the meaning or message of other languages. Moreover, linguistic amplification can be effective translation technique when translator translating from English into Indonesian because the translator adds linguistic element to target language to purpose the readers can understand the meaning clearly because the information is details.

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