TRANSLATION TECHNIQUES OF CINDERELLA'S STEP SISTERS'S UTTERANCES IN *CINDERELLA* MOVIE

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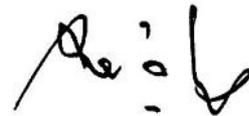for the degree of Sarjana Sastra (S.S.)

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TRANSLATION TECHNIQUES OF CINDERELLA'S STEP SISTERS'S UTTERANCES IN *CINDERELLA* MOVIE

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ABSTRACT

This thesis is entitled *"Translation Techniques of Cinderella's Step Sisters's Utterances in Cinderella Movie".* This thesis aims to find out the translation techniques found in Cinderella's step sisters's utterances in *Cinderella* movie. The source language is English and the target language is Indonesian as the data to be analyzed. This research used descriptive qualitative method because the purpose of this study is to analize and to describe the translation techniques that are used in Cinderella's step sisters in *Cinderella* movie. The researcher analyzed the data with these steps: selecting data, identifying data, classifying data, describing the data, and drawing the conclusion. Based on the analysis, the researcher found 124 utterances of Cinderella's step sisters in *Cinderella* movie that contains 12 types of translation techniques. The result shows that there are, found 4 (3,22%) of amplification, 24 (19,36%) of calque, 9 (7,26%) of description, 10 (8,07%) of discursive creation, 1 (0,81%) of establish equivalent, 1 (0,81%) of generalization, 1 (0,81%) of linguistic compression, 23 (18,54%) of literal translation, 3 (2,42%) of modulation, 4 (3,22%) of particularization, 37 (29,83%) of reduction and 7 (5,65%) of transposition. Reduction is the technique that is dominantly used in the utterances because there are some words in source language that are omitted in the target language to make it more short because of limited space in the screen.
Keywords: Cinderella Movie, Translation Techniques, Translation, Translator, Utterances

INTRODUCTION

Language is human ability used to communicate with others. Language is also important for human beings to express the ideas, feelings or to give some information with others. According to Ramelan (1991: 8) "Language can help people to express their ideas and desire such as when he needed some help, so that the close relationship between members of the group can do." Language has two types there are written language and spoken language. Written language is communication form that expressed in a text through letters as the elements for example transcript, letter, article, newspaper, etc. Besides, spoken language is human way to communicate verbally from one person to anothers for example dialogue, conversation, talk show, etc. Another example of spoken language is movie because in a movie all characters are communicate to dialogue and the dialogue itself can be found in transcript form. In spoken language we must to understand the message and the information that delivered by the authors. The way of delivering the message or information can be used by translating one language into another language. For example english, as a foreign language, sometimes we find difficulties to understand the message or information that

delivered by authors. Then, we need to translate it into Indonesian as our main language. So, through that way we can understand about the message or information that delivered by the authors. The process of the translating one language into another language is called translation.

Translation is translating of written language or spoken language from one language into another language by interpreting the meaning of those language to make the readers more understand without reducing the message and information that delivered by the authors. For example, translating the utterances in a movie from English into Indonesian. Utterance is a sentence or part of sentence that exprressed orally. Utterances are very important in a movie because it has role to describe and provide an event, process, and state. Besides, translation also has two types of language there are Source Language (SL) and Target Language (TL). The language that will be translated is called Source Language (SL), and the language that has been translated is called the Target Language (TL). Translation must concern about the contextual meaning, the grammar of the languages, coherence, and their idioms. It is has purpose to make the audience can understand about the message and information that delivered by the authors. So, to realize it we need a translator to make a good translation that can be understand by the audience.

A common misconception occurs when the translator tries to translate the Source Language (SL) into the Target Language (TL) by word-for-word or use straightforward mechanical process. A word-for-word translation does not concern about context, grammar, conventions, and idioms of the SL. According to Mc. Guire (1980:2), "translation is the rendering of a source language (SL) text into the target language (TL) so as to ensure that (1) the surface meaning of the two will be approximately similar and (2) the structure of the SL will be preserved as closely as possible, but not so closely that the TL structures will be seriously distorted." The translator usually find difficulties when translating a language that has many differences between the source language (SL) and target language (TL). For example English and Indonesian, both has many differences such as language style and culture. English as a foreign language is quite difficult to be translated in Indonesian because there are many different vocabularies and grammatical structures between English and Indonesian. While translating English (SL) into Indonesian (TL) we can use translation techniques to anticipate any misconception.

This research is a study about translation techniques. Translation techniques is used to solve the problem that occur during translation process, for example, the form of the text, the meaning of the text, the style of the text, the idiom of the text etc. Molina and Albir (2002: 507) "claim Translation method refers to the way of a particular translation process that is carried out in terms of the translator's objective a global option that affects the whole text."

The purpose of this research is to find the translation techniques of Cinderella's Step Sisters's utterances in *Cinderella* movie. The researcher interested to analyze this movie because *Cinderella* movie is already known in the world wide from some versions and there are many utterances in Cinderella'a step sisters that looks unique when translated into Indonesian as the target language and can be analyzed by translation techniques. The researcher want to make the audience knowing types of translation techniques also want to know the dominant translation technique of Cinderella's Step Sisters's utterances in *Cinderella* movie.

RESEARCH METHOD

Data and Subject

The data of this study were taken from *Cinderella* movie that published in 2015. The data of this study are English Indonesian subtitles from the utterances of Cinderella's step sisters. The translated subtitle into Indonesian was found in www.yify.com.

Unit of Analysis

The Unit of analysis of this research is every utterance of Cinderella's step sisters that found in *Cinderella* movie. The source language is English and the target language is Indonesian.

Data Collection and Analysis Method

The first step of collecting the data is watching *Cinderella* movie and repeatedly. Then finding the data of the movie. The researcher watched this movie for a several times to make sure that Cinderella's step sisters's utterances can be analyzed for this reasearch. The next step is Download the English and Indonesian subtitles of *Cinderella* movie on www.yify.com. And the last step is Classifying the English and Indonesian utterances of Cinderella's step sister.

After the data had been collected from the utterances of Cinderella's step sisters's in *Cinderella* movie, then the researcher Identifying the translation techniques used in the data. The second step is Classifying the types of translation techniques in every Cinderella's step sisters's utterances based on Molina and Albir's theory (2002:509). And the last step is the researcher took the conclussion according to the result.

FINDING AND DISCUSSION

Finding

The data of this research is Cinderella's step sisters's utterances in *Cinderella* movie. The researcher prepared two data in English version and Indonesian version. The researcher selected the utterances of Cinderella's step sisters from two version then classified the data based on translation technique by Molina and Albir (2002:509). The result of the analysis of Cinderella's step sisters's utterances in *Cinderella* movie is presented in the table.

No	Translation Techniques	Data	Precentage
1	Amplification	4	3,22%
2	Calque	24	19,36%
3	Description	9	7,26%
4	Discursive Creation	10	8,07%
5	Establish Equivalent	1	0,81%

6	Generalization	1	0,81%
7	Linguistic Compression	1	0,81%
8	Literal Translation	23	18,54%
9	Modulation	3	2,42%
10	Particularization	4	3,22%
11	Reduction	37	29,83%
12	Transposition	7	5,65%
	Total	124	100%

The researcher found that in the utterances of Cinderella's steps sisters's in *Cinderella* movie, there were 12 types of translation techniques that used by translator, such as amplification (3,22%), calque (19,36%), description (7,26%), discursive creation (8,07%), establish equivalent (0,81%), generalization (0,81%), linguistic compression (0,81%), literal translation (18,54%), modulation (2,42%), particularization (3,22%), reduction (29,83%) and transposition (5,65%).

The reduction technique shows the highest percentage and very dominant in the Cinderella's step sisters's utterances. Because, the utterances in the source language was omitted by the translator to make corelation with the target language. The translator dominantly use reduction technique of Cinderella's step sister in *Cinderella* movie is to make the translation more short because of the limited space subtitle in the screen.

Discussion

According to the findings, there are some classification of translation techniques used in translating the Cinderella's Step Sister in *Cinderella* Movie.

Amplification

Excerpt 1

SL : For my complexion! (Utterance 16)
TL : *Untuk **melindungi** corakku! (Utterance 16)*

In the utterance above, the translator use amplification technique to translate the source language *for my complexion!* into the target language *untuk melindungi corakku!* The translator give more information in target language with added the word *melindungi*. If the translator translated word by word it becomes *untuk corakku*, it will make the authors confused. So, the translator added the word *melindungi* to make the audience understand about the authors mean.

Calque

Excerpt 2

SL : Dirty Ella! (Utterance 37)
TL : ***Ella kotor!** (Utterance 37)*

In the utterance above, the translator use calque technique to translate the source language *dirty Ella!* into the target language *Ella kotor!* The translator did not

translate word by word becomes *kotor Ella* because it will sound strange and also can change the message that will delivered by the authors to the readers. So, the translator changed lexical form in the target language (TL).

Description

Excerpt 3

SL : **He** was too polite to send her packing in front of everyone, you see. (Utterance 111)
TL : ***Pangeran*** *terlalu sopan untuk mengusirnya di depan semua orang. (Utterance 111)*

In the utterance above, the translator use description technique to translate the source language *He* into target language *Pangeran*. In this case, the translator was translated with describe that *He* is a Prince which is mean *Pangeran* in target language. Because in this scene, Cinderella's step sister was talking about the Prince. So, the translator translated the word *He* in source language into *Pangeran* in target language to describe what the authors mean and it will make the audience more easy to understand.

Discursive Creation

Excerpt 4

SL : Simpleton. (Utterance 23)
TL : ***Dasar gila.*** *(Utterance 23)*

In the utterance above, the translator use discursive creation technique to translate *simpleton* into target language *dasar gila*. The translator use equivalence which is totally unpredictable. The word *simpleton* is mean *orang bodoh/tolol*, but the translator change the word out of context into *dasar gila*.

Establish Equivalent

Excerpt 5

SL : She's **skinny as a broomstick!** (Utterance 1)
TL : *Dia **sekurus tongkat sapu!** (Utterance 1)*

In the utterance above, the translator use establish equivalent technique to translate *skinny as a broomstick* into target language *sekurus tongkat sapu*. The translator use this technique to make similar meaning in target language and can more understand by the audience.

Generalization

Excerpt 6

SL : He's **rich beyond the reason**. (Utterance 67)

TL   : *Dia **kaya raya**. (Utterance 67)*

In the utterance above, the translator used generalization technique to translate the source language *rich beyond the reason* into target language *kaya raya*. Because, the translator wanted to give a specific meaning to make the audience more easy to understand.

Linguistic Compression

Excerpt 7

SL   : You'd like that, **wouldn't you?** (Utterance 21)
TL   : *Itu maumu, **ya?** (Utterance 21)*

In the utterance above, the translator used linguistic compression technique to translate the source language *wouldn't you?* into target language *ya?* The translator used this technique to synthesize linguistic element in the target language. It has purpose to make the audience more understand about the words.

Literal Translation

Excerpt 8

SL   : I, a princess? (Utterance 42)
TL   : ***Aku, seorang putri?** (Utterance 42)*

In the utterance above, the translator used literal translation technique to translate the source language *I, a princess?* into target language *aku, seorang putri.* The translator translated that phrase used literal translation which is word by word and the translator did not change the structure or meanings.

Modulation

Excerpt 9

SL   : That's it! (Utterance 54)
TL   : *Bagus! (Utterance 54)*

In the utterance above, the translator used modulation technique to translate the source language *that's it!* into target language *bagus!* If the translator translated *that's it!* becomes *itu dia!* it will make the readers did not get the point about what the authors mean. So, the translator translated into *bagus!* to change the point of view in relation to the target language. But, it was not change the message that will delivered by the authors to the audience.

Particularization

Excerpt 10

SL   : Mummy, she believes **the other dress** is for her. (Utterance 45)
TL   : *Ibu, dia kira **gaun satunya lagi** untuk dia. (Utterance 45)*

In the utterance above, the translator used particularization technique to translate the source language *the other dress* into target language *gaun satunya lagi*. In bahasa, *the other dress* is mean *gaun yang lainnya*. The translator did not translated *the other dress* into *gaun yang lainnya* in target language because it was too general. So, the translator translated into *gaun satunya lagi in* target language to more specific and make the audience easy to understand.

Reduction

Excerpt 11

SL   : She's proud of it, I think. (Utterance 8)
TL   : ***Dia membanggakannya.*** *(Utterance 8)*

In the utterance above, the translator used reduction technique to translate the source language *she's proud of it, I think* into target language *dia membanggakannya*. The translator translated the phrase by omitted the words *I think* to make the audience more understand. But, the translator did not change the message that will be delivered by the authors to the audience.

Transposition

Excerpt 12

SL   : Do they keep **animals** inside? (Utterance 9)
TL   : *Ada **hewan** disana? (Utterance 9)*

In the utterance above, the translator used transposition technique to translate the source language *animals* into target language *hewan.* The translator translated by changed the plural word *animals* in source language being singular word *hewan* in target language.

CONCLUSSION

From the data in the previous chapter, it can be seen there are 12 translation techniques that are found in Cinderella's step sisters's utterances in *Cinderella* movie. The researcher found 124 utterances (100%) of Cinderella's step sisters in *Cinderella* movie. The result shows that there are found 4 (3,22%) of amplification, 24 (19,36%) of calque, 9 (7,26%) of description, 10 (8,07%) of discursive creation, 1 (0,81%) of establish equivalent, 1 (0,81%) of generalization, 1 (0,81%) of linguistic compression, 23 (18,54%) of literal translation, 3 (2,42%) of modulation, 4 (3,22%) of particularization, 37 (29,83%) of reduction and 7 (5,65%) of transposition. There are only 12 translation techniques of 18 translation techniques. The translation techniques which are not used by translator are adaptation, borrowing, compensation, linguistic amplification, subtitution (linguistic, paralinguistic) and variation.

Reduction is the technique that is dominantly used by translator to translate Cinderella's step sisters's utterances in *Cinderella* movie. There are many differences between source language and target language. The translator omitted

some words in the source language into target language because of the limited space subtitle in the screen and also can be more understood by the audience. The second translation technique dominantly used by translator is calque. It is because the translator want to translate the utterances by lexical calque to make the audience easy to understand the authors meaning. And the techniques that have low percentage are establish equivalent, generalization and linguistic compression.

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