

## CHAPTER IV

### DATA ANALYSIS

This chapter presents the data analysis in order to present the result of the research. The data analysis covers the finding of the translation technique used in a table and the discussion of the finding.

#### 4.1 Finding of Translation Techniques Used

Table 4.1 is the finding of translation techniques based on Patch Adams utterances used in the subtitle text of *Patch Adams* movie: A Case Study of The Main Character.

**Table 4.1 Translation Techniques Used in Subtitle Text of *Patch Adams* Movie: A Case Study of the Main Character**

| No.          | Translation Technique     | Data       | Percentage  |
|--------------|---------------------------|------------|-------------|
| 1.           | Adaptation                | 11         | 2.66%       |
| 2.           | Borrowing                 | 12         | 2.90%       |
| 3.           | Calque                    | 2          | 0.48%       |
| 4.           | Compensation              | 2          | 0.48%       |
| 5.           | Discursive Creation       | 19         | 4.60%       |
| 6.           | Established Equivalent    | 23         | 5.56%       |
| 7.           | Generalization            | 1          | 0.24%       |
| 8.           | Linguistics Amplification | 24         | 5.81%       |
| 9.           | Linguistics Compression   | 13         | 3.14%       |
| 10.          | Literal Translation       | 206        | 49.87%      |
| 11.          | Modulation                | 22         | 5.32%       |
| 12.          | Reduction                 | 37         | 8.95%       |
| 13.          | Transposition             | 33         | 7.99%       |
| 14.          | Untranslated              | 8          | 1.9%        |
| <b>Total</b> |                           | <b>413</b> | <b>100%</b> |

From table 4.1, it can be seen that the translation techniques used in the subtitle text of Patch Adams movie are adaptation, borrowing, calque, compensation, discursive creation, established equivalent, generalization, linguistic amplification, linguistic compression, literal translation, modulation, reduction, transposition. Established Equivalent shows the highest percentage and then followed by literal translation and transposition. Generalization is the lowest percentage.

Furthermore, the writer gives the explanation why those translation techniques are being applied in the subtitle text according to its function.

## **4.2 The Discussion of the Finding**

According to the finding, the discussion shows the classification of the utterances into each translation techniques and the function of the techniques used.

### **4.2.1 Adaptation**

A technique in the process of translation that replaces the SL cultural element with one which has the same situation or condition in the TL or culture, then there is a new term in TL to adjust the SL term. Generally, there are changes in the terms that closely the same in Indonesian terms. They are explained below:

Excerpt 1

SL : *He was in the army. He wasn't home very much.* (utterance 51)

TL : *Dia di AD. Dia jarang pulang.* (utterance 51)

The technique that used in the text above is adaptation, it can be seen in the word *army* is translated into *AD* which is the abbreviation of *Angkatan Darat*. It is because in Indonesia is already known that *Angkatan Darat* is adapting the foreign army. Then it becomes a general term of *army* in Indonesia, which is *Angkatan Darat* or *AD*.

Excerpt 2

SL : *Mmm. Emerson Elementary* (utterance 223)

TL : *SD Emerson* (utterance 223)

The source text above is translated using adaptation technique. The word *Elementary* is translated into *SD* which is the abbreviation of *Sekolah Dasar* that has already known in Indonesia because it is adaptation from the basic education in foreign country.

#### 4.2.2 Borrowing

It is the technique in the process of translating to take a word or expression in the SL straight from another language in TL, it can be found a change of spellings or pronunciation. There are 6 utterances translated with this technique. Some of them are:

Excerpt 3

SL : *Salesmen, secretaries, coal miners, beekeepers, sword swallows— all of us* (utterance:2)

TL : *Salesman, sekretaris, penambang batu bara, penjaga perpustakaan, penelan pedang, semuanya ...* (utterance:2)

The source text above is translated into the target text by using borrowing technique. For instance, the word *salesmen* is purely translated into *salesman* even though the translator does not consider the changing of plural noun into singular noun meaning between *men* into *man*. Also, the word *secretaries* is purely translated into *sekretaris* even though the translator does not consider the changing of plural noun into singular noun meaning in TL.

In addition, the translator seems make an error when translating the word *beekeepers* into *penjaga perpustakaan* since the word *beekeeper* has a meaning of someone who looks after bees in order to produce honey (according to the Cambridge Advanced Learner's Dictionary Third Edition).

Excerpt 4

SL : *Who likes to masturbate? Yea!* (utterance 113)

TL : *Siapa yang suka masturbasi? ya!* (utterance 113)

The word *masturbate* in SL is already adapted into Indonesian as *masturbasi*. There is a change of letter choice from English into Indonesia, which is **-bate** into **-basi** in “masturbate”. This word is included into taboo word in Indonesia and it does not have the equivalent term in Indonesian. It is the reason for the writer decides that the translator uses borrowing technique.

Excerpt 5

SL : *The Arthur Mendelson?* (utterance:77)

TL : *Sang Artur Mendelson?* (utterance:77)

The source text above is translated into the target text by using borrowing technique. For instance, the word *Arthur Mendelson* is translated

into *Artur Mendelson* the translator omits the *h* letter in Indonesian word because it is more familiar in Indonesia name *Arthur* into *Artur*. The word *the* is translated into *sang*. The translator tries to make this translation is more formal according to the source language.

Excerpt 6

SL : *Beany, how much taller is Wilt Chamberlein than you?*(utterance 102)

TL : *Beenie, seberapa tinggi Witt Chamberling dibanding kau?*(utterance 102)

The source text above is translated into the target text by using borrowing technique. For instance, the word *Wilt Chamberlein* is translated into *Witt Chamberling*. The translator tries to make the pronunciation of *Wilt Chamberlein* is easier in TL which turns into *Witt Chamberling*.

Excerpt 7

SL : *Like a bulldog on a pork chop!* (utterance 313)

TL : *Seperti bulldog di atas daging babi.* (utterance 313)

The source text above is translated into the target text by using borrowing technique. For instance, the ST element of information *like a bulldog on a pork chop* is translated into *seperti bulldog di atas daging babi*. The word *bulldog* is left un-translated because Indonesian has already known this kind of dog name. Then the translator needs not to change the name into the Indonesian term.

Excerpt 8

SL : *Not all the rules, sir, but the Golden Rule, I think that applies to everyone. Don't you, Sir?* (utterance 425)

TL : *Tidak semua peraturan, Pak. Tapi Golden Rule kurasa cocok untuk semuanya, bukan?* (utterance 425)

The source text above is translated into the target text by using borrowing technique. For instance, the ST element of information of *Golden Rule* is not translated because it is a concept of human right that is known in the medical term which means one should treat others as one would like others to treat oneself.

### 4.2.3 Calque

It is the translation technique that constitute the literal translation of o foreign word or phrase; which can be lexical or structural. They are in the order below:

Excerpt 9

SL : *...increases secretion of catecholamines and endorphins* (utterance 667 )

TL : *...meningkatkan pengeluaran catecholamines and endorphins* (utterance:667)

The source text above is translated using calque technique, which maintains the original language or the SL into TL. The words *catecholamines* and *endorphins* are not translated, which is caused to the change of SL into TL. It might happen because both words are considered as general medical

term and there is an equivalent to the TL then the translator does not change the SL into TL.

Excerpt 10

SL : which has a positive effect on all cardiovascular and respiratory ailments... (utterance 667 )

TL : Dengan efek yang positif pada cardiovascular dan menyaring tekanan darah (utterance:667)

The source text above is translated using calque technique, which maintains the original language or the SL into TL. This is because the equivalent can be found in the TL language. Then, the SL is not translated into TL.

#### 4.2.4 Compensation

It is the process of translation to introduce an SL element of information or stylistic effect in another place in the TL because it can not be reflected in the same place as in the SL. There are 2 utterances translated with this technique, they are:

Excerpt 11

SL : Your shouts disappearing into the wind (utterance:7)

TL : Teriakanmu yang hilang ditelan angin (utterance:7)

The source text above is translated into the target text by using compensation technique. For instance, the ST element of information *into the wind* is translated into the another element place *ditelan angin* because it cannot be reflected in the same place as in ST.

Excerpt 12

SL : *What for? For asking a group of doctors to have a sense of humor about themselves?* (utterance:808)

TL : *Karena apa?karena mengolok-olok dokter?* (utterance:808)

The source text above is translated into the target text by using compensation technique. For instance, the ST element of information *For asking a group of doctors to have a sense of humor about themselves* is translated into *karena mengolok-olok dokter?* the another element place, it is the stylistic effect that the translator tries to consider.

#### 4.2.5 Discursive Creation

A technique of translation process to establish a temporary equivalence that is totally unpredictable out of context. There are 6 utterances translated with this technique, they are:

Excerpt 13

SL : *Hey, Rudy! What's the word, my man?* (utterance:26)

TL : *Bagaimana?* (utterance:26)

The source text above is translated into the target text by using discursive creation. For instance, the ST element of information *Hey, Rudy! What's the word, my man* is translated into *bagaimana*. The utterance consists some phrases that are translated into one word, which is unpredictably but does not leave the message to convey.

Excerpt 14

SL : *You'll go blind* (utterance 140)



TL : *Akan tak beres nanti.* (utterance 140)

The source text above is translated into the target text by using discursive creation. For instance, the ST element of information *You'll go blind* is translated into the another element place *akan tak beres nanti. blind* generally means *buta* in Indonesia which means not capable to see. The translator may choose the word because it is proper with the situation in the movie scene.

Excerpt 15

SL : *Do you buy everything the dean was saying today?* (Utterance 262)

TL : *Apa kau percaya apa yang dekan katakan tadi?* (utterance 262)

The source text above is translated into the target text by using discursive creation. For instance, the ST element of information *buy everything* does not refer to *percaya* in original meaning in Indonesia. This theory is an application of discursive creation which is totally unpredictable out of context.

Excerpt 16

SL : *Great. Maybe we'll play the back nine, hmm?!* (Utterance 372)

TL : *Bagus, mungkin kita mainkan lagi nanti!* (utterance 372)

The source text above is translated into the target text by using discursive creation. For instance, the ST element of information *play the back nine* is translated into *mainkan lagi nanti*. The word *nine* is not translated into *Sembilan* or a name of games. It is just an application of discursive creation which is totally unpredictable out of context.

## Excerpt 17

SL : *You can get Leaves on the Grass at the bookstore if you have a 20% student ID card. (Utterance 483)*

TL : *dan jika punya KTM ada potongan 20% untuk buku lainnya. (utterance 483)*

The source text above is translated into the target text by using discursive creation. For instance, the ST element of information *Leaves on the Grass* is translated into *untuk buku lainnya*. There are grammatical changes from the SL into TL, which is the *Leaves on the Grass* moves to the end of the sentence. The word *leaves* is considered to be *others book*. It is just the application of discursive which is totally unpredictable out of context.

## Excerpt 18

SL : *You know, I forget how young you are Mitch... (utterance 724)*

TL : *Aku lupa betapa mudahnya kau Mitch... (utterance 724)*

The source text above is translated into the target text by using discursive creation. For instance, the ST element of information *young* is translated into *mudahnya*. The translator seems to show the application of the discursive creation technique in order to be unpredictable but he/she keeps the message, which is able to be accepted by the audience.

#### 4.2.6 Established Equivalent

A technique in translation process, that uses a term or expression which is recognized (by dictionaries or language in use) as an equivalent in the TL. Some of them are:

Excerpt 19

SL : *All of life is a coming home* (utterance:1)

TL : *Semua yang hidup itu menuju kepulangan* (utterance:1)

The source text above is translated into the target text by using the established equivalent technique. The English expression *all of life is a coming home* is equivalent to the Indonesian *semua yang hidup itu menuju kepulangan*.

Excerpt 20

SL : *All the restless hearts of the world... all trying to find a way home* (utterance:3)

TL : *Semua hati yang ada di dunia ini... Semuanya mencoba untuk mencari jalan pulang* (utterance:3)

The source text above is translated into the target text by using the established equivalent technique. The English expression *all the restless hearts of the world* is equivalent to the Indonesian *semua hati yang ada di dunia ini* even though the translator omits the meaning of the word *restless* in the TL in order to keep the equivalence on the second expression *all trying to find a way home* that is translated into *semuanya mencoba untuk mencari jalan pulang*.

## Excerpt 21

SL : *How small you can feel. How far away home can be*  
(utterance:8)

TL : *Bagaimana kau bisa merasakannya, itulah jarak ke rumahmu*  
(utterance:8)

The source text above is translated into the target text by using the established equivalent technique. The English expression *how small you can feel* is equivalent to the Indonesian *bagaimana kau bisa merasakannya* and another expression *how far away home can be* is translated into *itulah jarak ke rumahmu*.

## Excerpt 22

SL : *Home. The dictionary defines it as both a place of*  
(utterance:9)

TL : *Rumah, kamus menterjemahkannya sebagai sebuah tempat*  
(utterance:9)

The source text above is translated into the target text by using the established equivalent technique. For instance, the word *home* is equivalent to the TL word *rumah* and the verb *defines* is translated into *menterjemahkan* even though the usual rendering from the word *define* in TL is *mendefinisikan*.

## Excerpt 23

SL : *And the storm?* (utterance:11)

TL : *Dan badai?* (utterance:11)

The source text above is translated into the target text by using the established equivalent technique. For instance, the phrase *and the storm* is equivalent to TL phrase *dan badai*.

## Excerpt 24

SL : *The storm was all in my mind* (utterance:12)

TL : *Badai pernah ada di benakku* (utterance:12)

The source text above is translated into the target text by using the established equivalent technique. The English expression *The storm was all in my mind* is equivalent to the Indonesian *Badai pernah ada di benakku*. The translator omits the word *all* in SL to simplify the meaning in TL.

## Excerpt 25

SL : *Or, as the poet Dante put it...* (utterance:13)

TL : *atau sebagaimana yang ditulis oleh penyair Dante* (utterance:13)

The source text above is translated into the target text by using the established equivalent technique. For instance, the phrase *as the poet Dante put it* is equivalent to TL phrase *atau sebagaimana yang ditulis oleh penyair Dante*. The translator tries to make an equivalent *as* into *sebagaimana* to get the stylistic effect.

## Excerpt 26

SL : *Eventually I would find the right path...but in the most unlikely place.* (utterance:15)

TL : *Dengan begitu aku mencari jalan yang benar tapi tidak di tempat seperti biasanya.* (utterance:15)

The source text above is translated into the target text by using the established equivalent technique. The English expression *eventually I would find the right path...but in the most unlikely place* is equivalent to the

Indonesian *dengan begitu aku mencari jalan yang benar tapi tidak di tempat seperti biasanya.*

#### 4.2.7 Generalization

A technique in translating process that is presented in order to use a more general or neutral term. There is 1 utterance translated with this technique:

Excerpt 27

SL : *origin... and a goal or destination* (utterance:10)

TL : *dan sebuah tujuan* (utterance:10)

The source text above is translated into the target text by using the generalization technique. The translator uses a general term in translating the utterance. For instance, the word *goal, destination* actually have the same meaning, but the translator translated into a word *tujuan*. It is done to simplify the subtitle, and in order to get the audience comprehension.

#### 4.2.8 Linguistics Amplification

It is the technique of translation process to add the linguistics elements in the TL. There are 3 utterances translated with this technique, they are:

Excerpt 28

SL : *"In the middle of the journey of my life I found myself in a dark wood for I had lost the right path."* (utterance 14)

TL : *Di tengah perjalananku, aku menemukan diriku di tengah-tengah hutan yang gelap... karena aku mencari jalan.* (utterance 14)

The source text above is translated into the target text by using the linguistic amplification. The SL element of information *in a dark wood* is translated into *di tengah-tengah hutan yang gelap* even though the adverb *in* is originally means *di dalam* and *di tengah-tengah* is in the middle in SL has a long explanation in the TL.

Excerpt 29

SL : *My uncle helped. He would visit* (utterance 65)

TL : *Pamanku selalu menolong*, (utterance 65)

The source text above is translated into the target text by using the linguistic amplification. The SL element of information *my uncle helped* and *He would visit* is translated into *Pamanku selalu menolong*, the word *selalu* is added in order to cover two clauses.

Excerpt 30

SL : *He at least listened* (utterance:66)

TL : *dia setidaknya mau mendengar* (utterance:66)

The source text above is translated into the target text by using the linguistic amplification. The translator seems to give more explanation in the SL element of information *He at least listened* that translated into *dia setidaknya mau mendengar*.

#### 4.2.9 Linguistics Compression

It is the technique of translation to synthesize linguistics elements in the TL. There are 4 utterances translated with this technique. Some of them are:

Excerpt 31

SL : *It's hard to describe what I felt like then* (utterance:4)

TL : *Sulit untuk menggambarkan bagaimana perasaan itu*  
(.utterance:4)

The source text above is translated into the target text by using the linguistics compression technique. For instance, the phrase *it's hard* is translated into the word *sulit* and the clause *what I felt like then* is translated into *bagaimana perasaan itu*. This technique is used in order to synthesize linguistics elements in TL.

Excerpt 32

SL : *Maybe Beany knows a lot more than we give him credit for*  
(utterance:98)

TL : *Mungkin Beenie tahu banyak daripada kita*  
(utterance:98)

The source text above is translated into the target text by using the linguistics compression technique. It is used in order to synthesize the linguistics elements in the TL, which is in the sentence *maybe Beany knows a lot more than we give him credit for* is simplified into *Mungkin Beenie tahu banyak daripada kita*.



Excerpt 33

SL : *Who would win a staring contest? Beany?* (utterance:110)

TL : *Siapa yang menang kontes Beenie?* (utterance:110)

The source text above is translated into the target text by using the linguistics compression technique. The SL element information *would* is omitted to simplify the clause *who would win a staring contest* into *Siapa yang menang kontes*.

Excerpt 34

SL : *Well, you just meet your match.* (utterance:257)

TL : *Kau baru saja bertemu dengan pasanganmu.* (utterance:257)

The source text above is translated into the target text by using the linguistics compression technique. The word *you just meet your match* is synthesized into *kau baru saja bertmu pasanganmu*.

#### 4.2.10 Literal Translation

It is the technique in the process of translation to translate a word or an expression word for word, it is the direct transfer of an SL text into a grammatically and idiomatically appropriate TL text in which the translators' task is limited to observe the adherence to the linguistic servitudes of the TL.

Some of them are:

Excerpt 35

SL : *Keeps me warm* (utterance:37)

TL : *Membuatku hangat* (utterance:37)

The source text above is translated into the target text by using the literal translation technique. The SL element information is translated word for word; *Keeps me* into *membuatku* and *warm* into *hangat*. It is done by the translator without observing the adherence to the linguistic servitudes of the TL.

Excerpt 36

SL : *All this time I thought it was me.* (utterance:54)

TL : *Selamanya ini aku mengiranya diriku* (Disc:1,utterance:54)

The source text above is translated into the target text by using the literal translation technique. The SL element information *All this time I thought it was me* is translated word for word into *selamanya ini aku mengiranya diriku*. It is done by the translator without observing the adherence to the linguistic servitudes of the TL.

Excerpt 37

SL : *I look around me.* (utterance:62)

TL : *Aku memperhatikan sekelilingku.* (utterance:62)

The source text above is translated into the target text by using the literal translation technique. The SL element information *I look around me* is translated word for word into *aku memperhatikan sekelilingku*. It is done by the translator without observing the adherence to the linguistic servitudes of the TL.

## Excerpt 38

SL : *Cramped! I think he has a question* (utterance:90)

TL : *Sumpek! Kurasa dia mau bertanya* (utterance:90)

The source text above is translated into the target text by using the literal translation technique. The SL element information is translated word for word; *Cramped! I think he has a question* into *Sumpek! Kurasa dia mau bertanya*. It is done by the translator without observing the adherence to the linguistic servitudes of the TL.

## Excerpt 39

SL : *Where do the birds fly Beany?!* (utterance:106)

TL : *Ke mana burung-burung terbang Beany?* (utterance:106)

The source text above is translated into the target text by using the literal translation technique. The SL element information *where do the birds fly Beany* is translated word for word into *ke mana burung-burung terbang Beany*.

## Excerpt 40

SL : *How do you say hello to Hitler?* (utterance:107)

TL : *Bagaimana kau bilang halo kepada Hitler?* (utterance:107)

The source text above is translated into the target text by using the literal translation technique. The SL element information *How do you say hello to Hitler* is translated word for word into *Bagaimana kau bilang halo*

*kepada Hitler*. It is done by the translator without observing the adherence to the linguistic servitudes of the TL.

Excerpt 41

SL : *May I come in?* (utterance:120)

TL : *Boleh aku masuk?* (utterance:120)

The source text above is translated into the target text by using the literal translation technique. The SL element information *May I come in* is translated word for word into *Boleh aku masuk*. It is done by the translator without observing the adherence to the linguistic servitudes of the TL.

Excerpt 42

SL : *Yeah load.* (utterance:188)

TL : *Ya isi.* (utterance:188)

The source text above is translated into the target text by using the literal translation technique. The SL element information *yeah, load* is translated word for word into *ya isi*. It is done by the translator without observing the adherence to the linguistic servitudes of the TL.

Excerpt 43

SL : *I want to help people.* (utterance:195)

TL : *Aku mau menolong orang.* (utterance:195)

The source text above is translated into the target text by using the literal translation technique. The SL element information *I want to help people* is translated word for word into *Aku mau menolong orang*. It is done by the

translator without observing the adherence to the linguistic servitudes of the TL.

Excerpt 44

SL : Last night with Rudy, I connected to another human being.  
(utterance:196)

TL : tadi malam dengan Rudy aku berhubungan dengan orang lain.  
(utterance:196)

The source text above is translated into the target text by using the literal translation technique. The SL element information *Last night with Rudy, I connected to another human being* is translated word for word into *tadi malam dengan Rudy aku berhubungan dengan orang lain*. It is done by the translator without observing the adherence to the linguistic servitudes of the TL.

Excerpt 45

SL : *I want to help people.* (utterance:195)

TL : *Aku mau menolong orang.* (utterance:195)

The source text above is translated into the target text by using the literal translation technique. The SL element information *I want to help people* is translated word for word into *Aku mau menolong orang*. It is done by the translator without observing the adherence to the linguistic servitudes of the TL.

## Excerpt 46

SL : *And my name is Patch.* (utterance:208)

TL : *Dan namaku adalah Patch.* (utterance:208)

The source text above is translated into the target text by using the literal translation technique. The SL element information *And my name is Patch* is translated word for word into *Dan namaku adalah Patch*. It is done by the translator without observing the adherence to the linguistic servitudes of the TL.

## Excerpt 47

SL : *Hey, this is a nice room.* (utterance:212)

TL : *Kamar yang bagus.* (utterance:212)

The source text above is translated into the target text by using the literal translation technique. The SL element information *this is a nice room* is translated word for word into *Kamar yang bagus*. It is done by the translator without observing the adherence to the linguistic servitudes of the TL.

## Excerpt 48

SL : *I'm your new roommate. I-I'm moving on.* (utterance:215)

TL : *Aku teman sekamarmu. Aku baru pindah.* (utterance:215)

The source text above is translated into the target text by using the literal translation technique. The SL element information *I'm your new roommate* is translated word for word into *Aku teman sekamarmu*. It is done

by the translator without observing the adherence to the linguistic servitudes of the TL.

Excerpt 49

SL : *We're not even gonna see a patient until the third year.*  
(utterance:266)

TL : *Kita bahkan tak bisa melihat pasien sampai tingkat 3.*  
(utterance:266)

The source text above is translated into the target text by using the literal translation technique. The SL element information *We're not even gonna see a patient until the third year* is translated word for word into *Kita bahkan tak bisa melihat pasien sampai tingkat 3*. Although the actor in the movie using slang word *gonna*, it is considered that the audience has already know the word. It is done by the translator without observing the adherence to the linguistic servitudes of the TL.

Excerpt 50

SL : *I want to help people. I want to connect with people.*  
(utterance:270)

TL : *Aku mau menolong orang. Aku mau berhubungan dengan manusia.*  
(utterance:270)

The source text above is translated into the target text by using the literal translation technique. The SL element information *I want to help people* is translated word for word into *Aku mau menolong orang*. *I want to connect with people* into *aku mau berhubungan dengan manusia*. It is done by the

translator without observing the adherence to the linguistic servitudes of the TL.

#### 4.2.11 Modulation

A technique in the process of translation to change the point of view, focus or cognitive category in relation to the ST; it can be lexical or structural.

Excerpt 51

SL : *That whole marine thing.* (utterance:265)

TL : *Pidato seperti mariinir yang tadi.* (utterance:265)

The source text above is translated into the target text by using the modulation technique. The English expression *that whole marine thing* refers to the speech that has been explained in the previous utterance, that is why the TL states *Pidato seperti mariinir yang tadi*. Translator has a point of view in translating (by watching the whole movie and noticing the story).

Excerpt 52

SL : *But if I couldn't do that at least I could use my penis as a pogo stick...and that might be a way of getting around* (utterance:68)

TL : *Dan jika benar aku akan pakai penisku sebagai tongkat kemudinya. Dengan begitu aku tak kan terbang ke mana-mana* (utterance:68)

The source text above is translated into the target text by using the modulation technique. The English expression *if I couldn't do that at least I could use my penis as a pogo stick* is translated into *jika benar akan pakai*



*penisku sebagai tongkat kemudinya*, the previous statement is the actor's acts when he was ignored by the doctor then he performed as an insane person who said insanelly in the movie.

Excerpt 53

SL : *That's money that goes to lawyers that could go to patients.*  
(utterance:443)

TL : *Uang yang seharusnya untuk pasien lari ke pengacara.*  
(utterance:443)

The source text above is translated into the target text by using the established equivalent technique. The English expression *that's money that goes to lawyers that could go to patients* is equivalent to the Indonesian *uang yang seharusnya untuk pasien lari ke pengacara*. Basically, the statement, in the modulation techniques that are used, is about the actor's point of view is caught by the translator.

#### 4.2.12 Reduction

A technique in the process of translation to suppress an SL information in the TL. There are 5 utterances translated according to this technique, they are in the order below:

Excerpt 54

SL : *You don't even know you're walking in circles—the heaviness of your legs in the drifts;* (utterance:6)

TL : *Kau bahkan tak tahu kau telah tersesat-- Derap langkahmu yang berat-* (utterance:6)

The source text above is translated into the target text by using the reduction technique. The English expression *you're walking in circles* is suppressed into *kau telah tersesat* in Indonesian, and another expression, *the heaviness of your legs in the drifts* is translated into *derap langkahmu yang berat* because the translator wants the audience to get the idea in the TL according to the SL understanding.

Excerpt 55

SL : *You brought 'em with you when you opened the door!// Who?*  
(utterance:42)

TL : *Kau membawa mereka ke dalam/siapa?* (utterance:42)

The source text above is translated into the target text by using the reduction technique. The SL element *you brought 'em with you when you opened the door* is reduced into *kau membawa mereka ke dalam*, which is actually adequate to render the message when it is said in the clause before, *you brought 'em with you*.

Excerpt 56

SL : *May I ask you one question?* (utterance:261)

TL : *Boleh tanya?* (utterance:261)

The source text above is translated into the target text by using the reduction technique. The English expression *May I ask you one question* is suppressed into *boleh tanya* in Indonesia because the translator wants the audience to get the idea in TL according to the SL understanding.

Excerpt 57

SL : Let me show you (utterance:281)

TL : Aku perlihatkan! (utterance:281)

The source text above is translated into the target text by using the reduction technique. The English expression *let me show you* is suppressed into *Aku perlihatkan* in Indonesia. The translator wants to show for its simplicity.

Excerpt 58

SL : Let's get ready to party! (utterance:541)

TL : Kita berpesta! (utterance:541)

The source text above is translated into the target text by using the reduction technique. The English expression *Let's get ready to party!* is suppressed into *Kita berpesta* in Indonesia.

#### 4.2.13 Transposition

This technique shares the same idea with another definition, which involves replacing one word class with another without changing the meaning of the message. There are 5 utterances translated with this technique, they are:

Excerpt 59

SL : Picture yourself walking for days in a driving snow (utterance:5)

TL : Menggambarkan perjalanan seharian melewati jalan bersalju  
(utterance:5)

The source text above is translated into the target text by using the transposition technique. The translator omits the meaning of *yourself* in TL

and changes the grammatical category in TL. For instance, the verb *walking* is translated into the noun *perjalanan*, the preposition *in* is translated into the verb *melewati*, the adjective *driving* is translated into the noun *jalan* and the noun *snow* is translated into the adjective *bersalju*.

Excerpt 60

SL : *We need help in here!* (utterance:43)

TL : *Tolong kami di sini* (utterance:43)

The source text above is translated into the target text by using the transposition technique. The English expression *we need help in here* is translated into *Tolong kami di sini*. Translator omits the verb in the TL element of information.

Excerpt 61

SL : *My father died when I was nine* (utterance:51)

TL : *Ayahku meninggalkan ketika umurku 9 tahun* (utterance:51)

The source text above is translated into the target text by using transposition technique. The English expression *how small you can feel* is equivalent to the Indonesian *bagaimana kau bisa merasakannya* and another *rumahnu*.