

Penggunaan Metode Terjemah dalam Subtitle Dialog Film Maleficent

The Translation Methods Used in the Subtitles of Dialogues in Maleficent Movie

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Abstrak

Tujuan penelitian ini adalah (1) untuk mengetahui metode penerjemahan yang digunakan dalam dialog, (2) untuk mengetahui metode yang sering muncul dalam subtitle film Maleficent, dan (3) untuk mendeskripsikan tingkat kualitas subtitle bahasa Inggris ke bahasa Indonesia dalam terjemahan Maleficent. Teori yang digunakan untuk menganalisis metode penerjemahan adalah teori Gottlieb (1992). Penelitian ini termasuk dalam penelitian deskriptif kualitatif. Data penelitian berupa Subtitle Dialog di Film Maleficent. Sumber data didapat dari Film Maleficent. Teknik pengumpulan data dengan dokumentasi. Sedangkan analisis data dilakukan dengan pengumpulan data, klasifikasi data, menghitung dan dominasi data, dan penarikan kesimpulan. Hasil penelitian ini menunjukkan bahwa ada enam metode yang digunakan oleh penerjemah. Metode tersebut adalah parafrase (16,1%), transfer (39,5%), Imitasi (8,0%), kondensasi (8,0%), penipisan (0,6%), dan penghapusan (27,8%). Dari hasil tersebut dapat disimpulkan bahwa metode penerjemahan yang dominan digunakan oleh para penerjemah adalah metode transfer. Selain itu, penelitian selanjutnya dapat memberikan pengetahuan yang dapat bermanfaat bagi pembaca dan dapat menjadi penelitian terkait selanjutnya yang akan direview. Penelitian lebih lanjut juga diperlukan untuk mengikuti perkembangan studi terjemahan.

Kata Kunci; film Maleficent; kualitas keterbacaan; subtitle; terjemahan.

Abstract

The objectives of this research are to find out the translation methods used in the dialogues, to find out the method that often appears in the subtitles of Maleficent movies, and to describe the quality level of English to Indonesian subtitles in Maleficent's translation. The theory used to analyze the translation method is the theory of Gottlieb (1992). This research is classified into qualitative descriptive research. The research data is from dialogue subtitles in the Maleficent film. The data source is obtained from the film Maleficent—data collection techniques with documentation. At the same time, data analysis is done by collecting, classifying, calculating, dominating, and drawing conclusions. The results of this research indicate that translators use six methods. These methods are paraphrasing (16,1%) and transfer (39,5%). Imitation (8,0%), condensation (8,0%), decimation (0,6%), and deletion (27,8%). From these results, it can be concluded that the translation method that translators dominantly use is the transfer method. Besides, subsequent research can provide knowledge that can be useful for readers and can be the next related research that will be reviewed. Further research is also needed to keep up with the development of translation studies.

Keywords; Maleficent movie; readability quality; subtitle; translation.



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PRELIMINARY

As we know, English is a universal language used since ancient Romans (Spolsky et al., 1998). As global technology progresses, English has changed (improving Students' Thinking Quality in Junior High School English Reading Teaching," 2021). Various sources of information are available in English (Phan & Liu, 2022).

Even today, in academics and people's work, it is necessary to recognize the essentials of English through books, newspapers, magazines, radio, and television (Stewart et al., 2001). A person's ability to learn various languages can also be improved by translation (Sakai, 2006), with the accessibility of language translation as a tool for improving communication. Between spoken and written, there are two translation combinations (Lopez, 2008). Communication is influenced by ideas, knowledge, and information (Jefferson & Anderson, 2017). Consequently, translation impacts the evolution of culture in every country (Lalova & Tolstyk,

2021). When translating from SL to TL, various translation approaches are applied. This type of translation can now be found in print and digital communication (Gal, 2015). Other types of translation involve electronic or multimedia media, such as imported films, worldwide news broadcasts, and foreign TV series created in other nations (Jeong et al., 2021). In this case, "the role of subtitles is to facilitate access to audiovisual products in a foreign language" Kapsaskis, (2008).

Almost all nations re-adapted to a diverse culture after the cultural revolution (Gerbner & Morgan, 2002). For example, many Indonesians consume entertainment from other countries, such as watching movies, playing music, etc. "What is the best translator?" is a question that occurs frequently in translation. M. Nababan (2012) added that in written translation, readability shows how much the target readers easily understand a text. Meanwhile, readability analysis is used to measure strategy accuracy to ensure the intended reader can understand the ideas given by the words in the target language (Yule & Widdowson, 1996).

Part of the pleasure of viewing movies is getting involved in the story's particular imagination. Due to the multiple languages spoken, most Hollywood films are created in English, making it heavy for most Indonesians to recognize. Thus, to create high-quality subtitles, it is necessary to be creative while applying translation procedures (Nejadghanbar et al., 2022). The main point of having a translation is to ensure that the translation is accessible and understood by viewers (Svenson, 2012). In this research, the researcher was interested in learning about the methods utilized in subtitled films and their readability, which results in unreadable or unclear subtitles.

Maleficent is a 2014 dark animated film directed by Robert Stromberg, published in the United States (Disney.com/Maleficent, n.d.). This video appeals to individuals of all ages, so the researcher has chosen it as the subject of my investigation. Many dramatic lines in this drama film are interested in understanding the meaning and analyzing the Maleficent film's strategic subtitles. Many conclusions for analysis will be derived from the ideas conveyed in Indonesian subtitles. In the Maleficent movie, the researcher will classify the subtitle method used in translating the meaning of English subtitles into Indonesian and their legibility in Indonesian subtitles. Misunderstanding and misinterpretation could arise if Maleficent's subtitle translator fails to effectively translate and convey the subtitles and the film's core idea.

The researcher has some relevant previous researchers that support this research. To increase understanding of this research, the researcher presents three relevant studies. The first research was conducted by Putri (2016), "An Analysis of Subtitling Strategies in Nightcrawler Movie." This research aimed to describe the subtitle strategies used by the

translator in Nightcrawler movies and analyze the mostly used subtitling procedures to translate the script of Nightcrawler movies into Indonesian. The result showed that there are 261 (4,03%) dialogues of transfer strategy, 185 (2,85%) dialogues of paraphrase strategy, 76 (1,17%) dialogues of imitation strategies, 27 (0,41%) dialogues of condensation strategies, 38 (0,58%) dialogues of deletion strategy, 26 (0,40%) dialogues of decimation strategy, 34 (0,52%) dialogues of the expansion strategy. The transfer is the strategy most frequently used by the translator in the Nightcrawler movie.

The second research was conducted by Kholiq & Agustine (2020) entitled "Subtitling Strategies in "The Boss Baby: Back in Business" Series." This research aims to find out the translation strategies. This research applies strategies of translation theory by Gottlieb to analyze the subtitle of the series. This research shows six strategies in the web television series entitled "The Boss Baby: Back in Business," namely transfer strategy, decimation strategy, deletion strategy, paraphrase strategy, imitation strategy, and transcription strategy. The translation strategy found most frequently used to translate this research was the condensation strategy of subtitling. The least used translation strategy were paraphrase, transfer, and transcription strategies of subtitling.

Research (Simanjuntak & Basari, 2016). This research shows that not all the subtitling strategies were employed. There are some subtitling strategies to leave unemployed, and they are the dislocation strategy, condensation strategy, decimation strategy, and resignation strategy. The translator employed the other six strategies in translating English subtitles in the Real Steel movie. The results show that there are 12 (19.35%) utterances of the Expansion strategy, 11 (17.74%) utterances of the Paraphrase strategy, 10 (16.12%) utterances of the Transfer strategy, 10 (16.12%) utterances of the Imitation strategy, 1 (1.61%) utterance of Transcription strategy, and 18 (29.03%) utterances of Deletion strategy. Deletion is the strategy employed the most by the translator in the movie. The deletion strategy was identified because words in the source language are not maintained in the target language. There are also words in the source language not rendered in the target language. Meanwhile, Expansion is the strategy employed the most after the Deletion strategy. The Expansion strategy was employed because the strategy was naturally proven to help the target audience understand the subtitles more easily.

Research (Georgakopoulou, 2009). Interlingual subtitling is a type of language transfer in which the translation, that is, the subtitles, do not replace the Source Text (ST), but rather, both are present in synchrony in the subtitled version. Subtitles are said to be most successful when not noticed by the viewer. To achieve this, they must comply with certain levels of readability and be as concise as necessary not to distract the viewer's attention from the program.

The study results showed that most of the strategies proposed by Pedersen were used. It was also found that some other translation strategies were used in the subtitles. The author identified two new subtitling strategies, viz., using euphemistic expressions and formal language to render informal language. The quality assessment showed that most subtitles are of good quality, as there were some serious errors or problems in a few cases (Abdelaal, 2019).

The last research was conducted by Wigraha & Puspani (2022), "The Analysis of Subtitling Strategies Used in Zootopia Movie." The research aimed to find the types of subtitling strategies and the most frequent and least frequent subtitling strategies found in the subtitles of Zootopia movies. The theory used to analyze the translation technique is the theory of Gottlieb (2010). The result showed that 10 out of 10 subtitling strategies can be found, which consist of expansion, paraphrase, transfer, imitation, transcription, dislocation, condensation, decimation, deletion, and resignation. It can be concluded that transfer was the most frequent subtitling strategy. On the contrary, resignation was the least frequent strategy.

What distinguishes it from previous research is in terms of data. In this study, the researchers examined the conversational subtitles of the main character in the film "Maleficent." In my research, there is the quality of translation. In contrast, previous research only focused on the type of translation strategy and the most dominant type used.

This research is classified into qualitative descriptive research (Moeloeng, 2011). The research data is from dialogue subtitles in the Maleficent film. The data source is obtained from the film Maleficent data collection techniques with documentation. There are several steps to collect data: (1) Researchers watch Maleficent films; (2) The researcher watched the video carefully and recorded the utterances spoken by the main character (Maleficent, King Stefan, and Aurora) when communicating with other actors (3) The researcher chose the main character's utterances that contained the translation strategy by Gottlieb.

After collecting data, the next step is to analyze the data. In analyzing the data, the researcher takes the following steps: (1) Collects data from subtitles and identifies subtitles between the main characters (Maleficent, King Stefan, Aurora) in the film Maleficent; (2) Classifying and grouping data based on the type of translation strategy according to Gottlieb's theory (2010); (3) Calculating the total and dominance of the translation strategy used by the main character using the Flesch formula; (4) Draw conclusions from data analysis.

DISCUSSION

Translation Methods in Subtitling;

The success of subtitles is the goal of translator Luyken in Lever's (2010) "Accurate Evaluation of Audience and Audience Literacy," stating that knowledge of the subject is

important for subtitle success. Of course, due to the difference in the language system of the source language and target language, subtitle creation is limited by various technical aspects such as maximum subtitles and screen length. The purpose of subtitle translation is to translate spoken language into written language and transfer information to viewers in a limited space. In subtitle translation, the content in the Target Language must be of the same degree as in the Source Language. To balance content in Source Language and Target Language.

The data for this study were collected from the dialogues of the main character of the film Maleficent. The film was released in 2014. The data comes from the main character's story, which contains a translation strategy.

Table 1. The translation methods used in the subtitle of dialogue in Maleficent movie

No.	Methods	Quotation
1	Paraphrase	Re-disclosure of an utterance without changing its meaning or meaning
2	Transfer	Transfer one meaning to another according to the target language.
3	Exploration	Is the act of searching or exploring to find something

The Translation Methods Used in The Subtitle of Dialogue in Maleficent Movie;

The data analysis indicates that the translator translated the movie's subtitles in six different ways. Transfer, imitation, condensation, decimation, and elimination are all available. Each data is followed by an analysis of how several methods presented manifested in the data.

Paraphrase

The paraphrasing strategy is used when the subtitler does not use the same syntactical rules in subtitling the dialogue. In other words, the subtitler uses this strategy to change the subtitle's structures and make it easier to understand for the audience.

SL: This curse will last till the end of time!

TL: Kutukan ini akan tetap untuk selamanya!

The phrase "the end of time," which was a figurative language meaning "after a long length of time," was not translated word-to-word into "akhir waktu." The subtitler changed it to "selamanya" to make it clear and readable. The words "selamanya" were used in place of the phrase "the end of time."

Transfer

The method of accurately and completely translating the original text is referred to as transfer. According to the subtitler's literal word-for-word translation of the dialogue, there is no additional explanation or modification of the point of view. The original text's structure is generally maintained when this method is used.

SL: I was so lost in hatred and revenge.

TL: Aku begitu tersesat dalam kebencian dan dendam.

The transfer strategy was used in the translation process from the samples above because all the words were translated literally. There are no addition or deleted words in the samples. This sentence has changed no word from the SL to the TL. As can be seen from the examples, the Indonesian subtitle and the source dialogue have the same meaning and are composed of similar lexical elements.

Imitation

The same formats are maintained through imitation strategy, usually with consideration to the character and setting names.

SL: You will not have the Moors!

TL: Kau takkan menguasai Moors!

Because the names of characters in the story, "Maleficent, Stefan, and Aurora," from the SL in the samples above showed the imitation method. While "Moors" was the name of a location in the film, it was also left untranslated in the TL. Hence, this tactic was adopted since the subtitler did not have to translate it. The same formats are maintained through imitation strategy, usually about character and setting names.

Condensation

Using a condensation strategy, the translator shortens the text to avoid misunderstanding. Although the translation is now shorter, the meaning is maintained. By applying this method, the pragmatic effect may occasionally be lost. And therefore, the text's true purpose must be conveyed.

SL: We'll see each other again.

TL: Kita akan berjumpa lagi.

From the sample above, the translator used the condensation strategy to make the text brief by missing unnecessary utterances. The word "each other" is contained in the source language. Each other, which in Indonesian means "satu sama lain," was not translated into the subtitle. The subtitler, however, kept the subtitles consistent with the sense of the source dialogue.

Decimation

The decimation strategy is used to translate when the actors are quarreling with the fast speaking. As a result, the translator is also shortening the sentence because people have trouble reading unstructured written language quickly.

SL: You really shouldn't come back here, you know.

TL: Sebaiknya jangan kembali.

In the sample above, the use of decimation strategy can be seen in the SL dialogue "you really shouldn't come back here" was just translated into "*sebaiknya jangan kembali*" in the subtitle. "shouldn't come back" was conveyed in the original dialogue by the Indonesian subtitle. The translator employed this technique to shorten it without losing its significance.

Deletion

The translator adopted a deletion strategy to remove words that had no semantic relevance. As a result, it was removed without changing the text for the TL audience.

SL: So, your parents are farmers, then?

TL: Jadi orang tuamu petani?

The translator used this method to remove the phrase "then," which in the source language becomes "*lalu/kemudian/maka/jadi*" in the target language. The source conversation contains the word "so," which has the same meaning as "then," thus it did not need to be translated. The word "then" was deleted by the translator because it was changed in the subtitle with the word "so," which means "jadi."

The Dominant Methods Used by the Translator;

After analyzing the subtitle translation, the researcher found that the translator uses six techniques, and from that, we know the percentage of the data. From the table below, the percentage of each method is as follows: paraphrase (16,1%), transfer (39,5%), imitation (8,0%), condensation (8,0%), decimation (0,6%), and deletion (27,8%). We can conclude that the translator's dominant method is the transfer method. Transfer strategy was used in the translation process because all the words were translated literally. There are no added or deleted words in the samples. This sentence has changed no word from the SL to the TL. The examples show that the Indonesian subtitle and the source dialogue have the same meaning and share several lexical words. As a result, of all the methods employed in the subtitle translation for the movie Maleficent, the transfer strategy is the most frequently utilized, appearing 64 times. Below is presented the frequency of the methods found overall and the frequency found in the data as a percentage.

Table 2. The Dominant Methods Used by the Translator

No.	Translation Methods	Frequency	Percentage
1.	Paraphrase	26	16,1
2.	Transfer	64	39,5
3.	Imitation	13	8,0
4.	Condensation	13	8,0
5.	Decimation	1	0,6
6.	Deletion	45	27,8
	Total	162	100

The Translation Quality;

Text evaluation includes the examination of translation quality (TQA). According to (Newmark, 1988), TQA is important because it provides a necessary connection between translation theory and practice. According to a recognized assessment researcher, Scriven, in Williams (2009), "evaluation" determines excellence, worth, or significance.

According to Nababan M. (2012), good translation quality is created with accuracy, acceptability, and readability. To measure the level of readability, the researcher uses the subtitle movie, which makes it easier for the researcher to determine the readability level of the main character dialogue in the Maleficent movie. The following discussion is an analysis of the three levels of readability; there are accuracy, acceptability, and readability found in the subtitle movie. The researcher takes only some examples of data for each level of readability.

States that moral norms should be used to judge the quality of translation and that the emphasis should be on the outcomes, competence, or performance. The approach can be prescriptive, measuring the translation against criteria for accuracy and integrity in the target language and usability and aesthetic appeal. A translation must be of excellent quality to effectively convey its meaning to the reader (Akbari & Segers 2017).

CLOSING

After analyzing the implementation of the translation strategy used by the main character in the Maleficent movie, which was released in 2014, this research can draw the following conclusions: paraphrasing that occurs in this study is 26 (16.1%) data, transfers are 64 (39, 5%) data, imitation of 13 (8.0%) data, condensation of 13 (0.8%) data, destruction of 1 (0.6%) data and deletion of 45 (27.8%) data. It can be concluded that Maleficent tends to use transfer strategies more often in the conversational dialogues in Maleficent movies.

The subtitle writers employ this method to translate the source material accurately and completely. There is no additional explanation or display changes because subtitles

translate dialogues into literal language. Imitation, used by researchers more frequently than any other method, is followed by paraphrasing, deletion, compression, and decimation. The dialogue of the movie's main character, Maleficent, has correctness, acceptability, and readability, which means that the subtitles are very simple to understand and may be considered accurate translations.

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