Translation: The Implementation of Molina and Albir's Theory in a Movie From English into Indonesian

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Abstract

The research aims to analyze the types of translation techniques found in the film Raya and the last dragon (2021). The translation techniques applied in Indonesian subtitles. Qualitative methods are used in this study to reveal findings using the concept of Molina and Albir's translation techniques. The study chose this film as the subject of analysis because it is interesting to know more about the translation techniques in the film. This research was conducted using a qualitative descriptive method. This type of research is for content analysis explaining the techniques used by translators in translating the script for the film Raya and the last dragon (2021). In collecting and analyzing data, the researchers used concept, namely comparing the texts to identify, calculate, and conclude the results of the study. The results showed that the most dominant were 36 data indicating the translation techniques found in Film Raya and the last dragon (2021). Namely literal translations (22%) and established equivalents (17%), and there are also equivalents, namely modulation (17%), variation (13%), borrowing (11%), discursive creation (5%), calque (3%), linguistic compression (3%), 1reduction (3%), substitution (3%), amplification (3%). The dominant translation found is the Literal Translation which contains 8 data and 22% in the script for the film Raya and the last dragon movie.

Keywords: Molina and Albir's theory, translation techniques, translation, movies

1. Introduction

A tool for communication, language first emerged in daily life to connect living things. Language is a communication tool that plays a crucial role in creating communication (Silalahi et al., 2022). Due to the significance of language in communication, language is the subject of a specific study. The role of communication is as a unifier in the world by exchanging information, opinion, ideas and so on. Communication can be done in sending and receiving messages or news between two or more people so that the message in question can be understood.

By using language in communication, people can interact one with another. Like know, there are so many languages in the world, one of them is English. English now is an important thing because English has become an international language. The study of translators has developed in the world, becoming an interdisciplinary research and practice which is mostly in translating not only the text but also the means of communication between two or more people and the translation process usually has meaning. Culture and language are inseparable. He "does not consider language as a component or cultural feature," according to Newmark (1988:95). When translating a text from one language to another, people transfer not only the message but also the culture. Language is another thing that can communicate effectively through speech and allows those who hear it to understand what is going through someone else's mind. Hence, Purba et al (2022) also explained that language is a tool for communication that allows all people to interact with one another and express their thoughts and feelings. Everyone does not misinterpret language but once again how we use language in communicating and expressing the meaning of language is good for listeners, and interacting with others because it is one of the basic needs. Vyvyan (2014:1) stated that language is central to our lives, the cultural tool that arguably sets apart from other species. Therefore language cannot be separated from life that interacts with one another.

Every country must have its own language culture, therefore there is an international language, namely English which is used from various countries in the world to communicate and establish relationships and interact. English is a global language. That is, an understanding of the processes involved with translation is seen as capable of relying on a variety of interconnected oral and written sources. Translation, in Maha's definition (2019:1), is the process of conveying messages from one language into another so that readers who understand the TL can understand them (target language). Therefore, some countries make English a global language for connecting people to communicate with other people. In addition, there are also some countries that cannot use and understand English well, so it is difficult to communicate and translate nowadays. But in the current era, the millennial era makes it easier for us to translate or interact such as talking to the help of Google or translation applications that can learn self-taught. So that translation on social media is very important because it will make easier to receive information from outside, because only a few books are translated into Indonesian, such as educational books, short stories, novels, films, comics, fairy tales and other media. so translation is needed to find out the messages in the source text.

The process of translating involves converting spoken language into written language in order to process messages from one language to another. Effective translators can convey information and start conversations. The act of expressing thoughts and feelings or disseminating information is referred to as communication in translation. Few people in the world are proficient in speaking and writing English. Because English is a foreign language in some nations, people need translation to help them use it in interactions. It is possible to translate a language from its original form, known as the source language (SL), into another language, known as the target language (TL), while maintaining the original meaning. The word choice is one of many factors that must be taken into account in order to avoid having the results of the translation be misunderstood. It is possible to carry out translation exercises to figure out how to comprehend a foreign language. According to Catford (1965:20), translation is the act of substituting text from one language (SL) for its equivalent text from a different language (TL). Hence, Saputra et al (2022) defined that translation is the process of converting a text's meaning from its original language into the target language. The text is essentially rebuilt by translating words from the source language into the target language and arranging them according to the sentence structure in the target language, ensuring that the target language retains all of its meaning.

Translation has become one of the important elements that will facilitate in the era of globalization and language plays an important role in communication. In order to communicate with others effectively, people today must master a certain language. Different countries have different languages and different cultures. Therefore, the forms of information or target language that are transferred can be in the form of written or spoken language which has the equivalent of SL (source language). To understand a language, there is a process of translating a language using several techniques called translation techniques.

In order to help the readers understand translation in the target language (TL), the translator can transmit the SL text to the TL text by using a variety of translation techniques. Translation techniques are methods for transferring meaning from the source language (SL) to the target language (TL) that are based on microunits (words, phrases, clauses, or sentences), which have an impact on the translation's outcome. According to Molina and Albir (2002:499), translation techniques enable individuals to clearly gather information regarding the general methodological approach taken as well as the actual steps the translator took in each textual micro unit. Techniques for translation involve analyzing how meaning is transferred and categorizing potential paths for equivalence. Techniques used in translation are referred to as the realization of the decision-making process because they can be seen in the translation's outcome.

Translation of is process a referring meaning from a take source language in target language, Sometimes, in translating source language to target language the translator deep some error and mistake that's way some of a translation is not suitable and then it can make the audients feel awkward. The audients feel awkward with the target language that has been the n the body translator. Herman (2017), who claims that translation is the process of transferring a text's meaning from the source language into the target language, supports the issue that has been raised. Because most of the audience in Raya and the Last Dragon has trouble comprehending and analyzing the source language to the target language, the difficulty in understanding translation techniques in the movie makes it easier for us to understand the meaning of the translation in Raya and the Last Dragon. As in the 18 translation strategies for proper and accurate translation. And there is also an incorrect translation in the film Raya and the Last Dragon.

The example about is a subtitle taken from one movie and tittle Raya and the last dragon:

SL : **"Chief Benja"** I know it's your job to try to stop me, but you won't be able to

TL :**"Ayah"** aku tahu tugasmu mencoba menghentikanku, tapi kau takkan mampu

From the conversation above, we can see that the translator does not use the translation technique well. This translator should use the 18 techniques that are in the translator so that they get a good translation. Like the conversation above between Raya and his father, in this conversation Raya calls his father chief Benja which means head of Benja, but in this film he describes

the head of state. The translation of Chief Benja should be the father not the head of Benja. This translation is called an adaptation translation because there is an adaptation meaning in the conversation between Raya and her father. So in this translation technique, it is included in the adaptation technique which is part of 18 translator techniques.

There are also some researches that focused on Translation techniques. One of them was conducted by Waldy Amaranda Maha (2019). The title is "*Translation Techniques in the Movie Script the Boss Baby.* This article focuses on the translation strategies used in the Indonesian subtitle of the film The Boss Baby. This study employs a qualitative methodology to unearth the conclusions using Molina and Albir's (2002) concept of translation techniques. The study's goal is to describe the methods the translator employed when translating The Boss Baby. Data are collected by reading the script in both Indonesian and English, comparing the two scripts, and then identifying, quantifying, and drawing conclusions. The outcome indicated that 9 techniques from 523 direct speech instances were discovered in the data. In particular, they include literal translation, borrowing, established equivalent, generalization, linguistic compression, amplication, discursive creation, caque, and adaptation. Literal Translation, which contained 226 data and 43.2%, is the most common type of translation methodology used in the film script for The Boss Baby.

However, despite the fact that some audiences are able to understand the meaning of words from the source language, the audience as a whole is still unable to fully comprehend the main idea or true significance of a word or paragraph. This is because many people or audiences still do not fully comprehend the core meaning of the source language itself. The difficulties in comprehending and analyzing the source language, as well as the challenges associated with translating the content of imperfect movies, continue to pose challenges to audiences when attempting to understand the content or meaning of English-language western films like Raya and The Last Dragon. Because of how well-known this movie is, it is clear that a translator is necessary for audience comprehension. In order to make the audiences love the translated movie, it must employ certain strategies. The SL and TL translation processes use various translation methods that are different from one another.

2. Research Methods

A. Design of the Research

This study falls under the qualitative research category. It does not deal with the testing of theories or hypotheses, nor does it deal with the relationships between numerical data or variables. According to Ary et al. (2010: 29), qualitative research concentrates on the overall picture rather than dissecting it into variables. The film script translation technique for "Raya and the Last Dragon" was then the subject of research analysis. Instead of just looking at the presence of key words, the text's implications and meaning are examined. According to Herman et al (2022), "Qualitative research begins with the question: Learning is the ultimate goal of it. The researchers gathered the data, the fundamental pieces or building blocks of information, to help frame the questions. Images, sounds, words, and numbers make up the data. Writing an analysis using information from sources that the researchers have decided will complement the research's data. As the researchers gathers and examines data using a film's transcript.

B. Research Data Sources

Information of fact is data. One of the crucial factors in determining the outcomes of the research is the data. Miles, Huberman and Saldana (2014) define a qualified study as one with complete data, primary data, and secondary data. In this case, the subject of the research subjects (informants) with regard to the owned variable is the subject of primary data, which is data in the form of verbal or spoken words, gestures, or behavior by subjects who can be trusted. Secondary data is information gathered from written materials, such as tables, records, meeting minutes, SMS, and images from movies, TV shows, and other media, that can be used to supplement primary data.

Based on the explanation above, in this research, the research takes the data from Raya and the last dragon (2021) Movie. The link to watch the movie as follow Link: https://www.pdisks.in/2021/06/raya-and-last-dragon-2021.html?m=1

Raya and the last dragon is a 2021 American fantasy action drama film produced by Peter Del Vecho Disney Pictures. In this 107-minute story, Raya and The Last Dragon, Animated Films Inspired by Southeast Asian Cultural Diversity. The story is set in The story of a dispersed nation called Kumandra is presented in the movie Raya and the Last Dragon. They were at odds with one another because they both desired the dragon spirit, which was being jealously guarded by the Heart clan members. The Kumandra country's clan heads were all invited one day by Benja, the head of the heart clan, who also put forth a peace proposal. The film depicts the dragon's quest to reconcile and save humanity. Film Kingdom and the Last Dragon. Long ago, humans and dragons lived in heaven in the land of Kumandra. However, when evil forces threaten the land, the dragons must fight to sacrifice themselves to save humanity. Raya and the Last Dragon present a variety of unique elements inspired by the beauty of nature and the richness of culture. This diversity can be seen in motifs, colors, architecture, food, to values, habits and customs that are very close to the daily lives of

Southeast Asian people. Finally, the researchers hope that through this research, it can show the reasons why we need to understand the translation techniques used in this film in conversation and make them, as listeners, wiser to give a good response to the speaker.

C.   The Instrument of Research

The instrument of this research is researchers themselves. The Instruments are tools facilities that is used in collecting data. The instrument research will get by watching movie. Data collection comes from the researchers. Here, the researchers used the instrument for data collection to better understand the data in order to provide more precise and thorough information. According to Ary et al. (2010:421), the human researchers were the main tool for gathering and analyzing the data in qualitative research. The researchers were therefore the main tool. The researchers used their observations of the data from the speech to gather, classify, analyze, and draw conclusions about the research. As well as some supporting resources for reseacher in collecting the data, researchers used some media such as : laptop, mobile phone, note books, pen and so on.

D.   Technique of Data Collection

Data for qualitative research typically takes the form of substantive category information that is challenging to quantify. Data in qualitative research can generally be divided into three categories: data collected through observations, data collected during interviews, and data collected through narrated documents, texts, or works of art (Herman, Saputra, Ngongo and Fatmawati, 2022). The information in this study is a way of classifying data into narrative-driven categories based on the classification of qualitative data types (Raya and the last dragon). associated with initiatives to gather data. The principal tool in qualitative research is the researchers. Data collection methods were as follows because the study's sources were text and images from a film:

1.   Searching for the movie "Raya and the Last Dragon"

2.   Downloading movies

3.   Watching the movie "Raya and the Last Dragon"

4.   Typing the transcript that was included in the movie "Raya and the Last Dragon".

5.   Observing data

6.   Collecting data from the conversations in the film Finding some sentences that are considered to have the necessary translation techniques for analysis

7.   Identifying based on the translation technique contained in the film

E.   Technique of Data Analysis

Since the object under study is in the form of a film, in the case of this research, the author carefully pays attention to all the contents contained, be it words, scenes, body movements, and terms used so that it is known how bullying against coworkers is depicted in the film. Bogdan and Biklen (1982) as saying that qualitative research is descriptive and that data is gathered in the form of words and images rather than numbers. Thus, the data analysis techniques that will be carried out are as follows:

1.   Googling Google and downloads the movie and script for Raya and the Last Dragon. To watch the movie, the author selected the Hotstar link as follows: Free movies with high-quality picture, sound, and script are available at https://www.hotstar.com/id/movies/raya-and-the-last-dragon/1260062999, which can help to validate the veracity of the information.

2.   Watching Raya and the Last Dragon to verify that the film's English to Indonesian transcription is accurate.

3.   Keep choosing data from the outcomes of watching Raya and the most recent dragon movie.

4.   Sorting data using translation techniques

5.   Systematically arranging the data that is available

6.   The researchers drawing a conclusion

3. Results and Discussion

A.   Research Findings

After analyzing the translation techniques contained in the film Raya and the las dragon (2021), the researchers found that there were 8 data literal translations carried out by translating each word separately, regardless of how the words were used together in a sentence. A translation technique that converts expressions in SL verbatim into TL. There are 6 Established Equivalence data and 6 modulation data, the translation technique found in the film Raya and the last

dragon (2021) is 11 data translation techniques. The following are the findings of the translation technique data found in the film Raya and the Last Dragon (2021).

Table 1. Some Data of Raya and The Last Dragon Movie Script

No	Source language	Target language	Translation Technique
1	Focus	Fokus	Borrowing
2	Like I said, not one foot on the inner circle	Seperti yang saya katakan, tidak satu kaki pun di lingkaran dalam	Amplification
3	Today, you will join that legacy (Guardian of the gem)	Hari ini, Anda akan bergabung dengan warisan (Pelindung permata itu)	Discursive Creation
4	I mean, anyone hoping to steal the Dragon Gem now has to face the fury of the two baddest blades in all the lands	Maksudku, siapa pun yang berharap untuk mencuri Permata Naga sekarang harus menghadapi kemarahan dari dua pedang paling jahat di semua negeri	Modulation
5	HISSING	Mendesah (Tidak yakin)	Substitution
6	What are you waiting for? Go!	Apa yang kamu tunggu? Pergi!	Literal translation
7	Who's hungry?	Siapa lapar	Linguistics Compression
8	There's a legacy that we honor	Ada warisan yang kita hormati	Literal translation
9	Out of my way!	Menyingkirlah!	Variation
10	You are the Guardian of the *Dragon Gem*	Anda adalah *Penjaga Permata Naga*	Calque
11	I made a mistake	Saya membuat kesalahan	Established Equivalent
12	We did it!	Kita berhasil!	Established Equivalen
13	I did do that. That's true	Saya melakukan itu. Itu benar	Modulation
14	Oh, thank you.	Oh terima kasih	Established Equivalence
15	No..no..no..no	Tidak..tidak..tidak..tidak	Literal translation
16	And they both hate water	Dan mereka berdua membenci air	Modulation
17	Baby crying	Bayi menangis	Borrowing
18	You could just put it on credit	Anda hanya bisa menaruhnya di kredit	Borrowing
19	It's the one who slayed Sisu!	Dialah yang membunuh Sisu!	Variation
20	Oh, that's so sweet	Oh, itu sangat manis	Reduction
21	We have no interest in gems	Kami tidak tertarik pada permata	Modulation
22	Fancy meeting you here	Senang bertemu denganmu di sini	Established Equivalence
23	Let me help you	Biarkan saya membantu Anda	Established Equivalence
24	Everyone, give me your gems.	Semuanya, berikan aku permatamu	Modulation
25	I miss them	Aku rindu mereka	Established Equivalence
26	We were the last dragons	Kami adalah naga terakhir	*Discursive Creation*
27	You have the taste buds of a tall baby	Anda memiliki selera bayi yang tinggi.	*Borrowing*
28	Don't come any closer!	Jangan mendekat!	*Variation*
29	Go, go, go!	Pergi pergi pergi!	Literal translation
30	Up we go! Yep	Naik kita pergi! Ya!	Variation
31	Come on! Come on!	Ayo! Ayo!	Literal translation
32	Liar!	Pembohong!	Variation
33	Everyone, out! Come with me!	Semuanya, keluar! Ikut denganku!	Literal translation
34	Go! We're right behind you	Pergi! Kami tepat di belakang Anda	Literal translation
35	There's still magic in them!	Masih ada keajaiban di dalamnya!	Literal translation
36	I was so focused on saving the world, I forgot to have breakfast today.	Saya sangat fokus menyelamatkan dunia, saya lupa sarapan hari ini.	Modulation

Based on the research table above, the researchers found several techniques. There are several techniques in the data:

1. Borrowing

2. Amplification

3. Discursive Creation

4. Modulation

5. Substitution

6. Literal translation

7. Linguistics Compression

8. Variation

9. Calque

10. Established Equivalent

11. Reduction

Based on the theory of Moana and Albir in the data of Raya and the last Dragon.

Table 2. The Findings of Translation Technique found in Raya Movie

No.	Techniques	Frequency	Percentage
1.	Literal Translation	8	22%
2.	Established Equivalent	6	17%
3.	Modulation	6	17%
4.	Variation	5	13%
5.	Borrowing	4	11%
6.	Discursive Creation	2	5%
7.	Calque	1	3%
8.	Linguistic Compression	1	3%
9.	Reduction	1	3%
10.	Substitution	1	3%
11.	Amplication	1	3%
	TOTAL	**36**	**100%**

It can be seen that the table shows that each translation technique has a different percentage. Literal Translation technique 8 times with 22%, Established Equivalent 6 times with 17%, Modulation 6 times with 17%, Variation 5 times with 13%, Borrowing 4 times with 11%, Calque 1 with 3%, Discursive Creation 2 times with 5 %, Linguistic Compression 1 time with 3%, Reduction 1 time with 3%, Reduction 1 time with 3%, Amplification 1 time with 3%. It can be concluded that the translation technique that appears the most in the film Raya and the last dragon is Literal Translation. Occurred 8 times out of 36 data with 100% in the table.
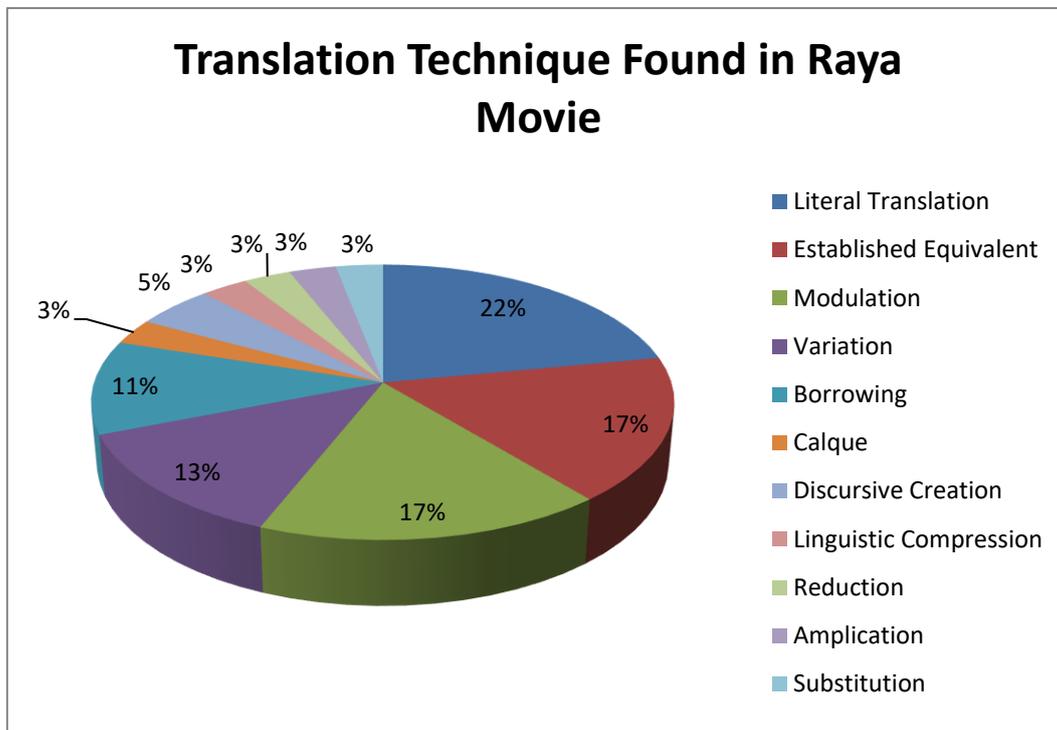
Chart 1. Translation Technique found in Raya Movie

The figure above shows the differences between each of these techniques. From the diagram, the most dominant translation technique, researchers found that the most widely used is Literal Translation. Based on the diagram above, the data shows the percentage of translation techniques. The translation technique used is literal translation, which transfers an expression in SL word by word into TL 8 times with 22%.

B.   Discussion

Based on the findings above, we can see that translation techniques are commonly used but are still a little less adept at techniques in translation, so they use more translation techniques than do not use special ones in the film Raya and the last dragon (2021), because most sentences use several techniques. translation and know the context with good technique. Through the analysis in this study, the researchers found that there are several conditions that make people choose to use translation techniques and have meaning in each translation. This action is caused by several purposes such as; comfort someone, mislead without lying, advise gently, and so on.

Based on the findings in this study, the researchers concluded that there are similarities and differences with the findings of research conducted by Maha (2019) with his research entitled "Translation techniques in the movie script the Baby Boss". This study focuses on analyzing nine techniques in the movie script, namely Researchers found Literal Translation techniques, Borrowing techniques, Established Equivalent techniques, Generalization techniques, techniques, Adaptation, Linguistic Compression techniques, Amplification techniques, Discursive creation techniques, Calque techniques . The difference from the two previous studies by Miles and Huberman and this research is that it uses a qualitative research method and uses Sugiyono's theory. And the similarities with previous studies are the same as using translation techniques. Therefore, Maha's research uses the baby boss film as data. Therefore, Maha's research uses the baby boss film as data. In this study, researchers only found eleven translation techniques in the film Raya and the last dragon.

Substitution technique is known as replacing linguistic elements into paralinguistic (such as intonation and gestures) or vice versa 1 time, technique amplification is known as adding linguistic elements of SL text in TL text this technique is often used in interpreting or dubbing with 1 time. This shows that the translation technique really has an implied meaning or conversation according to the context in the conversation, but this technique ensures that the speaker will catch the conversation of the other person because the translation technique only needs to follow the context they were in.

4. Conclusions

In the film Raya and the last dragon (2021), common translation techniques often occur, because most literal translation

techniques transfer expressions in SL word for word into TL. deliberately frank and using words in conversation with the intention that the audience knows the meaning of the translation every time they speak even though it is not specific based on the context and situation they are in. So there is no need for knowledge of special translation techniques. The first is a type problem where certain translation techniques are appropriate to the context so that the translator knows the implied meaning in the conversation. To understand translation techniques in conversation, listeners need to know certain knowledge or explanations in translation techniques, and it is more difficult to understand conversational translation techniques than trying to understand conversational translation without understanding the techniques. Therefore, it is very important to use the most appropriate translation technique in translating, just like the previous researchers, he also uses the most dominant one to come up with the existing technique, and we can see which technique is used the most.

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