Translation Techniques In The Movie Script 'Encanto'

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Abstract.This study focuses the translation techniques in the film script Encanto. The goals of this research are to determine the types of translation procedures employed in the Encanto Movie Script, as well as to assess how these approaches are applied. Because study is conducted using sentences and clauses, the researcher employed qualitative research methodologies. The information was obtained from the Disney Hot Star App subtitle for the film "Encanto". The researcher collected data using Molina and Albir's (2002) theory. Data obtained by reading the script in both English and Indonesian, recognizing the data, categorizing the data, evaluating the data, and drawing conclusions.The researcher discovered 136 data. there were: Literal translation, Establish Equivalent, Linguistic Compression, Borrowing, Calque, Adaptation, Compensation.

Keywords: Translation Techniques, Movie Script, Encanto.

Abstrak. Penelitian ini memfokuskan teknik penerjemahan pada naskah film Encanto. Tujuan dari penelitian ini adalah untuk menentukan jenis prosedur penerjemahan yang digunakan dalam Naskah Film Encanto, serta untuk menilai bagaimana pendekatan tersebut diterapkan. Karena penelitian dilakukan dengan menggunakan kalimat dan klausa, maka peneliti menggunakan metodologi penelitian kualitatif. Informasi tersebut diperoleh dari subtitle Disney Hot Star App untuk film "Encanto". Peneliti mengumpulkan data dengan menggunakan teori Molina dan Albir (2002). Data diperoleh dengan membaca naskah dalam bahasa Inggris dan bahasa Indonesia, mengenali data, mengkategorikan data, mengevaluasi data, dan menarik kesimpulan. Peneliti menemukan 136 data. yaitu: Terjemahan harfiah, Penetapan Padanan, Kompresi Linguistik, Peminjaman, Calque, Adaptasi, Kompensasi.

Kata Kunci: Teknik Penerjemahan, Naskah Film, Encanto.

INTRODUCTION

Translation is essential for the transmission of knowledge between cultures, languages, and peoples. Translation work becomes complex as it involves transferring messages or intentions from one language to another in an ideal and equitable manner. Translation is not a simple task because it might be difficult to prove equivalence, such as when translating English into Indonesian or vice versa, due to differences in system and structure between the two languages. The system and structure of the Source Language (SL) and Target Language (TL) may create impediments if the translator is unable to determine the equivalence of both languages.

A translator is constantly at risk of mistakenly introducing source language terms, grammar, or syntax into the target language translation. Translation is not a natural process, so any language that has to be translated should be done by an experienced translator who understands both the source and target languages. One of the most prevalent obstacles in translation is having a thorough awareness of both the language and the culture of the two languages being translated.

Cultural differences can make translation more challenging. Words frequently reflect the cultures and individuals who use them. As a result, other languages may contain words capable of describing very particular things or emotions. The translator is constantly under strain due to the conflict between form and meaning. If the translator attempts to replicate the original's stylistic qualities. The translator is likely to compromise much of the meaning, but absolute devotion to the actual material typically results in significant loss of stylistic flair.

The researcher focuses on translation technique and determines the most dominant technique in the Encanto movie subtitle, The researcher chose the Encanto film because it uses English dialogue and pronunciation that is easy to understand despite the fact that it has a Spanish accent. Encanto also combines elements of Spanish and English in the songs and conversations of the characters, who used many translation techniques in dialogue due to the bilingual theme used in the film.

OBJECTIVES OF THE RESEARCH

The objectives of this research as follows To find out kinds of translation techniques are used in the *Encanto Movie* Script and to analyze how the translations technique are applied in the *Encanto Movie* Script.

LITERATURE REVIEW

Translation

Translation is the transfer of meaning from one language (source language) to another (target language). It is the process of transferring ideas from the source language to the target language. A translator should be acquainted with the culture, customs, and social contexts of the source and target language speakers. Munday(2004) Translation is the process of communicating the meaning of a source language text using a target language. Aside from that, translation is the process of changing a text's source language.

According to Osman (2017), translation is a mental process in which the meaning of a particular linguistic discourse is transferred from one language to another. It is the process of

translating linguistic entities from one language to their equivalent in another language. According to Machali (2000), translating is also a process of "recreate".

During the analysis phase, the translator examines the text to determine its textual or contextual meaning. In the transfer states, the meaning or message derived from the analysis is transferred from the ST to the TT. In the states of restriction, the translator writes the TT while maintaining the equal content, meaning, and message of the ST. The state of evaluation is where the translators determine whether the TT is the same as the ST.

Types of Translation:

Form Based Translation

A literal translation attempts to preserve the form of the source language. In meaning-based translations, translators begin with a source-language text and go beneath the surface to uncover its meaning. The translators next look for the most effective ways to re-express that idea using words and phrases from the target language.

Meaning Based Translation

Makes every effort to convey the meaning of the SL text in the natural form of the receptor language. Such translation is known as idiomatic translation. Then she states that idiomatic translation exploits the receptor language's natural forms in both grammatical constructions and lexical item selection. A really idiomatic translation does not resemble a translation. It appears that it was initially written in the receptor language. As a result, a skilled translator will attempt to interpret idiomatically.

Techniques of Translation

1. Adaptation

This technique replaces a source text (SL), cultural or social components with those from the target language (TL).Type of translation in which alterations are made to ensure that the target text produced is in harmony with the source language.

2. Amplification

The antonym of amplification is reduction, the example of translation by using application technique can be observed in the following, to introduce detail that is not formulated in the source language. It means to make the original information become explicit in the target language. These procedures are similar to concentration and dissolution. Implication occurs when the TL use more signifiers to cover syntactic or lexical gaps.

3. Borrowing

Borrowing is a translation strategy that involves taking a term or expression directly from another language. This approach is classified into two types: pure borrowing and

naturalized borrowing. Pure borrowing occurs when a word or expression is borrowed from another language without being changed. In naturalized borrowing, a word or expression is naturalized to meet the spelling norms of the target language.

4. Calque

Is a literal of foreign word or phrase and it can be lexical or structural. The example can be seen below, in other words a word or phrase borrowed from another language by literal or word for word translation.

5. Compensation

To introduce a source language element of information or stylistic effect in another place in the target language because it cannot be reflected in the same place as in the source language. An item of information, or a stylistic effect from the ST that cannot be reproduced in the same place in the TT is introduced elsewhere in the TT.

6. Description

It means to replace a term or expression with a description of its from or and function. Description technique can be concluded to replace a term or expression with a term or expression with a description of its form or and function.

7. Discursive Creation

It is a kind of translation which established a temporary equivalence that is totally unpredictable out of the context.

8. Established Equivalent

It is the using of a term or expression recognized by dictionaries or languages in use as an equivalent in the TT.

9. Generalization

It is to translate a term for a more general one, it is also the using of a more general or neutral term. It happens because there is no expression that have the same meaning in Indonesian. So, the translator translates it more general.

10. Linguistic Implication

It is the addition of linguistic elements. This is often used in consecutive interpreting and dubbing.

11. Linguistic Compression

It means to synthesize linguistic elements in the TT. This is often used in simultaneous interpreting and in subtitling.

12. Literal Translation

It means to translate a word or an expression word for word

13. Modulation

A shift in point of view, whereas transposition is a shift between grammatical categories, modulation is a shift in cognitive categories.

14. Particularization

It is the using of a more precise or concrete term to translate window in English as guichet in French.

15. Reduction

It is to suppress a ST (source text) information item in the TT (target text)

16. Established Equivalent

It is the change of linguistic elements for paralinguistic elements (intonation, gestures) or vice versa to translate the Arab gestures of putting your hand on your heart as Thank you. It is used above all in interpreting.

17. Transposition

A shift of word class Example verb for noun, noun for preposition. When there is a shift between two signifiers, it is called crossed transposition.

18. Variation

It is the change of linguistic or paralinguistic elements (intonation, gestures) that affect aspects of linguistic variation: changes of textual tone, style, social dialect, geographical dialect, Example to introduce or change dialectical indicators for characters when translating for the theater, changes in tone when adapting novels for children, etc.

Encanto Movie

Encanto is a 2021 American computer-animated musical fantasy comedy film produced by Walt Disney Animation Studios and released by Walt Disney Studios Motion Pictures. This video tells the story of the Madrigal family, who dwell in a magnificent house hidden in the mountains of Colombia, near the colorful city of Encanto. The Encanto film is likewise quite popular, and it has garnered countless accolades and nominations. The film received three nominations for the 79th Golden Globe Awards, winning Best Animated Feature. At the 49th Annie Awards, the film earned nine nominations and won three. Encanto movie uses English dialogue and pronunciation that is easy to understand despite using a Spanish accent. Encanto also combines aspects of Spanish and

RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

Research Design

This research applies a descriptive qualitative approach. It indicates that the researcher just collects, classifies, and analyzes non-numerical data and then draws conclusions based on the analysis without making generalizations.(Sugiyono, 2018) defines qualitative research as descriptive. It indicates that the acquired data was in the form of words rather than numbers.

Data and Data Source

This data used in this study are words, phrase, and sentences in *Encanto Movie* script. The data came from the Disney Hot Star App's *Encanto Movie* and subtitle scripts. *"Encanto"* is an animated film created by Castro Smith and Bush and produced by Walt Disney Studios Motion. The original script for this film was written in English. This film features numerous subtitles, including Indonesian. The movie script was sourced from www.scripts.com. Secondary data refers to all connected material and earlier study or thesis on translation theory and methodologies.

Data Collection

Several techniques are possible to use in collecting data. First, reading script of *Encanto's* English version and Indonesian version intensively and carefully in order to comprehend the moviethoroughly. Second, Identifying the data. The data are identified the techniques of translation used in the movie. Third, Classifying the data. The data is classified in 18 techniques based ontheory Molina and Albir (2002). Fourth, Analyzing the data. The data are analyzed based on thetranslation technique. Fifth, Drawing theconclusion of the research.

Data Analysis Procedure

The data analyze by the following steps, specifically: data reduction, data display, and drawing and verifying conclusion. (Miles & Huberman, 2014).

First, data reduction refers to the process of selecting, focusing, simplifying, abstracting, and transforming the data that appear in written-up field notes or transcriptions. Second, A data display is an organized, compressed, assembly of information that permits conclusion drawing and action. Display data is used to further improveunderstanding of the problem and as a reference for taking action based on understanding and analysis of display data. Third, Conclusion drawing are verified as the analyst proceeds verification may be as brief as a fleeting second thought crossing the analyst's mind during writing with a short excursion back to the field notes, or it may be thorough and elaborate.

ANALYSIS AND FINDINGS

Analysis

In this movie the researcher founded the data 140 data that are all the direct speeches.

1. Literal Translation

Data (5)

SL : you can talk to me about everything

TL : *kamu bisa berbicara padaku tentang semuanya*

Literal translation is the techniques that translate word by word base on the function and meaning in the sentence. In the data (5), translator focus on SL has sameform and structure to TL. In data 1 the SL 'you can talk to me about everything' translate to *'kamu bisa berbicara padaku tentang semuanya'* That is evidence that that the sentence uses literal translation because the translator translates the text word by word.

2. Establish Equivalent

Data (6)

SL : worth a shot

TL : *patut dicoba*

It is a using of term or expression recognized by dictionaries or language in use an an equivalent in the TL. In the data (6) the translator using established equivalent in translated the sentences, the purpose is to make the readers is easier to understand the source language. In SL the word "worth a shot" is worth trying as there is some chance of success, it is equivalent in Indonesian word as "*patut dicoba*".

3. Linguistic Comprehension

Data (66)

SL : No, she is not

TL : *Bukan.*

In the data (66), the clause 'No, she is not' translate into '*Bukan*'. The translator is not translating that word by word but only focus on one point of the sentences to make the readers easy to understand.

4. Description

Data (121)

SL : You just healed my hand with **arepa con queso**

TL : *Kamu baru saja menyembuhkan tanganku dengan kue jagung giling*

In data (121) the phrase '' arepa con queso" it's not translate according to its original meaning, but translate to 'kejagunggiling' it is the creation from the translator that the sentences

are not relate with the SL. the SL that translate into TL is totally unpredictable, the translator correctly use the techniques of discursive creation in translated the sentences.

5. Borrowing

Data (62)

SL : we received new information from the doctor

TL : *kami menerima informasi baru dari dokter*

In the data (62), the word 'information' and is still familiar in TL that the translator uses in order to make a reader easy to understand the words. Because the borrowing words are more exist than in Indonesian words.

6. Calque

Data (90)

SL : For five…?

TL : *Untuk lima…?*

It is clear that those sentences are translate for word by word from English to Indonesian. Those techniques are use Calque because the data (1) 'For two…?' is translate inti '*Untuk lima…?*' its translate word for word , For=u*ntuk* and two=*dua.*

7. Adaption

Data (127)

SL <u>: Look</u>, you have to do this

TL : <u>*Dengar, kamuharusmelakukanini*</u>

In the data (127) above the word 'look' is used to direct someones or something or in a specified direction. The exclamation 'look' change into '*dengar*' based on the cultural of TL, because in Indonesia the word '*dengar'* is used to let or make someone to introduce something that going to say, the translator use the adaptaion techniques when translated the word "Look" into "*dengar*" because it happens based on the cultural from the TL itself and replace the SL.

8. Compensation Techniques

Data (65)

SL: Each wore a <u>*headband*</u>

TL: *Masing-masing mengenakan kain <u>ikat rambut berwana putih</u>*

In the SL, the concept of the cloth used to tie the hair is very commonly used. However, in the target language, the concept is different, cloth is usually used as a headband and rubber is usually used as a hair tie. In the translation of the phrase there is also the omission of one element of the phrase, namely the colored word which is omitted in the target language because the word white already contains a colored meaning.

CONCLUSIONS

From the finding and discussion of this study, the writer found out three translation techniques applied by the translator in translating the script of the movie "Encanto" in 136 sentences. There are seven techniques used in the Encanto Movie there were: Literal translation, Establish Equivalent, Linguistic Compression, Borrowing, Calque, Adaptation, Compensation.the writer has concluded the functional analysis of each translation technique used by the translator, namely literal translation.

A literary translation's job is to preserve the substance of the original text while transcribing it into another language and culture in an accessible and appealing manner, and to strike a balance between innovation and adherence to the book's content and structure. Functional equivalence finding is the process by which a translator understands a topic in the source language and finds a means to represent it in the target language so that the equivalent conveys the same meaning and intent as the original.Language compression. This approach is commonly used for spontaneous spoken translation and subtitling. Borrowing is primarily employed out of necessity, as a certain word does not exist in the target language.

The calque technique will cause anomalies in the target reader because this technique still feels literal. Adaptation important translation technique. It is necessary when something specific to one language culture is expressed in a totally different way that is familiar or appropriate to another language culture. Compensation is a technique of translation in which elements of the source text that have been lost while translating are recreated in the target text in some other, though similar way to make up for semantic losses.

The use of these approaches will greatly assist the translator in coping with the translation challenge. Translation techniques will also assist the translator in making the subtitle text understandable to the audience.The writer knew that in order to produce a competent subtitle translation, a translator must master the source language, the target language, and both languages' social and cultural backgrounds.

SUGGESTION

After determining what types of translation techniques are used and analyzing how the translations techniques are applied in the Encanto Movie Script based on theory Molina Albir concept and the researcher suggest another translator to learn more deeply anything about translation technique before beginning to translate some sentences, because if the translator understands about the techniques translation, it can help us as translators to translate the words or sentences that are unclear. The writer also recommends studying certain translation

procedures because while translating a subtitle on a movie script, it is impossible to predict what problems will arise and what is the solution of it is a translation techniques that can solve the problem.

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