TRANSLATION TECHNIQUES OF ENGLISH TO INDONESIAN SUBTITLES BY ANITOKI IN THE MOVIE WEATHERING WITH YOU

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Abstract:
The study is entitled Translation Techniques of English to Indonesian Subtitles by Anitoki in the Movie *Weathering with You*. The research aims to classify of translation techniques and describe the quality of translation proposed by Molina and Albir (2002) and Nababan and Sumardiono (2012). The research uses descriptive qualitative research. The object of the study is *Weathering with You* Movie. The researcher analyzed the collected data and found 532 data of sentences taken in this movie. There are sixteen of translation techniques found in this research study. They are: 1) Adaptation, 2) Amplification, 3) Borrowing, 4) Calque, 5) Compensation, 6) Description, 7) Discursive Creation, 8) Established Equivalence, 9) Generalization, 10) Linguistic Amplification, 11) Linguistic Compression, 12) Literal Translation, 13) Modulation, 14) Reduction, 15) Substitution, 16) Transposition. Then, the researcher also found the translation quality assessment in accuracy, acceptability, and readability. It can be concluded that the translation quality in the Movie *Weathering with You* is accurate, acceptable and readable.

Keyword: *Translation, Translation Techniques, Translation Quality Assessment, Subtitling in the Movie, Weathering with You Movie.*

I. INTRODUCTION

Language is a system of arbitrary, vocal symbols that permit all people in a given culture or other people who have learned the system of that culture, to communicate or to interact (Fatchul, 2008). A language is a system of arbitrary vocal symbols used for human communication.

Translation can be defined as the result of a linguistic-textual operation in which a text in one language is reproduced in another language (House, 2014:1). Translation is a process of finding a target language to be equivalent toward the source language utterance (Suryawinata and Hariyanto, 2003:13). Translation is the process of transferring a written text from source language to target language.

Translation techniques divided into eighteen techniques (Molina and Albir, 2002:510). They are adaptation, amplification, borrowing, calque, compensation, description, discursive creation, established equivalent, generalization, linguistic amplification, linguistic compression, literal, modulation, particularization, reduction, substitution, transposition, variation. The techniques used by translators determine the quality of translation (Nababan 2004:4). There are three aspects of translation quality assessment, namely accuracy, acceptability, and readability.

Subtitling is the rendering of the verbal message in filmic media in a different language, in the shape of one or more lines of written text, which are presented on the screen of the movie (Gaemi and Benyamin, 2010:41). Subtitling is one of two possible methods for providing the translation of a movie dialogue, where the original dialogue soundtrack is left in place and the translation is printed along the bottom of the movie (Gambier, 2003:276).

Movies are a kind of multimedia, both a visual medium and an aural one. In general translation, the readers see it with their eyes, but read it in mind. They get messages only by a visual channel (Chang, 2012:71). The audiences of the movie watch what characters are doing and hear what they are talking about, messages reach the audience through visual and acoustic channels.

Weathering with You is an animated romantic fantasy movie from Japan released on July 19, 2019 written and directed by Makoto Shinkai. The movie was produced by CoMix Wave Films and released by Toho, and the music was composed by Radwimps. As for *Weathering with You* with an English Dub, it was released on January 20, 2020 by GKIDS FILM. The movie was released in 140 countries around the world. The movie *Weathering with You* is one of the popular movies of 2019 which has a longer duration than usual, which is around 1.54 hours or 114 minutes.

The movie was selected as the Japanese entry for Best International Feature Movie at the 92nd Academy Awards. The movie also received four Annie Award nominations including Best Independent Animated Feature 2019. The story of *Weathering with You* is set in Japan during a period of heavy rain, this movie tells

the story of a boy named Hodaka who is still in high school who runs away from his rural home to Tokyo and he meets an orphaned girl who has the ability to manipulate the weather. The researcher interested to find the translation techniques which are used by the translator in translating its subtitles which influence the result of translation.

II. THEORETICAL FOUNDATION

1. Translation is rendering the meaning of a text into another language in the way that the author intended the text. It tends to concern the intended meaning of the source language. The translators are to deliver the core message of the source language to the target language (Newmark cited in Rahayu, 2017:91).

2. Translation Techniques is translation techniques used as procedures to analyze and classify how translation equivalence works (Molina and Albir, 2002:509). In this paper translation techniques mean the techniques which were used by the translator in *Weathering with You* Movie.

3. Translation Quality Assessment is focused on three main things: accuracy, acceptability and readability (Nababan, 2012). Each aspect of translation quality is quite influenced by the translation result.

4. Subtitling is the rendering of the verbal message in filmic media in a different language, in the shape of one or more lines of written text, which are presented on the screen of the movie (Gaemi and Benyamin, 2010:41).

5. Weathering with You Movie is an animated romantic fantasy movie from Japan released on July 19, 2019 written and directed by Makoto Shinkai. The movie was produced by CoMix Wave Films and released by Toho, and the music was composed by Radwimps. As for *Weathering with You* with an English Dub, it was released on January 20, 2020 by GKIDS FILM.

III. RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

Qualitative research is a method in understanding both the human and social behavior that focuses and emphasizes thick data. Qualitative research is unique in content, focus, and form of research (Willis, 2007:181). This research design uses descriptive qualitative research to identify and analyze Translation Techniques of English to Indonesian Subtitles by Anitoki in the Movie *Weathering with You*. This research is conducted by formulating problems, collecting data, classifying data, analyzing data, and drawing conclusions. Then, the researcher analyzes the sentences of classifying the translation techniques and describes the quality of the translation from English to Indonesian subtitles of *Weathering with You* Movie proposed by Molina and Albir (2002) and Nababan and Sumardiono (2012).

Unit of Analysis

The unit of analysis of this research is the sentences of English subtitles as the source language and Indonesian subtitles as the target language on *Weathering with You* Movie with duration of 40 minutes.

Source of Data

The data of this research were taken from the *Weathering with You* Movie Digital Video Disc with English and Indonesian subtitles. The movie was released on July 19, 2019 in Japan and also released on January 20, 2020 with English Dub. The movie *Weathering with You* is one of the popular movies of 2019, which has duration around 1.54 hours or 114 minutes and contains many subtitles to help viewers of all ages to understand the story of the movie.

The Techniques of Data Collection

The data of this research are collected by following steps:

a. Searching and downloading the *Weathering with You* Movie Digital Video Disc with English and Indonesian subtitles.
b. Identifying the subtitles in English and Indonesian language on the movie.
c. Classifying the data which are both subtitles by using the translation techniques proposed by Molina and Albir (2002).
d. Analyzing both subtitles and describing the quality of the translation of *Weathering with You* Movie proposed by Molina and Albir (2002) and Nababan and Sumardiono (2012).

The Techniques of Data Analysis

In data analysis, the researcher uses steps are:

1. Reading the English and Indonesian subtitles movie,
2. Collecting the data,
3. Identifying the data,
4. Classifying the data,
5. Analysis the data and describe the data,
6. Displaying and drawing conclusions.

IV. FINDINGS AND DISCUSSION

Finding Data

The researcher presents the result of the analysis of English to Indonesian subtitles on *Weathering with You* Movie. The researcher found 532 data of sentences taken in this movie that had a running time of 40 minutes. The researcher analyzed the translation techniques proposed by Molina and Albir (2002). The researcher also describes the quality of the translation proposed by Nababan and Sumardiono (2012). The researcher used data for the Indonesian subtitles *Weathering with You* Movie by AniToki which was downloaded from www.subscene.com.

Discussion

Translation techniques divided into eighteen techniques (Molina and Albir, 2002:510). They are adaptation, amplification, borrowing, calque, compensation, description, discursive creation, established equivalent, generalization, linguistic amplification, linguistic compression, literal, modulation, particularization, reduction, substitution, transposition, variation.

Table The Result of Translation Techniques

NO	Translation Techniques	Data	Percentages
1	Adaptation	122	22.93%
2	Amplification	19	3.57%
3	Borrowing	35	6.58%
4	Calque	54	10.15%
5	Compensation	3	0.56%
6	Description	1	0.19%
7	Discursive Creation	29	5.45%
8	Established Equivalence	61	11.47%
9	Generalization	75	14.10%
10	Linguistic Amplification	7	1.32%
11	Linguistic Compression	2	0.38%
12	Literal Translation	81	15.23%
13	Modulation	9	1.69%
14	Reduction	5	0.94%
15	Substitution	27	5.08%
16	Transposition	2	0.38%
	Total	**532**	100%

1. Adaptation

Adaptation replaces the cultural elements of a type in the source language with cultural elements that exist within the target language (Molina and Albir (2002) cited in Fitria, 2018:151). For example:

The Data: No. 88

Source Language: It's for you. *Don't tell anyone* though.

Target Language: Untukmu. *Rahasia*, ya.

Translation Techniques: Adaptation.

In data No. 88, the translator uses adaptation techniques in translating the source language into the target language. The source language element "It's for you. *Don't tell anyone* though.*"* is translated into the target language "*Untukmu. Rahasia, ya*". This is done by the translator to tell that someone is giving something but keep it secret.

2. Amplification

Amplification technique is the additional information in the target sentence that is used to assist in delivering the message to the readers (Molina and Albir (2002) cited in Fitria, 2018:151). For example:

The Data: No. 75

Source Language: But I don't want *to go*.

Target Language: Tapi aku tidak ingin *pergi pulang*.

Translation Techniques: Amplification.

In data No. 75, the translator uses amplification techniques in translating the source language into the target language. The source language element "But I don't want to *go*" is translated into the target language "Tapi aku tidak ingin *pergi pulang*". It means the translator adds the word "*pulang*" in the target language to add the information about the person who does not want to go home because he runs away from his home.

3. Borrowing

Borrowing is the translation technique that uses words or phrases without making any changes when translating the source language into the target language (Molina and Albir (2002) cited in Fitria, 2018:151). For example:

The Data: No. 245

Source Language: How's it going, *Rain*?

Target Language: *Rain*, bagaimana kabarmu?

Translation Techniques: Borrowing.

In data No. 245, the translator uses borrowing techniques in translating the source language into the target language. The source language element "How's it going, *Rain*?" is translated into the target language "*Rain*, bagaimana kabarmu?". The word "*Rain*" is the name of a cat that was found by Hodaka. Then, the translator borrowed the word "*Rain*" from the source language to the target language without changes.

4. Calque

Calque technique is a literal translation of a word or phrase in translating the source language into the target language (Molina and Albir (2002) cited in Fitria, 2018:151). For example:

The Data: No. 38

Source Language: Do they *sell beer* around here?

Target Language: Apakah mereka *menjual bir* di sekitar sini?

Translation Techniques: Calque.

In data No. 38, the translator uses calque techniques in translating the source language into the target language. The source language element "Do they *sell beer* around here?" is translated into the target language "Apakah mereka *menjual bir* di sekitar sini?". The word "*beer*" is translated into the target language "*bir*". Then,

the translator also does not change the real meaning because *beer* is an alcoholic drink.

5. Compensation

Compensation replaces the item information or position effects in the source language in other parts of the target language (Molina and Albir (2002) cited in Fitria, 2018:151). For example:

The Data: No. 530

Source Language: *Weather is a mystery*.

Target Language: *Cuaca sangat misterius*.

Translation Techniques: Compensation.

In data No. 530, the translator uses compensation techniques in translating the source language into the target language. The source language element "*Weather is a mystery*" is translated into the target language "*Cuaca sangat misterius*". The translator replaces the word "*is a mystery*" in the source language into "*sangat misterius*" in the target language.

6. Description

Description replaces the term in the source language with the description in the target language (Molina and Albir (2002) cited in Fitria, 2018:151). For example:

The Data: No. 135

Source Language: Don't tell me you went out *gambling* again.

Target Language: Hei. Apa kau *berjudi* lagi?

Translation Techniques: Description.

In data No. 135, the translator uses description techniques in translating the source language into the target language. The source language element "Don't tell me you went out *gambling* again." is translated into the target language "Hei. Apa kau *berjudi* lagi?". The translator adds the information to the target language. Gambling is betting something of value on an event to win something of value.

7. Discursive Creation

Discursive Creation uses of equivalent translation techniques while away from their original context. These techniques often appear in the translation of titles of movies, books, and novels (Molina and Albir (2002) cited in Fitria, 2018:151). For example:

Source Language: *Weathering with You*.

Target Language: *Cuaca bersamamu*.

Translation Techniques: Discursive Creation.

In data above, the translator uses discursive creation techniques. The source language element "*Weathering with You.*" is translated into the target language "*Cuaca bersamamu*". If the titles of movies were translated literally the translation would be different from the intended meaning of the translator. It is also related to metaphorical sense.

8. Established Equivalence

Established Equivalence translates terms in the source language term that is already prevalent in the target language. The term in the source language is generally proposed by a dictionary or phrase daily (Molina and Albir (2002) cited in Fitria, 2018:151). For example:

The Data: No. 9

Source Language: If what *I saw that day* was really just a dream.

Target Language: Akankah *pemandangan itu* hanya sekedar mimpi?

Translation Techniques: Established Equivalence.

In data No. 9, the translator uses established equivalence techniques in translating the source language into the target language language proposed by a phrase daily. The source language element "If what *I saw that day* was really just a dream" is translated into the target language "Akankah *pemandangan itu* hanya sekedar mimpi?". The translator tries to make an equivalent "I saw that day" into "*pemandangan itu*". This is an expression used when someone remembers a beautiful memory.

9. Generalization

Generalization is a translation technique with the term that is already well known in public and known to the wider community (Molina and Albir (2002) cited in Fitria, 2018:151). For example:

The Data: No. 5

Source Language: *She is praying* with all her heart.

Target Language: *Dia berdoa* dengan sepenuh hati.

Translation Techniques: Generalization.

In data No. 5, the translator uses generalization techniques in translating the source language into the target language. The source language element "*She is praying* with all her heart" is translated into the target language "*Dia berdoa* dengan sepenuh hati". It means *she prays sincerely* and that is more generally to make it easier for readers to understand.

10. Linguistic Amplification

Linguistics Amplification adds elements of linguistics from source language into the target language (Molina and Albir (2002) cited in Fitria, 2018:151). For example:

The Data: No. 485

Source Language: The *human mind* works in mysterious ways.

Target Language: Isi *hati manusia* itu misterius.

Translation Techniques: Linguistic Amplification.

In data No. 485, the translator uses linguistic amplification techniques in translating the source language into the target language. The source language element "The *human mind* works in mysterious ways" is translated into the target

language "Isi *hati manusia* itu misterius". It means the human mind is unpredictable or predictable.

11. Linguistic Compression

Linguistics Compression collects the linguistic elements that exist in the source language (Molina and Albir (2002) cited in Fitria, 2018:151). For example:

The Data: No. 293

Source Language: You're a *runaway*, aren't you?

Target Language: *Kau kabur* dari rumah, kan?

Translation Techniques: Linguistic Compression.

In data No. 293, the translator uses linguistic compression techniques in translating the source language into the target language. The source language element "You're a *runaway*, aren't you?" is translated into the target language "*Kau kabur* dari rumah, kan?".

12. Literal Translation

Literal Translation translates an expression in source language into the word of words into the target language (Molina and Albir (2002) cited in Fitria, 2018:151). For example:

The Data: No. 19

Source Language: For your safety, please go back inside.

Target Language: Demi keselamatan sekalian, tolong kembali ke dalam.

Translation Techniques: Literal Translation.

In data No. 19, the translator uses literal translation techniques in translating the source language into the target language. The source language element "For your safety, please go back inside" is translated word for word into the target language "*Demi keselamatan sekalian, tolong kembali ke dalam*".

13. Modulation

Modulation replaces focus on the point of view or the cognitive aspect that exists in the source language (Molina and Albir (2002) cited in Fitria, 2018:151). For example:

The Data: No. 127

Source Language: Wanna know about me and Kei?

Target Language: *Eh? Hubunganku dan Kei?*

Translation Techniques: Modulation.

In data No. 127, the translator uses modulation techniques in translating the source language into the target language. The source language element "Wanna know about me and Kei?" is translated into the target language "*Eh? Hubunganku dan Kei?*". The translator focused the meaning of *"their relationship"* in the point of in the target language.

14. Reduction

Reduction condenses the information contained in the source language into the target language (Molina and Albir (2002) cited in Fitria, 2018:151). For example:

The Data: No. 40

Source Language: It's *so expensive!*

Target Language: *Mahal sekali!*

Translation Techniques: Reduction.

In data No. 40, the translator uses reduction techniques in translating the source language into the target language. The source language element "It's so expensive!" is translated into the target language *"Mahal sekali!"*. This surprised expression that the translator condensed the information contained was because a drink was very expensive.

15. Substitution

Substitution replaces the linguistic elements into paralinguistic such as intonation and gesture (Molina and Albir (2002) cited in Fitria, 2018:151). For example:

The Data: No. 69

Source Language: Hey, you!

Target Language: *Hei. Bisa bicara sebentar?*

Translation Techniques: Substitution.

In data No. 69, the translator uses substitution techniques in translating the source language into the target language. The source language element "Hey, you!" is translated into the target language *"Hei. Bisa bicara sebentar?"*. The translator replaces linguistic elements into intonation from the source language into the target language.

16. Transposition

Transposition is translation techniques replacing the words to become phrases of the source language into the target language (Molina and Albir (2002) cited in Fitria, 2018:151). For example:

The Data: No. 315

Source Language: Don't say *bullshit*.

Target Language: Jangan *ngawur*, ya.

Translation Techniques: Transposition.

In data No. 315, the translator uses transposition techniques. The source language element "Don't say *bullshit*." is translated into the target language *"Jangan ngawur*, ya*"*. It means the translator replaces the grammatical category of the source language in the target language.

Translation Quality Assessment

Translation quality assessment is focused on three main things: accuracy, acceptability and readability (Nababan, 2012). The researcher describes the translation quality in the terms of accuracy, acceptability and readability.

Table The Result of Translation Quality Assessment

Accuracy			Acceptability		
Accurate	Less Accurate	Inaccurate	Acceptable	Less Acceptable	Unacceptable
332	187	13	306	218	8
62.41%	35.15%	2.44%	57.52%	40.98%	1.50%
532			532		
100%			100%		

Readability		
Readable	Less Readable	Unreadable
324	197	11
60.90%	37.03%	2.07%
532		
100%		

1. Accuracy

In the accuracy aspect it covers three criteria: accurate, less accurate, and inaccurate.

a) Accurate

In the Movie *Weathering with You*, there are 332 pieces of data or 62.41% which includes to be accurate. It means that the rating scales of the translation quality by giving a score 3. For example:

The Data: No. 387

Source Language: Why did you run away?

Target Language: Kenapa kau kabur?

Translation Techniques: Calque.

In data No. 387 is accurate data, even though the translator uses calque technique of phrase. The source language meaning is accurately conveyed into the target language text, there is no distortion meaning.

b) Less Accurate

In the Movie *Weathering with You*, there are 187 pieces of data or 35.15% which is less accurate. It means that the rating scales of the translation quality by giving a score 2. For example:

The Data: No. 430

Source Language: I'd like some *sardines*...

Target Language: Aku mencium *aroma*…
Translation Techniques: Amplification.

In data No. 430 is less accurate data, the source language meaning is less accurately conveyed into the target language. There are some distorted meanings between "*Sardines/Fish Food"* and "Smell/*Aroma"*.

c) Inaccurate

In the Movie *Weathering with You*, there are 13 pieces of data or 2.44% which is inaccurate. It means that the rating scales of the translation quality by giving a score 1. For example:

The Data: No. 399

Source Language: I'm suffocating anymore.
Target Language: Begitu?
Translation Techniques: Generalization.

In data No. 399 is inaccurate data, the source language meaning that is definitely not accurately conveyed into the target language. It is omitted or deleted.

2. Acceptability

In the acceptability aspect it covers three criteria: acceptable, less acceptable, unacceptable.

a) Acceptable

In the Movie *Weathering with You*, there are 306 pieces of data or 57.52% which includes to be acceptable data. It means that the rating scales of the translation quality by giving a score of 3. For example:

The Data: No. 370

Source Language: Welcome, Hodaka.
Target Language: Selamat datang, Hodaka.
Translation Techniques: Literal Translation.

In data No. 370 is acceptable data, which means the data belongs to acceptable. It feels natural and familiar to the sentence used in accordance with the rules of the target language.

b) Less Acceptable

In the Movie *Weathering with You*, there are 218 pieces of data or 40.98% which seems to be less acceptable. It means that the rating scales of the translation quality by giving a score of 2. For example:

The Data: No. 361

Source Language: You also give a bad impression.
Target Language: Kau memberikan kesan yang buruk.
Translation Techniques: Generalization.

In data No. 361 is data that is less acceptable. In general, the translation feels natural, but there is a slight lack of grammar.

c) Unacceptable

In the Movie *Weathering with You*, there are 8 pieces of data or 1.50% which is unacceptable. It means that the rating scales of the translation quality by giving a score of 1. For example:

The Data: No. 315

Source Language: Don't say *bullshit*.

Target Language: Jangan *ngawur*, lo.

Translation Techniques: Transposition.

      In data No. 315 is unacceptable data. It is unnatural or feels like a work of translation, they are not common to the readers in the target language.

3. Readability

In the readability aspect it covers three criteria: readable, less readable, unreadable.

1) Readable

In the Movie *Weathering with You*, there are 324 pieces of data or 60.90% which includes to be readable. It means that the rating scales of the translation quality by giving a score of 3. For example:

The Data: No. 487

Source Language: A blue sky makes you feel happy you are alive.

Target Language: Langit biru membuat kita merasa bersyukur karena bisa hidup.

Translation Techniques: Linguistic Amplification.

      In data No. 487 is readable data which means the data belongs to readable. Word, phrase, clause, and sentence translation can be easily understood by the reader.

2) Less Readable

In the Movie *Weathering with You*, there are 197 pieces of data or 37.03% which includes to be less readable. It means that the rating scales of the translation quality by giving a score of 2. For example:

The Data: No. 490

Source Language: I want to wear white under a blue sky.

Target Language: Gaun putih di bawah langit biru.

Translation Techniques: Adaptation.

      In data No. 490 is less readable data which means the data belongs to less readable. It can be understood by the reader, but there are certain things that should be read more than once to understand the translation.

3) Unreadable

In the Movie *Weathering with You*, there are 11 pieces of data or 2.07% which includes to be unreadable. It means that the rating scales of the translation quality by giving a score of 1. For example:

The Data: No. 162

Source Language: You're on probation!

Target Language: Anak magang!

Translation Techniques: Substitution.

In data No. 162 is unreadable data which means the data belongs to unreadable. Because that is difficult to be read or understood.

V. CONCLUSIONS AND SUGGESTIONS

Conclusions

There were some conclusions that the researcher can conclude, after the researcher analyzed 532 data taken in this movie and discussed in this research. The result of this research, they were sixteen of translation techniques proposed by Molina and Albir (2002): 1) Adaptation, 2) Amplification, 3) Borrowing, 4) Calque, 5) Compensation, 6) Description, 7) Discursive Creation, 8) Established Equivalence, 9) Generalization, 10) Linguistic Amplification, 11) Linguistic Compression, 12) Literal Translation, 13) Modulation, 14) Reduction, 15) Substitution, 16) Transposition. The most dominant translation techniques used in this research were Adaptation, Generalization, and Literal Translation.

Then, the translation quality assessment proposed by Nababan and Sumardiono (2012). It can be explained in accuracy, that indicated the source language meaning was accurately conveyed into the target language. Then, in acceptability was acceptable and the readability was readable. Because the translation feels natural and word, phrase, clause, and sentence in the target language could be easily understood. It can be concluded that the translation techniques were sixteen and the quality of translation in the movie *Weathering with You* was accurate, acceptable and readable.

Suggestions

After analyzing the translation techniques and the translation quality assessment in the Movie *Weathering with You*. In the end of this research, the researcher would like to suggest several things to the readers and to other translators: For the readers, if you are interested in this research, hopefully it can provide useful knowledge to increase and expand knowledge and learn English. For other researcher, the researcher hopes that this research can help as a source of information, references and useful guidelines for those who are interested in doing the same research as translating in analyzing subtitles in a movie. For translators, the researcher suggests to translate a few sentences in everyday language that is easy for everyone to understand. Because if the translator translates at will or at least uses familiar sentences so that the translation can be easily read by the audience. This research can be a guide for other translators. Because the application of these techniques will greatly assist the translator in making subtitles in a movie and hopefully it can be useful for the audience as well.

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