



## Translation Techniques Used in Monster University Movie

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Article info	Abstract*
<p><b>Received Date:</b> 5 March 2021</p> <p><b>Accepted Date:</b> 16 May 2021</p> <p><b>Published Date:</b> 31 July 2021</p> <p><b>Keywords:*</b> <i>Translation, Translation Techniques, Movie, Subtitle.</i></p>	<p><i>This article discussed the translation techniques that is used in the subtitle of the movie “Monster University”. This article used ten sentences that are found in the movie script of “Monster University” as the data source. Qualitative and descriptive methods were used to analyze the data. This article used the theory by Molina and Albir (2002) to find out the translation techniques used by the translator to translate the English movie script. The result of the analysis showed that there were eight translation techniques found in the data; adaptation (2 data), borrowing (1 data), established equivalent (2 data), generalization (1 data), linguistic amplification (1 data), linguistic compression (1 data), literal (1 data), and transposition (1 data).</i></p>

### 1. Introduction

Nowadays, language is an essential thing for human life. For people that speak different languages, translation is a way to ease the conversation. Translation, according to Baker (1992), is the method of transferring meaning from one language to another using meaning equivalence. Translation has been used in so many fields of human life such as in entertainment field. One of the examples of the use of translation in the field of entertainment is in movies. The globalization makes a movie with a certain language is also enjoyed by people who speaks different languages. In this case, translation of the movie or what they called a movie subtitle will help the viewer to obtain a better understanding of the movie.

Translating movie subtitle is not focusing about the grammar of the sentences only but also delivering the intended meaning of SL into the TL so that the viewer can obtain a better understanding of the movie. Translating a movie subtitle needs a technique and strategies in order to get a better translation of the movie. As a result, the author of this study is motivated to analyze the translation techniques used to translate English subtitles to Indonesian subtitles. The author uses the film *Monster University* as a case study for analyzing its translation techniques. Dan Scanlon directed *Monster University*, which was produced by Kori Rae, John Lasseter, Pete Docter, Andrew Stanton, and Lee Unkrich. Using Molina and Albir (2002) theory, this research examines the translation techniques used in translating the movie's subtitles. According to the

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theory of translation techniques by Molina and Albir (2002), there are 18 kinds of translation techniques, namely:

- 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) Particularization
- 15) Reduction
- 16) Substitution
- 17) Transposition
- 18) Variation.

## **2. Research Method**

This study uses the theory of translation techniques proposed by Molina and Albir (2002). The 18 translation techniques that proposed by Molina and Albir (2002) are literal, generalization, discursive creation, amplification, established equivalence, calque, particularization, linguistic compression, borrowing, description, adaptation, transposition, modulation, linguistic amplification, reduction, compensation, variation, and substitution.

The data for this article was taken from the movie script of Monster University movie, specifically the utterances of the main character, Mike Wazowski, and the Indonesian subtitle which were taken from the website [subtitlist.com](http://subtitlist.com).

The data is collected with the following steps:

1. Choosing the movie.
2. Buying the movie DVD.
3. Downloading the movie script and the Indonesian subtitle from the internet.
4. Watching the movie for several times.
5. Note down the utterances found in the movie.

After collecting the data, it is analyzed with the following step:

1. Finding out the techniques used in translating the source text of the movie.
2. Classifying the technique of translation.
3. Writing a conclusion.

## **3. Discussion**

The discussion explains about the classification of the utterances into its translation techniques with further explanation on why the utterance is classified as the following techniques.

- a. Adaptation

It is accomplished by simply replacing a cultural element from the target text's culture for the source text's cultural element.

Data 1

Source Language : "I found a *nickel*!"

Target Language : "Aku menemukan *koin*!"

The translator is using adaptation technique for the data above. As we can see in the sentence above, the word *nickel* is translated into *koin* in the target language because the word *nickel* in Indonesian means *money-coin*. As it cannot be translated in the same position with the source language, the translator has made the correct decision by translating it into the word *koin*. The information above comes from a scene in which Mike is getting off a bus and claiming to have found a nickel while holding it in his hand.

Data 2

Source Language : "*Cool*"

Target Language : "*Keren*"

The data above is another example of adaptation, the meaning of the word *cool* in the target language is *dingin* if translated literally. Meanwhile, on sentence above, the word refers to something that interesting. Therefore, it is classified as an adaptation technique.

b. Borrowing

This technique takes word or expression directly from the SL to the TL. It could be pure or naturalized.

Data 3

Source Language : "How do I become a *Scarer*?"

Target Language : "Bagaimana aku bisa jadi *Scarer*?"

The data above is translated using the borrowing technique. The word *Scarer* is translated directly to *Scarer* which is a name of a job on this movie. It is where the monsters are collecting children's scream by sneaking into their room and scaring them. As a result, the term *Scarer* is left untranslated because translating it into the phrase *lebih menakutkan* would alter the intended context. When Mike is asked a question after seeing a *Scarer* do their work, he says this.

c. Established Equivalent

This translation technique uses a term or expression that is recognized as an equivalent in the target language (by dictionaries or the language in use) (TL).

Data 4

Source Language : "Hey there, *freshmen*."

Target Language : "Hey *mahasiswa baru*."

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Using the established equivalent technique, the data above is translated into the target language. As can be seen from the preceding sentence, the phrase *mahasiswa baru* in Indonesian has the same meaning as *freshmen*, and is a slang term for a first-year student at a university or high school (The Oxford Paperback Dictionary, 1988). As a result, the words *freshmen* and the translation *mahasiswa baru* have the same meaning. Mike says the words above the first time he sets foot on Monster University.

Data 5

Source Language : “Just wait, *hotshot*.”

Target Language : “Tunggu saja, *jagoan*.”

The data presented above is another example of the established equivalent technique. The word *hotshot* is translated as *jagoan* in the target language. According to the *An English-Indonesian Dictionary* (1975), the proper translation for the word *hotshot* is *jagoan*. The word *hotshot* means *tembakan panas* if it is translated literally. It will not convey the same meaning that the source language (SL) intended.

d. Generalization

Generalization is done by using a more general or neutral word in the target language (TL).

Data 6

Source Language : “Well, everyone, I don't mean to get *emotional*...”

Target Language : “Semuanya, aku tak bermaksud membuat kalian *sedih*...”

Using the generalization method, the data above is translated into the target language. As the generalization form of *emotional*, the word *emotional* is translated into *sedih* in the target language (TL). This sentence is spoken by Mike as he exits the bus and give his friends a farewell.

e. Linguistic Amplification

When translating the source language (SL), this strategy involves adding new linguistic elements to the target language (TL).

Data 7

Source Language : “Okay. *Good catching up*.”

Target Language : “Ya. *Pasangan yang bagus*.”

The word *catching up* is translated as *pasangan bagus* in the target language (TL), regardless of the fact that it means *mengejar* in Indonesian. Mike says this when he asks his cousin, Russel, to be his partner, but Russel has already chosen another monster as his partner.

f. Linguistic Compression

This technique of translation is done by synthesize the linguistics elements in the target language (TL).

Data 8

Source Language : “*Listen, it was quite delightful meeting you and whatever that is,*”

Target Language : “*Senang bertemu denganmu,*”

The expression above is translated into *senang bertemu denganmu* which literally means *nice to meet you*. Although the expression in the target language has been synthesized, it still conveys the similar meaning as the source language. The above sentence is spoken by Sullivan as he enters Mike's room for the first time, mistaking it for his own.

g. Literal

This technique of translation is done by literally translating SL words by words to TL.

Data 9

Source Language : “*Thanks Joe.*”

Target Language : “*Terimakasih Joe.*”

The literal translation method was used to translate the phrase above. The translator is translating the sentence word by word in the results. The word thanks are translated into the Indonesian phrase *terima kasih*, which is the proper translation for the word *thanks*. Mike says this sentence after he gets off the bus and thanks the bus driver.

h. Transposition

This translation technique involves changing a grammatical category (word class) from the source language (SL) to the target language (TL).

Data 10

Source Language : “*Okay! First thing on my list, get registered*”

Target Language : “*Baik! Pertama, mendaftar dulu*”

The transposition technique is used to translate the data above. The word *registered*, which is directly translatable as *terdaftar*, is translated as *mendaftar dulu*. On the text above, there is a grammatical change. Mike, one of the two major protagonists, said this phrase when he first arrived to Monster University.

#### 4. Novelities

The translation strategies found in the movie script of “*Monster University*” movie can be used as a source of a better understanding of the translation process of a movie script into Indonesian. There are ten different data sets that have been analyzed in the previous chapter.

#### 5. Conclusion

Based on the data analysis in the previous chapter, it can be concluded that ten different data sets were collected from the Indonesian subtitle of the movie *Monster University* contain eight different translation techniques. The conclusion can be described as follows using Molina and Albir's (2002) theory to analyze the translation techniques: The *Monster University* movie's subtitle translator used eight different translation techniques. There are 2 data that were translated using adaptation technique; 1 data were translated using borrowing technique; 2 data were translated using established equivalent technique; 1 data were translated using generalization



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technique; 1 data were translated using linguistic amplification technique; 1 data were translated using linguistic compression technique; 1 data were translated using literal technique and; 1 data were translated using transposition technique. The researcher hopes that those who read this journal will gain a better understanding of translation techniques. In response to the last sentence, researchers encourage people who will translate books or films to read more and understand more about the language they will be dealing with, including its structure, grammar, slang, and so on.

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**Biography of Author**

 A portrait of Ni Putu Tania Yesintha Kristina, a young woman with long, wavy reddish-brown hair, wearing a blue blazer over a white top. She is positioned against a solid red background.	<p><b>Ni Putu Tania Yesintha Kristina</b> was born in Br. Payogan on December, 20<sup>th</sup> 1999. She is an undergraduate student in English Department of Faculty of Letters in Udayana University.</p> <p>Email: <a href="mailto:taniayesintha@gmail.com">taniayesintha@gmail.com</a></p>
 A portrait of Ni Made Ayu Widiastuti, a woman with dark hair, wearing a red patterned top. She is positioned against a solid red background.	<p><b>Ni Made Ayu Widiastuti, S.S., M.Hum.</b> is an active lecturer in English Department of Faculty of Letters in Udayana University.</p> <p>Email: <a href="mailto:ayu_widiastuti@unud.ac.id">ayu_widiastuti@unud.ac.id</a></p>