Translation Procedures of The Animated Movie "A Stork's Journey"

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Abstract

This study focuses on examining the types of translation procedures in the Indonesian rendition of the animated film "A Stork's Journey". The research design adopted was descriptive, employing content analysis as the methodology. The process involved an examination of an animated film and its Indonesian translation. Detailed records of dialogues from both versions were methodically compiled, enabling a thorough examination of the source language (SL) and target language (TL) data. In the process of data analysis, dialogues were systematically classified, and the translation methods employed in the film were identified. The translator predominantly employed direct and oblique translation procedures. Examples of direct translation techniques included borrowing, calque, and literal translation, while oblique techniques encompassed transportation, modulation, equivalency, and adaptation.

Keywords: Animated Movie, Translation, Translation Procedures

INTRODUCTION

Translating movie subtitles presents a nuanced challenge. It extends beyond mere linguistic conversion, encompassing a deep understanding of diverse cultures and demanding a creative approach. This complexity makes it difficult for translators to capture the essence of a film when confronted with diverse languages. Research on subtitle translation methodology underscores the intricate balance required to ensure linguistic accuracy, cultural resonance, and audience comprehension. This investigation seeks to elucidate the mechanics of subtitle translation, as it involves the endeavor to convey a message from one language to another. As posited by Nida and Taber (1969), translation entails rendering the message into the receptor language primarily in terms of meaning and secondarily in terms of style. The essence of translation lies in the attempt to rearticulate the message across languages. However, the task of translation is fraught with challenges. Beyond linguistic conversion, translators must

navigate the intricacies of cultural adaptation, serving as conduits for cultural transfer. Consequently, when faced with translating words or phrases imbued with cultural nuances, translators must strive to find equivalents in the target language that resonate with the source language. Notably, many Indonesian translators proficient in English overlook these aspects of translation when the source language is English and the target language is Indonesian. Furthermore, cognitive skill is essential for achieving natural equivalence in translation (Hikmaharyanti, et al., 2023).

Translating a film and drawing parallels in the target language poses a complexity that's often underestimated. Achieving an identical translation to convey a message or idea using the descriptive language of the target translation is challenging. Success in translation is measured by the ability to convey the entirety of messages, thoughts, ideas, and concepts from the source language to the target language. This task is made difficult by the disparities in language and cultural systems between the two. A proficient translator must navigate not only linguistic and cultural disparities but also capture implicit messages or commands inherent in the source language and effectively render them into the target language. This is crucial for maintaining the integrity of the text, ensuring that hidden meanings or contained messages are not lost or distorted in the process.

Numerous research studies have explored various translation procedures, and one such investigation was conducted by Satriadi (2014). In order to assess the overall translation quality of the guide and study the techniques employed, his research focused on the processes that are clearly visible in the Sony Ericsson Live with Walkman Series Startup Guide. The study found that there were six main methods of translation used in the text: reduction (9%), literal or word-for-word translation (15.5%), transposition (21%), adaptation or naturalization (21.5%), borrowing or transference (27%), calque or via translation (6%), and transposition (21%). Additionally, the study found that 6% of translations were seen as inappropriate, while 94% were rated acceptable. Another study which based on Vinay and Darbelnet's (1995) approach, Heshmatifar and Biria (2015) carried out a comparative analysis of the translation methods used to translate economic terms from English to Persian. Their study sought to understand the methods used to appropriately translate economic concepts. They discovered that translators had comparable preferences when it came to choosing translation tactics, with literal translation being the most often employed method, using a dataset of 299 English economic words. Further, Chishiba and Mvula (2017) examined the translation techniques used in translating the English version of Zambia's "A Simple Guide to the Anti Gender-Based Violence (GBV) Act" into Nyanja in different research. By applying Vermeer's (1978) theory and Darbelnet's (1973) taxonomy, they discovered that the most widely used technique was literal translation. They also noted additional strategies including direct transmission, omission, and the use of less expressive language. An investigation was carried out in 2017 by Sutarno, Sinar, Lubis, and Ibrahim-Bell on the methods employed in translating the Maitreya Buddhist literature "紫根与深耕" from Mandarin to Indonesian. The objective was to identify prevalent translation techniques in the translation of this text. The findings revealed 23 translation procedures, including 6 instances of borrowing, 20 calques, 31 equivalences, 9 modulations, and 52 transpositions. From the findings of these four previous studies, it can be concluded that

translators utilized a variety of translation procedures, and the predominant procedure may vary from one another.

Here the researchers concentrated on analyzing translation procedures of the animated movie "A Stork's Journey ". The researcher condensed particularly the types of translation procedures generally found in the movie subtitle. By investigating the translation procedures, it is expected to understand how the translators work on rendering the message on the subtitle and how they adjust the different cultural background between the two languages.

METHOD

This study utilized a descriptive qualitative approach, while content analysis was applied to examine the data. It was commenced by watching the movie *A Stork's Journey* as the data source while taking note the phrases and sentences both in Source Language (SL) and Target Language (TL) using the seven translation procedures proposed by Vinay and Dalbernet (2000) covering borrowing, calque, literal translation, transposition, modulation, equivalence, and adaptation. By describing the translation procedures used by the translator in the movie subtitle, the result was expected to give clear explanation the dominant procedure applied.

FINDINGS AND DISCUSSIONS

After analyzing the type of translation procedures that found on the animated movie "A Stork's Journey", researchers found 7 types of translation procedures. The types of translation procedures table can be seen below.

Table 1. Translation's procedure in the animated movie "A Stork's Journey"

No.	Translation's procedure	Total	Percentage
1	Borrowing	4	3.81 %
2	Literal Translation	59	56.20 %
3	Transposition	25	23.81 %
4	Modulation	5	4.76 %
5	Calque	2	1.90 %
6	Equivalence	6	5.71 %
7	Adaptation	4	3.81 %
Total		105	100 %

Based on the table provided, it is evident that there are various translation procedures observed in the analysis of the animated movie "A Stork's Journey." The research identified a total of 7 translation procedures based on Vinay and Darbelnet's (1985) theories: Borrowing, Literal Translation, Transposition, Modulation, Calque, Equivalence, and Adaptation. Firstly, Borrowing involves the direct adoption of phrases from the source language into the target language. Among the 105 English-Indonesian subtitle data analyzed, 4 instances were identified as borrowing, accounting for 3.81% of the total.

Secondly, Literal Translation, also known as word-for-word translation, entails the direct transfer of text from the source language to the target language while maintaining grammatical and contextual accuracy. The analysis revealed 59 instances of literal translation, representing 56.20% of the total data. Next, Transposition involves changing the grammatical

structure of the text, replacing one word class with another without altering the message's meaning. Out of the 105 data points, 25 instances of transposition were observed, making up 23.81% of the total. Modulation, the fourth procedure, introduces semantic changes or different perspectives to convey the same idea. Among the analyzed data, 5 instances of modulation were identified, constituting 4.76% of the total.

Calque, the fifth procedure, refers to imitating the structure or expression manner of the source language in the translation. The analysis detected 2 instances of calque, representing 1.90% of the total. Equivalence, the sixth procedure, involves reformulating the text in the target language using entirely different stylistic and structural methods while preserving the original meaning. There were 6 instances of equivalence identified, accounting for 5.71% of the total data. Lastly, Adaptation is employed when the cultural context of the source language does not align with that of the target language. Among the analyzed data, 4 instances of adaptation were found. In summary, the analysis of "A Stork's Journey" identified various translation procedures, each contributing differently to the overall translation process.

Translation procedures are very essential for a translator in doing his/her job because the procedures can determine the quality of the translation result whether it is acceptable or not. The seven translation procedures proposed by Vinay and Dalbernet (2000) and applied to this study eventually to examine the result of translation in the data source, the animated film "A Stork's Journey". After collecting data and analyzing the procedures used in the translation, it is found that literal translation procedure plays dominant application done by the translator of the movie. A literal translation strategy entails the meticulous rendering of a text where each word is translated individually, regardless of its contextual usage within sentences. This approach involves the direct translation of words or expressions.

Table 2. Utterances

SL (English)	TL (Indonesian)
I want a piece!	Aku mau sepotong!
The migration...	Migrasinya …
Look, it's time we put our differences aside.	Dengar, ini waktunya kita singkirkan perbedaan kita.
For two...?	Untuk dua...?
Hey, no elbows!	Hei, jangan menyikut!
Here they come.	Ini dia saatnya.
Get off! Aurora!	Lepaskan! Aurora!

Literal translation, also known as word-for-word translation, is a method where the translator meticulously preserves the form and structure of the source language text in the target language. In this approach, the primary objective is to maintain fidelity to the original wording while ensuring that the translated text remains grammatically and contextually accurate. For instance, consider the phrase 'I want a piece!' translated into Indonesian as 'Aku mau sepotong!'. Here, the translator has adhered closely to the original text, conveying each word's meaning faithfully. This adherence to the literal meaning of each word ensures that the essence of the original message is retained in the translation.

Moreover, literal translation involves more than just substituting words from the source language with their equivalents in the target language; it requires a deep understanding of

languages' syntax, grammar, and idiomatic expressions. By maintaining the original wording as closely as possible, literal translation aims to provide readers with a faithful rendition of the source text's linguistic nuances and stylistic features.

However, it's important to note that while literal translation can be useful for conveying the literal meaning of a text, it may not always capture the full intent or cultural nuances present in the original language. Additionally, overly literal translations can sometimes result in awkward or unnatural phrasing in the target language. Therefore, translators often need to strike a balance between preserving the literal meaning of the text and ensuring that the translation reads smoothly and naturally in the target language.

In this kind of translation, termed Borrowing, a term or expression from another language is directly integrated into the target language. In Indonesian writing, this can manifest in two ways: either through a literal preservation of terms like "horizon," "urine," and "diameter," or through a process of naturalization. Borrowing occurs when the term in the source language remains recognizable in the target language, prompting translators to opt for borrowed words to enhance reader comprehension. This choice often arises due to the prevalence of borrowed words in the target language compared to available Indonesian equivalents. As a result, Borrowing emerges as a common translation procedure utilized to bridge linguistic gaps and ensures clarity and familiarity for the audience.

In the provided example, the term 'look' serves to direct attention towards a specific point or action. However, in Indonesian culture, the equivalent term 'dengar' is used to prompt someone to listen or pay attention to forthcoming information. Here, the translator employs adaptation techniques by substituting 'Look' with 'Dengar' to better align with the cultural nuances of the target language. Adaptation, as a translation procedure, involves modifying the cultural context to effectively convey a message using alternative scenarios or methods. In this instance, the translator recognizes the need to replace the source language term with one that resonates more deeply with the target culture. By utilizing 'Dengar' instead of 'Look,' the translation not only maintains linguistic accuracy but also ensures cultural relevance and understanding for the audience.

This adaptation highlights the translator's sensitivity to cultural differences and their ability to navigate linguistic challenges while preserving the essence of the original message. Through such strategic adjustments, the translation becomes more accessible and relatable to the target audience, ultimately enhancing the overall effectiveness of communication in the translated text.

In the given data, the phrase "For two...?" is translated as "Untuk dua...?" in Indonesian. The translator employs a meticulous approach, maintaining strict fidelity to each word and preserving the original sentence structure without introducing any modifications in the target language. This method of translation, characterized by a consistent word-for-word correspondence from the source language (SL) to the target language (TL), is commonly referred to as Calque. In Calque, the translator reproduces the source text's lexical and syntactic elements directly into the target language, resulting in a translation that closely mirrors the structure and form of the original.

The translator's decision to utilize Calque in this instance demonstrates a commitment to preserving the integrity of the source text while ensuring linguistic accuracy in the target

language. By adhering closely to the original wording and structure, the translation maintains a high degree of fidelity to the source material, allowing readers to engage with the text in a manner that closely mirrors the original language context. Overall, the application of Calque in this translation underscores the translator's dedication to precision and faithfulness to the source text, contributing to a coherent and authentic rendition of the original message in the target language.

In the provided data, the phrase "Hey, no elbows!" is translated into Indonesian as "Hei, jangan menyikut!" Here, the term "elbows" is rendered as "siku" in Indonesian. An interesting observation is that while "elbows" is a plural term in English, it is translated into the singular form "siku" in Indonesian. This transformation exemplifies a translation procedure known as transposition. Transposition involves changing the grammatical structure of the text, such as altering the number of a noun, without significantly altering the message's meaning. In this case, the plural form "elbows" is transposed into the singular form "siku" in Indonesian.

The decision to use transposition in this translation is pragmatic and serves to ensure that the translated text remains natural and idiomatic in the target language. While "siku-siku" could technically maintain the plural form, it would result in a cumbersome and awkward construction in Indonesian. Therefore, by employing transposition and rendering "elbows" as "siku," the translator effectively communicates the intended message without sacrificing clarity or fluency.

Overall, this example highlights the translator's skill in navigating linguistic differences between languages while prioritizing readability and coherence in the translated text. Through the strategic use of transposition, the translator successfully conveys the original message in a manner that resonates with Indonesian speakers, demonstrating adaptability and sensitivity to the nuances of both languages.

In the given translation, "Here they come" is rendered into Indonesian as "Ini dia saatnya." While this translation may seem somewhat unconventional compared to a literal word-for-word rendition, it effectively conveys the intended meaning without compromising accuracy. This adaptation reflects a translation procedure known as modulation. Modulation involves introducing semantic changes or altering the expression slightly in the target language to achieve a more natural or idiomatic result while preserving the original message's essence. In this case, the translator employs modulation to ensure that the translated text flows smoothly and sounds natural in Indonesian.

The decision to use modulation in this translation is strategic and serves to address potential challenges that may arise from attempting a more literal translation. While a more direct translation might have resulted in a less natural-sounding outcome, the use of modulation allows the translator to strike a balance between linguistic fidelity and readability in the target language.

By applying modulation, the translator navigates the complexities of language and cultural differences, ensuring that the translated text remains accessible and engaging for the target audience. Ultimately, modulation enables the translator to capture the essence of the original message while tailoring the expression to suit the linguistic and cultural context of the target language, thereby enhancing overall comprehension and communicative effectiveness.

In the provided translation, the phrase "Get off! Aurora!" is rendered into Indonesian as "Lepaskan! Aurora!" Here, the translator employs a straightforward approach by utilizing terms and expressions that are readily recognized and established in the target language (TL).

This translation technique aligns with the translation procedure known as equivalence. Equivalence involves finding an equivalent term or expression in the target language that effectively communicates the same meaning as the source language (SL). In this case, the translator selects the Indonesian term "lepaskan" as the equivalent of "get off," ensuring that the intended message is conveyed clearly and accurately to the target audience.

The choice of "lepaskan" as the equivalent of "get off" reflects the translator's goal of facilitating understanding and readability for the readers. By using familiar and commonly understood language, the translator ensures that the translated text resonates with Indonesian speakers and effectively conveys the intended message from the source text.

Overall, this translation demonstrates the translator's skill in selecting appropriate equivalents in the target language to maintain fidelity to the original message while prioritizing clarity and comprehension for the audience. Through the use of equivalence, the translator bridges the linguistic and cultural gap between the source and target languages, facilitating effective communication across language barriers.

In the movie "Stork's Journey," the translator mostly sticks closely to the exact words and structure of the original language. This choice, called Literal Translation, is noticeable throughout the movie, especially in direct conversations. It shows that the translators really wanted to keep the translation as close to the original as possible. By using Literal Translation a lot, the translators show they are focused on getting the words just right and staying true to the original story. This underlines how important Literal Translation is in this movie, emphasizing the importance of being precise with language and staying faithful to the original text. In summary, the data highlight the translator's dedication to a literal translation approach, maintaining the original sentence structure. The researchers' exploration of translation methods in the animated picture "Stork's Journey" sheds light on the pervasive use of Literal Translation, emphasizing its dominance as the most frequently employed method, and underscoring the significance of linguistic precision and fidelity to the original text in this specific translation context. The data indicates that this is the most commonly used approach in the film, with an overall proportion of 56.20%.

CONCLUSION

Following an examination of the data presented in the preceding discussion, the researchers discovered seven translation procedures employed in the animated film titled "Stork's Journey." These procedures include: Borrowing, Calque, Literal translation, Transposition, Modulation, Equivalence, and Adaptation. The predominant translation procedure identified in the film "Stork's Journey" is literal translation. This indicates that the translator predominantly translates the sentences word for word, aiming to facilitate the readers' understanding of the text.

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