

**AN ANALYSIS OF TRANSLATION TECHNIQUES IN ENGLISH  
INTO INDONESIAN SUBTITLE  
(A Descriptive Qualitative Study of IT 2017 Movie Subtitle)**

**THESIS**

This thesis is submitted to fulfill the requirement  
for 'Sarjana' degree in English Language Education



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*Assalamu'alaikum wr.wb.*

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# MOTTO

“My success can only from Allah.”

- Qs. 11:88

“Do not lose hope, nor be sad.”

- Qs. 3:139

“And he has made me blessed wherever I am.”

- Qs. 19:31

“I think Home has become my family and friends,  
wherever they are.”

- Rachel Brosnahan

“Life may not be party we hoped for, but while we’re  
here, we should dance.”

- Anonymous

“It’s not about how hard you can hit, it’s about how hard  
you can get hit and keep moving forward.”

- Rocky Balboa

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## PREFACE

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This thesis submitted as a part of the completion for undergraduate degree of Strata 1 (S1) in English *Tadris* Study Program of Institute State Islamic College (IAIN) Curup. The researcher realized that this thesis is far from being perfect, therefore he really appreciates any suggestions and critics for being better in the future.

Last but not least, the researcher hopes that this thesis will be useful to those who are interested in this field of study.

Curup, March 2019

Writer,

Meylisa

**NIM: 13552014**

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Curup, March 2019  
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## ABSTRACT

Meylisa, 2018, “**An Analysis of Translation Techniques in English into Indonesian Subtitle**

(**A Descriptive Qualitative Study of IT 2017 Movie Subtitle**)

**Advisor** : Sakut Anshori, S.Pd.I, M.Hum

**Co-Advisor** : Henny Septia Utami, M.Pd

This objectives of the research are to classify the types of translation technique from English to Indonesian subtitle and how the translator applied those techniques into target language. This research is descriptive qualitative method. The subject of this research was Pein Akatsuki as the translator of IT 2017 movie subtitle. The participant was chosen by the researcher because of several considerations; first, his product was the highest download of all time in subscene.com, and voted as good subtitle based on some indicators, namely: no using automatic translate program, no typos, understandable language, and was uploaded on time. His subtitle also became an object in this research. In collecting the data, the researcher used document analysis and questionnaires. The instruments were checklist, to help the researcher collecting the complete data of translation techniques in the translation products made Pein Akatsuki as a subtitle translator, and open questionnaires, in order to get the information needed in form of the application of those techniques into target language. The data which was found analyzed with the following steps: data managing, reading, description, classifying, and interpreting. The result of this research shows that First, There are 10 techniques are used by the translator there are Reduction, Establish Equivalent, Generalization, Adaptation, Modulation, Substitution, Calque, Amplification, Compensation and Transposition. And the most dominant techniques are Reduction, Adaptation, Modulation and the last is Establish Equivalent. Second, the translator applied the techniques of translation as the theory explained. It involved find the related information of the movie, see the context during the conversation, explicit the information, simplify the information, made information as natural as possible in TL from SL, used his knowledge about internet to helps him to choose suitable words and the most important is ensure the audiences got the messages or information doesn't matter what techniques that he used in translated the subtitle.

**Key Words:** *Translation, Translation Technique,*

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# **CHAPTER 1**

## **INTRODUCTION**

### **A. Background of the Research**

Language is an important thing in communication, without existence of language of course it will be difficult to communicate with others. People learn anything through language that they use. The most foreign language that people want to learn is English. It is so because English is the international language, especially in this globalization era where communication is an absolute needs for getting many kinds of information or ideas through entertainment ways such as listening a radio, English songs, watching English movies and read English magazines.

Nowdays people loved learning through entertainment ways because people not only get lessons but also get funs, especially from English movie. English movie is the movie that used English language. English movie is becoming worldwide because not only in America the movie also released in international market like Europe, Africa, Australia and Asia. English movie has significant role for the Non-English speakers to learn more about English because by watching English movies they can improve their English communicative skills.

The reason why the researcher chose movies as the object of the research, and also as the object of focus because as explained by Agnieszka

Szarkowska, in her journal "The Power of Film Translation", she mentioned that:

"Films can be a tremendously influential and extremely powerful vehicle for transferring values, ideas, and information. Different cultures are presented not only verbally but also visually and aurally, as the film is a poly semiotic medium that transfers meaning through several channels, such as picture, dialogue, and music. Items which used to be culture-specific tend to spread and encroach upon other cultures. The choice of film translation mode largely contributes to the reception of a source language film in a target culture<sup>1</sup>."

As shown above, that film has influential role in order to transferring values, ideas, and information from certain cultures both verbally and visually. And the meaning which meant to be transferred from the film also presented in many ways, such as pictures, dialogues, and music.

But in order to transfer values, ideas, information to wider audiences, film need to be translated. There are two major types of film translation: dubbing and subtitling. Each of them interferes with the original text to a different extent. Dubbing itself is known to be the method that modifies the source text to large extent thus makes it familiar to the target audience. It aims is to make the audience feel as if they were listening to characters actually speaking the target language<sup>2</sup>.

On the other hand, subtitling is supplying a translation of spoken source language dialogues into target language in the form of captions. Its

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<sup>1</sup>Agnieszka Szarkowska. *The Power of Film Translation*.  
<http://translationjournal.net/journal/32film.htm>, accessed on March Friday 24<sup>th</sup> 2017

<sup>2</sup>*Ibid*

purpose is to make the target audience to experience the foreign and be aware of its “foreignness” at all times<sup>3</sup>. That is why in this research, the researcher focused only on subtitle. Because with subtitle the audiences still can be experience, aware of the “foreignness” element from the movie, and receive the meaning from it all at once compared to dubbing that gives priority to make the movie familiar to the audience.

Back to the subtitle, subtitle itself is the written translation of the spoken language (source language) of a television program or film into the language of the viewing audience (the target language): the translated text usually appears in two lines at the foot of the screen simultaneously with the dialogue or narration in the source language.<sup>4</sup> Usually a subtitle of movie is in bottom of the screen and a subtitle is very useful for the non-English speakers to understand the messages and to get the informations of the movie. A subtitle made by the translator who transmitted one language to others. Translator defined as a communicator who is involved in written communication.<sup>5</sup> To make a subtitle the translator needs to know about Translation knowledge, without the Translation knowledge the translator can't deliver the messages or the ideas from SL to TL.

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<sup>3</sup>*Ibid*

<sup>4</sup> A. Hassanpour. *Subtitling*. 2011, <http://www.museum.tv/eotvsection.php?entrycode=subtitling>. Accessed on December 24<sup>th</sup>2017.

<sup>5</sup> Roger T. Bell. *Translation and Translating: Theory and Practice*. (London: British Library, 1991), p.17

Translation is an effort to divert message from one language to another. Therefore, we cannot see the translation only as attempt to replace the text in one language into another language. As proposed by Nida and Taber in a Frans, that translation “Consist of reproducing in the receptor language message, first in term of meaning and secondly in terms of style”. So, the point of translation is an attempt to re express the message from one language into another language.<sup>6</sup> Translation activity is not always easy. Besides translating language, the translator is also translating culture. Translation has a role to transfer a culture to another. It means if the translator has to translate a word or a sentence which contains the cultural aspect of a country, then they have to find its equivalence in the target language that is suitable to the source language. In the translation activity of course there are some things that need to be considered, one of them is the word choice. It is very important to make the translation results are not read ambiguously. The translator can transmit the SL to the TL text by using some translation technique in making the readers can understand about messages or ideas in the TL.

Translation techniques defined by Molina and Albir as a way to transfer the meaning from the SL to TL is based on micro unit (word, phrase or clause or in sentences). Translation techniques allow people to describe the

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<sup>6</sup> Frans Sayogie, *Teori Dan Praktek Penerjemahan Bahasa Inggris Kedalam Bahasa Indonesia*. (Tangerang: Pustaka Anak Negeri, 2009), p. 7.

actual steps which taken by the translators in each textual micro-unit and obtain clear data about the general methodological option chosen.<sup>7</sup> According to Jang, Myaeng and Park Translation techniques helps us to analyze, classify of equivalence and the realization of the decision and making process of translation product. Translation techniques also consistent in its application and were meant to reach all kinds of texts.<sup>8</sup> Translation techniques are not only categories available to analyze a translated text but coherence, cohesion, thematic progression and contextual dimension also intervene in the analysis. However, translation techniques describe the result obtained, can be use to classify different types of translation solutions and affect the smaller sections of translation.

The subject of the research is subtitle of “IT”, a 2017 horror film by Andy Muschielli. This film tells about a group of bullied children in age 13 years old band together when a shapeshifting demon taking appearance a clown and begin hunting the children. The researcher chose this movie because it received positive feedback from audience and also critics. The viewer on IMDb rated the movie 7,8/ 10 based on 157.054 votes and scored 70 for Metascore Critics based on 49 reviews. It also won some awards such as Golden Trailer Award (2017), Best Horror (2017) from New Line Cinema

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<sup>7</sup> L Molina and Hurtardo Albir. ‘*Translation Techniques Revisited: A Dynamic and Functionalist Approach*’. Meta: Translators' Journal, vol. 47, no.4, 2002, p. 498-512. <http://id.erudit.org/iderudit/008033ar>. Accessed on November 27<sup>th</sup> 2017.

<sup>8</sup> Jang M. G., Myang S. H. and Park S. Y. *Using Mutual Information to Resolve Query Translation Ambiguities and Query Term Weighting*. (New York: Association for Computational Linguistics, 1999), p.223–229.

and Best Horror (2017) from Buddha Jones, and IGN People’s Choice Award (2017) for Best Horror Film Category . The film nominated for numerous awards as well, namely: St. Louis Film Critics Association US (2017) for Best Adapted Screenplay Category, Phoenix Critics Circle (2017) for Best Horror Film, and so on.

Though the main characters are underage, *IT* (2017) gives the kids the freedom to say swearing words like “*Fuck, shit*” in their conversation, as Jeffrey M. Anderson stated in his review about the movie, that “..while watching this movie the children had to under supervise by their parents because the language is very strong with a lot of swearing coming from young teens like F\*\*\*k, S\*\*t, D\*\*n and more.”<sup>9</sup> Additionally, other critic come from Critics reviews IMDb by Bill Goodykoontz from Arizona Republic scored the movie by the number of 80, he said that “This is very fun movie in its approach to the relationship between kids. Their language is something, swearing at something horrified can help to decrease our personal fear.”<sup>10</sup> As well, Aja Romano on Vox stated that, “...the kids from *IT* inhabit an R-Rated space that’s typically reserved for adults in the movies, a space full of F-words and violence<sup>11</sup>.” From reviews above, it can be concluded that *IT* (2017) is not

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<sup>9</sup> Jeffrey M.Anderson. *IT Review, What Parents Need to Know*.

<https://www.common sense media.org/movie-review/it/adult> Accessed on February 25<sup>th</sup> 2018

<sup>10</sup> Bill Goodykoontz. *IT (2017) – Critics reviews - IMDb*. <https://m.imdb.com>. Accesses on October 23<sup>th</sup> 2018

<sup>11</sup> Aja Romano.*IT movie review,Real life evil*.  
<https://www.vox.com/culture/2017/9/6/16258652/it-movie-review-real-life-evil> Accessed on March 27<sup>th</sup> 2018

only commercially & critically success, but the film also projected a new whole point of view in movies world, which is, a bunch of kids with a freedom to say what they want to say, in this case strong language.

In the field, the researcher found that a subtitle by Pein Akatsuki for *IT* (2017) receives a very good feedback on subscene. His product voted as a good subtitle in score 10/10 by 207 users and get the highest downloaded for Indonesian subtitle with 47,526 times downloaded<sup>12</sup>, based on the following categories: not using automatic translation tool or Google translate program, the clearance of language, no typos, and subtitle was uploaded on time for BluRay version release.

As explained by professional critics above, that *IT* (2017) is indeed a great movie which also featured a strong language, remembering that the main characters were kids. The fact that Pein's subtitle has huge positive feedbacks, it lead the researcher in state of curiosity. Because translating a movie that contained a strong language is not an easy job, beside from language aspect the translator also need to consider about the culture aspect as well. As Armellino (cited in Mohamed Farrag Badawi) explained that, "one of the most challenging task for all translators is how to translate-bound elements of a source language into a target language"<sup>13</sup>. It can be concluded, that translating

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<sup>12</sup> Subscene, *IT* (2017), <https://subscene.com/subtitles/it-2017/indonesian/1641250>. accessed on Wednesday January 17<sup>th</sup> 2017

<sup>13</sup> Mohamed Farrag Badawi, Phd, *Investigating EFL Prospective Teacher's Ability to Translate Cultural Bound Expressions*. (Egypt: University of Tabuk, 2008), p. 04

a movie with a strong language is not a very easy matter, since there's a huge differences between both languages. Based on that fact, it directs the researcher to find out more about how Pein Akatsuki as a translator rendered the meaning from source into target language.

Based on the phenomena that's why the researcher interested to analyzed the translation result from English to Indonesian subtitle to see how the translator choose the appropriate word to make the language fit from SL to TL. From the explanation above, the researcher is motivated to write a research paper entitled: **An Analysis of Translation Techniques from English into Indonesian Subtitle in "IT" (2017) Movie.**

## **B. Research Questions**

Based on explanation above, it is necessary to have the answer of questions below:

1. What types of translation techniques are used in translating the subtitle of IT (2017) movie?
2. How did the translator apply those techniques in translating IT (2017) movie subtitle?

## **C. Objectives of The Research**

Based on the research questions above, the objectives of this research are:



1. To find out the types of translation techniques are used by Pein Akatsuki in translated IT (2017) English subtitle in to Indonesian subtitle.
2. To find out how Pein Akatsuki applied those techniques in to Indonesian subtitle.

#### **D. Delimitation of the Research**

The writer only focuses on the translation techniques that Pein Akatsuki used in translated Strong Language or Swearing Words in English subtitle into Indonesian subtitle and how those techniques are applied in translating Strong Language or Swearing Words in English subtitle into Indonesian subtitle in IT 2017 movie.

#### **E. Significance of The Research**

##### **1. Theoretically**

The significance of this thesis will help the students who learn English as second language to get more additional references and inspiration dealing with translation. By learns about Translation in language teaching (TILT) could help students acquire knowledge about the source and target cultures, improve knowledge of language registers and dialects, improve lexical knowledge, acquire more fluency and fastness in re-expression, improve their knowledge of pragmatic conventions, raise awareness of the differences between both linguistic systems, and improve grammatical knowledge.

Translation tasks also play roles as the most motivating activities and believed that could be more effective in Foreign Language (FL) acquisition, alongside listening and/or watching activities and speaking activities.

## **2. Practically**

This thesis can be used for the translator in practicing the translation especially in using translation techniques. The translator not only replaced the SL into TL, but make sure the texts or subtitles has the closest meaning with the SL, deliver the messages, take careful consideration of humor, puns, jokes and literary allusions, names of places and characters, as well as cultural references and ideology. For that the translator need to know about the translation theories to support the translator in problem solving of translation activities. Translation theories gives the translator different options for making a decision while restructured a text or sentence.

The translator also can analyze and interpret a source text and the context of its production, and consider a range of possible strategies by using translation techniques, because it's has 18 techniques these may suggested the translator be more creative and makes the translation product artistic. I believe that an awareness of some translation theories has capacity to make a translator a better translator and more competent.

## **F. Definition of Key terms**

### **1. Analysis**

Robert Audi defined analysis as, the process of breaking up a concept, proposition, linguistic complex, or fact into its simpler or ultimate constituents<sup>14</sup>. In short, analysis means as a way to find out more about certain concept or fact, in this research the analysis focuses on translation techniques appear in IT (2017) movie, and how the translator applied those techniques into target language.

### **2. Translation techniques**

Translation techniques are a part of translation strategies that describe the result obtained and can be used to classify different types of translation solutions. According to Molina and Albir there are 18 translation techniques, they are: 1. Adaptation; 2. Amplification (Addition); 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 and 18. Variation.

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<sup>14</sup> Robert Audi, *Definition of Analysis*, <http://www.plato.stanford.edu/enries/analysis/sl.html>, accessed on December 16<sup>th</sup> 2017

### 3. **IT Movie**

IT (2017) is a horror film by Andy Muschielli. This Film tells about a group of bullied children in age 13 years old band together when a shapeshifting demon taking appearance a clown and begin hunting the children.

### 4. **Subtitle**

Is text that appears in the bottom during of movie, video or television that shows translate what the actors or actress is talking about. For this research the subtitle is translation product by Pein Akatsuki.

## **G. The Thesis Organization**

This thesis is constructed by five chapters, each of them represent different content of the thesis. **The first chapter** is Introduction, which consists of background, research question, and the objective of the research, the limitation of the research, the significance of the research, the definition of key terms, and the thesis organization. **The Second chapter** is Literature review that is consist of the literature review and the related findings. **The third chapter** is consist of kind of the research, subject of the research, instrument of the research, the technique of data collecting, and the technique of data analysis. **The fourth chapter** is Discussion that consists of data

presentation. **The last chapter**, the fifth is consists of conclusion and suggestion.

## CHAPTER II

### LITERATURE REVIEW

#### A. Translation

##### 1. The Definition of Translation

Many ways to make a good translation, but for the beginning, the writer must find out and understand the definition of translation. Besides that, the translation is a process of communication, including in translate film text. To translate a text needs a special skill. For the first time, we should know the definition of translation commonly. There are many various ways that translation can be defined by different approaches and theoretical backgrounds. Catford define that “translation is the replacement of textual material in one language (SL) by equivalent textual material in another language.”<sup>15</sup> Basil and Hatim states that: “Translation is an act of communication which attempts to relay, across cultural and linguistic boundaries, another act of communication (which may have intended for different purposes and different readers/hearers)”.<sup>16</sup>

In addition Newmark said that “Translation is rendering the meaning of a text into another language in the way that the author intended the text.”<sup>17</sup>

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20. <sup>15</sup> J.C. Catford, *A Linguistic Theory of Translation*, (London: Oxford University Press, 1965), p.

<sup>16</sup> Basil Hatim and Ian Manson, *A Translator as Communicator*, (London: Routledge, 1997), p. 1.

<sup>17</sup> Peter Newmark, *A Text Book of Translation*, (New York: Prentice Hall, 1988), p. 5.

Identically, according to Brislin “Translation is the general term referring to the transfer of thoughts and ideas from one language (source) to another (target), whether the languages are in written or oral form; whether the language have established orthographies do not have standardization or whether one or both languages is based on signs, as with signs of the deaf”.<sup>18</sup>

Based on those definitions above, the researcher concludes that translation is the replacing of two languages, from source language into target language and also an act of communication; not only rendering a text of source language into a text of target language, but also to send a message or information to the other.

## **2. The Principles of Translation**

Translation is considered as a work of a written text or text form of message. It concerns to the replacement of written message without burden to transfer the equivalent form in the target language form the source language, it's mean the translators need to know about the criteria of good translation to make sure that he or she made easily understand by the readers. There are criterions claimed by Massoud. He stated criteria for a good translation as follows:

- 1) A good translation is easily understood.
- 2) A good translation is fluent and smooth.

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<sup>18</sup> Richard W. Brislin, *Translation: Application and Research*, (New York: Gardner Press Inc, 1979), p. 1.

- 3) A good translation is idiomatic.
- 4) A good translation conveys, to some extent, the literary subtleties of the original.
- 5) A good translation distinguishes between the metaphorical and the literal.
- 6) A good translation reconstructs the cultural/historical context of the original.
- 7) A good translation makes explicit what is implicit in abbreviations, and in allusions to sayings, songs, and nursery rhymes.
- 8) A good translation will convey, as much as possible, the meaning of the original text.<sup>19</sup>

In other hand purposed by Savory, the translators should be considered, for some principles to help them make a good translation, there are:

1. A translation must give the words of original.
2. A translation must give the ideas of the original.
3. A translation should read like an original work.
4. A translation read like a translation.
5. A translation should reflect the style of the original.
6. A translation posses the style of the translation

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<sup>19</sup> Antar S.Abdellah, **What Every Novice Translator Should Know**, <http://translationjournal.net/journal/21novice.html>, accessed on March 14<sup>th</sup> 2018



7. A translation should read as a contemporary of the original.
8. A translation should read as a contemporary of the translation.
9. A translation may add to or omit from the original.
10. A translation may never add to or omit from the original.
11. A translation of verse should be in verse.
12. A translation of verse should be in prose.<sup>20</sup>

According to these principles that's why the researcher chooses Pein Akatsuki's subtitle as the subject of the research. As the researcher mentions before Pein Akatsuki's subtitle was voted as a good subtitle with a score of 10/10 by 207 users and got the highest number of downloads for Indonesian subtitles with 47,526 times downloaded and counted<sup>21</sup> which means Pein's subtitle meets the standards of translation principles.

### 3. Translation Techniques

There is some disagreement among translation scholars about translation techniques, this disagreement is not only terminological but also conceptual. Terminological diversity and the overlapping of terms make it difficult to use these terms and to be understood. The same concept is expressed with different names, such as Vinay and Darbelnet (1958) called it as translation technical procedures or Newmark (1988) mentioned it as translation

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<sup>20</sup> T.H. Savory, *The Art of Translation*, (London: Cape 1981). p. 54.

<sup>21</sup> Subscene, *IT (2017)*, <https://subscene.com/subtitles/it-2017/indonesian/1641250>. Accessed on January 17<sup>th</sup> 2017

procedures. Because of that disagreements in 2002, Molina and Albir released a journal which aimed to present the definition and classification of translation techniques that they used in study of the treatment of cultural elements in Arabic translations of *A Hundred Years of Solitude*.

Translation techniques defined by Molina and Albir in their journal as:

“A way to transfer the meaning from the SL to TL is based on micro unit (word, phrase or clause or in sentences), also can define translation techniques as procedures to analyses and classify how translation equivalence works. Translation techniques allow people to describe the actual steps which taken by the translators in each textual micro-unit and obtain clear data about the general methodological option chosen”.<sup>22</sup>

There are the techniques of translation mentioned by Molina and Albir, which some of the techniques has similarity application with the term of other expert.

#### a. Adaptation

Molina and Albir defined this technique as “Replace a ST cultural element with one from the target culture”. Similar to Molina and Albir, Vinay and Darbelnet (1958) mentioned this techniques as **Adaptation** which is defined as “A shift in cultural environment and to express the message using a different situation in SL”. In Addition Newmark (1988) called

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<sup>22</sup> L. Molina and Hurtado Albir. *Translation Techniques Revisited: A Dynamic and Functionalist Approach*. Meta: Translators' Journal, vol. 47, no.4, 2002, p. 498-512. <http://id.erudit.org/iderudit/008033ar>. Accessed on November 27<sup>th</sup> 2017.

this technique as **Cultural Equivalent**, this is “an approximate translation where a SL cultural word is translated by a TL cultural word.”

There are contradictions about the term between the experts, but all the experts emphasized at one point that is translating with considering cultural aspect. For example Cricket (English) → Kasti (Indonesian).

#### **b. Amplification**

By means of this technique, translators need “to introduce details that are not formulated in the SL: information, explicative paraphrasing.” In addition, Delisle (1993) called this technique as **Addition**. He defined it as “to introduce unjustified stylistic elements and information that are not in the ST” and Newmark (1988) stated this technique as **Paraphrase**, “this is amplification or explanation of the meaning of a segment of the text.”

Even there are differences about the term but this technique emphasized at one point that is adding more detail about the information from SL to TL. For example *Ramadan* (Arabic) → *Ramadan, the Muslim month of fasting* (English).

### c. Borrowing

The technique defined as “to take a word or expression straight from another language. It can be pure (without any change).” Vinay and Darbelnet (1958) also called this technique as **Borrowing**, which “a word taken directly from another language.” And Newmark (1988) called it as **Naturalization**, this technique “adapts the SL word first to the normal pronunciation, then the normal morphology (word-forms) of the TL.”

From the explained above we can conclude that this technique focus on translating same as the SL for Pure borrowing and for Naturalized, it can change based on the TL pronunciation. Example Naturalized borrowing, *artistic* (English) → *artistik* (Indonesian) Pure borrowing *reshuffle* (English) → *reshuffle* (Indonesian).

### d. Calque

Defined as “Literal translation of a foreign word or phrase; it can be lexical or structural.” Similar to Vinay and Darbelnet (1958), they said **Calque** can be used for “a foreign word or phrase translated and incorporated into another language.” In addition Newmarks (1988) called it as **Through Translation**,

which is “the literal translation of common collection collocation, names of organizations, the components of compounds and perhaps phrases.”

For this technique all the expert agreed at two points there is translating in phrase and translating lexically word per word. Example *primary school* (English) → *sekolah dasar* (Indonesian).

**e. Compensation**

This technique used to “introduce a SL element of information or stylistic effect in another place in the TL because it cannot be reflected in the same place as in the SL.” And Vinay and Darbelnet (1958) defined as “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.”

Based on the explanation we can conclude that each expert agreed that this technique is about translating by considering the stylistic effect. For example *Man attempts, the will of God prevails* (English) → *Manusia berusaha, kehendak Tuhan berkuasa* (Indonesian).

#### f. Description

This technique used “to replace a term or expression with a description of its form or/and function.” Nida (1964) called this technique as **Footnotes** “to add additional information about the historical and cultural context of the text in question.” And Newmark (1988) mentioned it as **Notes**, which is “put additional information in a translation.”

There are contradistinction about the term between the experts, but all the expert focus at describing more detail or the function of the term. For example *ketupat* (Indonesian) → *Indonesian traditional food eaten at the celebration of Eid al-Fitr* (English).

#### g. Discursive Creation

Molina and Albir defined it “to establish a temporary equivalence that is totally unpredictable out of context. It is often found in the translation of title.” Similar to Delisle (1993), he defined it as” an operation in the cognitive process of translating by which a non-lexical equivalence is established that only works in context.”

Based on the explanation we can conclude that each expert agreed that this technique is often used in the translation of the

title of film/movie/book to indicate equivalence that can only be valid in a certain context. Example *Stand By Me* (movie title in English language) → *Tetaplah Bersama Ku* (Indonesian).

#### **h. Establish Equivalent**

Molina and Albir stated that it is “used for a term or expression recognized (by dictionaries or language in use) as an equivalent in the TL.” Similar to Vinay and Darbelnet (1958), they called it as **Equivalence**, “this accounts for the same situation using a completely different phrase, the translation of proverbs or idiomatic expressions.”

For this technique they focus on translating same as SL or other equivalent but it has been captured in dictionary. For example *Attorney General* (English) → *Jaksa Agung* (Indonesian).

#### **i. Generalization**

By means of this technique, translator need to “use a more general or neutral term while translated SL into TL.” And according to Vinay and Darbelnet (1958), they defined it as “translate a term for a more general one, whereas, particularization is the opposite.”

Based on the explanation we can conclude that each expert agreed that this technique focus on translating by using general term. For example *mansion* (English) → *Rumah* (Indonesian).

#### **j. Literal Translation**

It can be used when translator “translated a word or an expression word for word.” Similar to Vinay and Darbelnet (1958), they stated it as “translator translated word for word translation.”

For this technique they all focus on translating SL into TL by word per word. For example *Ministry of Education* (English) → *Kementerian Pendidikan* (Indonesian).

#### **k. Modulation**

Molina and Albir stated that this technique “changed the point of view, focus or cognitive category in relation to the SL; it can be lexical or structural.” And Newmark (1988) stated it as “**Modulation** is a change of the meaning that is caused by a shift of perspective or point of view.”

Based on the explanation we can conclude that each expert agreed that this technique focus on translating with changed the point of view without changed the meaning of the



information. Example He denied stealing the wallet (English)

→ *Dia tidak mengakui bahwa dia yang mencuri dompet itu*  
(Indonesian).

#### **l. Reduction**

Reduction is “reducing certain elements of the SL. Reduction is also called elimination. This technique is the opposite of amplification technique.” And according to Ayora (1977), he called it as **Omission**, which is “to omit and repetition that is characteristic of the SL.”

There are contradistinction about the term between the experts, but all the expert focus at translating with suppress item in target language. Example *Ramadan, the Moslem month of fasting* (English) → *Bulan Ramadan* (Indonesian).

#### **m. Transposition**

Molina and Albir stated it as “Translator changed a grammatical category from SL into TL.” And based on Newmark (1988) defined it as “involves replacing one word class with another without changing the meaning of message.” In addition, Vinay and Darbelnet (1958) stated this technique as **Inversion**. This is “to move a word or a phrase to another

place in a sentence or a paragraph so that it reads naturally in the target language.”

For this technique they all agreed with one point that is translating with changed the grammatical category without changed the meaning of the message. Example *Father got angry with Beny* (English) → *Beny dimarahi ayah* (Indonesian).

Molina and Albir also includes 5 other techniques, they are:

- Linguistic amplification. This technique can be used to add linguistic elements. This is often used in consecutive interpreting and dubbing. Example: "Shall we?" (English) → "Bisa kita berangkat sekarang?" (Indonesian)
- Linguistic compression. To synthesize linguistic elements in the TT. This is often used in simultaneous interpreting and in sub-titling. Example: "I want you to know" (English) → "Ketahuilah" (Indonesian)
- Particularization. To use a more precise or concrete term. It is in opposition to generalization. Example: *Developed countries rejected the protocol* (English) → *Negara maju menolak Protokol* (Indonesian)

- Substitution (linguistic, paralinguistic). To change linguistic elements for paralinguistic elements (intonation, gestures) or vice versa. This technique is often used in interpreting. Example: the gesture of *bowing head* (English) → *Malu* (Indonesian)
- Variation. To change linguistic or paralinguistic elements (intonation, gestures) that affect aspects of linguistic variation: changes of textual tone, style, social dialect, geographical dialect.

Similar to Molina and Albir, Vinay and Darbelnet introduced other technique, that is classified as opposing pair for the technique has been mentioned above, that is:

- **Economy.** This technique is **opposite from Amplification.** This technique may be identified as the reverse process of amplification as fewer details are supplied in the target text than are provided in the source text.

In addition, Nida (1964) mentioned one technique that is classified as **opposing pair of Addition** that is:

- **Subtractions.** Nida lists the situations where the translator should use this technique, in addition to when it is required by

the TL: unnecessary repetition, specified references, conjunctions and adverbs.

It should be noted, those techniques has been mentioned above emerged not to confuse the translator but to help them while faced the problems in translation. As been mentioned before translator has critical role to render the messages from SL to TL. The translator ability to choose the correct translation technique is an indispensable skill, this skill called as transfer competence, means that he/she is capable of developing strategies to overcome problems resulting from the differences between the two languages. However, that the difficulty level and quality of a text always depends on the competence of the translator.

From the explanation above we can concluded that translator ability combined with appropriated technique could improve quality of translations. In addition, translators should also be able to provide clients and users with professional explanations to the solutions they have selected. It often happens that the client, who knows the source language, criticizes the work of the translator for omissions and insertions, changing the information structure, changing the addressee in the case of public speeches, using a different metaphor/picture in the case of advertisements, telling a different joke to the audience when translating jokes, etc. A conscious translator, who has received an adequate

theoretical training, can explain these choices knowing the rules of bilingual language use.

## B. The Translation of Movie Subtitle

### 1. Movie

Watching movies is one of the most preferred activities of adults, young people, children even parents like to watch movie in television or at cinema. According to Chang points out that movie is “a kind of multimedia, both a visual medium and an aural one”.<sup>23</sup> And Upson in his article mention that:

“Movie is a series of moving images that act by an actress and an actors with bring a story that will be delivered to the audience.”<sup>24</sup> He added there are six genres of movie: “(1) action and adventure movies, (2) comedy movie, (3) drama movie, (4) family movie, (5) thriller movie, (6) musical and independent movie. A movie genre is label applied to a movie for categorization purposes.”<sup>25</sup>

In addition, Victoria University defined Movie as:

“An art audio-visual storytelling, a medium of communication rich with social implications, created within different social, historical and cultural context.”<sup>26</sup>

In other hand, Movie can be a tremendously influential and extremely powerful vehicle for transferring values, ideas and information.

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<sup>23</sup> Yan Chang, *A Tentative Analysis of English Film Translation Characteristic and Principles: Theory and Practice in Language Studies*, (Finlad: Academy Publiser Manufactured, Vol.2, No.1, 2012), p. 71-76.

<sup>24</sup> M. Upson, *What are the Different Movie Genres*. <http://www.wisegeek.com/what-are-the-different-movie-genres.htm>. Accessed on October 15<sup>th</sup> 2017. p. 1

<sup>25</sup> *Ibid*, p. 2

<sup>26</sup> T. W. Wananga, *Film: Career and Development view*, (Wellington: Victoria University, issue no.59, 2011) [www.victoria.ac.nz/careers](http://www.victoria.ac.nz/careers) Accessed on April 15<sup>th</sup> 2018. p. 1

Different cultures are presented not only verbally but also visually that transfers meaning through several channels, such as picture, dialogue and music.

From the following theories above, it is safe to conclude that through a movie people can deliver a meaningful message by shown the act on the movie scenes.

## 2. Subtitle

The translation of movie subtitle is different from the general translation, because it is relying on the audio and visual.<sup>27</sup> Subtitling is supplying a translation of the spoken source language dialogue into the target language in the form of synchronized captions, usually at the bottom of the screen, is the form that alters the source text to the least possible and enables the target audience to experience the foreign and be aware of its 'foreignnes' at all times. According to Gaemi and Benyamin states that "Subtitling as 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 movie".<sup>28</sup>

In addition Zhang stated that: "Excellent subtitle can not only bring the genuine language features to target audience, which can also help

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<sup>27</sup> Frans Sayogie, *Teori dan Praktek penerjemahan Bahasa Inggris ke dalam Bahasa Indonesia*. (Tangerang: Pustaka anak negeri), 2009. p. 239

<sup>28</sup> Farid Ghaemi and Janin Benyamin, *Strategies Used In Translation of Interlingual Subtitling*, (Islamic Azad University: Science and Research Branch, 2010) Accessed on 15<sup>th</sup> December 2017. <http://www.sid.ir/en/ViewPaper.asp>

them learn a bit of foreign language, but also it can bring the audience closer to foreign cultural circumstances, making them feel less distanced”.<sup>29</sup>

From the statements, it can be concluded that subtitle is not only used as an entertainment media but also used as a learning tools to learn a bit of foreign language and also its culture.

### **3. IT Movie 2017**

IT Movie 2017 is an American (Canada) movie based on Stephen King’s Novel of the same name. Directed by Andy Muschietti and written by Chase Palmer, Cary Joji Fukunaga and Gary Dauberman. Starring by Bill Skarsgard, Jaeden Lieberher, Sophia Lilis, Finn Wolfhard, Chosen Jacobs, Jack Dylan Grazer and Wyatt Oleff. This is a horror, thriller, adventure and drama movie. The movie was produced by Roy Lee, Dan Lin, Seth Grahame-smith, David katsenberg and Barbara Muschietti and production by New Line Cinema with \$35.000.000 budget. It was edited by Jason Ballantine, music editor by Benjamin wallfisch, cinematography by Chung-Hoon Chung, production designer by Claude Pare and distibuted by Warner Bros Pictures. Released on September 8th 2017 with its 135 minutes length.

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<sup>29</sup> Liang Qiu Lv, *Subtitle Translation of Foreign Movie and TV Series under Skopos Theory*, (Finland, 2014), P. 901.

IT movie 2017 made a worldwide gross of \$700,381,748 by got \$123,403,419 in opening weekend. With addition of home media from DVD sales (\$11,299,354) and BluRay sales (\$20,434,265) and earned as much as \$31,733,619 in total.<sup>30</sup> Not only get fantastic income but IT 2017 also get positive feedback from audiences. IT 2017 is very special movie, IT was adopted from Stephen King's novel with the same name which has been terrifying readers for decades. The main characters of IT are group of 7 kids dubbed 'The Losers Club' in 1989. Though the main characters are underage, IT (2017) gives the kids the freedom to say swearing words like "*Fuck, shit*" in their conversation, as Jeffrey M. Anderson stated in his review about the movie, that "...while watching this movie the children had to under supervise by their parents because the language is very strong with a lot of swearing coming from young teens like F\*\*\*k, S\*\*t, D\*\*n and more."<sup>31</sup>

It can be concluded that IT (2017) is not only special but also commercially success, the film also projected a new whole point of view in movies world, which is, a bunch of kids with a freedom to say what they want to say, in this case strong language.

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<sup>30</sup> The Numbers – *IT 2017 financial information*. [https://www.the-numbers.com/movie/it-\(2017\)#google\\_vignette](https://www.the-numbers.com/movie/it-(2017)#google_vignette). Accessed on April 20<sup>th</sup> 2018

<sup>31</sup> Jeffrey M. Anderson. *IT Review, What Parents Need to Know*. <https://www.common sense media.org/movie-review/it/adult> Accessed on February 25<sup>th</sup> 2018



**a. Synopsis**

In the town of Derry, local kids are disappearing one by one leaving behind bloody remains. In the summer 1989 a group of 7 kids finds out that the killer is not a man. The killer is evil clown Pennywise also known as the dancing clown who can shapeshift into the thing you are most afraid of, known to return every 27 years. The kids also known as the Losers Club decide to fight and overcome their own personal fear and kill it.

**b. Awards**

The film has received overwhelmingly positive reviews from critics, and has garnered a rating of 85% on review aggregation website Rotten Tomatoes, based on 311 critical reviews with an average rating of 8 out of 10. The site's consensus states: "Well-acted and fiendishly frightening with an emotionally affecting story at its core, *it* amplifies the horror in Stephen King's classic story without losing touch with its heart".<sup>32</sup> Metacritic, which assigns a weighted average score out of 100 to reviews from mainstream critics, gives the film a score of 69 by 49 critics.<sup>33</sup> IT also made an exceptional review on IMDb (Internet Movie Database) website with 270.832 votes from

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<sup>32</sup> Rotten Tomatoes, *IT* (2017), [https://www.rottentomatoes.com/m/it\\_2017/](https://www.rottentomatoes.com/m/it_2017/). Accessed on April 17<sup>th</sup> 2018

<sup>33</sup> Metacritic, *IT* 2017, [www.metacritic.com/movie/it](http://www.metacritic.com/movie/it) , Accessed on April 10<sup>th</sup> 2018

website's users which resulted 7,5 out of 10, and automatically put the film on #68 of 101 IMDb most popular movies.

In addition, the film was nominated for several film industry awards as well, including Empire Awards, UK 2018, Academy of science Fiction, Fantasy and Horror films, USA 2018 and Broadcast Film Critics Association 2018 Awards 2018. It also won awards in best supporting actor in Fright Meter Awards 2017, Best Horror movie of the year in Golden Schmoes Awards 2017, Best Horror movie in Golden trailer Awards 2017 and IGN People's Choice Awards 2017 for the same categories.<sup>34</sup>

### C. Review of the Related Finding

Related in this research, especially about translation which have done investigate of techniques recently by the researcher, *the first* is Syukhril Khair from State Collage for Islamic Studies (STAIN) Curup entitled "The Translation Techniques That Are Used by Yusuf Ali in Translating Surah An-Naba." In his research, he analyzed translation techniques that are used in translated Surah An-Naba which find out the techniques and describe its application. His finding research shows that techniques that are used by Yusuf Ali in translating Surah An-Naba has themost number is Literal Translation with 97,49%, Modulation

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<sup>34</sup> IMDb – IT 2017 Awards, [https://m.imdb.com/title/tt396484/awards?ref =m\\_tt\\_awd](https://m.imdb.com/title/tt396484/awards?ref =m_tt_awd) , Accessed on Maret 15<sup>th</sup> 2017

21,20%, Establish Equivalent 19,97%, Transposition 14,72%, Compensation 8,41%, Reduction 5,25%, Generalization, Amplification and Addition 3,15% and Description with 2,10%.<sup>35</sup>

*Second* is by Shermey Irmawati from University of Education Bandung entitled “*The Translation Techniques in Translating the Cultural Words in the Young Adult Novel, Eragon*”. The aim of the study is to investigate the kinds of cultural words and the most techniques of translation used in translating of Paolini’s novel *Eragon*. After doing the analysis, first she found 109 items of cultural words in the novel they are 29 items for Ecology category, 54 items of material category, 9 items of social and 17 items of organization category. Second techniques that are mostly used in translating the cultural words in this novel is Variation (59 items or 54,13%), Borrowing (26 items or 23,85%) Transposition (11 items or 10,08%), and Description (3 items or 6%).<sup>36</sup>

As for, the related studies focusing on problems in translating Fantasy novel, and Surah An-Naba which is contain no strong language and the most dominant technique that the translator used in translating subtitle, this research focus on finding the translation techniques in horror movie and how the translator applied those techniques while the movie contain a lot of strong language.

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<sup>35</sup> Syukhril Khair, (2011). The Translation Techniques That Are Used by Yusuf Ali in Translating Surah An-Naba. State Collage for Islamic Studies (STAIN) Curup.

<sup>36</sup> Shermey Irmawati, (2013). *The Translation Techniques in Translating the Cultural Words in the Young Adult Novel, Eragon*. University of Education Bandung.

## CHAPTER III

### METHODOLOGY

#### A. Kind of the Research

This was a language research in the field of translation particularly in finding techniques in a translation product in this case subtitle, and how the translator those techniques in translated source language into target language. Kind of this research was descriptive research. According to Gay and Airasian, that descriptive research is “a research which determines and describes the way things are, thus the researcher reported the result of the research just as it was found”.<sup>37</sup> Generally speaking, that the researcher presented this research based on the real data, which found in the field without any additions or assumptions of the researcher.

This research was presented in qualitative way. As Hancock explained that qualitative research is concerned with developing explanations of social phenomena, it describes social phenomena as they occur naturally<sup>38</sup>. As can be seen, that qualitative research would be focusing on describing the phenomenon that occur naturally and presented it based on the data on the field. Furthermore, Bogdan & Biklen stated that descriptive qualitative

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<sup>37</sup> Gay, L. R & Airasian, *Educational Research: Competencies for Analysis and Application (10<sup>th</sup> Edition)*, (Upper Saddle River, DJ: Prentice Hall, 2000), P. 175.

<sup>38</sup> Beverley Hancock, *Trent Focus for Research and Development in Primary Health Care: an Introduction to Qualitative Research*, (Trent Focus, 1998), P. 02.

research concerns providing description of a phenomenon that occurs naturally without any intervention of an experiment or an artificially contrived treatment.<sup>39</sup> In a word, that the researcher must not add or modified the data that had been found, because the data has to be as it is on the field.

From the explanations above, in summary, this research used descriptive method and will be presented in qualitative way. In brief, the researcher would describe the phenomenon as naturally as possible based on the data that was found on the field, and presented it in words or description form instead of numbers or measures. In order to keep the originality of the data, the researcher must not add or modified or made any interventions that possibly damage the naturalization of the data.

## **B. Subject of the Research**

Subject of the research, or somewhat known by study population refers to the people who are the focus of the study<sup>40</sup>. For this research, the researcher would use purposive sampling to choose the sample, as M. Given Explained,

“Purposive sampling signifies that one sees sampling as a series of strategic choices about with whom, where, and how one does one’s research. It implies that the way that researcher sample must be tied to their objectives.”<sup>41</sup>

Thus, the researcher chose Pein Akatsuki’s Indonesian subtitle as a sample. Pein Akatsuki is a subtitle translator from Indonesian who joined

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<sup>39</sup> *Ibid*, Page. 01.

<sup>40</sup> Stephen D. Lapan and MaryLynn T. Quartaroli, *Qualitative Research: An Introduction to Methods and Designs*, (San Francisco: Jossey-Bass, 2012), Page. 83.

<sup>41</sup> Lisa M. Given, *The Sage Encyclopedia of Qualitative Research Methods*, Page. 697.

subscene.com & has been active as a translator since 2010. The researcher chose him, in order to determine how he rendered a subtitle which he produced. In this research, an Indonesian subtitle for IT 2017 movie. The researcher used his product to collect the target language version of Translation techniques. His subtitle was chosen because under several considerations, as follows: based on Subscene site subtitle from Pein Akatsuki for IT 2017 movie voted as good subtitle in score 10/10 by 207 users, based on the following categories: no using automatic translation or Google translate program, understandable form of language, no typos, and subtitle was uploaded on time (BluRay release), downloaded 47,526 times (and counting).<sup>42</sup> In short, that feedback for this subtitle is highly positive, and so far, Indonesian subtitle from Pein Akatsuki for IT 2017 movie is the highest download of all time.

### **C. Techniques for Collecting Data**

For collecting the data, the researcher used two techniques. They are document Analysis and Checklist to find out translation techniques that appear in the movie subtitles.

#### **1. Document Analysis**

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<sup>42</sup> <sup>42</sup> Subscene, *IT Subtitle (2017)*, <https://subscene.com/subtitles/it-2017/indonesian/1641250>. accessed on Wednesday January 17<sup>th</sup> 2017

Document Analysis technique which is defined by Holsti (cited in Steve Stemler) as, “any technique for making inferences by objectively and systematically identifying specified characteristics of message”<sup>43</sup>. Under Holsti definition, the technique of document analysis is not restricted to the domain of textual analysis, but may be applied to other areas such as coding student drawing or coding of actions observed in videotape studies.

The document in this research are English and Indonesian subtitle of IT 2017 movie. The used of both subtitle in order to find strong language or swearing words that contain in each conversation. The researcher start reads each subtitle per line, after that the researcher noted then made a list of strong language or swearing words that was found in IT 2017 movie subtitle and starts analyzed what technique that the translator used in translating IT 2017 movie subtitle.

Under this definition, the technique of document analysis fitted the requirement as a tool to collect the data. Because it helped the researcher gathered the translation techniques from IT Movie 2017 subtitles and categorized them under several characteristics.

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<sup>43</sup> Steve Stemler, *Practical Assessment: Research & Evaluation – An Overview of Content Analysis*. (Yale University, 2001), P. 01.

## D. Instrument of the Research

Creswell mentioned, “The instrument of choice in naturalistic inquiry is the human”<sup>44</sup>. He added, the researcher is the primary research instrument<sup>45</sup>. From the explanations above, it can be concluded that researcher herself collect the data, and also who analyze it. But, in order to make a complete data the researcher also needed checklist as instruments of the research.

### 1. Checklist

Checklist is a list of items you need to verify, check or inspect.<sup>46</sup> So, here the researcher just needed to write checks ( ) on the blank. The checklist consists of the kind of cultural expressions. The purpose is to make a systematic note. This instrument may the researcher get the valid data<sup>47</sup>. Checklist was used as one of the instruments of the research because the researcher needed to collect the completeness of Translation Techniques (Research Question number 1). In this research, the checklist was constructed by using Molina and Albir’s theory.

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<sup>44</sup> John W. Creswell, *Qualitative Inquiry and Research Design Choosing Among Five Approaches*, 2<sup>nd</sup>, (Sage Publication, California), P. 38.

<sup>45</sup> *Ibid*, P. 38.

<sup>46</sup> Jonathan Brun, *What is a Checklist?* <http://nimonik.com/2011/10/what-is-a-checklist> Accessed on July 8<sup>th</sup> 2017.

<sup>47</sup> Cholid Narbuko, *Metodologi Penelitian*, (Jakarta: Pt. Bumi Aksara, 2007), P. 74.



The researcher made a checklist table with put a number of strong language or swearing words that was found and put all translation techniques on it then analyzed each strong language or swearing words based on the indicator of each technique, then gave a checkmark in the box of the technique if the criteria was suitable.

Before the researcher gets into the checklist, the research provided some information related to checklist which consists of Translation Techniques, in order to make understanding for the readers. The Information could be seen on the table below:

**Table 1.**

**The explanation of Translation Techniques indicators**

No	Translation Technique	Indicators
1	Adaptation (A)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Translating with considering cultural aspect</li> </ul>
2	Amplification (Am)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• There is addition information in the target language</li> <li>• Adding for purpose to emphasize</li> </ul>
3	Borrowing (B)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• For pure borrowing it translate as same as the SL</li> <li>• For naturalize borrowing it need to</li> </ul>

		change based on TL pronunciation
4	Calque (C)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Usually translating in phrase level</li> <li>• Translate lexically word per word</li> </ul>
5	Compensation (Cp)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Translating with considering stylistic effect</li> </ul>
6	Description (D)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Describing more detail about the information from SL to TL</li> <li>• Describing more function of the term from SL to TL</li> </ul>
7	Discursive Creation (DC)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Often used in the translation of the title of film/movie/book</li> <li>• It can only be valid in a certain context</li> </ul>
8	Establish Equivalent (EE)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Translating as same as SL</li> <li>• Or the other equivalent but it has been captured in dictionary</li> </ul>
9	Generalization (G)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Translating with using general term</li> </ul>
10	Literal Translation (LT)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Translating SL into TL by word per word</li> </ul>
11	Modulation (M)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Translating with changed the point</li> </ul>

		of view without changed the meaning of the information
12	Reduction ( R )	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Translating with suppress item in TL</li> </ul>
13	Transposition (T)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Translating with changed the grammatical category without changed the meaning of the message</li> </ul>
14	Particularization (P)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Translating with specific term</li> </ul>
15	Linguistic Amplification (LA)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Translating with add linguistic elements</li> </ul>
16	Linguistic Compression (LC)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Synthesize linguistic elements in the TL</li> <li>• Often used in simultaneous interpreting and in sub-titling</li> </ul>
17	Substitution (S)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Change linguistic elements for paralinguistic elements (intonation, gestures) or vice versa</li> </ul>
18	Variation (V)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Change linguistic or paralinguistic elements (intonation, gestures) that</li> </ul>

		affect aspects of linguistic variation
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Checklist could be seen on the table below:

**Table 2.**

**Checklist for Translation Techniques in IT 2017 Movie**

SL	TL	TRANSLATION TECHNIQUES																	
		A	A	B	C	C	D	D	E	G	L	L	L	M	P	R	S	T	V
			m			p		C	E		A	C	T						
1	1																		
2	2																		
3	3																		
4	4																		
5	5																		

## 2. Questionnaire

In this research, the questionnaire which the researcher used was an open type. Openheim (cited in Louis Cohen)

stated that a sentence completion item is a useful to an open-ended question<sup>48</sup>. An open question was likely to receive a long answer. Although any question could receive a long answer, open questions deliberately seek longer answer. This questionnaire was used as one of instruments in order to get the information about how the translator apply the techniques of translation (research question number 2).

In this technique, the translator as the respondent answered the questions on the questionnaire. The questions in the questionnaire were taken based on the theory of translation techniques by Molina and Albir and consists of 15 questions. The questionnaire was sent to Pein Akatsuki as Indonesian translator of IT 2017 movie subtitle. The translator as respondent answered the questions then sent it back to the researcher.

Step of collect data by questioner, as following:

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<sup>48</sup> Louis Cohen, *Research Methods in Education*. (London, 2005), P. 330.

1. The researcher distributed questioner to translator via E-mail.
2. The researcher collected questioner which sent back by translator via E-mail.
3. The researcher ready to analyze data.

## **E. Techniques for Analyzing Data**

All of the data was analyzed by the following steps, namely: data managing, reading, description, classifying, and interpreting. Those steps were based on Muhammad Basir (cited in Willy Apriani) framework which consisted of data managing, reading, description, classifying, and interpreting<sup>49</sup>.

### **1. Data Managing**

Data managing involves organizing the data which collected during the process. Data managing was required in order to make sure, that researcher organized the techniques of translation from both languages, English and Indonesian. The main purpose of data managing is, first to organize the data and check their completeness, and the second to make the researcher begin to analyze and to interpret the data.

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<sup>49</sup> Willy Apriani, (2016). *An Analysis of Kepahiang Rejangnese Language in Regional Dialect Between Tebat Monok and Kelilik in Kepahiang Regency*. STAIN Curup. P. 39.

## **2. Reading**

The researcher read data that have been arranged, and the researcher also read the answer of questionnaire from Pein Akatsuki as a respondent in this research.

## **3. Description**

Description is based on the data that was found from document analysis which provide all of the information that is needed to describe. In this step, the researcher started to describe all of the data that could help the researcher to do the next step in analyzing the data.

## **4. Classifying**

The process of classifying is the process of ordering the techniques into categories that represent different aspect of the data. In this research, the researcher classified the content into several categories based on theory from Molina and Albir.

## **5. Interpreting**

In this last step of data analyzing, the researcher interpreted all the data based on all the theories related and the research questions.

## CHAPTER IV

### FINDING AND DISCUSSION

#### A. Finding

In this part, the researcher presented all the data that was found and analyzed. Since there were two instruments used in this research, there would be two parts of data presentation for each one. First, the translation techniques that appeared in IT 2017 movie which collected by checklist. The second was how the translator applied those techniques from source language into target language, the data was collected by the use of questionnaires consisted of 15 question items, those are the questions which meant to triggered the translators to give some answers which could explain how he applied those techniques into target language.

##### 1. Translation techniques in IT 2017 Movie

To find the techniques of translation in English subtitle, the researcher watched IT 2017 movie by using an English subtitle by Psagmeno.com's subtitle, and for Indonesian subtitle or target language the researcher used a subtitle from Pein Akatsuki. The subtitles were gotten by downloading on subscene.com.

The researcher found 50 swearing words translation in IT 2017 movie. As far as the researcher analyzed, there are swearing



word translations that came up repeatedly. In this case, researcher wrote it once in the list because the translations are the same. The researcher also found that there were swearing words which came up more than twice but they conveyed different meaning. In addition, the researcher also found that there were some swearing words which had no translation in the target language. The list of 50 swearing words that were found in IT 2017 movie can be seen in the table 3 below.

**Table 3**

**Swearing words that found in IT 2017 movie**

<b>No</b>	<b>SL</b>	<b>TL</b>	<b>Technique</b>
1	Dick	Kemaluan	Generalization
2	Shit.	Sial.	Transposition
3	Slut	Jalang?	Establish Equivalent
4	Little shit.	Dasar tai,	Adaptation
5	Such a loser.	Dasar pecundang.	Adaptation
6	Gross.	Menjijikan.	Establish Equivalent
7	Shut up	Diamlah	Establish Equivalent

<b>8</b>	Freaking disgusting.	Sangat menjijikan	Modulation
<b>9</b>	Shitty water	Air kotor?	Transposition
<b>10</b>	Fucking losers	Dasar pecundang.	Transposition
<b>11</b>	Suck	Bodoh	Modulation
<b>12</b>	Creep	Ew	Substitution
<b>13</b>	Jeez	Astaga	Adaptation
<b>14</b>	Tits	Pengecut?	Modulation
<b>15</b>	Fucking 12x	-	Reduction
<b>16</b>	Smack	Pegangi	Amplification
<b>17</b>	Sucking face	Bercumbu	Compensation
<b>18</b>	Move your fucking ass	Cepat, kejar	Adaptation
<b>19</b>	What the hell	Tak mau	Modulation
<b>20</b>	Piss and shit.	Air kencing dan kotoran.	Establish Equivalent and Generalization
<b>21</b>	Fuck	Sial	Transposition

<b>22</b>	Holy shit	Astaga	Adaptation
<b>23</b>	Damn	-	Reduction
<b>24</b>	Shoot	Astaga	Adaptation
<b>25</b>	Shut the fuck up	Diam	Adaptation
<b>26</b>	Shut it	Diamlah	Establish Equivalent
<b>27</b>	What the fuck	Apa – apaan	Adaptation
<b>28</b>	Freak out	Khawatir	Modulation
<b>29</b>	Fucking flip.	Membunuhku.	Modulation
<b>30</b>	Piss and shit.	Pesing dan memuakkan.	Transposition
<b>31</b>	Shit	Mahluk	Amplification
<b>32</b>	Bitch	Jalang	Calque
<b>33</b>	Little fucker	Dasar bodoh	Amplification
<b>34</b>	Little bitch	Jalang Berengsek	Calque
<b>35</b>	Pussy	Sialan	Modulation
<b>36</b>	Little fucker	Idiot berengsek	Modulation
<b>37</b>	Fuck you	Berengsek kau	Establish Equivalent

38	Motherfuckers	Berengsek	Transposition
39	Fuck 9x	-	Reduction
40	Fuck this	Rasakan itu	Modulation
41	Mullet-wearing asshole	Dasar bajingan murahan	Modulation
42	What the hell	Apa – apaan	Adaptation
43	Dicks	-	Reduction
44	Dipshit	Bodoh	Adaptation
45	Fuck off	Enyahlah	Establish Equivalent
46	Bullshit	Omong kosong	Establish Equivalent
47	Shoot	Sial	Modulation
48	Fucking clown	Badut sialan	Adaptation
49	Fuck down	Sialan	Modulation
50	Fucking crackhead	Terkutuk	Adaptation

The table above provided the answer for the first question of this research, *“What types of translation techniques are used in translating*

*the subtitle of IT (2017) movie?”* As can be seen above, only 10 techniques are used by the translator there are Reduction, Establish Equivalent, Generalization, Adaptation, Modulation, Substitution, Calque, Amplification, Compensation and Transposition. And the most dominant techniques are Reduction used by 23 times, Adaptation and Modulation by used 12 times and the last is Establish Equivalent by used 8 times.

## **2. The applied of translation techniques in IT 2017 movie**

To answer the second research question about **“How did the translator apply those translation techniques?”**, researcher distributed questionnaire to the chosen participant, in this case was Pein Akatsuki as an Indonesian translator of IT 2017 movie subtitle. So, the questionnaire was given to the subject of this research via e-mail.

To simplify the answers, the researcher delivered the data that was gotten in form of table below. The orders were based on the translation techniques theory of Molina and Albir which consisted of 18 translation techniques. The respondent gave answers in telling how he as a translator applied those techniques into target language.

**Table 4.****The applied of Translation Techniques into Target Language**

<b>No</b>	<b>Translation Technique</b>	<b>Application</b>
1	Adaptation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Find any related information to the movie, in order to choose the suitable words or sentences for every part of the movie. As a result, the mistakes could be possibly avoided</li> <li>• Watch the whole movie to understand the whole timeline of the movie.</li> </ul>
2	Amplification	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Conceived the context during the conversation is happened with observe previous or after the sentences that has implicit information.</li> <li>• Watch the whole movie to understand the whole timeline of the movie.</li> </ul>

3	Calque	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Use word that have closest meaning based on the context.</li> <li>• Find information about slang, idiom or collocation from internet.</li> </ul>
4	Compensation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Change the stylistic effect but not change or omitted the meaning of the information from SL into TL.</li> </ul>
5	Establish Equivalent	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Used other words that has the closest meaning with the context when the conversation happened.</li> </ul>
6	Generalization	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Use the words that have closest meaning</li> <li>• Simplify the information from SL into TL.</li> </ul>
7	Modulation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Used more than one language styles to tell the audiences that one expression can be delivered by many ways but still have the same purpose or meaning.</li> </ul>

8	Reduction	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Simplify the information.</li> <li>• Made the information as natural as possible to ensure that audiences got the information.</li> </ul>
9	Substitution	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• See the context during the conversation.</li> </ul>
10	Transposition	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Understand the uses of language style from SL to TL</li> <li>• Choose the suitable word during translation process.</li> <li>• Made the situation in TL as natural as in SL.</li> </ul>

From the table above, it was shown that the translator applied the techniques of translation as the theory explained. It involved find the related information of the movie, see the context during the conversation, explicit the information, simplify the information, made information as natural as possible in TL from SL, used his knowledge about internet to helps him to choose suitable words and the most important is ensure the audiences got the messages or information doesn't matter what techniques that he used in translated the subtitle.



## B. Discussion

In analyzing the type of translation technique, the researcher uses all of data subtitle of the IT 2017 movie which contains 1358 data, there are 10 types of translation techniques by Molina and Albir which are used by the translator to translated 53 swearing words they are:

### 1. Adaptation

According to Molina and Albir, Adaptation is a technique that replaces the SL cultural elements with one which has the same condition and situation in the TL culture. The translator has to create or make a new situation that can be considered as being equivalent both in SL and TL. For example:

1. No: 127-IT2017

SL: I know you're in there, **little shit**.

TL: Aku tahu kau di dalam, **Dasar tai**,

In data 127 above, Translator translated word *little shit* in SL into *Sampah* TL which *shit* is Slang means something worst and as another word from feces or poop. Translator create new situation in TL as being equivalent in SL to make sure the audiences get the information.

2. No: 255-IT2017

SL: **Jeez**, spit it out, Bill!

TL: **Astaga**, katakan saja, Bill!

In data 255 above, Translator translated word Jeez in SL into Astaga in TL. In Slang dictionary word Jeez is abbreviation of Jesus which is expression of annoyance or startled. Translator used Astaga as appropriate word base on the context during the conversation. As the translator stated:

“Before begin to translate, translator prefers to find any related information to the movie. In hope, that translator could have information which interrelated to the story and settings, such as places, conditions (contexts), times, social and the cultures. So, during the translation process, translator can choose the suitable words or sentences for every part of the movie. As a result, the mistakes could be possibly avoided.”

As explained above, this activity was purposed to make the translator to have better understanding. Because with this consideration he thought he would make the context of words or sentences became clearer and he as the translator able to choose appropriate words in target language. He also said that, to understand the whole timeline of the movie is better than direct translating. He stated, “To look into the whole story line is more effective compared to direct translating without knowing the timeline of the story.”

## 2. Amplification

Amplification (Addition) is a technique that conveyed details that are not formulated or stated in SL. It can be either information or paraphrasing explicitly. It is same with addition or gain. It also can be called grammatical expansion for clarity of meaning. For example:

1. No: 298-IT2017

SL: **Smack** him!

TL: **Pegangi** Dia!

In data 298 According to Urban dictionary smack used for Ecstasy or disrespectful comment to someone. The translator translated it to Pegangi according to context during the conversation to explicit the information about what are his friends need to do, as Delisle stated, “this technique is used to introduce unjustified stylistic elements and information that are not in the ST”.

2. No: 712-IT2017

SL: Is that why I'm not seeing this **shit**?

TL: Itu sebabnya aku tak melihat **mahluk** itu?

In data 712 the translator translated Shit into Mahluk. Shit can be translated as expression to swear or curse on

someone or something, but the translator Translated it to mahluk as Noun in TL to explicit information about who that the speaker is talking about. As the translator stated:

“When found implicit information during translated the subtitle, it is better for translator to conceived the context during the conversation is happened with observe previous or after the sentences that has implicit information.”

As explain above, Amplification technique allowed the translator to add and explicit the information while translated movie subtitle in order to ensure the audiences got the message of the movie.

### 3. Calque

It is a technique translation of the word or phrase or from the SL into TL which can be lexical or structural system, and Newmark called it as **Through Translation**, which is “the literal translation of common collection collocation, names of organizations, the components of compounds and perhaps phrases.” It can be translation word-for-word in a language into another language, for example translates each word literally. For example:

1. No: 722-IT2017

SL: Eat it, **bitch!**

TL: Makan itu, **jalang!**

In data 722, the translator translated Bitch in SL into Jalang. He is literally translate a word in SL into a word in TL which based on the context, word bitch not refer to woman but for the group of 3 boys.

#### 4. Compensation

According to Molina and Albir, Compensation is a technique that introduces SL element of information or stylistic effect in another place in the TL because it cannot be reflected in the same place as in the SL. For example:

1. No: 310-IT2017

SL: It's famous for two things. **Sucking face,**

TL: Fungsinya untuk dua hal. **Bercumbu,**

In data 310, translator changes the element information and gives stylistic effect in TL because the SL cannot be reflected in TL. As a slang sucking face used to express an aggressive kissing. Translator choose word Bercumbu as appropriated word in Indonesian culture to illustrate aggressive kissing. If it translated literary as Menghisap wajah, of course its translation in

TL is different with the structure even meaning in SL, as he stated:

“Change the stylistic effect into Indonesian style will helps the audiences understand the information, but the change of the stylistic effect won’t change or omitted the meaning of the information.”

We can conclude that the translator felt the use of Compensation technique helps him to deliver information without change the meaning of the information.

## 5. Established Equivalence

It is a technique that use term or expression which is recognized (in dictionary or language in use and everyday use) as an equivalent in the TL. It is used to refer to cases where language describe the same situation by different stylistic or structural. For example:

1. No: 126-IT2017

SL: Or do you have half the guys in the school with you, huh, **slut**?

TL: Apa separuh cowok di sekolah Sudah menidurimu, **jalang**?

In data 126, the translator uses Established Equivalence technique. The translator translated Slut into Jalang in TL. Word Slut means Prostitute, someone that mischievous or immoral

deeds. The use of word Jalang is commonly used in Indonesian culture for woman with immoral deeds. As Vinay and Darbelnet stated “this accounts for the same situation using a completely different phrase, the translation of proverbs or idiomatic expressions.”

2. No: 159-IT2017

SL: Shut up!

TL: Diamlah!

In data 159, translator translated Shut up into Diamlah in TL. Eric Partridge in a dictionary of slang and unconventional English defines Shut up as stop someone to talking or keep someone in silent. Word Diamlah commonly used in Indonesian daily culture. If it literally translate of course the meaning will be different. As he stated:

“Not all the words in dictionary can suitable while translate the subtitle in movie because sometimes the meaning from the dictionary didn’t fit in context when the conversation happened. That’s why I prefer to used other words that has the closest meaning with the context when the conversation happened.”

As explained above, this activity was purposed to make the audiences to have better understanding. Because with this consideration he thought he would make the context of words or

sentences became clearer and he as the translator able to choose appropriate words in target language.

## 6. Generalization

Is the technique that use a more general or neutral term while translated SL into TL, example:

1. No: 109-IT2017

SL: They slice the tip of his **dick** off.

TL: Mereka mengiris kulit ujung **kemaluannya**.

In data 109, the translator translated Dick into Kemaluan in TL. Word Dick means Male genitalia. The use of word kemaluan is commonly used in Indonesian culture without mention the privates of specific gender. That's why Vinay and Darbelnet defined Generalization as "translate a term for a more general one, whereas, particularization is the opposite."

2. No: 341-IT2017

SL: It's basically piss and **shit**.

TL: Pada dasarnya air kencing dan **kotoran**.

In data 341, the translator translated words *Cicadas* into *Kumbang* by used generalization technique. According to John. M. Echols and Hasan Sadily English – Indonesia dictionary Shit means something worst and as another word from feces or poop.



Translator used word kotoran as general term in TL which in SL there is no information about kind of the shit that speaker talk about. The translator choose word kotoran to simplify the delivery of the message in movie, as he stated:

“...use the words that have closest meaning can help translator to find suitable word while translate SL into T, it is also helps the translator to simplify the information from SL into TL.”

As he stated before, Pein Akatsuki tried to help the audiences to understand the information, one of that ways is simplify the delivery of the information or the message from the movie.

## 7. Modulation

Modulation is a technique that changes the point of view in the TL in order to focus or cognitive category in relation to SL. It is a variation of the form of the message, obtained by a change the point of view. It allows in expressing the same phenomenon in a different way. For example:

1. No: 339-IT2017

SL: **What the hell**, its greywater?

TL: **Tak mau**, airnya kelabu.

In data 339, What the hell commonly translated as apa-apaan in Slang dictionary, but the translator changed the point of view by translated it to tidak mau based on the context of the movie which the speaker's surprised and reject when his friends asked him to enter the water as Newmark stated as “**Modulation** is a change of the meaning that is caused by a shift of perspective or point of view.”

2. No: 748-IT2017

SL: You mullet-wearing **asshole!**

TL: Dasar **bajingan** murahan!

According Collins English Dictionary Asshole used to insult somebody as silly or idiot person. The translator changed the point of view by translated it to Bajingan as appropriate word base on the context during the conversation to cursed annoying person. The changed the point of view was purposed to simplify the delivery of the message also entertain the audiences. As he stated:

“...used more than one language styles can make the translator more creative and for the audiences they'll got knowledge that one expression can be delivered by many ways but still have the same purpose or meaning.”

In summary, this technique allowed the translator to change the language style in order to entertain the audiences

and make the translator become more creative in deliver the message but not changed the meaning of the message.

## 8. Reduction

Reduction is a technique that reduces certain elements of the SL. It is also called elimination, omission or subtraction which suppressing a SL information in the TL. For example:

1. No: 297-IT2017

SL: **Fucking** hold him.

TL: Pegangi dia.

In data 297, the translator reduced word *fucking* from SL into TL. This techniques called Reduction, which is allowed the translator to eliminate words without change the meaning of the information as Ayora stated “**Omission**, which is to omit and repetition that is characteristic of the SL.”

2. No: 331-IT2017

SL: Not every **fucking** plant is poison ivy,  
Stanley.

TL: Tak semua tanaman itu beracun, Stanley!

In data 331, the translator reduced word *We need* from SL into TL, but the translation is fine because it still understood

without translating it literally. Reduction technique helps the translator to simplify the meaning in TL. As the translator stated:

“While translate SL into TL, I like to simplify the delivered of the information. Too much information made audiences confused and not focus while watch the movie because they are too busy to read the subtitle.”

Furthermore, he explained that his focus is made the information as natural as possible to ensure that audiences got the information.

## 9. Substitution

Is the technique that change linguistic elements for paralinguistic elements (intonation, gestures) or vice versa.

This technique is often used in interpreting. Example:

1. No: 227-IT2017

SL: Creep!

TL: Ew!

In data 227, the translator translated *Creep* in SL into *Ew* in TL because during the conversation, speaker express his repulsion by pursing his face during the conversation. In Nonverbal language its mean the speaker feel disgusted of something. As the translator stated:

“To translated gesture or intonation, I’m prefer to see the context during the conversation. As we know most of gesture or intonation in Indonesia

has similar meaning with USA or Hollywood movie.”

As explain above we can conclude that translator need to see the context before translate gesture, intonation or vice versa in movie, as the result the mistakes could be possibly avoided.

## 10. Transposition

Transposition is a technique that changes a grammatical category in relation to the source language. This technique same with shift (in category, structure and unit shift, such as changing singular to plural, position of adjective, changing the word class or part of speech). For example:

1. No: 163-IT2017

SL: Who doesn't love splashing around in **shitty water**?

TL: Siapa yang suka bermain di **air kotor**?

In data 163, Translator translated word Shitty water into Air kotor, which the grammatical structure of the swearing word translation shitty water was shifted from Adjective-noun into Noun-adjective.

2. No: 166-IT2017

SL: Fucking **losers!**

TL: Dasar pecundang.

Translator translated *Fucking losers* into *Dasar pecundang*, which the grammatical structure of the swearing word was shifted from Plural into Singular. In here the swearing word used for strengthen and emphasize the following argument. The translator changed plural word into singular word, it is called obligatory and automatic transposition, it is offer the translator have no choice and must make equivalent meaning in TL as Newmark stated “involves replacing one word class with another without changing the meaning of message.” And Pien Akatsuki stated:

“Understand the uses of language style from SL to TL will helps translator to choose the suitable word during translation process and make the situation in TL as natural as in SL.”

We can conclude the transposition shift help translator to make translation product more natural, because if word “*Losers*” literally translated it will be “*pecundang - pecundang*,” this translation can bother the audiences while read subtitle during watching the movie.

## CHAPTER V

### CONCLUSIONS AND SUGGESTIONS

#### A. Conclusions

Based on finding and discussion in the previous chapter, the researcher finally concluded that *First*, there are 10 techniques are used by the translator there are Reduction, Establish Equivalent, Generalization, Adaptation, Modulation, Substitution, Calque, Amplification, Compensation and Transposition. And the most dominant techniques are Reduction used by 23 times, Adaptation and Modulation by used 12 times and the last is Establish Equivalent by used 8 times.

*Second*, the translator applied the techniques of translation as the theory explained. It involved find the related information of the movie, see the context during the conversation, explicit the information, simplify the information, made information as natural as possible in TL from SL, used his knowledge about internet to helps him to choose suitable words and the most important is ensure the audiences got the messages or information doesn't matter what techniques that he used in translated the subtitle.

## **B. Suggestions**

Based on the research findings, the writer suggests that this research will be an important suggestions for:

- a. For the students, the researcher hopes that this research can give a beneficial as one of the literature review to improve and enlarge the knowledge for the students, especially to help the students in studying translation.
- b. For the lecturers, the researcher hopes that this research will reference and information, so that it can to help the lecturers to teach linguistic material especially in teaching translation subject.
- c. For the institution, the researcher hopes that this research can become the reference (especially in library) for the students if they want to conduct the research about the same topic.
- d. For translator, the researcher hopes this research become the reference and guidance of the other translators. Therefore they can deliver messages or intended meaning to the reader from the SL to TL appropriately.



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## APPENDIX 1

### (Questionnaire from the researcher to Pein Akatsuki)

- 1. Sebelum mulai menerjemahkan, persiapan apa saja yang dilakukan? Dan ditunjukkan untuk apa persiapan tersebut?**

Jawab: *yang saya persiapkan adalah memahami isi cerita terlebih dahulu, selanjutnya adalah memahami aspek budaya, kehidupan sosial dan lainnya yang terdapat didalam ceritan karena seperti yang diketahui film barat memiliki kebudayaan yang berbeda dengan asia khususnya Indonesia. melakukan hal seperti ini dapat membantu dan mempermudah saya untuk memilih kata atau kalimat yang tepat serta memahami konteks cerita sehingga dalam proses penerjemahan sya bisa menghindari kesalahan menyampaikan isi cerita, karena biasanya penerjemah yang memahami jalan dan isi cerita lebih baik dalam menyampaikan isi atau pesan dari film tersebut dibandingkan penerjemah yang tidak mengetahui jalan cerita dari film yang akan diterjemakan.*

- 2. Setelah tahap persiapan selesai, apakah ada proses lain yang dilakukan agar penerjemahan ST ke TT dapat lebih dimengerti? Kalau ada bagaimana prosesnya?**

Jawab : *jika kita sudah memehami isi cerita, maka akan mudah bagi kita untuk memilih kata yang tepat dalam melakukan proses penerjemahan. memahami penggunaan bahasa ST yang tepat ke TT akan membuat kita bisa menepatkan kata*

*yang pas saat mengadaptasi situasi dr ST ke TT sehingga hasil terjemahan bisa lebih dimengerti oleh penonton.*

**3. Pada saat menemukan kata - kata sulit (Slang, Idiom, Kolokasi atau Frasa) bagaimana anda mengatasi masalah tersebut?**

*Jawab: kita bisa mengartikan kata tersebut sesuai dengan makna dalam satu kalimat tersebut dengan mengganti kata-kata sulit tsb dengan kata yang paling memungkinkan dekat dengan kata tersebut dalam konteksnya. Sebenarnya jaman sekarang ini translator dipermudah dengan adanya internet, jika tidak bisa menemukan jalan lain maka cari saja di internet mengenai collocation, slang dan idiom, maka akan keluar banyak contoh dan kamusnya..*

**4. Pada saat menemukan informasi yang kurang jelas dalam ST apa yang anda lakukan saat menerjemahkan ke dalam TT?**

*Jawab : pahami konteks pada saat pembicaraan berlangsung dengan membaca kembali kalimat sebelum ataupun kalimat sesudah pada kalimat atau informasi yang kurang jelas. Seperti yang dikatakan sebelumnya memahami konteks atau jalan cerita memudahkan translator menerjemahkan atau menyampaikan pesan dalam film.*

**5. Bagaimana cara anda menerjemahkan informasi yang tersirat dalam sebuah kalimat di ST ke dalam TT?**

*Jawab : penguasaan pemahaman cerita serta kalimat perkalimat akan memudahkan kita untuk dapat memahami makna yg tersirat di dalam sebuah kalimat*

**6. Dalam menerjemahkan apakah anda menerjemahkan saja sesuai struktur atau susunan di ST atau memilih menyederhanakannya? Mengapa demikian?**

Jawab : *saya lebih memilih menyederhanakannya, penyederhanaan ini pun bukan sekedar menghapus beberapa kata tapi membuatnya lebih alami sehingga orang lain akan mudah memahaminya. Bagaimanapun yang terpenting dalam proses penerjemahan adalah ST dapat diterima dalam TT.*

**7. Apakah anda biasanya mengubah struktur atau susunan kalimat saat menerjemahkan ST ke TT? Mengapa demikian?**

Jawab: *Untuk kalimat yang strukturnya sederhana tidak perlu dilakuakn perubahan struktur tapi untuk kalimat memiliki struktur yang sulit, maka saya akan menyederhanakannya sehingga mudah d pahami pada TT. Namun penyusunan struktur sebisa mungkin tetap disesuaikan dengan struktur dan susunan kalimat yang baik dan benar agar maksud dari kalimat tersebut tidak berubah atau hilang.*

**8. Apa yang anda lakukan saat gaya bahasa atau padanan kata di ST ternyata tidak ada di TT? Mengapa demikian?**

Jawab : *saya akan merubah gaya bahasanya sesuai dengan gaya bahasa indonesia atau sehari-hari yang sering dipakai agar mudah dipahami oleh penonton, namun yang terpenting makna dari kalimat ST ke TT tetap tidak berubah.*

**9. Apa yang anda lakukan saat hasil terjemahan ST dirasa kurang alami dalam TT? Mengapa demikian?**



Jawab : *Yang saya lakukan adalah menambahkan kata atau informasi lain sehingga hasil terjemahan ke TL dapat dibaca dengan alami sehingga penonton bisa memperoleh informasi yang jelas tentang apa yang para aktor aktris bicarakan. Penambahan informasi ini semata-mata hanya untuk memperjelas tentang apa yang dibicarakan bukan untuk memberikan informasi baru yang tidak disebutkan dalam percakapan di film.*

**10. Saat menemukan nama benda atau tempat di ST yang ternyata jarang terdapat atau dikenal di TT bagaimana cara anda menerjemahkannya? Mengapa demikian?**

Jawab : *ini bisa d terjemahkan sesuai dengan kebutuhan. Jika kata yang di maksud tidak di temukan pada kalimat TT kita bisa tidak merubah kata tersebut namun dapat di beri penjelasan sesuai dengan makna yang mendekati kata tersebut. Namun jika memang harus di rubah kita bisa menggantikannya dengan kata yang mirip atau mendekati dg kata tersebut, hal ini berguna membantu translator menyederhanakan penyampaian informasi dari SL ke TL.*

(tidak akan di terjemahkan namun nama benda atau tempat tersebut dibuat berbeda dengan teks lainnya seperti dibuat miring atau huruf nya dibuat tebal)

**11. Apakah anda menerjemahkan kata atau istilah yang merupakan serapan atau pinjaman dari bahasa ST sesuai dengan penulisan ST atau mengubahnya berdasarkan arti atau penulisan dalam TT? Mengapa demikian?**

Jawab : *Kita tahu banyak kata asing yang sudah resmi menjadi bahasa Indonesia, hal inipun sudah ada dalam kamus bahasa Indonesia. Biasanya untuk penulisan nama tempat atau orang saya tidak merubahnya sesuai dengan penulisan bahasa Indonesia tapi untuk beberapa kata asing yang biasanya digunakan sesuai aslinya saya lihat dulu arti dalam bahasa indonesianya, jika dalam bahasa Indonesia artinya dapat dipahami maka saya terjemahkan, jika malah terdengar aneh dan asing maka saya gunakan saja kata dan penulisan aslinya. yang terpenting bagi saya sebagai penerjemahan adalah bagaimana kita membuat kalimat terjemahan senatural mungkin sehingga penonton dapat memahami isi dari dari film tersebut.*

**12. Jika terdapat istilah dalam ST yang artinya tidak sama dengan di kamus di TT, apakah anda akan menerjemahkan sesuai dengan arti di kamus TT atau tetap menggunakan dari terjemahan arti yang sudah dikenal oleh masyarakat TT? Mengapa?**

Jawab : *sebaiknya kita tidak harus mengikuti kata yang ada dikamus apabila tidak sesuai dengan kalimat TT. Satu hal yang harus kita perhatikan adalah kita harus menyamakan terlebih dahulu makna yang paling dekat dengan kalimat tersebut yang ada pada ST agar para penonton memahami maknanya.*

**13. Jika terdapat kalimat yang hasil terjemahannya bisa lebih dari satu gaya bahasa, apakah anda akan menerjemahkan saja secara harfiah atau mengubah gaya bahasa serta sudut pandangnya? Mengapa?**

Jawab : *perubahan cara penyampaian sebuah ekspresi bisa saja dilakukan agar gaya bahasa yang digunakan tidak monoton sehingga para penonton tidak mudah bosan, terlebih penggunaan lebih dari 1 gaya bahasa penyampaian membuat penerjemah lebih kreatif dalam menerjemahkan dan bagi penonton mereka mendapat pengetahuan bahwa mengatakan sesuatu itu bisa dengan gaya bahasa lain tapi maksud dan tujuannya tetaplah sama.*

**14. Bagaimana anda menentukan kata panggilan atau sapaan yang cocok dari ST to TT?**

Jawab : *saya selalu menyesuaikan panggilan atau sapaan sesuai dengan genre atau dengan siapa yang sedang melakukan percakapan, jika seumuran saya akan menggunakan sapaan yang lebih santai sehingga terdapat banyak variasi dalam percakapan dan untuk yang lebih tua biasanya sapaan formal dan tidak terlalu bervariasi agar tidak terjadi kesalahan sehingga hasilnya tidak kaku dan natural.*

**15. Bagaimana cara anda menerjemahkan kalimat dalam ST yang diucapkan dengan menyertakan bahasa tubuh dan/atau nada bicara tertentu? Jelaskan!**

Jawab : *yang terpenting dalam mengartikan bahasa tubuh adalah menyesuaikan dengan konteks saat bicara, setidaknya di Indonesia memiliki beberapa kesamaan bahasa tubuh atau nada bicara dengan orang amerika atau dalam film Hollywood.*

## APPENDIX 2

(Screenshot Movie Scenes and Conversations between Researcher and Translator)





### APPENDIX 3

#### SWEARING WORD ANALYSIS TABLE

No	SL	TL	Technique	Analysis
1	They slice the tip of his <b>dick</b> off.	Mereka mengiris kulit ujung <b>kemaluannya</b> .  109	Generalization	The translator translated Dick into Kemaluan in TL. Word Dick means Male genitalia. The use of word kemaluan is commonly used in Indonesian culture without mention the privates of specific gender.
2	Oh, <b>shit</b> .	Oh, <b>Sial</b> .	Transposition	The grammatical structure of the swearing word translation shit was shifted from noun into adjective.
3	Or do you have half the guys in the school with you, huh, <b>slut</b> ?	Apa separuh cowok di sekolah Sudah menidurimu, <b>jalang</b> ?  126	Establish Equivalent	The translator translated Slut into Jalang in TL. Word Slut means Prostitute, someone that mischievous or immoral deeds. The use of word Jalang is commonly used in Indonesian culture for woman with immoral deeds.
4	I know you're in there, <b>little shit</b> .	Aku tahu kau di dalam, <b>Dasar tai</b> ,	Adaptation	Translator translated word <i>little shit</i> in SL into <i>Sampah</i> TL which <i>shit</i> is Slang means something worst and as another word from feces or poop. Translator create new situation in TL as being equivalent in SL to make sure the audiences get the

				information.
5	Such a loser.	Dasar pecundang. 133	Adaptation	Translator translated word Such a in SL into <i>Dasar</i> TL to create the situation in TL as being equivalent in SL, which is from John. M. Echols and Hasan Sadily English – Indonesia dictionary Such means Seperti, Serupa, etc. The meaning of loser is someone who annoying and useless which word pecundang in SL means someone that fainthearted. Translator used Dasar pecundang as appropriate word base on the context during the conversation.
6	Gross.	menjijikan. 135	Establish Equivalent	The translator used the translation menjijikan to translate the SL word gross because the translator adjusts to something that is disgusting. The translator used the TL word menjijikan that is more commonly used in Indonesian culture, especially in conversation based on the context in the movie.
7	Shut up!	Diamlah! 159	Establish Equivalent	The translator translate Shut up into Diamlah in TL. Eric Partridge in a dictionary of slang and unconventional English defines Shut up as stop someone to talking or keep someone in silent. Word Diamlah commonly used in Indonesian daily culture.
8	That's <b>freaking</b> disgusting.	<b>Sangat</b> menjijikan! 159	Modulation	The translator changed the point of view by translated Freaking to sangat. If it literally translate

				word freaking means something strange or screwy. Word sangat was chosen as appropriate word base on the context during the conversation to emphasize about something that very disgusting.
9	Who doesn't love splashing around in <b>shitty water</b> ?	Siapa yang suka bermain di <b>air kotor</b> ? 163	Transposition	Translator translated word Shitty water into Air kotor, which the grammatical structure of the swearing word translation shitty water was shifted from Adjective-noun into Noun-adjective.
10	Fucking losers!	Dasar pecundang. 166	Transposition	Translator translated Fucking losers into Dasar pecundang, which the grammatical structure of the swearing word was shifted from Plural into Singular. In here the swearing word used for strengthen and emphasize the following argument.
11	You <b>suck</b> , Bowers.	Kau <b>bodoh</b> , Bowers. 168	Modulation	According to John. M. Echols and Hasan Sadily English – Indonesia dictionary Suck means Hisap atau teguk, as a slang suck means someone who is bad, have no skill or talent. Translator hanged the point of view by translated it to Bodoh as appropriate word base on the context during the conversation to emphasized what Bowers done is useless or stupid.
12	Shit!	Sial! 208	Transposition	Translator translated word Shit into Sial, which the grammatical structure of the swearing word translation shit was shifted from noun into adjective.



13	Creep!	Ew! 227	Substitution	The translator translated Creep in SL into Ew in TL, because during the conversation, speaker express his repulsion by pursing his face during the conversation. In Nonverbal language its mean the speaker feel disgusted of something.
14	Jeez, spit it out, Bill!	Astaga, katakan saja, Bill! 255	Adaptation	Translator translated word Jeez in SL into Astaga in TL. In Slang dictionary word Jeez is abbreviation of Jesus which is expression of annoyance or startled. Translator used Astaga as appropriate word base on the context during the conversation.
15	Where are you off to, tits?	Kau mau kemana, Pengecut? 294	Modulation	Word tits is variant of teat and common used in nursery field. The translator changed the point of view by translated it to pengecut as appropriate word base on the context during the conversation.
16	Fucking 12x	-	Reduction	Translator didn't translated the word.
17	Smack him.	Pegangi Dia! 298	Amplification	According to Urban dictionary smack used for Ecstasy or disrespectful comment to someone. The translator translated it to Pegangi according to context during the conversation to explicit the information about what are his friends need to do.
18	It's famous for two things. Sucking face,	Fungsinya untuk dua hal. Bercumbu, 310	Compensation	Translator changes the element information and gives stylistic effect in TL because the SL cannot be reflected in TL. If SL is translated literary as Menghisap wajah, but as a slang it used to express

				an aggressive kissing. Translator choose word Bercumbu as appropriated word in Indonesian culture to illustrate aggressive kissing.
19	Move your fucking ass!	Cepat, kejar! 324	Adaptation	The context of the movie in this part is the leader of group who gives command to all his group members to chase the boy that runaway. So, the translator translated move your ass into cepat kejar which is in accordance with the context.
20	<b>What the hell</b> , its greywater?	<b>Tak mau</b> , airnya kelabu. 339	Modulation	What the hell commonly translated as apa-apaan in Slang dictionary, but the translator changed the point of view by translated it to tidak mau based on the context of the movie which the speaker's surprised and reject when his friends asked him to enter the water.
21	It's basically <b>piss and shit</b> .	Pada dasarnya <b>air kencing dan kotoran</b> . 341	Establish Equivalent and Generalization	According to John. M. Echols and Hasan Sadily English – Indonesia dictionary Piss means Urinating which is phrase Air kencing is recognized in daily conversations in TL. Shit means something worst and as another word from feces or poop. Translator used word kotoran as general term in TL which in SL there is no information about kind of the shit.
22	Oh, fuck!	Oh, Sial! 361	Transposition	Translator translated word Fuck into Sial, which the grammatical structure of the swearing word fuck was shifted from verb into adjective.

23	Holy shit!	Astaga! 380	Adaptation	Holy shit is an expression yelled at something bad or surprising. The translator translated it as Astaga which is in accordance with the context.
24	Damn	- 382	Reduction	The translator did not translate into target language.
25	<b>Shoot</b> , I'm so sorry.	<b>Astaga</b> , maafkan aku. 426	Adaptation	In Slang dictionary word Shoot defines as interjection which is alternate word to shit and it's can be translated many ways such as OMG, Jesus, Oh God, etc. The translator translated it as Astaga which is in accordance with the context of the movie which the speaker's startled when she dropped Mr. Keene's glasses.
26	Why don't you <b>shut the fuck up</b> , Einstein.	Bisakah kau <b>diam</b> , Einstein. 468	Adaptation	This Expression was used to stop someone talking a nonsense and it annoyed you. The translator translated it as Diam which is in equivalence with the context of the movie which the speaker interrupted his friend while he is talking.
27	Shut it, Richie.	Diamlah, Richie. 445	Establish Equivalent	Shut it is another word of Shut up. Shut it used to order someone keeps quite. The translator translated it as Diamlah which is recognized as common term in daily conversation in TL.
28	What the fuck!	Apa - apaan? 503	Adaptation	WTF is an expression of extreme surprise, annoyance or frustration. A more emphatic form of What. The translator translated it as Apa-apan which is in equivalence with the context of the movie

				which the speaker surprised that he and his friends just defeated by a girl.
29	Don't <b>freakout</b> , just tell us.	Jangan <b>khawatir</b> , langsung katakan saja. 545	Modulation	Freakout is an expression used when you got a paranoid all of sudden. As a slang freakout means you are frightened at something. The translator changed the point of view by translated it to Khawatir as appropriate word base on the context during the conversation because the speaker tried to convince his friend to tell them what is going on.
30	My mom's gonna <b>fucking flip</b> .	Ibuku bisa <b>membunuhku</b> . 582	Modulation	The word Flip in slang dictionary has meaning lost control. The context of the movie in this part is the speaker's friend ask him to use his mother credit card and the translator changed the point of view by translated it to Membunuh as appropriate word base on the context during the conversation and in here the swearing word used for strengthen and emphasize the following argument, not for swearing the other people.
31	They smell like <b>piss and shit</b> .	Baunya <b>pesing dan memuakkan</b> . 639	Transposition	According to previous data, piss means Urinating and Shit means something worst and as another word from feces or poop. Translator translated it to pesing dan memuakkan which the grammatical structure of the swearing word was shifted from Noun into adjective.

32	Is that why I'm not seeing this <b>shit</b> ?	Itu sebabnya aku tak melihat <b>mahluk</b> itu? 712	Amplification	Translator translated Shit into Mahluk. Shit can be translated as expression to swear or curse on someone or something, but the translator Translated it to mahluk as Noun in TL to explicit information about who that the speaker is talking about.
33	Eat it, <b>bitch!</b>	Makan itu, <b>jalang!</b> 722	Calque	Translator translated Bitch in SL into Jalang. He is literally translate a word in SL into a word in TL which based on the context, word bitch not refer to woman but for the group of 3 boys.
34	You <b>little fucker!</b>	<b>Dasar bodoh!</b> 722	Amplification	Eric Partridge in a dictionary of slang and unconventional English defines little fucker as a dumb kid who won't listen his/her parents. Translator translated little fucker into Dasar Bodoh to explicit about the speaker's mean that his friends done something fool and useless.
35	Eat it, you <b>little bitch!</b>	Makan itu, <b>jalang!</b> 724	Calque	Translator translated Bitch in SL into Jalang. He is literally translate a word in SL into a word in TL which based on the context, word bitch not refer to woman but for the group of 3 boys.
36	Pussy!	Sialan! 722	Modulation	Eric Partridge in a dictionary of slang and unconventional English defines Pussy as a coward or fainthearted person. The translator changed the point of view by translated it to Sialan as appropriate

				word base on the context during the conversation because the speaker felt disappoint and anger.
37	You little fucker!	Idiot brengsek! 729	Modulation	Eric Partridge in a dictionary of slang and unconventional English defines little fucker as a dumb kid who won't listen his/her parents. The translator changed the point of view by translated it to Idiot brengsek as appropriate word base on the context during the conversation because the speaker felt anger by dealing with stupid person and stupid action.
38	Fuck you,	Brengsek kau, 741	Establish Equivalent	Eric Partridge in a dictionary of slang and unconventional English defines fuck as to have sexual relation and used in curses and exclamation, indicating strong dislike, contempt, or rejection. The translator translated fuck you into brengsek kau. The expression brengsek kau is considered abusive in Indonesian language and is usually used to express anger or strong dislike of the speaker toward others.
39	Motherfuckers!	Brengsek! 741	Transposition	Translator translated Motherfuckers into Brengsek, which the grammatical structure of the swearing word was shifted from Noun into adjective. According to Urban Dictionary Motherfuckers is a noun that can represent people that considered as the sinner that sleep with of his own mother, but it also can represent place or think with mess up condition.

40	Fuck 9x	-	Reduction	Translator didn't translated the word.
41	Fuck this!	Rasakan itu! 747	Modulation	Eric Partridge in a dictionary of slang and unconventional English defines Fuck this as an expression when someone lose interest on something. The translator changed the point of view by translated it to Rasakan ini as appropriate word base on the context during the conversation because the speaker and his friends throw rocks to their enemies.
42	You mullet-wearing <b>asshole!</b>	Dasar <b>bajingan</b> murahan! 748	Modulation	According Collins English Dictionary Asshole used to insult somebody as silly or idiot person. The translator changed the point of view by translated it to Bajingan as appropriate word base on the context during the conversation to cursed annoying person.
43	What the hell?	Apa - apaan? 761	Adaptation	Eric Partridge in a dictionary of slang and unconventional English defines WTH as expression of surprised, anger and shock. WHT is another way to say what happened. The translator translated it as Apa-apan which is in equivalence with the context of the movie which the speaker surprised and shock about something happen while they are talking.
44	Dicks	-	Reduction	Translator didn't translated the word.
	We're not playing hide-and-peek,	Kita tak bermain petak	Adaptation	According to Urban dictionary Dipshit means a despised person and habit being wrong. The

	<b>dipshit.</b>	umpet, <b>bodoh. 946</b>		translator translated it as Bodoh which is in equivalence with the context of the movie which the speaker became angry to his friend because he is playing around while they are doing something serious.
45	Fuck off!	Enyahlah! 1035	Establish Equivalent	According Collins English Dictionary fuck off used as a forceful expression of dismissal or contempt and also can be used as a command to go away or which in TL it's known as Pergi menjauh. The used of Enyahlah is common also recognized in daily conversation in TL.
46	That's <b>bullshit.</b>	itu <b>omong kosong. 1062</b>	Establish Equivalent	The swearing word bullshit was translated into omong kosong. The phrase omong kosong is recognized in daily conversation in TL. Bullshit is a slang which is mean nonsense, the meaning of SL and TL words are near because they both still deal with something that is not qualified enough.
47	Shoot!	Sial! 1193	Modulation	In Slang dictionary word Shoot defines as interjection and it's can be translated many ways such as OMG, Jesus, Oh God, etc. The translator changed the point of view by translated it to Sial based on the context of the movie which the speaker's felt anger and frustration.



48	Fuck down!	Sialan! 1207	Modulation	According to Urban dictionary Fuck down means quit doing something. The translator changed the point of view by translated it to Sialan which it means something bringing misfortune based on the context of the movie. The speaker felt frustration because be quandary to kill the clown.
49	You brought me to a <b>fucking crackhead</b> house!	Kalian memaksaku pergi ke rumah <b>terkutuk</b> ini! 1347	Adaptation	Adding word fucking in front of noun emphasized that someone is furious or disappoint of someone or something. While Creakhead is used to express excessive of anger. The translator translated Fucking creakhead as terkutuk which is in equivalence with the context of the movie which the speaker became furious to his friends because they are brought him to the house.
50	I'm gonna have to kill this <b>fucking clown</b> .	Aku harus membunuh Badut brengsek ini! 1349	Adaptation	Adding word fucking in front of noun emphasized that someone is furious or disappoint of someone or something. The translator translated it as Sialan which is in equivalence with the context of the movie which the speaker became angry to the clown that tried kill him and his friends.



KEMENTERIAN AGAMA  
SEKOLAH TINGGI AGAMA ISLAM NEGERI  
(STAIN CURUP)

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KEPUTUSAN  
KETUA SEKOLAH TINGGI AGAMA ISLAM NEGERI (STAIN) CURUP  
Nomor 244 /Sti.02/PP.00.9/02/ 2018

Tentang

PERUBAHAN PENUNJUKAN PEMBIMBING I DAN 2 DALAM PENULISAN SKRIPSI  
SEKOLAH TINGGI AGAMA ISLAM NEGERI (STAIN) CURUP

- Menimbang** :
- Bahwa untuk kelancaran penulisan skripsi mahasiswa, perlu ditunjuk dosen Pembimbing I dan II yang bertanggung jawab dalam penyelesaian penulisan yang dimaksud;
  - Bahwa saudara yang namanya tercantum dalam Surat Keputusan ini dipandang cakap dan mampu serta memenuhi syarat untuk diserahi tugas sebagai pembimbing I dan II;
- Mengingat** :
- Keputusan Menteri Pendidikan Nasional RI Nomor 184/U/2001 tentang Pedoman Pengawasan Pengendalian dan Pembinaan Program Diploma, Sarjana dan Pascasarjana di Perguruan Tinggi;
  - Keputusan Menteri Agama RI Nomor 406 Tahun 2000 tentang Pembukaan Jurusan / Program Studi Baru Pada Perguruan Tinggi di Lingkungan Departemen Agama RI;
  - Keputusan Menteri Agama RI Nomor 1 Tahun 2001 Tentang Kedudukan, Tugas, Fungsi, Kewenangan, Satuan Organisasi dan Tata Kerja Kementerian Agama RI;
  - Undang-Undang Nomor 20 tahun 2003 tentang Sistem Pendidikan Nasional;
  - Keputusan Menteri Agama RI Nomor 31 Tahun 2016 tentang STATUTA STAIN Curup;
  - Surat Keputusan Menteri Agama RI Nomor B. II/3/08207/2016 tentang Pengangkatan Ketua STAIN Curup Periode 2016 - 2020;
  - Surat Ketua STAIN Curup No : 158/Sti.02/PP.009/08/2016

MEMUTUSKAN :

- Menetapkan** :
- Pertama** :
- Sakut Ansori, S.Pd.I.,M.Hum. 19811020 200604 1 002
  - Henny Septia Utami, M.Pd. 17102010

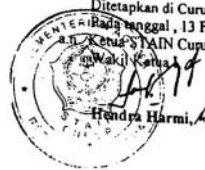
Dosen Sekolah Tinggi Agama Islam Negeri (STAIN) Curup masing-masing sebagai Pembimbing I dan II dalam penulisan skripsi mahasiswa :

N A M A : Meylisa  
N I M : 14552014

JUDUL SKRIPSI : Analisis Of Translation Techniques From English In To Indonesian Subtitle In "It (2017)" Movie

- Kedua** : Proses bimbingan dilakukan sebanyak 8 kali pembimbing I dan 8 kali pembimbing II dibuktikan dengan kartu bimbingan skripsi ;  
Terjadi perubahan Pembimbing Nama tersebut di atas. Karena yang bersangkutan tidak lulus dan telah melakukan perbaikan skripsi ;
- Ketiga** : Pembimbing I bertugas membimbing dan mengarahkan hal-hal yang berkaitan dengan substansi dan konten skripsi. Untuk pembimbing II bertugas dan mengarahkan dalam penggunaan bahasa dan metodologi penulisan ;
- Keempat** : Kepada masing-masing pembimbing diberi honorarium sesuai dengan peraturan yang berlaku ;
- Kelima** : Surat Keputusan ini disampaikan kepada yang bersangkutan untuk diketahui dan dilaksanakan sebagaimana mestinya ;
- Keenam** : Keputusan ini berlaku sejak ditetapkan dan berakhir setelah skripsi tersebut dinyatakan sah oleh STAIN Curup atau masa bimbingan telah mencapai 1 tahun sejak SK ini ditetapkan ;
- Ketujuh** : Apabila terdapat kekeliruan dalam surat keputusan ini, akan diperbaiki sebagaimana mestinya sesuai peraturan yang berlaku ;

Ditetapkan di Curup,  
pada tanggal, 13 Februari 2018



- Tembusan :**
- Pembimbing I dan II;
  - Bendahara STAIN Curup;
  - Kasubbag AK;
  - Kepala Perpustakaan STAIN;
  - Mahasiswa yang bersangkutan;
  - Arsip/Jurusan Tarbiyah

THE APPROVAL OF INSTRUMENT VALIDATION  
ANALYSIS OF TRANSLATION TECHNIQUES IN ENGLISH INTO INDONESIAN  
SUBTITLE

Curup, 06 December 2018

Validator



Jumatul Hidayah, M.Pd

NIP. 19780204 200212 2 002



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 PEMBIMBING I : Saiful Anwar, S.Pd., M.Hum  
 PEMBIMBING II : Henry Seta Utomo, M.Pd  
 JUDUL SKRIPSI : Analysis of Translation Technique From English into Indonesian Scientific in IT (Case) Study

Kami berpendapat bahwa skripsi ini sudah dapat diajukan untuk ujian skripsi  
 STAFI Caturak

Pembimbing II,  
  
 Henry Seta Utomo  
 NIK : 19107260

Pembimbing I,  
  
 Saiful Anwar, S.Pd., M.Hum  
 NIP. 19810723 200604 1 002



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 PEMBIMBING I : Saiful Anwar, S.Pd., M.Hum  
 PEMBIMBING II : Henry Seta Utomo, M.Pd  
 JUDUL SKRIPSI : Analysis of Translation Technique From English into Indonesian Scientific in IT (Case) Study

- Kartu konsultasi ini harus dikawahi pada setiap konsultasi dengan pembimbing 1 atau pembimbing 2.
- Disiapkan kepada mahasiswa yang menulis skripsi untuk berkonsultasi dengan pembimbing 1 minimal 2 (dua) kali, dan konsultasi dengan pembimbing 2 minimal 3 (tiga) kali dilakukan dengan kelain yang di sertikan.
- Agar ada waktu cukup untuk perbaikan skripsi sebelum diajukan di karangannya agar konsultasi terakumulasi dengan pembimbing di lakukan pada waktu sebelum ujian skripsi



No. TANGGAL	Hal-hal yang Dibicarakan	Paraf Pembimbing I	Paraf Mahasiswa
1.	Chapter 1	<i>[Signature]</i>	<i>[Signature]</i>
2.	Chapter II	<i>[Signature]</i>	<i>[Signature]</i>
3.	Chapter III	<i>[Signature]</i>	<i>[Signature]</i>
4.	Chapter IV	<i>[Signature]</i>	<i>[Signature]</i>
5.	Chapter V	<i>[Signature]</i>	<i>[Signature]</i>
6.			
7.			
8.			



No. TANGGAL	Hal-hal yang Dibicarakan	Paraf Pembimbing II	Paraf Mahasiswa
1.	Chapter I, II, III	<i>[Signature]</i>	<i>[Signature]</i>
2.	Revisi chapter I, II, III	<i>[Signature]</i>	<i>[Signature]</i>
3.	Revisi chapter I, II, III	<i>[Signature]</i>	<i>[Signature]</i>
4.	Chapter IV	<i>[Signature]</i>	<i>[Signature]</i>
5.	Revisi chapter IV	<i>[Signature]</i>	<i>[Signature]</i>
6.	Revisi chapter IV	<i>[Signature]</i>	<i>[Signature]</i>
7.	Chapter V	<i>[Signature]</i>	<i>[Signature]</i>
8.	Revisi chapter V	<i>[Signature]</i>	<i>[Signature]</i>

## **BIOGRAPHY**



Meylisa was born in Palembang, South Sumatera on 7<sup>th</sup> may 1991. She is daughter of Mr. Ali Bonar (Alm) and Mrs. Ainama. She is the fourth kid. She finished her elementary school at SD N 15 Sukaraja Curup in 2003 then continued her study to Junior High School at SMP N 1 Curup and graduated on 2006. Afterwards, she became a student of SMA N 2 Kesambe Baru Curup in 2006 to 2009. For few years she skip her education to work in Jambi and in 2013 she entered State College of Islamic Studies (IAIN) Curup and selected English *Tadris* Study Program as her faculty. While she was studying in this faculty, she join a skill organization of a subtitle movie translator called “El-Heisenberg” which later became “Heisenberg-Lab” as a member and on 2019 she was choose as a new leader of “Heisenberg-Lab”.