

The Analyze of Translation Techniques in Despicable Me 3 Movie

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Abstract

Translation is frequently employed to facilitate concept expression in the target language, accelerate language acquisition, and give us more confidence when comprehending words and expressions from other languages. Translation is not merely about converting words from one language to another; it is a comprehensive process that facilitates the expression of concepts in the target language, accelerates language learning, and boosts confidence in understanding foreign words and expressions. For this study, the researcher used a descriptive qualitative research approach. In this research the researcher will translate a movie with the title is 'Despicable me 3' to analyze the 18 translation techniques used in the movie. the researcher analyze there are only 14 translation techniques that used in 'Despicable me 3' movie.

Keywords: Translation, Translation techniques, Anlyze Translation Techniques, Analyze Movie,

Introduction

In England, the importance of learning to translate has grown significantly, becoming an essential component of language education. The act of rewriting a text in a foreign language—translation—has become a critical skill in language acquisition. Translation is not merely about converting words from one language to another; it is a comprehensive process that facilitates the expression of concepts in the target language, accelerates language learning, and boosts confidence in understanding foreign words and expressions. The use of translation in language education also enhances the recognition of linguistic differences, which is a crucial aspect of learning a second language. Translation has been recognized as a valuable tool in this regard, with Google Translation emerging as one of the most widely used platforms for this purpose. The demand for translation-related tasks and skills is consistently high, reflecting the growing need for proficient translators. According to Catford (1965), translation involves the replacement of textual material in one language by equivalent textual material in another language. This definition underscores the fundamental role of translation as a process of converting written content from one language to another. The notion that translation is a modification of language has drawn the attention of experts across various fields, including linguistics, literature, psychology, and ethnography. As Moentaha (2008) asserts, translation is the process of conveying an author's intent or meaning from one language to another, which is essential for introducing and understanding foreign cultures. In contemporary times, many translators have turned to technology to enhance the translation process.

Semenov (2005) defines translation as the transfer of a message from one language to another with the same meaning. This transfer can involve both written and spoken language, highlighting the translator's role in ensuring accurate and meaningful communication across languages. Moreover, Bassnett (2002) emphasizes that translation is not merely a linguistic act but also a process of negotiating texts and cultures. This perspective suggests that translation encompasses language, content, and cultural nuances, making it a complex and multifaceted activity. Translation is a complex process that involves not only the conversion of text from one language to another but also the preservation of meaning, style, tone, and cultural nuances. The act of translating requires a deep understanding of both the source and target languages, as well as the cultural contexts in which they exist. To achieve accurate and effective translations, translators employ a variety of techniques, each tailored to address specific challenges and goals within the translation process. These techniques range from literal translation, where words are translated directly with minimal alteration, to more dynamic approaches like adaptation, where the translator modifies the text to fit the cultural and

contextual norms of the target language. Other techniques, such as borrowing and calque, involve the incorporation of foreign terms and structures into the target language, while modulation and transposition require changes in perspective or grammatical structure to maintain the original meaning. Understanding and applying these techniques is essential for professional translators, as it allows them to navigate the complexities of language and culture, ensuring that the translated text resonates with its intended audience. As Vinay and Darbelnet (1995) suggest, the choice of technique depends on various factors, including the type of text, the purpose of the translation, and the cultural differences between the source and target languages. Newmark (1988) further emphasizes that a skilled translator must be adept at selecting the appropriate technique to convey the intended message accurately while maintaining the text's integrity. In the evolving field of translation studies, these techniques continue to be refined and expanded upon, reflecting the growing understanding of the intricacies involved in cross-cultural communication. As Munday (2016) notes, the study of translation techniques not only enhances the translator's ability to produce accurate translations but also contributes to the broader field of translation theory, offering insights into the relationship between language, culture, and communication.

Translation techniques

Translation techniques are specific strategies employed by translators to transfer meaning, style, and cultural nuances from the source language (SL) to the target language (TL). These techniques are essential in ensuring that the translation is accurate, contextually appropriate, and resonates with the target audience. Various experts have identified and categorized these techniques, each offering unique perspectives on how to handle different translation challenges. There are 18 translation techniques definition by some experts :

Borrowing : Molina and Albir (p. 510) (2002) One translation strategy that has been proposed is copying, which is the direct use of lexical terms from other languages. It is a borrowed term, either unconditionally or implicitly, modification made to the original text.

Calque : A term or phrase that is literally translated word for word from another language is known as a calque in linguistics (Hartono, 2020, p. 14). More precisely, when we speak, we employ the word to calque. concerning using a term or phrase that you've heard in another language while translating its constituent parts to produce a fresh lexeme in the language of interest.

Literal : Word-by-word translation technique is how Molina and Albir (2002, p. 511) classified it since it attempts to translate a word or phrase word for word. Word-by-word translation is the method used in this translation approach. It does not imply word for word translation; rather, it translates words one at a time according to their meaning and function at the sentence level.

Transposition : Another method of translating that modifies grammatical categories is called transposition (Nduru, 2017). This is the process of switching from active voice to passive voice.

Modulation : One translation strategy that modifies the ST's point of view, focus, or cognitive category is called modulation; it can be either lexical or structural (Nduru, 2017).

Compensation : Compensation, according to Molina and Albir (2002, p. 500), is an indirect translation technique that adds information or a stylistic effect from the source text to the target text because the source language's version of the element is not adaptable to the target language.

Adaptation : According to Singarimbun (2019), adaption occurs when something explicitly conveyed in one language culture is expressed in a completely different form that is acceptable or familiar in a different language culture. There is a change in the cultural landscape.

Description : According to Molina and Albir (2002, p. 510), description is a translation strategy in which the term or phrase is substituted with a description of its form and/or purpose. It involves swapping over a phrase or statement for a description of its shape or purpose.

Discursive creation : Discursive creation, according to Molina and Albir (2002, p. 510), is a translation strategy that looks for a temporary equivalent that is genuinely unpredictable and out of context. This method of translation produces a transient equivalency that is completely unforeseen taken out of context.

Established Equivalent: The other indirect translation method is recognized as being comparable. This translation strategy, according to Molina and Albir (2002, p. 510), aims to find an analogous term or phrase in the target text for a well-known term or phrase from the source text.

Generalization : Generalization is a translation strategy that employs more neutral or general terminology in the target language, according to Molina and Albir (2002, p. 510). In addition, Sakulpimolrat (2019, p. 173)

states that generalization is a translation strategy that converts a source text into a target text that is more universally understood or neutral and is written in the target language.

Particularization : Molina and Albir (2002) . They said that this is the antithesis of the generalization strategy. This translation method looks for terms in the target language that are more exact, specific, or concrete.

Reduction : Reduction is a translation strategy that, in accordance with Molina and Albir (2002, p. 510), minimizes a piece of information that is fully or more stated in the source language in the target text.

Substitution : Regarding substitution as a translation method, Molina and Albir (2002, p. 511) contend that substitution aids translators in changing language aspects, such as tone and gestures, both linguistically and linguistically.

Variation : On this phrase, Molina and Albir (2002, p. 511) also expressed their perspectives. According to their argument, variation is a translation approach that aims to alter linguistic or linguistic characteristics, such as gestures and intonation, which can affect many aspects of language variation.

Amplification : According to Kembaren (2018, p. 29), the amplification technique introduces details that are not expressed in the original text. It provides further specific details on the original text.

Linguistics amplifications : According to Molina and Albir (2002, p. 510), this translation method is frequently used for dubbing and interpreting because it modifies linguistic or paralinguistic elements (intonation, gestures) that affect aspects of linguistic variation, such as changes in textual tone, style, social dialect, and geographical dialect.

Techniques 18 : A translation method called linguistic compression is used to synthesize linguistic components in the target language. This method is widely applied in both subtitling and simultaneous interpreting (Molina & Albir, 2002, p. 510).

Research Methodology

This study adopts a descriptive qualitative research approach, which is particularly suited to exploring and understanding complex phenomena such as translation techniques. Qualitative research is instrumental in generating new insights and developing hypotheses, as it focuses on gathering detailed information about people's opinions, actions, and experiences (Tenny, 2022). Merriam, S. B., & Tisdell, E. J. (2016) Unlike quantitative methods, which quantify data and address questions of "how much" or "how many," qualitative research seeks to answer the "how" and "why" questions, providing a deeper understanding of the subject matter. Qualitative research involves a systematic and individualized approach to defining and interpreting life experiences, making it an ideal methodology for studies that require an in-depth analysis of subjective data Creswell, J. W., & Poth, C. N. (2018). In this study, the researcher employs a qualitative research approach to analyze translation techniques used in the movie *Despicable Me 3*. Specifically, the study focuses on identifying and analyzing 18 distinct translation techniques employed in the movie. The researcher will translate key segments of the movie from the source language (SL) to the target language (TL) and then systematically analyze these translations to identify the techniques used. Denzin, N. K., & Lincoln, Y. S. (2017) The qualitative approach is chosen for this study because it allows for a comprehensive examination of the translation techniques in their context, taking into account the nuances of language, culture, and audience expectations Flick, U. (2018). By translating the movie's content and analyzing the techniques, the researcher aims to gain insights into how these techniques contribute to the overall effectiveness and accuracy of the translation.

Finding and discussion

Findings

This section discusses the conclusions drawn from the data that were collected and described.

Tabel 1 Translation Techniques

| No | Translation Techniques | Frequency | Percentage |
|----|------------------------|-----------|------------|
| 1. | Adaptation | 5 | 0,5% |
| 2 | Amplification | 12 | 1,3% |
| 3 | Borrowing | 32 | 3,6% |
| 4 | Calque | 4 | 0,4% |
| 5 | Literal translation | 783 | 88% |
| 6 | Particularization | - | - |
| 7 | Transposition | 1 | 0,1% |

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|-------|---------------------------|-----|------|
| 8 | Established equivalent | 12 | 1,3% |
| 9 | Modulation | 9 | 1,0% |
| 10 | Discursive creation | - | - |
| 11 | Linguistics amplification | 1 | 0,1% |
| 12 | Linguistics compression | - | - |
| 13 | Reduction | 1 | 0,1% |
| 14 | Variation | 4 | 0,4% |
| 15 | Description | 18 | 2,0% |
| 16 | Generalization | 6 | 0,7% |
| 17 | Substitution | 1 | 0,1% |
| 18 | Compensation | - | - |
| Total | | 888 | 100% |

From the table above there are 14 translation techniques used while translating despicable me 3 movie in english into indonesian in this study, the most used translation techniques is literal translation with 783 data and 88% presentage, borrowing with 32 data and 3,6% presentage, Description with 18 data and 2,0% presentage, amplification with 12 data and 1,3 % presentage, Established equivalent with 12 data and 1,3% presentage, modulation with 9 data and 1,0% presentage generalization with 6 data and 0,7% presentage, adaptation with 5 data and 0,5% presentage, calque with 4 data and 0,4% presentage, variation with 4 data and 0,4 % presentage,transposition with 1 data and 0,1% presentage, linguistics amplification with 1 data and 0,1% presentage, reduction with 1 data and 0,1 % presentage, substitution with 1 data and 0,1% presentage. Meanwhile Particularization, Discursive Creation, Linguistic Compression, Compensation. As previously explained, the students/participants in this study employed 14 out of the 18 translation procedures from Molina and Albirs' (2002) theory to translate the text. Additionally, the researchers will give an explanation and an example of each of the 14 approaches that has been utilize. This section will go over or evaluate each and every method that each translator employed to translate the material.

Some findings of each technique found explained as follows:

Literal Translation Explanation:

Literal translation involves translating words or expressions from the Source Language Text (SLT) directly into the Target Language Text (TLT) without altering the original structure or meaning. This method is often used when the languages involved have similar grammatical structures, and the meaning can be preserved with a word-for-word translation.

Example Analysis:

SL: "The year was 1985, and the number one show on TV was..."

TL: "Saat itu tahun 1985, dan acara nomor satu di TV adalah..."In this example, the sentence is translated word-for-word from English to Indonesian. The structure and meaning remain consistent between the two languages, demonstrating how literal translation can effectively convey the same message across different languages.

Borrowing

Explanation:

Borrowing occurs when a translator uses a word or phrase directly from the source language in the target language, without translating it. This technique is typically used when there is no equivalent term in the target language, or when the original term has a specific cultural or contextual significance that would be lost if translated.

Example Analysis:

SL: "What?"

TL: "Apa?"

In this case, the English word "what?" is translated into the Indonesian word "apa?"—a direct equivalent. However, in some cases, borrowing might involve using the exact word from the source language in the target language, especially if it's a proper noun, brand, or culturally significant term.

Description

Explanation:

Description as a translation technique involves providing a descriptive explanation of a term or concept from the source language when there is no direct equivalent in the target language. This technique is useful for ensuring that the meaning is fully conveyed, especially when dealing with culturally specific references.

Example Analysis:

SL: [cut to State Prison building, with the music of "Freedom" playing, snapping Their fingers, with the basketball bouncing at the Minion]

TL: [beralih ke bangunan Penjara Negara, dengan musik "Freedom" bermain, mereka menjentikkan jari, dengan bola basket memantul ke Minion]

Here, the translator has provided a detailed description of the scene, ensuring that the actions and cultural references are clear to the target audience. The description helps to maintain the context and mood of the scene, even if some elements might not be directly translatable.

Amplification

Explanation:

Amplification involves adding extra information in the target language to clarify or emphasize certain aspects of the source text. This technique is often used when the source text is concise or lacks sufficient detail, and the translator needs to provide additional context for the target audience.

Example Analysis:

SL: "(Gasp in Shock) WE ARE NO LONGER BROTHERS!"

TL: "(Terkesiap Kaget) KITA TIDAK LAGI SAUDARA!"

In this example, the translator has amplified the original expression by including additional emotional cues ("Terkesiap Kaget"), which helps to convey the intensity of the shock more effectively in the target language.

Established Equivalent

Explanation:

Established equivalent refers to using a term or phrase in the target language that has a well-known and widely accepted equivalent in the source language. This technique ensures that the translation is familiar and easily understood by the target audience.

Example Analysis:

SL: "Bye! You boys have fun!"

TL: "Dadah! Kalian bersenang-senanglah!"

The phrase "Bye!" is translated to "Dadah!"—a commonly used equivalent in Indonesian. The translation of "You boys have fun!" to "Kalian bersenang-senanglah!" also uses established equivalents, making the translation straightforward and natural.

Modulation

Explanation:

Modulation involves changing the perspective or viewpoint of a term or phrase to convey the same meaning in the target language. This technique is used when a direct translation might not make sense or may sound unnatural in the target language, requiring a shift in how the information is presented.

Example Analysis:

SL: "Yeah, I'll let someone else burst your bubble..."

TL: "Ya, aku akan biarkan orang lain yang menghancurkan ilusi mu."

The English phrase "burst your bubble" is idiomatic and doesn't translate directly into Indonesian. The translator has used modulation to change the perspective, resulting in "menghancurkan ilusimu," which conveys the same underlying meaning but with a different expression.

Generalization

Explanation:

Generalization involves using a broader or more general term in the target language to convey the meaning of a more specific term from the source language. This technique is useful when the specific term may not have a direct equivalent in the target language or when the exact detail is less relevant.

Example Analysis:

SL: "Look, I'm sorry. I left that life behind me. End of story."

TL: "Dengar, maafkan aku. Aku sudah meninggalkan kehidupan itu. Selesai. "In this example, the phrase "that life" is somewhat generalized in the translation to "kehidupan itu," which maintains the broader meaning without requiring a more specific equivalent. The essence of the statement remains intact, even though it's expressed in a more generalized way.

Adaptation

Explanation:

Adaptation is a technique where the translator modifies the source text to better fit the cultural, social, or contextual norms of the target audience. This involves adjusting elements of the text so that it resonates more effectively with the target audience, making it relevant and comprehensible.

Example Analysis:

SL: "Wham! Go-go! I've been a bad boy!"

TL: "Aduh! Pergi pergi! Aku sudah menjadi anak nakal!"

The translator adapts the phrase "Wham! Go-go!" to "Aduh! Pergi pergi!" in Indonesian, which better fits the cultural and linguistic context of the target audience. The translation maintains the energetic and somewhat playful tone of the original text.

Calque

Explanation:

Calque is a technique where the translator creates a new expression in the target language by directly translating the components of a foreign term or phrase. This often results in a phrase that mirrors the structure of the source language while making sense in the target language.

Example Analysis:

SL: "First order of business"

TL: "Urutan pertama bisnis"

In this example, the phrase "First order of business" is directly translated into Indonesian as "Urutan pertama bisnis," creating a calque. The structure of the phrase is preserved, and the meaning is conveyed accurately in the target language.

Variation

Explanation:

Variation involves adjusting the translation of a term or phrase to fit different contexts, styles, or nuances in the target language. This technique ensures that the translation is appropriate for the specific context in which it is used.

Example Analysis:

SL: "Aw. Ooh, look out!"

TL: "Aww. Awas!"

The translation of "Aw. Ooh, look out!" to "Aww. Awas!" demonstrates how variation is used to match the tone and style of the original text while making it natural in the target language. The translator adapts the expressions to fit the context of the situation.

Transposition

Explanation:

Transposition involves changing the grammatical structure or parts of speech of the source text in the target language. This technique is often used to make the translation more natural and fluent while preserving the original meaning.

Example Analysis:

SL: "Too late again, Gru!"

TL: "Sudah terlambat lagi, Gru!"

The translator has changed the grammatical structure slightly, making "Too late again" into "Sudah terlambat lagi." This change helps to make the sentence flow more naturally in Indonesian while maintaining the original meaning.

Linguistic Amplification

Explanation:

Linguistic amplification involves expanding or elaborating on the meaning of a term, phrase, or concept in the target language. This technique is used when the original text is too concise or lacks sufficient context, requiring additional explanation to convey the intended meaning fully.

Example Analysis:

SL: "If only I could have nailed Bratt. So many times, I almost had him. But now I'll never get the chance, 'cause I have been kicked to the curb." TL: "Seandainya saya bisa menangkap Bratt. Begitu banyak kesempatan, saya hampir berhasil menangkapnya. Tapi sekarang saya tidak akan pernah mendapatkan kesempatan itu lagi, karena saya telah didepak."

The translation adds extra details to clarify the emotional intensity and the circumstances described in the original text. This linguistic amplification helps to ensure that the target audience fully understands the situation.

Reduction

Explanation:

Reduction involves simplifying or omitting parts of the source text in the target language. This technique is useful for condensing information, streamlining the translation, or focusing on the most essential elements, especially when the original text is too verbose or repetitive.

Example Analysis:

SL: "He went to the store, and he bought some groceries at the store." TL: "Dia pergi ke toko dan membeli bahan makanan."

The translation omits the repetitive phrase "at the store," resulting in a more concise sentence that still conveys the essential information. Reduction helps to avoid redundancy in the translation.

Substitution

Explanation:

Substitution involves replacing a term, phrase, or concept in the source language with a different term, phrase, or concept in the target language. This technique is often used to adapt the translation to better fit the cultural, linguistic, or contextual norms of the target audience.

Example Analysis:

SL: "Evil Bratt!"

TL: "Bocah Jahat!"

In this case, "Evil Bratt!" is translated as "Bocah Jahat!" The translator substitutes the term "Evil" with "Jahat," which conveys the same meaning but is more suitable for the cultural context of the target language.

Conclusion

Based on the explanation and discussion, it can be concluded that the researcher employed 18 translation techniques to analyze the movie *Despicable Me 3*, aiming to translate it from the Source Language (SL) into the Target Language (TL). However, the analysis revealed that only 14 of these translation techniques were actually utilized in the movie. The most frequently used technique was literal translation, with 783 instances, accounting for 88% of the data. This was followed by borrowing, which was used in 32 instances (3.6%), and description, which appeared in 18 instances (2.0%). Other techniques observed included amplification

and established equivalent, each with 12 instances (1.3%), modulation with 9 instances (1.0%), and generalization with 6 instances (0.7%). Less frequently used techniques included adaptation (5 instances, 0.5%), calque and variation (each with 4 instances, 0.4%), transposition, linguistic amplification, reduction, and substitution, each with 1 instance (0.1%). This analysis highlights that while a variety of translation techniques were available, only a subset was applicable and relevant to the content of *Despicable Me 3*. The dominance of literal translation suggests a strong adherence to the original text, whereas the presence of other techniques reflects the need for flexibility in addressing specific linguistic and cultural challenges.

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