Translation Techniques on Official Soundtrack of Moana Film's Song

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Abstract. This research is entitled Translation Techniques on Official Soundtrack of Moana Film's Song. This research was aimed at identifying translation techniques in Official Soundtrack of Moana Film "How Far I'll Go" Song in Indonesian Version. This research used a qualitative method to analayze the translation techniques in the Official Soundtrack of Moana Film "How Far I'll Go" Song in Indonesian Version. There were some steps in analysing the existing data. The first step was selecting the data, the second was identifying thedata, the third was classifying the data, the fourth was analyzing the data, and the last was making conclusions and suggestions. Based on the analysis, the writer concluded that there were 6 translation techniques used in OST Moana: How Far I'll Go. According to the data, the researcher found 32 data containing several translation techniques, namely: 1 (3,13%) data with amplification technique; 1 (3,13 %) data with Literal Translation technique; 6 (18,75%) data with discursive creation technique; 1 (3,13%) data with Particularization technique; 7 (21,88%) data with reduction technique; and 16 (50%) data with Established Equivalence technique. According to the results of analysis, the dominant type of translation technique is Established Equivalence. It has the highest frequency of the data, as there were 16 data (50%). This technique used terms or expressions that were recognized as equivalents in the target language. It was used for describing the same situations through different stylistic or structural expressions. The translator translated the utterances from the source language into the target language using the established equivalence technique since the translator used terms or words that were more familiar in the target language, so the message could be well delivered to the target language.

Keywords: Song, Translation Techniques, OSTMoana: How far I'll Go.

INTRODUCTION

Nowadays, animation is growing rapidly and has become one of children's favorites, but sometimes it is difficult for people to understand the meaning of thefilm they watch because of the language used in the film. For this reason, the translator has provided animations that use foreign or non-Indonesian languages, in subtitle and dub versions.

One of the most important elements in a film is the soundtrack. Soundtrack is a musical accompaniment in a film, drama and other performing arts. Soundtrack serves to support the story of a film or drama. The soundtrack in a film is very important because it will have an emotional impact on the audience. The music orsong that is used as the soundtrack is as a characteristic in the film

Translating a song is the most difficult things it is very complicated because it requires translators to make a choice of words that suitable the number of tones, rhythms, music, and to find out the length of the song phrase (George, 2004). The perfect equivalence in target text is impossible for the translator to give to his readers because every translator must have their own strategy in understanding and expressing the message. A source text which is translated by five translators will produce five text that have different characteristics. Therefore, the reason that a perfect equivalence in translation is not possible is because the language and cultural norms of the community are different between source language and target language. The task of a translator is to reveal the language and cultural differences that exist in the source text and target text so that the readers of the translation are able to understand the message and meaning to be conveyed in the source text (Venuti in Setiawan, 2015: 2).

In translating songs, it will be more complicated, because they have to make sure the suitability of the melody of the song, whether the translation syllables match the melody. In fact, there is structural differences between the two languages and also the displacement of stresses.

This study takes the topic of translation techniques that are applied to the song "How Far I'll Go" in the film "Moana " which are sung in the Indonesian version. The object of this research chooses the song "How Far I'll Go" as the research study is because thelanguage on the song is simple and does not have any specific meaning in the lyric. Thelyric could be applied in analysis to become a topic of translation methods.

Based on the literature research that has been done, there are some related researches ofthe translation technique that are related to the researcher.

The first one is conducted by Edy Trianto research entitled *An Analysis of Techniques and Quality of Song Lyrics Translation In Animated movie titled* "Happy Feet" (2009). In his research in the Happy Feet film found as many as 6 translation techniques, with the most widely used order namely Literal Translation as many as 67 data with a percentage of 38.95%, Reduction or Deletion as many as 55 data with a percentage of 31.99%, Translation Shift as many as 18 data with a percentage 10.45%, Addition as many as 16 data with a percentage of 9.30%, Free Translation as much as 13 data with apercentage of 7.57%, and the last is Modulation as much as 3 data with a percentage of 1.74%. With a total of 67 data with a total percentage of 38.95%.

In addition, it was found that the use of translation types of Addition, Translation Shift, and Modulation were widely used in the translation of the Happy Feet film because it was considered that the translation results were more accurate, easy to understand and accepted by readers. Meanwhile, the results of the Reduction and Literal Translation techniques are considered less accurate and not easy to understand.

The second study is conducted by Mariska Friska Azizah entitled "Translation Techniques Found in Sam Smith's Song Lyrics in In *The Lonely Hour* Album" (2019). In his research on Sam Smith's song in the album In The Lonely Hour Album which has been translated by Molina and Albir, it was found that 11 translation techniques were used out of a total of 18 translation techniques, namely Literal techniques as many as 109 data, Adaptation as many as 39 data, amplification as many as 16 data, reduction of12 data, equivalence of 9 data, borrowing and compensation of 6 data, transposition of 2 data, calque discursive creation, and modulation as much as 1 data. While the description technique, Generalization, Linguistics amplification, Linguistics compression, Particularization, Substitution, and Variation not found its use. However, the use of translation techniques several times was found to be used simultaneously in one translation, the goal is to make it easier to convey messages from the source language.

Another similar study was also conducted by Pahamzah & Syarifah (2019), entitled "Translation Techniques of Subtitling: *A Case for Trolls* Movie". By using the object of speech by Poppy who is one of the characters in the film Trolls. There are 7 translation techniques found from this research. These techniques are Reduction techniques with 8 data with a percentage of 26.67%, Discursive creation with 6 data with a percentage of 20.00%, Transposition with 6 data with a percentage of 20.00%, Compensation with 5 data with 16.67%, Linguistics amplification of 2 data with a percentage of 6.67%, Borrowing as much as 2 data with a percentage of 6.67% , Literal translation is 1 data with a percentage of 3.33% , from a total of 30 data. The use of the Reduction translation technique was found to be the most numerous, this can be matched with Munday (2009) where good subtitles are a maximum of 2 lines with 35 words. That's because, subtitles are required to be shorter than the audio.

A research by Puspita (2012) entitled *Translation Techniques Used in Indonesian SubtitleText of* "Finding Nemo" *Movie* resulted in the discovery of the use of translation techniques, namely the use of Literal translation techniques as much as 409 data with a percentage of 66.89%, Borrowing as many as 100 data with a percentage of 16.39 % , Reduction of 24 data with a percentage of 3.93%, Substitution as many as 21 data with a percentage of 3.44% , Calque as many as 19 data with a percentage of 3.11% , Discursive creation as many as 13 data with a percentage of 2.13% , Established equivalence as many as 11 data with a percentage of 1.80% , Compensation as many as7 data with a percentage of 1.15%, Linguistic compression as much as 3 data with a percentage of 0.5%, and Modulation as much as 3 data with a percentage of 0.5%. It was found that the Literal Translation technique was the most widely used, in its use Literal translation translates word for word, and makes the translation seem stiff.

Hadi, Waluyo, Baharuddin in his research entitled "An Analysis of Translation Techniques Used by Subtitle Writer of *The Angry Birds* Movie", found the translation technique, namely Established Equivalent as many as 104 data with a percentage of 44.60%, Linguistic compression as much as 34 data with a percentage of 14.50 % , Discursive creation of 23 data with a percentage of 9.80% , Modulation of 22 data with a percentage of 9.40% , Literal translation of 20 data with a percentage of 8.50%, Compensation as many as 17 data with a percentage of 7.20%, Calque as much as 6 data with a percentage of 2.50%, Transposition as much as 6 data with a percentage of 2.50%, and Borrowing as much as 1 data with a percentage of 0.40% , of the total data as much as 233 data. The most used technique is Established Equivalent and the least used is the Borrowing technique.

Furthermore, the research entitled "Audiovisual Translation: Subtitling and Dubbing Technique - Movie Soundtrack in *Frozen: Let it Go*" by Supardi & Putri (2018), resulted in the use of several translation techniques in the subtitle of the song Let it Go. Namely the Modulation technique as many as 11 data, Reduction as much as 10 data, Transposition as much as 7 data, linguistics Compression of 5 data, Literal Translation of 4 data, Deletion of 2 data, Compensation of 1 data, Established Equivalence is 1 data, and Particularization is 1 data. Furthermore, the research entitled "Audiovisual Translation: Subtitling and Dubbing. The use of the Modulation technique is widely used with the aim that TL can be conveyed with varied points of view but still able to convey the message to be conveyed from SL.

While the second most used technique is the Reducing technique, the goal is to shorten the TL but still be able to convey the message by the SL completely.Another similar study entitled Translation Techniques Used in Disney Song Lyrics Entitled "How Far I'll Go" based on Aprillia (2022), resulted that there were 4 translation techniques used in the song How Far I'll Go, namely the Modulation technique with a percentage of 42.8%, Equivalency with a percentage of 25%, Transposition with a percentage of 21.4%, and Literal translation with a percentage of 10.7%.

For this present research, despite its similar soundtract song as the reaserach by Aprilia (2022) above, this present research aims to find out not only the types of the translation techniques applicable to the translation of the song, but also the mostly used or the dominat translation technique in the song and the reasons behind the dominant translation technique detected in Moana movie's soundtrack song. In addition, knowing why translators choose to use one translation technique as the dominant technique among the other translation techniques is also significant.

RESEARCH METHOD(S)

In this research, descriptive qualitative method was used by the researcher. Qualitative research is descriptive, does not include mathematical and numbering, or statistic chart. It only takes an analysis to draw the explanation and conclusion. According to Boghdan & Biklen, qualitative research is a procedure that produces descriptive data in the form of speech or writing and the attitudes of the people being observed (1975). The suitability of the characteristics of the qualitativeapproach with this research also lies in the the existence of the data. The data in this study are in theform of tangible translation units of lingual forms (words, phrases and clauses). Especially because theobject of this research is data taken from someone's work in the form of subtitles.

In collecting the data, the researcher reading both source language and target language from the data completely to understand and comprehend the script text, identifying the data using translation technique from the script and classifying the data uses theory from Molina & Albir (2002) in 18 techniques and qulitatively.

In analyzing the data, first the researcher analyzed with qualitative method and the result of the subtitles and dubbing scirpts had been marked then it gives a description with translation techniques by the dubber using Molina & Albir theory (2002). Second, the data are grouped according to the similarity in the use of translation techniques.

Third, the grouped data is calculatedin number and then calculated the percentage to find the most widely used translation technique. Fourth, make conclusions and suggestions to answer the statement of the problem.

FINDINGS AND DISCUSSION

Findings

Based on the data analysis the researcher classified translation techniques theory according to Molina and Albir (2002) on dubbing version of *OST Moana : "How Far I'll Go"*.

The data analysis shows that there are 32 sentences containing several translation techniques, that is amplification technique, Literal Translation technique, discursive creation technique, Particularization technique, reduction technique, and Established Equivalence technique.

Table 1 Translation Techniques **on dubbing version of** *OST Moana: How Far I'll Go.*

No	Types of translation techniques	Data	Percentage (%)
1	Established equivalence	16	50.00
2	Reduction	7	21.88
3	Discursive creation	6	18.75
4	Particularization	1	03.13
5	Amplification	1	03.13
6	Literal Translation	1	03.13
	Total	32	100.00

According to the data above the researchers found 32 sentences containing several translation techniques, that is 1 (3,13%) data used amplification technique; 1(3,13 %) data used Literal Translation technique; 6 (18,75%) data used discursive creation technique; 1(3,13) data used Particularization technique; 7(21,88%) data used reduction technique; 16(50%) data used Established Equivalence technique. The most dominant type of translation technique in based on the data above is Established Equivalence technique that has the highest frequency of the data, 16 data.Through this technique the translator describes same situation by different stylistic or structural thatequivalent.

And reduction technique has the higher amount of data, 7 data. Through the reduction technique, the translator reduces certain elements of the Source Language. Meanwhile, some of the translation technique have low frequencies of usage such as Particularization, Literal Translation and Amplification technique.

Discussion

The researcher analyzed Translation Techniques on Official Soundtrack of Moana Film's Song. Molina and Albir's theory is applied to categorize and identify translation techniques. Discussion and explanation are given below

Established equivalence

Excerpt 1

Data	Lyric
Source Language	**Long as I can remember**
Target Language	*Sejak dari dahulu*.

In the excerpt, the sentence uses Established Equivalance technique since the word *Long a* can be translated as *Selama aku bisa mengingat* if it used word for word translation but the translator usedmore familiar term in target language into *Sejak dari dahulu*.

Reduction

Excerpt 2

Data	Lyric
Source Language	I wish I could be aperfect daughter
Target Language	*Andai ku bisa jadi sempurna*.

The translator uses the reduction techniques for the excerpt above since the translator eliminates theword "daughter" to makes the translation more precise without changing the meaning from the source language.

Discursive recreation

Excerpt 3

Data	Lyric
Source Language	**Every trail I track**.
Target Language	*Setiap langkahku*

This kind of translation used the discursive creation technique in translating the sentence Every traill track into *Setiap langkahku* since the source language translated unpredictably away from the context into Indonesian

Particularization

Excerpt 4

Data	Lyric
Source Language	**See the line wherethe sky meets the sea?** It calls me
Target Language	**Horizon** *seakanmemanggil diriku*

The translator uses particularization technique because the translator uses the term that is more concrete and specific in the TL since the sentence *See the line where the sky meets the sea* is the definition of *Horizon.*

Amplification (Addition)

Excerpt 5

Data	Lyric
Source Language	I've been staring atthe edge of the water.
Target Language	*Telah* **lama** *ku tataptepian air.*

From the excerpt above, the translator used the amplification technique as he adds the word *lama* togive the detail in the TL to make the message become clearer.

Established Equivalent as the Dominant Technique on dubbing version of OST Moana: "How Far I'll Go."

From the results of data analysis, the researcher found that the highest frequency of translation technique used to translate *OST Moana: How Far I'll Go* is the Established Equivalence techniquewhich represented 16 data (50%). in transmitting a language text to another language, it has to find the meaning also to comprehend easily in Target Language. It can be concluded that the translator translated the utterances from the source language into the target language using an established equivalence technique since the translator used terms or words that are more familiar in the target language, so the message can be well delivered to the target language. The researcher also found 7 data (21,88%) that used reduction technique that requires the translator to eliminate a part of the source language item in the target language to make the translation more precise withoutchanging the meaning from the source language. 6 data (18,75%) of this study used discursive creation techniques that used equivalent translation techniques while away from their original context. Meanwhile, some of the translation techniques have low frequencies of usage, such as Particularization, Literal Translation and Amplification technique that just contained 1 data (3,13%).

CONCLUSION

The research problems of this study can be drawn as a conclusion to make it easier for the readers, the conclusions of this research are presented as follows:

The instrument of this research was Molina and Albir's theory (2002) about translation. technique. Molina and Albir (2002:509-511) stated that, there are eighteen translation techniques. They said if translation techniques were categorized in 18 categories, those categories help the translator to translate Source Language and Target Language easily and could be comprehended by the reader.

Based on the analysis, this study has successfully answered the research questions. The writer concludes that there are 6 translation techniques used in OST Moana: How Far I'll Go. Accordingto the data, the researchers found 32 data containing several translation techniques that is 1(3,13%) data used amplification technique; 1(3,13 %) data used Literal Translation technique; 6(18,75%%) data used discursive creation technique; 1(3,13) data used Particularization technique; 7(21,88%) data used reduction technique; and 16(50%) data used Established Equivalence technique.

According to the 6 translation techniques, Established Equivalent dominates the data. There are 16 data(50 %). This technique uses term or expression that are recognized as an equivalent in Target Language. It is used to describe the same situations through different stylistic or structural expressions. The translator translated the utterances from the source language into the target language using an established equivalence technique since the translator used terms or words that are more familiar in the target language, so the message can be well-delivered to the target language.

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