

# TRANSLATION TECHNIQUE IN THE SCRIPT OF *THE MAN WHO KNEW INFINITY*

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## Abstract

Translation is needed by human to get contribution in communication also information aspect. The objectives of the research are to classify the types of translation analysis technique from English to Indonesia subtitle and to determine the most type of translation technique in the movie *The Man Who Knew Infinity*. This research applied mix method. The data of this research were utterances or sentences in subtitle movie both English and Indonesian. The source of data of this research was *The Man Who Knew Infinity* movie. The data source was documentation. To analyze the data, the writer used sequential exploratory. The result of this research showed that the technique were: 1) Literal: 374 times or 30.86 %, 2) Modulation: 351 times or 28.97 %, 3) Borrowing: 213 times or 17.58 %, 4) Deletion/Reduction: 125 times or 10.32 %, 5) Established Equivalence: 40 times or 3.4%, 6) Amplification/Addition: 38 times or 3.13 %, 7) Subtraction: 23 times or 1.89 %, 8) Expansion: 20 times or 1.65%, 9) Transposition: 20 times or 1.65%, 10) Compensation: 4 times or 0.33%, 11) Descriptive Equivalence: 3 or 0.24%, and 12) Calque: 3 times or 0.24%. From the previous result, it can be seen that literal translation is consider as the most dominant technique applied in translating the data.

**Keywords:** Translation; Translation Technique; Movie

## Abstrak

Terjemahan digunakan manusia untuk mendapatkan kontribusi di dalam aspek komunikasi dan informasi. Tujuan dari penelitian ini adalah untuk mengklasifikasikan tipe-tipe teknik translasi dari terjemahan bahasa Inggris ke bahasa Indonesia dan untuk menemukan tipe translasi yang paling banyak digunakan dalam film *The Man Who Knew Infinity*. Dalam penelitian ini menggunakan metode campuran. Data dalam penelitian ini adalah ungkapan-ungkapan atau kalimat-kalimat di dalam film *The Man Who Knew Infinity* keduanya dalam bahasa Inggris dan bahasa Indonesia. Sumber datanya adalah dokumentasi. Untuk menganalisis data, penulis menggunakan sequential exploratory. Hasil dari penelitian ini teknik-teknik yang digunakan antara lain: 1) Harfiah: 374 kali atau 30.86 %, 2) Modulasi: 351 kali atau 28.97 %, 3) Peminjaman: 213 kali atau 17.58 %, 4) Reduksi: 125 kali atau 10.32 %, 5) Padanan Lazim: 40 kali atau 3.4%, 6) Amplifikasi: 38 kali atau 3.13 %, 7) Sabtraksi: 23 times or 1.89 %, 8) Ekspansi: 20 times or 1.65%, 9) Transposisi: 20 kali atau 1.65%, 10) Kompensasi: 4 kali atau 0.33%, 11) Deskripsi Lazim: 3 kali atau 0.24%, dan 12) Kalke: 3 kali atau 0.24%. Dari hasil di atas, dapat dilihat bahwa terjemahan harfiah merupakan teknik yang lebih dominan digunakan untuk menerjemahkan data.

**Kata kunci:** Terjemahan; Teknik Terjemahan; Film

## INTRODUCTION

Translation is very important in human life especially in communication aspect. As known, people in the world use more than one hundred languages. So, translation is the transfer of message from one people to others. A successful translation depends on the messages, ideas, concept, and also the writer thoughts in the source language delivered to the target language (see Aminudin & Hidayati, 2021). Translation is also defined as the transfer of a message from the source language to the target language which covering any meaning within (see Fransiska & Arifin, 2021; Kasnadi et al, 2019; Romdhati et al, 2018). It means that there are two important contents that should be taken by the translator; the messages and the language style.

Newmark (1998:81) says” translation methods are related to the whole of texts. Meanwhile, translation procedures are used for sentences and smaller units of language”. Translation technique is the technical devices used to transfer the meaning from SL into TL. It can be translating phrase to phrase, sentence to sentence. Both of translation method and technique are related each other (see Sagitasari, 2022; Yusnilita, 2018).

Movie script is a script that is used to help the movie viewer understand the foreign language. *The Man Who Knew Infinity* is a 2015 British biographical drama film based on the 1991 book of the same name by Robert Kanigel. This movie tells us about a mathematic expert that has big spirit to study. From this movie, we can learn many moral values. But this movie use English language, and as we know English is foreign language in Indonesia. So, in understanding this movie, Indonesian needs good ability to translate the communication into Indonesian language.

However, translation is not easy subject. There are many techniques used in translation to make the process of translation easier. These techniques are addition, subtraction, transposition, borrowing, cultural equivalent, descriptive equivalent, synonym, reduction, expansion, official translation, omission or deletion, modulation, calque or loan, idiomatic translation (see Munday, 2001; Navidinia et al, 2021; Murtisari, 2021).

The translator Cortex1 has registered in Subscane at January, 22nd 2012. The translation of *The Man Who Knew Infinity* is one of his works. The other, he has translated 34 movies, liked *Genius* (2017), *The Man in the High Castle* (2016), *BBC Life Story* (2014), *Antwone Fisher* (2002), *Stephen Hawking's Grand Design* (2012), *Planet Ocean* (2012), *The Man with the Iron Fists 2*(2015), *Johnny English Reborn* (2011), *Seeking Justice* (2011), *The Infiltrator* (2016), *Swiss Army Man* (2016), and soon.

The studies on translation in the recent decades had shown the positive increase (see Abdussalam, 2021; Sukarno et al, 2020); Pahlawanita et al, 2018). It indicates that translation has becoming the concern of many language scholars. With the various techniques used, translation has been investigated by many scholars. Therefore, this study is aimed at investigating the translation technique in the script of *The Man Who Knew Infinity*.

## METHOD

The researcher conducted a mixed methods research. Creswell (2005:510) stated that mixed method research is a procedure to collecting, analyzing, and “mixing” both quantitative and qualitative data in a single study to understand a research problem. The object of this research is taken from *The Man Who Knew Infinity* movie. The researcher uses

documentation as source of data. To analyzing the data uses sequential exploratory. In sequential exploratory, qualitative data are collected and analyzed first, followed by quantitative data. The qualitative analysis is used in this research is interactive analysis (Miles & Huberman, 1984). This technique has three analysis components; data reduction, data presentation, verification and conclusion. In descriptive statistic, the researcher uses it to make a percentage of translation technique that the translator uses to translating *The Man Who Knew Infinity* movie.

## FINDINGS AND DISCUSSION

### Findings

The findings of the most used translation technique are presented in the following table:

Table 1: The most used translation technique

No	Technique	Frequency	Percentage (%)
1	Literal	374	30.86
2	Modulation	351	28.97
3	Borrowing	213	17.58
4	Deletion	125	10.32
5	Established Equivalence	40	3.4
6	Amplification/Addition	38	3.13
7	Subtraction	23	1.89
8	Expansion	20	1.65
9	Transposition	18	1.48
10	Compensation	4	0.33
11	Descriptive Equivalent	3	0.24
12	Calque	3	0.24
<b>Total</b>		<b>1212</b>	<b>100</b>

Based on the previous table, there were 1212 techniques used by Indonesian translator of *The Man Who Knew Infinity*. The most used technique in translating *The*

*Man Who Knew Infinity* movie from English to Indonesia were literal technique. There were 374 literal translation techniques in this movie. Then, modulation techniques were used for 351 times. The borrowing technique was used for 213 times. In addition, deletion technique was used for 125 times. Established equivalence technique was used for 40 times. The amplification/addition technique were used for 38 times. Subtraction technique was used for 23 times. Expansion technique was used for 20 times. Transposition technique was used for 18 times. Compensation technique was used for 4 times. Descriptive equivalent and calque technique, both of them were used for 3 times.

Based on the result above, it can be known that the highest rank was literal technique, it was 374 times. The second rank

was modulation technique by 351 times. The third rank was borrowing technique by 213 times. The fourth rank was deletion technique by 125 times. The fifth rank was established

equivalence technique was 40 times. The sixth rank was amplification/addition technique by 38 times. The seventh rank was subtraction technique was 23 times. The eighth rank was expansion technique 20 times. The ninth rank was transposition technique by 18 times. The tenth rank technique was compensation technique by 4 times. The eleventh rank technique was descriptive equivalence by 3 times. And twelfth rank was calque technique by 3 times. Referring to table 1, the writer simply concluded that the most technique which was often used by the translator in translating *The Man Who Knew Infinity* movie was literal technique.

## Discussion

The translator used 12 different techniques in translating *The Man Who Knew Infinity* movie. The writer found 1072 data in this movie. Based on the findings of the research, the writer explained the using of technique in translating *The Man Who Knew Infinity* movie by Cortex 1. It is described below:

### Literal Translation

Munday (2001:57) says "literal translation is a word-for-word translation". Literal Translation refers to one-to-one structural and conceptual correspondence which is also known as word-for-word translation.

Datum 1

SL : I don't understand

TL : *Aku tak mengerti.*

In datum 1, translator focused on SL had same form and structure on TL. Translator used one to one structural and conceptual correspondence. This datum translated literary.

### Modulation

Modulation entails a change in lexical elements, a shift in the point of view, or thought of the source language (Budianto & Fardhani, 2010:33). Munday (2001:57) says "this change the semantics and point of view of the SL". This technique is used for translating phrases, clauses or sentences and it is adopted when a literal meaning cannot produce a natural translation.

Datum 2

SL : Then you can crawl back under whatever rock you came from in India and we can put to bed this charade of yours, Hardy.

TL : *Lalu kau boleh merangkak kembali ke India dan kita lupakan omong kosongmu ini, Hardy.*

In datum 2, the translator changed the point of view in SL to TL, but still had same message or meaning of the utterance spoken in SL. If it was *lalu kau bisa/boleh merangkak kembali di bawah apapun bebatuan dimana kau datang dari India dan kita buang ke kasur omong kosongmu ini, Hardy*. It had same meaning or message toward the translation of subtitle *lalu kau boleh merangkak kembali ke India dan kita lupakan omong kosongmu ini, Hardy* in TL.

### Borrowing

According to Budianto & Fardhani (2010:33) says that borrowing is a procedure often used when the TL has no equivalent for the SL units by adopting the words without any changes but sometimes with spelling or pronunciation adjustment. The terms are called untranslatable.

Datum 3

SL : Isaac Newton, Byron.

TL : *Isaac Newton, Byron.*

In datum 3, translator used borrowing technique. That word (name) is Isaac Newton.

Byron in SL is turned into Isaac Newton, Byron in TL. It showed that these words purely borrowed from the original into TL. Translator used Pure Borrowing technique. Translator took this name Isaac Newton, Byron directly from one language into another without changed.

### **Deletion or Omission**

Budianto & Fardhani (2010:21) stated “the omission of word or a part of the source language text in the target language”. The omission was done since the word or the part of the text is not so important for the source language text and is rather difficult to translate.

Datum 4:

SL : You know, he single-handedly reformed the entire Tripos examination system.

TL : *la sendirian mengubah seluruh system ujian Tripos.*

In datum 4, translator used deletion technique. If the utterance in SL translated literary, it would be *kau tahu, ia sendirian mengubah seluruh sistem ujian Tripos*. Translator delete you know, because it was not important in this sentence.

### **Establish Equivalence**

Established equivalence is a technique that expressing about daily conversation like thank you and sorry. It is used refer to cases where language describe the same situation by different stylistic or structural.

Datum 5

SL : I’m sorry, but with all humility, how does anyone know that?

TL : *Maaf, dengan rendah hati, bagaimana orang bisa mengetahuinya?*

In datum 5, translator used established equivalence technique. The word I’m sorry in SL to be *maaf* in TL. Translator used expression which was recognized in daily

conversation. It was expression which was used for someone that say sorry to person for something wrong.

### **Amplification/Addition**

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.

Datum 6

SL : I’ve been to everyone in Madras.

TL : *Aku sudah bertemu semua orang di Madras*

In datum 6, the translator used addition technique in word I’ve been to everyone in Madras changed into *aku sudah bertemu semua orang di Madras*. If translator translated literary it would be *aku sudah semua orang di Madras*. Translator added the word *bertemu* as verb in TL to add information about certain person’s activity clearly.

### **Subtraction**

Subtraction is a technique that reduces certain elements of the SL. It is also called elimination or reduction which suppressing a SL information in the TL.

Datum 7

SL : It is a very interesting number.

TL : *Itu nomor yang sangat menarik.*

In datum 7, translator used subtraction technique. Translator just taken the point of the words with changed SL it is a very interesting number into TL *itu nomor yang sangat menarik*. Translator did it because it was not target language.

### **Expansion**

Expansion is opposite of reduction. Expansion refers to the case where the

translator exceeds the number of words of the SL in translation.

Datum 8

SL : As do we Indians.

TL : *Juga karena kita orang India.*

In datum 8, translator used expansion technique. If the translator translated literary this word *orang India* to English, it would be Indian people. So, this technique exceeds the number of words of the SL in translation.

### **Transposition**

Transposition is one of the most common procedures or techniques used in translation, it is also known as a shift of form. Transposition is a translation procedure involving a change in the grammar from SL to TL (Newmark, 1988: 85). In other words, it involves replacing one-word class or word order into another without changing the meaning of the message, like a change of one different type of part of speech to another in order to achieve the same effect.

Datum 9

SL : It's simply a question of acquainting you with the more formal methods that will benefit our future work together.

TL : *Ini cuma soal yang membiasakanmu dengan metode formal yang akan bermanfaat bagi pekerjaan kita di masa depan.*

In datum 9, translator used transposition technique. From this data, it can be found transposition or shift in plural to singular. Plural in the SL can be singular in TL. The word methods should have translated to *metode-metode* in TL, because it was plural.

### **Compensation**

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.

Datum 10

SL : I always forget you don't believe in a supreme being.

TL : *Aku lupa kau tak percaya Tuhan.*

In datum 10, translator changed the element information and gave stylistic effect in TL because SL cannot be reflected in the same place in SL. If SL is translated literary, of course its translation in TL is different with the structure even meaning in SL.

### **Descriptive Equivalent**

Descriptive equivalent tries to describe meanings or function of the SL. This procedure is adopted since the source language word has a relationship with a cultural or specific word and the use of the cultural equivalent cannot give an expected level of accuracy.

Datum 11

SL : My fate is to have a wife who lives with my mother while I sleep here with you all because the British think I'm a raving lunatic.

TL : *Keyakinanku adalah punya istri yang tinggal dengan ibuku selagi aku tidur di sini denganmu gara-gara orang Inggris menganggapku pengigau.*

In datum 11, the translator used descriptive equivalence technique. The translator used it because the data was described about something. It was about Ramanujan's wife.

### **Calque**

According to Munday (2001:56) "the SL expression or structure is transferred in a literal translation". Calque or loan translation is a phrase borrowed from another language and translated literally word-for-word.

Datum 12

SL : What you might see now is ordinary glass.

TL : *Yang Anda lihat saat ini mungkin hanya kaca biasa.*

In datum 12, translator used calque technique. The translator translated ordinary glass into *kaca biasa*. The words and structure in translation were bonded with the words and structure of text in SL.

## CONCLUSION

In this research, there were 12 translation techniques applied by the translator in translating *The Man Who Knew Infinity* movie. The techniques were: 1) literal: 374 times or 30.86 %, 2) modulation: 351 times or 28.97 %, 3) borrowing: 213 times or 17.58 %, 4) deletion: 125 times or 10.32 %, 5) established equivalence: 40 times or 3.4%, 6) amplification/addition: 38 times or 3.13 %, 7) subtraction: 23 times or 1.89 %, 8) expansion: 20 times or 1.65%, 9) expansion: 20 times or 1.65%, 10) compensation: 4 times or 0.33%, 11) descriptive equivalence: 3 or 0.24%, 12) calque: 3 times or 0.24%. From the result above, it could be seen that literal translation was considered as the most dominant technique applied in translating the data. The translator used literal technique to translate this movie because literal translation more easy to understand and it was translated one by one words. The translator mostly used literal translation because literal translation is easy to understand by the viewers, literal translation used a simple language, and more communicative. The translator is rare used descriptive qualitative technique because in the utterances of this movie rare about describe something, and in this technique the language is not communicative.

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