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## TRANSLATION TECHNIQUE ANALYSIS OF CARL'S UTTERANCES AS THE MAIN CHARACTER IN THE UP MOVIE SUBTITLES

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### ABSTRACTS

This paper is entitled Translation Technique Analysis of Carl's Utterances as The Main Character in UP Movie Subtitles. This research focuses on the analysis of translation techniques based on the UP Movie subtitles. The source of data in this research is Carl's utterances as the main character in this movie. The objectives of this research are to find out the translation techniques applied by the translator in the UP Movie subtitles. This research uses a qualitative method to explore the objectives of the research. The results are found by the researcher from 170 utterances that were divided into several words, phrases, clauses and also sentences. The research findings show that the translator applies 13 types of translation techniques. Based on the biggest frequencies of occurrences, they are as follows: (1) Literal Translation, (2) Establish Equivalence, (3) Amplification, (4) Reduction, (5) Borrowing, (6) Transposition, (7) Linguistic Amplification, (8) Linguistic Compression, (9) Adaption, (10) Modulation, (11) Calque, (12) Particulation, (13) Description. Based on the analysis that has been done, there are few types of translation techniques used in this movie. The researcher needs to pay attention to the rules of each translation technique to find the correct analysis, and to find out and describe the dominant translation technique in this research, that is the literal translation technique. The translator mostly uses literal translation technique to translate the movie subtitles because the genre of this movie is mainly aimed to entertain children. Children are the target audience of this movie.

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### INTRODUCTION

A language is a communication tool and the most important element for humans in interaction with other people around the world. Every people communicated for various purposes in their lives with verbally or writing and also directly or indirectly. The language used to express ideas from many people in the form of speech or written form. In this case, language is a system that has a pattern or structure. It is clear translation never been separated from a translation learning process that deals with source language and target language. For a translator, the process of translation also finds the equivalent between the closest target language and the source language. The process of translating a text, the translator must have good knowledge of both languages. There are source language and target language. It needs various kinds of knowledge to make a good result and suitable to apply in translation techniques.

In this technology era, accessing information about anything from anyone in the world has become easier. Many literary works around the world used English as it becomes the

international language for the example is a movie. But several movies that have not any subtitling yet. In this case, the translation needed for translating some of the movies. This researcher interested in subtitle because the process of subtitling is related to the translation process. Transforming the language into text can create a script from a movie just to show the subtitling process that can help the audience understanding the story in a movie screen at the same time when the movie was played. Besides, some of the audience sometimes find difficulties in English subtitles in the movie. The subtitle is presented for some people who may find the difficulties about the language in the movie that certain kinds of slang words or any difficulties words.

In this study, the researcher aims to find and give the readers new knowledge and what translation techniques used in Carl's utterances as the main character in the movie UP subtitle. This movie released by Walt Disney Pictures on May 29 2009 and produced by Pixar Animation Studios with Jonas Rivera. This movie directed by Pete Docter and Bob Peterson. UP Animated Movie in 2009 tells the story about a boy named Carl Fredricksen (Edward Asher) befriends a girl named Ellie and both of them who idolized famous explorer Charles Muntz. They were always told their desire to move to Paradise Falls. One day Carl and Ellie married and live together. They promise that they will trip together to Paradise Falls and bring their home there. Until they were getting elder and Ellie suddenly falls ill and dies. In his way, Carl met a young boy named Russell in front of his home when a worker told him to move from his home. After that day, Carl always keeps his promise to visiting Paradise Falls by turning his home giant airship using a thousand balloons. Adventure ensues. Carl's utterances selected in this study because Carl is the main character and he is one of the characters that mostly appears in this story. This research became more interested than another research is because as a researcher think that many people who watching movie they usually not only focus on the story but also focus on the subtitles too. Many people do not know how we as a researcher of translation technique examine every word, phrase, clause, and sentence. Basically, they just amazed with every single word in the subtitle. But, in this research, I as a researcher provide an insight on how to classify them into translation techniques.

## **RESEARCH METHOD**

### **Data and Subject**

The data of this research was taken from Up movie published in 2009 with the English Indonesian subtitle. The movie and the translated subtitle into Indonesian were found in <https://movies21.co>.

### **Unit of Analysis**

The Unit of analysis of this research is every Carl's utterance found in Up movie. Carl's is the main character in the UP movie. The source language is English and the target language is Indonesian.

### **Data Collection and Analysis Method**

Firstly, searching Up movie and then watching the whole of the story. The researcher watched this movie for a several times to make sure that Carl's utterance can be analyzed. Secondly, transcribing the subtitle. And the last step is Classifying the English and Indonesian Carl's utterance.

After collecting the data, then the researcher identifying the translation technique used in the data. The second step is Giving description and arguments of the result of the data analysis. And the last step, Drawing the conclusion.

## RESEARCH FINDINGS AND DISCUSSION

### Finding

Carl's utterances were used as data in this research. The researcher prepared two data in English and Indonesian versions and also classified the data based on translation techniques by Molina and Albir (2002: 509).

Table 1  
Translation Techniques By Molina and Albir

No	Translation Technique	Data	Percentage
1	Literal Translation	64	37.65%
2	Establish Equivalence	39	22.94%
3	Amplification	13	10.59%
4	Reduction	18	7.64%
5	Borrowing	9	5.30%
6	Transposition	7	4.11%
7	Linguistic Amplification	5	2.94%
8	Linguistic Compression	5	2.94%
9	Adaption	3	1.76%
10	Modulation	2	1.18%
11	Calque	2	1.18%
12	Particulation	2	1.18%
13	Description	1	0.59%
TOTAL		<b>170</b>	<b>100%</b>

The researcher has found 13 different translation techniques in the process of translating Carl's utterances in Up Movie Subtitle. Those are 37.65% data translated by using Literal Translation technique, 22.94% data translated by using Establish Equivalence technique, 10.59% data translated by using Amplification technique, 7.64% data translated by using Reduction technique, 5.30% data translated by using Borrowing technique, 4.11% data translated by using Transposition technique, 2.94% data translated by using Linguistic Amplification technique, 2.94% data translated by using Linguistic Compression, 1.76% data translated by using Adaption technique, 1.18% data translated by using Modulation technique, 1.18% data translated by using Calque technique, 1.18% data translated by using Particularization, and 0.59% data translated by using Description technique.

Based on the data analysis, the highest frequency used in Carl's Utterances as the main character in the Up Movie subtitle is the Literal Translation technique. It is because the translator translates the utterances by using this technique to make it easier for the audience to catch the idea.

### Discussion

According to the findings, there is fourteen 14 translation technique used to translated Carl's utterances in Up Movie. The data can also be seen in appendices and the following is the discussion.

#### Literal Translation

Excerpt 1 (Utterance 7)

SL: You in the suit

TL: Kamu yang berjas

In the above utterance, the SL is translated into the TL using the translation technique of literal translation. It can be seen that the SL and the TL using the same structure. Carl's

utterance from the SL “You in the suit” is translated into the TL “Kamu yang berjas”. This utterance is exactly the same with the structure of the language between SL and TL since it translated word for word that is the reason why this translation technique includes literal translation technique.

### **Establish Equivalence**

Excerpt 2 (Utterance 42)

SL: You’ll soil it.

TL: Kamu akan mengotorinya.

From this excerpt, the SL is translated into the TL using the establish equivalence translation technique. It can be seen that the technique uses term or expression which is recognized in a dictionary or in daily conversation. Carl’s utterance from the SL “You’ll soil it” is translated into the TL “Kamu akan mengotorinya”. Carl’s words are translated using a common equivalent by the translator. So, the translator chooses this technique which aims to facilitate the audience in understanding the intent or information in the movie.

### **Amplification**

Excerpt 3 (utterance 66)

SL: Don’t worry, Ellie. I got it.

TL: Tidak perlu khawatir, Ellie. Aku selalu memegangimu

Carl’s utterance from the SL “Don’t worry, Ellie. I got it.” is translated into the TL “Tidak perlu khawatir, Ellie. Aku selalu memegangimu”. It is translated using the translation amplification technique. An addition in this amplification is only the information to help the audience to understand what the intent means or the message in this utterance. If the word “Don’t worry, Ellie. I got it.” It is literally translated into “Tidak perlu khawatir, Ellie. Aku mendapatkannya”, then the intent or mean in the movie will not arrive at the audience. Therefore, the translator has translated the word “Don’t worry, Ellie. I got it” in the SL into the TL “Tidak perlu khawatir, Ellie. Aku selalu memegangimu”, so the information from the movie can clearly understand to the audience.

### **Reduction**

Excerpt 4 (utterance 29)

SL: Get away from our mailbox!

TL: Lepaskan kotak suratku.

Carl’s utterance in the SL “Get away from our mailbox” is translated into the TL “Lepaskan kotak suratku”. It is translated using the translation reduction technique. And addition in the reduction is the information to help the audience to more understand what the intent means or the message in this utterance. If the sentence “Get away from our mailbox” it is literally translated into “Menjauh dari kotak surat kami”, then the intent in the movie will not arrive at the audience.

### **Borrowing**

Excerpt 5 (utterance 145)

SL: Russell, give me your knife!

TL: Russel, beriksn pisaumu.

The use of this technique on the sentence above is focused on the SL that translated the TL. It is included on pure borrowing because it does not change anything on the SL word in the process on translating it into TL.

### **Transposition**

Excerpt 6 (utterance 129)

SL: Get away from me!

TL: Pergi dariku!

The translator translates “Get away from me” become “Pergi dariku”. From this data, it can be found transposition or shift. There is unit shift from in the SL to the TL. In SL, the form is verb and subject change into verb. It is clear that get away is verb and me as a subject. And the TL pergi dariku is verb.

### **Linguistic Amplification**

Excerpt 7 (utterance 165)

SL: A little gift from me to you.

TL: Anggap saja itu hadiah dariku.

It shows that the sentence from the SL “A little gift from me to you” that means the translator is explained the sentence “A little gift from me to you” by adding some verb into the TL sentence that consist of “anggap saja itu hadiah dariku”.

### **Linguistic Compression**

Excerpt 8 (utterance 33)

SL: Ready as I'll ever be.

TL: Ya aku siap.

A sentence fragment on excerpt which taken from Carl's utterance includes on SL data that translated into TL by using linguistic compression technique. The sentence “Ready as I'll ever be” compressed into “Ya aku siap” however it still relay the message.

### **Adaption**

Excerpt 9 (utterance 43)

SL: Don't jerk around so much, kid!

TL: Jangan mengacau nak.

The SL of “Don't jerk around so much, kid! “ is translated into the TL becomes “Jangan mengacau nak”. This utterance above is simple from of adaptation, jerk itself would be mean gerak in Indonesian but on the utterance above jerk refers to something that really catch our eyes.

### **Modulation**

Excerpt 10 (utterance 112)

SL: I think that did the trick.

TL: Kurasa itu berhasil.

A sentence fragment on excerpt which taken from Carl's utterance includes on SL data that translated into TL by using modulation technique. The translator changes the point of view in the SL to the TL, but still has same message or meaning of the utterance spoken in the SL.

### **Calque**

Excerpt 11 (utterance 122)

SL: Don't want to wake up the traveling flea circus.

TL: Aku tidak ingin membangunkan hewan-hewan sirkus itu.

A sentence fragment on excerpt which taken from Carl's utterance includes on SL data that translated into TL by using calque technique. The phrase the traveling flea circus in the SL is translated into th TL as hewan-hewan sirkus by using TL grammatical structure.

### **Particularization**

Excerpt 12 (utterance 18)

SL: Now, when you get up there, go ahead and hoist me up! Got it?!

TL: Jika kau sudah diatas, tarik selangnya! Paham?

A sentence fragment on excerpt which taken from Carl's utterance includes on SL data that translated into TL by using particularization technique. The sentence of the SL is translated into TL by the translator in more precise term in order to explain the context means in the movie.

### **Description**

Excerpt 13 (utterance 65)

SL: Snipe.

TL: Seekor burung bermata besar, tiap malam masuk ke tamanku dan merusak tanamanku.

A sentence fragment on excerpt which taken from Carl's utterance includes on SL data that translated into TL by using description technique.

It shows that the translator translating the word "snipe" by describe the word "snipe" into "Seekor burung bermata besar". It means the word "Seekor burung bermata besar" in the TL is used to tell the audience about the information of SL in more specific way by describing the pronoun snipe.

### **CONCLUSION**

According to the data analysis, it can be concluded that there are 170 (100%) data utterances that have been analyzed based on the translation technique. There are 13 different translation techniques used by the translator to translate the subtitle of Carl's utterances in the movie UP. Literal Translation is the first translation technique with the highest number used by the translator. This technique is used 64 times, filled among 37.65% of the whole of the data. The next data is Establish Equivalence is used 39 times with a total percentage of 22.94%. Amplification is used 13 times or 10.59%. Furthermore, Reduction is used 18 times with a total percentage of 7.64%. Borrowing is used 9 times with a total percentage of 5.30%. The next technique, Transposition is used 7 times with a total percentage of 4.11%. Linguistic Amplification and Linguistic Compression have the same quantity, which is used 5 times or 2.94%. Adaption is used 3 times, filled among 1.76%. Next, Modulation, Calque, and Particularization also have the same quantity, which is used 2 times or 1.18%. And the last, Description on the bottom of the translation technique tables, is used only one time or with percentage of 0.59% from all of the data.

Based on the data above, it can be concluded that the high level of usage of the literal translation techniques seems to be caused by two factors. Firstly, namely English as source language and Bahasa Indonesia as target language. Secondly, it is because the movie from Disney as a media in source language. The target of this movie is children. Therefore, the language used must also be simple so it can be understood easily by the children. However, Literal Translation is the only translation technique that is used the most in this data research because the translator translates the utterances by using this technique to make it easier for the audience to catch the idea. Description has the least frequency of occurrence because there is only one utterance that changed the terms from source languages through descriptions to target languages.

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