



## Translation Technique of English into Indonesian Subtitle in “Bhaijan Bajrangi” Movie

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### Abstract

*This objective of the research is to classify the types of translation technique from English to Indonesian subtitle, to determine the most dominant type of translation technique of English to Indonesian subtitle of “Bhaijan Bajrangi” movie. The study of this research used the descriptive qualitative method to describe the subject or the object of the research based on the fact or reality. The data of this research are utterances or sentences in the movie script, which involves two different languages, both the SL (English) and the TL (Indonesian). The source data are “Bhaijan Bajrangi” movie. The data were collected by using the documentation method in the movie. The type of translation techniques used are: 1) Literal (137 data or 28.84 %), 2) Modulation (86 data or 18.11 %), 3) Reduction/Omission (83 data or 17.47 %), 4) Established Equivalence (49 data or 10.32 %), 5) Amplification/Addition (42 data or 8.84 %), 6) Transposition/Shift (33 data or 6.95 %), 7) Borrowing (20 data or 4.21 %), 8) Particularization (12 data or 2.53 %), 9) Generalization (6 data or 1.26 %), 10) Adaptation (5 data or 1.05 %), and 11) Description (2 data or 0.42 %)*

**Keywords:** Translation Technique, Subtitle, Movie

**How to cite:** Fitria, T.N. (2019). Translation Technique of English into Indonesian Subtitle in Bhaijan Bajrangi Movie. *ELS Journal on Interdisciplinary Studies in Humanities*, 2 (2), 253-265

### 1. Introduction

Translation deals with two different kinds of language. The first is the source language (SL), or the language that is about to translate, and the second is the target language (TL) the language that becomes the target. Translation does not only change the form or structure from SL into TL, but it is a process or an activity of transferring the message or meaning from SL into TL. As stated by Brislin (1976:43) that translation is the general term which refers to the transfer of thoughts and ideas from one language to another, whether the languages are in written or oral form. Larson (1984) supports that translation is a change of form between the SL and the TL, in which the languages are expressed in the form of words, phrase, clause, and sentence which are in the spoken or written form.

In translating, the translators may find some problems such as the differences of structure or grammar in both languages that cannot be ignored. The translator

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must take an effort to learn the appropriate translation theories, and to have a broad knowledge and skills regarding both languages. As a result, the problem indicates to be solved if the essence of the message of the SL can be delivered entirely in the TL. In daily life, translation products for communication purpose has been widely used to obtain information, knowledge, and entertainment which are implemented.

Hatim and Mason (1997) add that translation as an act of communication that tries to relay across cultural and linguistic boundaries. Translation plays a part to bridge the communication gap among people with the different cultural and linguistic background, such as studying the lexical, grammatical structure, and cultural context of the SL by finding the closest TL to be equivalent. In this case, equivalent may emerge as a problem-solving during the translation process for the results are not read ambiguously.

The form of translations can be found in many kinds of media, both printed and electronic media. In print media, the translation can be found in the book, literary work or legal document. While oral media can be found in the form of a subtitle movie. In electronic media or multimedia such as in movie, news broadcast, and TV show as products of audiovisual translations. Those voices and texts have translated into the target country language in the form of subtitling or dubbing.

The translator may concern in translation techniques in the translating subtitle movie. In the movie, subtitle exists for the viewers or readers understand the meaning of action and dialogue presented on the screen. Baker (2001:247) states that subtitle as the transcription of film or TV dialogue presented simultaneously on the screen. It usually consists of one or two lines of an average maximum length of 35 characters. This statement also supported by Gottlieb (1998: 245) that the number of lines on one screen is another issue and translated subtitles generally occupy "a maximum of two lines". As a rule, subtitles are put in the bottom of the picture and centered or left-aligned. Such regulation is taken to avoid crowding translated subtitles out of the screen. The movie's language needs to be translated to the certain target language, so the translation is not to make things confusing for the viewers or readers, but to give a clear meaning or message of the source text.

The important things in translation are the way of the translators to find the equivalent in SL change into the TL. In the process of translating, some steps are studying the source text, analyzing it, and reconstructing the meaning. The translators need to know about the process and understand the ways or the techniques in translation. Translating the subtitle of the film not only concerns in the grammatical sentence, but also in the utterances as close as possible with the source language in order to make a good and readable subtitle. It needs technique to get a good translation in the movie.

The translator can translate movie subtitle by using types of translation technique. There are 18 types of translation techniques are defined by Molina and Albir's (2002: 509-511), they are Adaptation, Amplification (Addition), Borrowing, Calque, Compensation, Description, Discursive Creation, Established Equivalence, Generalization, Linguistic Amplification, Linguistic Compression, Literal Translation, Modulation, Particularization, Reduction, Substitution, Transposition and Variation.

As there are many kinds of the movie in the world with the different language, the translator can choose a movie which is interesting for them. One of the movie is

Bhaijan Bajrangi. Bajrangi Bhaijaan (English: Brother Bajrangi) is an Indian Hindi-language film, which is directed by Kabir Khan. It is written by K.V. Vijayendra Prasad. The film was produced by Salman Khan and Rockline Venkatesh. It stars Salman Khan and Harshaali Malhotra, with Nawazuddin Siddiqui and Kareena Kapoor Khan in supporting roles. Salman Khan plays Bajrangi, an ardent devotee of Hindu deity Hanuman, who embarks on taking a mute six-year-old Pakistani girl (Harshaali), separated in India from her parents, back to her hometown in Pakistan. Bajrangi Bhaijaan was released on 17 July 2015, one day before Eid. The film is released in 50 countries outside India, on more than 700 screens. In this research, the writer focuses on the subtitle translation of the movie. Therefore, the research is to classify the types of translation technique and to determine the most dominant type of translation technique from English to Indonesian subtitle in "Bhaijan Bajrangi" movie.

## **2. Method**

### **2.1 Research Design**

The study of this research used the descriptive qualitative method to describe the subject or the object of the research based on the fact or reality. According to Johnson and Christensen (2007) state that qualitative research is a research that relies on the collection of qualitative data. The research is analyzed as descriptive. It is described by words or figures if necessary, and it does not describe the numerical analysis (Endraswara, 2004:16). This research used a descriptive qualitative method because the purpose of this study is to describe the data of translation in the form of subtitle, especially the types of translation technique which are used in a movie.

### **2.2 Data and Source of Data**

The data of this research were utterances which have taken from "Bhaijan Bajrangi" movie transcript. Data for this research are utterances or sentences in the movie script, which involves two different languages, both the SL (English) and the TL (Indonesian). The data sampling is gotten by choosing random data. It is about 500 utterances in the duration time in 25 minutes when the movie is played. While the source data of this research are "Bhaijan Bajrangi" movie.

### **2.3 Techniques of Data Collection**

The data were collected by using the documentation method in the movie. In the first step is selecting the movie, watching the movie of several times to comprehend the whole stories and to get the context of every scene. After that downloading the subtitle of the source language (SL) of the movie to comprehend with the target language (TL) from the movie. Writing down the Indonesian subtitle in a note. The last step is noting the target language and the source languages of the movie that contains translation technique as the data beside the source language script.

### **2.4 Techniques of Data Analysis**

The researcher used translation techniques to categorize the results used by the translator in the subtitle movie. After the data were collected, the writer used the following steps to analyze them, as follow:

- a. Reading the transcript and the subtitle of the movie.
- b. Identifying the translation techniques used in the movie subtitle.
- c. Classifying the translation techniques by Molina and Albir's theory.
- d. Researching the reason of the application of the techniques used.
- e. Drawing the conclusion.

### 3. Discussion

Molina and Albir (2002: 509) define that technique of translation is procedure to analyze and classify how translation equivalence works. It refers to the steps taken by the translator to translate texts. Furthermore, Molina and Albir (2002: 509) stated translation refers to actual steps taken by the translators in each textual micro unit. It means that translation technique is procedure to render the messages of source text to target text and it is applied at the micro level of the text such as: words, phrases, and sentences.

This study is to find the type of translation techniques and the most dominant type translation technique used in subtitle movie "Bhaijan Bajrangi". After collecting the data, the writer identifies the type of translation techniques that are used in the subtitle movie. Each utterance of the dialogue is classified based on the types of translation technique proposed by Molina & Albir (2002). There are 18 types of translation techniques which are defined by Molina and Albir's (2002: 509-511), 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.

In analyzing the type of translation technique, the researcher uses subtitle of movie "Bhaijan Bajrangi" which contains 475 data (utterances of the dialogue movie), there are some types of translation techniques which are used the translator. Below the analysis of the study shows the frequency and percentages of the type of translation techniques used in subtitle movie "Bhaijan Bajrangi". The description in the following table:

**Table 1.** Type of Translation Technique Used in Subtitle Movie "Bhaijan Bajrangi"

NO	TYPE OF TRANSLATION TECHNIQUE	DATA	PERCENTAGE
1.	Literal	137	28.84 %
2.	Modulation	86	18.11 %
3.	Reduction/Omission	83	17.47 %
4.	Established Equivalence	49	10.32 %
5.	Amplification/Addition	42	8.84 %
6.	Transposition/Shift	33	6.95 %
7.	Borrowing	20	4.21 %
8.	Particularization	12	2.53 %
9.	Generalization	6	1.26 %

10.	Adaptation	5	1.05 %
11.	Description	2	0.42 %
<b>TOTAL</b>		<b>475</b>	<b>100%</b>

According to the table above, there are 11 translation techniques used in the subtitle movie "Bhaijan Bajrangi". The type of translation techniques used are: 1) Literal (137 data or 28.84 %), 2) Modulation (86 data or 18.11 %), 3) Reduction/Omission (83 data or 17.47 %), 4) Established Equivalence (49 data or 10.32 %), 5) Amplification/Addition (42 data or 8.84 %), 6) Transposition/Shift (33 data or 6.95 %), 7) Borrowing (20 data or 4.21 %), 8) Particularization (12 data or 2.53 %), 9) Generalization (6 data or 1.26 %), 10) Adaptation (5 data or 1.05 %), and 11) Description (2 data or 0.42 %). The type of translation techniques are used:

### **Literal**

Literal is a technique in translating a word or an expression word for word, but the structure follows the rule of the target language. Larson (1984:10) states that a literal translation is a translation that follows closely the form of the source language. For example:

CODE : 0289-BB-M

SL : I cannot breathe or speak

TL : Aku tak bisa bernafas ataupun bicara.

In the example above show Literal technique. Here the translator focuses on SL has the same form and structure to the TL. In the first example, the sentence structure both in SL and TL are S + Modal + NOT + V.

CODE : 0405-BB-M

SL : Send message to Hasan immediately.

TL : Kirim pesan pada Hassan secepatnya.

In the example above show Literal technique. This sentence has the same form and structure both in SL and TL are V + Indirect Object + Adverb of time.

### **Reduction/Omission**

Reduction/Omission is a technique in suppressing a source text (ST) information item in the target text (TT). For example:

CODE : 06-BB-M

SL : Are you Indian?

TL : Kau orang India?

In the example above shows Reduction/Omission technique. The translator reduces the information item in the TL. The word "Are" as *to be* is not translated into the TL. If it is translated, it will be "apakah" which refers to the formula of interrogative sentence in Simple Present Tense (nominal) that is To Be (is/am/are) + S +.....?

CODE : 09-BB-M

SL : I don't have a passport.

TL : Aku tak punya passport

In the example above shows Reduction/Omission technique. The translator reduces the information item in the TL. The word “a” as an article is not translated into the TL. If it is translated, it will be “suatu” or “sebuah”.

### **Modulation**

Modulation is a technique in changing the point of view, focus or cognitive category in relation to the source text (ST); it can be lexical or structural. For example:

CODE: 015-BB-M

SL : I don't like lies.

TL : Jangan coba-coba membohongi kami.

CODE: 031-BB-M

SL : What are you doing?

TL : Sedang apa kau?

In the examples above show a Modulation technique. The translator changing the point of view in SL into TL. The sentence “What are you doing?” in SL have the same meaning in the sentence “Sedang apa kau?” in the TL.

CODE: 098-BBM-M

SL : How many times do I tell you?

TL : Sudah ku bilang berulang kali..

In the example above shows Modulation technique. The translator changes the point of view in SL into TL. The sentence “How many times do I tell you?” in SL is interrogative sentence, While in the sentence “Sudah ku bilang berulang Kali..” in TL is a declarative sentence, but both of sentence in SL and TL have the same meaning.

CODE: 0100-BB-M

SL : Keep lying, and you'll never see daylight again.

TL : Katakan yang sebenarnya, atau kau tak akan melihat hari esok.

In the example above shows Modulation technique. The translator changes the point of view in SL into TL. The sentence “Keep lying,..” in SL have the same meaning in the sentence “Katakan yang sebenarnya,..” in the TL.

CODE: 0142-BB-M

SL : Tell me where you want to go.

TL : Cerita padaku, kalian mau kemana?

In the example above shows Modulation technique. The translator changes the point of view in SL into TL. The sentence “Tell me where you want to go” in SL is a declarative sentence, While in the sentence “Cerita padaku, kalian mau kemana?” in TL is interrogative sentence, but both of sentence in SL and TL have the same meaning.

### **Established Equivalence**



Established Equivalence is a technique in using a term or expression recognized (by dictionaries or language in use) as an equivalent in the target text (TT). For example:

CODE: 083-BB-M

SL : What happened?

TL : Ada apa?

CODE: 0167-BB-M

SL : What's wrong, Sir?

TL : Ada apa, Pak?

CODE: 0269-BB-MM

SL : Thank you

TL : Terima kasih

CODE: 0374-BB-M

SL : Thanks God...

TL : Syukurlah...

CODE: 0398-BB-M

SL : Goodbye

TL : Sampai jumpa

In the examples above show Established Equivalence technique. It uses some daily situations, in our personal lives or common term which has been stated in the dictionary or it has been used in the society. The first example, the expression "What happened" in SL is translated into "Ada apa?". It was to refer to an event in the past or refers to an event in the recent past. The second example, the expression "What's wrong" in SL is translated into "ada apa?". What's wrong is used for asking someone who looks ill or sad to tell what problem they have. The third, the expression "Thank you" in SL is translated into "Terima kasih" in SL. It is expressing thankfulness or gratitude. The fourth example is the expression "Thanks God" in SL is translated into "Syukurlah" in SL. Thanks God is a phrase spoken to someone else, suggesting that they are thankful to God for their good fortune. The last is the expression of "Goodbye" in SL is a phrase for formal or professional situations in the ending of a conversation.

### **Amplification/Addition**

Amplification/Addition is a technique in occurs when the TL uses more signifiers to cover syntactic or lexical gaps. For example:

CODE: 0311-BB-M

SL : Cover your face.

TL : *Sekarang*, tutup wajahmu.

In the example above shows Amplification/Addition technique. The translator adds the information item in the TL. There is addition item/word in TL “sekarang” which refers to adverb of time.

CODE : 0320-BB-M

SL : What did you do?

TL : Tuan, apa yang kau lakukan?

In the example above shows Amplification/Addition technique. The translator adds the information item in the TL. There is addition item/word especially class word in TL “tuan” which refers to noun.

CODE : 0038-BB-M

SL : But don't worry, I'll get you home

TL : Tapi kau jangan khawatir. Aku akan mengantarmu pulang.

In the example above shows Amplification/Addition technique. The translator adds the information item in the TL. There is addition item/word in TL “kau” which refers to pronoun (as subject)

### **Transposition/Shift**

Transposition/Shift is a technique in changing a grammatical category. According to Bell (1991: 33), to shift from one language to another is, by definition, to alter the forms. Catford (1978) divides the shift in translation into two major types, level/rank shift and category shift. Level/rank shift refers to a source language item at one linguistic level that has a target language translation equivalent at a different level. In other words, it is simply a shift from grammar to lexis. For example:

CODE : 089-BB-M

SL : he *has interviewed* an Indian spy.

TL : dia *baru saja mewawancarai* seorang mata-mata India.

CODE : 0127-BB-M

SL : I am going to spy on this spy.

TL : Aku akan memata-matai mata-mata ini.

CODE : 029-BB-M

SL : Please...we'll miss the train.

TL : Tolong... kami akan ketinggalan kereta.

In the examples above show a transposition/Shift technique. Those are category of the level shift. Level shift also means a shift from grammar to lexis. From the texts in the source languages above, the level shift in the translation is indicated by the grammar in the source language (SL) which is translated into lexis in the target language (TL). In the first example, the word “has interviewed” in SL has formula *have/has + V3* (Present Perfect Tense) is translated into “baru saja mewawancarai” in the TL. The second example it is found that the grammatical item *tobe + -ing + to + V1* (pattern of Simple Future Tense) in the SL is translated into *sedang* in the TL. Level shift also happens in the third example because the form



we'll (we will) has formula S + will (pattern of Present Future Tense in English) in the SL is translated into the TL by using the lexis *akan*.

### **Borrowing**

Borrowing is a technique is a word or expression taken directly from another language. It can be copied, reproduced, translated/changed in TL exactly as in SL. When an expression or a word is taken over purely in TL (without change), it is called pure borrowing. In naturalized borrowing, it can be naturalized to fit the spelling rules in the TL (with changing). It can be pure borrowing or naturalized borrowing. For example:

CODE: 067-BB-M

SL : Patriot?

TL : Patriot?

CODE: 0130-BB-M

SL : Ticket?

TL : Tiket?

CODE: 0260-BB-M

SL : Who gave him passport and visa?

TL : Siapa yang memberinya passpor dan visa?

CODE: 0318-BB-M

SL : Are you a mechanic or a physician?

TL : Kau itu mekanik atau dokter?

CODE: 0342-BB-M

SL : And he'll drop you home in his jeep.

TL : Dia akan mengantarmu pulang dengan *jeep*

In the examples above show a Borrowing technique. The italic words "patriot", "visa" and "jeep" in SL is translated or copied into "patriot", "visa" and "jeep" in SL. It shows that the words are purely borrowed from the original into the TL. Here, the translator uses the Pure Borrowing technique. While, the words "ticket", "passport" and "mechanic" in SL are naturalized to fit the spelling rules (with changing) into "tiket", "passpor" and "mekanik" in the TL. Here, the translator uses Naturalized Borrowing technique.

### **Particularization**

Particularization is a technique in using a more precise or concrete term. For example:

CODE: 054-BB-M

SL : Greetings

TL : Assalamu'alaikum.

CODE: 055-BB-M

SL : Yeah, greetings.

TL : Ya, Wa'alaikumsalam.

In the examples above show Particularization technique. The translator uses a more precise or concrete term. In the first example, the word "Greeting" in SL is translated into "Assalamu'alaikum.". While, in the second example, the word "Greeting" in SL is translated into "Wa'alaikumsalam. The SL word both "Assalamu'alaikum" and "Walaikumsalam" are a part of the greeting. The greeting is an act of communication in which human beings intentionally make their presence known to each other, to show attention to, and to suggest a type of relationship or social status (formal or informal) between individuals or groups of people coming in contact with each other. Greetings are sometimes used just prior to a conversation or to greet in passing, such as on a sidewalk or trail. While, "Assalamu alaikum" is a common greeting among Muslims, meaning "Peace is being with you." It is an Arabic phrase, but Muslims from around the world use this greeting, regardless of their language background. Then, the appropriate response is "Wa alaikum salam" (And upon you be peace.)

CODE: 033-BB-M

SL : People are coming from Karachi to celebrate Eid.

TL : Orang-orang tiba di Karachi untuk merayakan Idul Fitri.

In the examples above show Particularization technique. The italicized word "Eid" in SL is translated into "Idul Fitri". The translator uses a more specific term. *Eid* is an important religious holiday celebrated by Muslims worldwide. While, "Idul Fitri" is a part of Eid.

CODE: 0167-BB-M

SL : Don't joke, Mister.

TL : Lelucon apa ini, Bhaijan?

In examples above show Particularization technique. The italicized word "Mister" in SL is translated into "Bhaijan". Here, the translator uses a more specific term. Mister referring to the male. While "Bhaijan" is referring to the name of the male.

### **Generalization**

Generalization is a technique in using a more general or neutral term. For example:

CODE: 011-BB-M

SL : Then how did you get into *Pakistan*?

TL : Lalu, bagaimana kau bisa *kemari*?

In the example above shows Generalization technique. It uses a more general or neutral term. The word "Pakistan" in SL is translated into "Kemari". Here the translator uses more general place. The word "kemari" is an adverb of time, but it is

not the specific name of the place, then in SL is changed to be “Pakistan” is a part of “kemari” which refers to the name of the country.

CODE : 0387-BB-M

SL : But I don't have a daughter.

TL : Tapi, aku tak punya anak.

In the example above shows Generalization technique. It uses a more general term. The word “daughter” in SL is translated into “anak” in the TL. Here, the translator uses the more general word. The word “daughter” is referring to “anak perempuan”, it is a part of the word “anak” which refers to more general term.

### **Adaptation**

Adaptation is expressing the message using a different situation. A shift in the cultural environment. For example:

CODE : 043-BB-M

SL : At Bilal's eatery.

TL : Di kedai Bilal.

In the example above shows Adaptation technique. It replaces the SL cultural elements with one which has the same condition and situation in the TL culture. The word “eatery” in SL is translated into “kedai”. The word “eatery” is usually small and informal restaurant, while the word “kedai” also refers to the small restaurant. Here, the translator has to create or make a new situation that can be considered as being equivalent both in SL (eatery) and TL (kedai).

CODE : 0164-BB-M

SL : Brother?

TL : Bhaijan?

In the example above shows Adaptation technique. Translator expressing the message using a different situation. A shift in cultural environment. The word “Brother” in SL is translated into “Bhaijan”. Bhai is the Hindi and Urdu word for brother, while jan or jaan as it may be pronounced, is a way to call someone with respect in Urdu, which comes from probably a Persian root. Hence, Bhaijaan means a respectful address for brother, generally elder brother. Therefore, there is an adaptation from SL into TL in different culture/language. Translator 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.

CODE : 0254

SL : Made me wear this *burqa*

TL : Membuatku memakai *cadar* ini..

In the example above shows Adaptation technique. The translator expressing the message using a different situation. A shift in cultural environment. The word “burqa” in SL is translated into “cadar”. A *burqa* is a Persian word. It is an enveloping outer garment worn by women in some Islamic traditions to cover themselves in

public, which covers the body and the face. Originating from Arabic 'burqu' or 'burqa', and Urdu. Translator replaces the SL cultural elements with one which has the same condition and situation in the TL culture that is "cadar". Here, the translator has to create or make a new situation that can be considered as being equivalent both in SL (burqa) and TL (cadar).

### **Description**

Description is a technique in replacing a term or expression with a description of its form or/and function. For example:

CODE: 065-BB-M

SL : I see...so you're a patriot.

TL : Oh begitu...jadi kau seorang pahlawan, pembela tanah air.

In the example above shows Description technique. Here, the translator replaces a term or expression with a description. The underlined word "patriot" in SL is translated into "Pahlawan", then it is followed by the description "pembela tanah air" in SL to make clearer in its meaning.

CODE: 0295-BB-M

SL : ...my name is Pawan Kumar Chaturvedi, I am from Delhi.

TL : ..'Namaku Pawan Chaturvedi.' Aku dari Delhi, Ibukota India.

In the example above shows Description technique. Here, the translator replaces a term or expression with a description. The underlined word "Delhi" in SL is translated into "Delhi", then it is followed by the description "Ibukota India" in SL to make clearer in the name of a place.

From the data frequency translation technique type, it is found that the most dominant type of translation technique used is Literal Translation, as (137 data or 28.84 %). A literal translation is a translation that follows closely the form of the source language (SL). It is also known as Word-for-word translation. It translates each word of the original work rather than giving the meaning of each expression or sentence using words that sound natural called as direct translation, which is found in everyday usage, literal translation means to render the text from one form the first language to another. In *Latin* it means word-for-word translation rather than sentence translation. Here, the translator attempts to keep as much of the grammatical/structural/discourse form of the source text as possible at the same time as conveying all of the meaning.

### **4. Conclusion**

Translation has become important elements in conveying messages, thus translating the source language (SL) into the target language (TL) is not easy as it seems. A good translation is the one the target language reader can catch the meaning of the text, in order to achieve this, the translators need to use the appropriate strategies in translating subtitle text of the movie. As there are many kinds of movie in the world with different language, the translator can choose a movie which is interesting for them. There are the translator also can translate its subtitle, movie by using some type of translation technique to deliver the message and meaning. The example is "Bhaijan Bajrangi" movie.

There are 11 translation techniques used in subtitle movie "Bhaijan Bajrangi". The type of translation techniques used are: 1) Literal (137 data or 28.84 %), 2) Modulation (86 data or 18.11 %), 3) Reduction/Omission (83 data or 17.47 %), 4) Established Equivalence (49 data or 10.32 %), 5) Amplification/Addition (42 data or 8.84 %), 6) Transposition/Shift (33 data or 6.95 %), 7) Borrowing (20 data or 4.21 %), 8) Particularization (12 data or 2.53 %), 9) Generalization (6 data or 1.26 %), 10) Adaptation (5 data or 1.05 %), and 11) Description (2 data or 0.42 %).

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