

TRANSLATION TECHNIQUES ENGLISH- INDONESIAN OF KIM NAMJOON'S SPEECH "YOUTH 2030 THE UN YOUTH STRATEGY" AT UN GENERAL ASSEMBLY 2018

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Abstract:

Translation is an effort to communicate the meaning from the source language into the target language. This study was intended to reveal the translation techniques used by the translator in translating the sentences. I used theory of translation technique (2002) by Molina and Albir in this study to analyse how translation technique occurs in script of Kim Namjoon's speech at UN General Assembly. The objectives of the study are to classify the types of translation technique from English into Indonesian language, to determine the most dominant type of translation technique of script Kim Namjoon's speech at UN General Assembly. The result of the study shows that there are 9 techniques found in the data. They are, Established Equivalence, Borrowing, Reduction, Amplification, Literal Translation, Calque, Description Translation, Transposition, and Generalization. The total found in the data is 71 data. Total techniques of the data found is 101. The percentage of each techniques as follows: Establish Equivalence 55 data (54.4%), Borrowing 14 data (13.9%), Reduction 11 data (10.9%), Amplification 10 data (9.9%), Literal Translation 7 data (6.9%), Calque 1 data (1.0%), Description Translation 1 data (1.0%), Transposition 1 data (1.0%), and Generalization 1 data (1.0%). The most dominant translation techniques found in scrip of Kim Namjoon's speech is Established Equivalence 55 data (54.4%).

Keywords: Translation, Translation Technique, Kim Namjoon's speech

1. Introduction

“Hallyu” or “Korean Wave” is the term given to the spread of Korean pop culture globally to various countries in the world, or simply refers to the globalization of Korean culture (Shim, 2006). The wave of Korean pop culture is a phenomenon that is spreading in Southeast Asia, China, and Japan. The image of the country of Korea has increased due to the 2002 World Cup festival. This wave started with the increasing popularity of Korean pop stars abroad which in recent times was expanded by the popularity of Korean Drama series (Korea Tourism Foundation, 2002).

This phenomenon has also spread to Indonesian society, especially young people. The enthusiasm of the youth for the entry of K-Pop to Indonesia makes this type of music acceptable to the public. The ability to dance and sing, attractive songs coupled with a fashionable appearance, are the main attraction for K-Pop itself. From this attraction, many people in Indonesia are looking for this type of music.

One of the most famous K-Pop productions is idol group or more often heard by the boy band/girl band. Usually, this pop or R&B wing music group consists of 3 or more young soloists. The phenomenon of Idol group (boyband/girl band), is one of the biggest attractions of society toward K-Pop. The ability to dance and sing for each member, plus a handsome/beautiful face, make people, especially young people, like a lot and even become obsessed with certain groups. EXO, BLACKPINK, Stray Kids, Twice, and BTS are among the successful idol group in the world entertainment industry.

Beyond the Scene (BTS) is a boy group with seven members they are Kim Namjoon as leader of the group and Kim Seokjin, Min Yoongi, Jung Hoseok, Park Jimin, Kim Taehyung, Jeon Jungkook from South Korean that began formation in 2010 and debut in 13 June 2013 under Big Hit Entertainment. The most famous K-Pop singer. On September 1, 2020, they reach charts music on Billboard Hot 100 number 1 for 2 weeks with a new disco-pop single entitled “DYNAMITE” with first Full-English lyric. Not only reach charts music on Billboard Hot 100 they also reach charts music number 1 on Billboard GLOBAL (Excluding United Stated) and Billboard GLOBAL 200 in the first weeks of October 2020. The first K-Pop singer can reach higher charts on Billboard Hot 100, Billboard GLOBAL (Excluding United Stated), and Billboard GLOBAL 200 in a month. On November 1, 2017, BTS with their label Big Hit entertainment partnership with the Korean and Japanese Committee for UNICEF to promoted an international campaign with hashtag #ENDviolence on their official platform that purposed against violence toward children and young people around the world, so they can live without the

fear of violence using BTS's song. BTS has built a reputation as one of the most socially conscious groups in Korea. Their music generally focuses heavily on themes such as mental illness, issues in the school system, and female empowerment. They started up a global campaign entitled "Love Myself". The campaign in line with their latest album entitled "Love Yourself" which talks about love, friendship, and loss in life. In July, UNICEF Executive Director Henrietta H. Fore thanked BTS and BTS's fans ARMY for raising \$1 million for UNICEF's campaign to end violence against children and young people.

BTS became the first K-Pop group to joined and speak at the United Nation event "Youth 2030 The UN Youth Strategy" which was held to launch the "Generation Unlimited", the event featured speakers like YouTube personality and UNICEF Goodwill Ambassador Lilly Singh. The place of the event at the UN headquarters in New York City on September 24, 2018. The speech was delivered by Kim Namjoon who is popularly known as RM, the leader of BTS. At the UN event, Kim Namjoon talks about his childhood and the hardship BTS faced when they started as an underground agency in Korea's music industry. During the speech, he got personal by touching on his journey to self-actualization in face of struggles because the script of the speech has a lot of motivation. The video of the speech went viral with the hashtag #BTSxUnitedNations trended worldwide on Twitter for several hours.

We all know that English is an international language. Most of the information from magazines, news, journals, and article on the internet or YouTube used the English language. However, many of us understand English, as people who live in Indonesia. People who understand English give a chance for everyone to know or learn something written in English with translation. Thus, translation is extremely important for knowledge and communication. The definition of translation deals with a change from Source Language (SL) into Target Language (TL). Translation is a process a transferring text from source language into target language without change the meaning in the text. This study is very basic, as expressly by Larson (1984) say that translation consists of transferring the meaning of the source language into the receptor language. In this manner, people who don't understand English can get data of information from the source text.

In this study, the writer focuses on analyzing the techniques used in the script of the speech delivered by Kim Namjoon on the United Nation event "Youth 2030 The UN Youth Strategy at UN General Assembly 2018". To assess the translation techniques classification introduced by Molina and Albir. Translation is an effort to communicate the meaning from the source language into the target language.

2. Literature Review

2.1 Definition of Translation

Translation is a mental activity to communicate with another people in different language by the existence of translation. It can help people share information, knowledge, opinion, ideas, and a lot of things in this world with another people. There are have many differences source language (SL) and target language (TL) like the structure, culture and style, so the translation will very useful for who doesn't have good ability to understand or need help to translate the source language into target language. According to Catford (1965: 20), translation is the replacement of textual material in one language (SL) by equivalent textual material in another language (TL). This definition, the most important thing is equivalent textual material. It is meaning that translator should be able to replace the information on source language (SL) correspond with target language (TL). Translation can be difficult to establish the equation, such as in English into Indonesian or Indonesian into English because there are different systems and structures between these languages. Systems and structures in SL and TL can be a problem if the translation has difficult to finding equivalence of these languages.

2.2 Meaning in Translation

Meaning must be essentially taken into consideration within the translation process since basically translating to transfer the meaning from SL into TL.

Translation is not only concerning meaning as a unit of lexical meaning. The method of rendering meaning includes a few viewpoints as diction, social setting, grammatical structure, and communication setting of the source language. The meaning of the source and target language must be equivalent. According to Larson (1984) say that translation consists of transferring the meaning of the source language into the receptor language. According to Suryawinata (1989), meaning is divided into four kinds, there are lexical, grammatical, contextual, socio-cultural meaning:

1) Lexical meaning

Lexical meaning is a meaning given in the dictionary definition for word, such as man, boy, three, etc.

2) Grammatical meaning

Grammatical meaning acquired from the arrangement of words in phrase or sentence.

3) Contextual meaning

Contextual meaning is a meaning of words determined by its relation with other words in the sentence.

4) Socio-cultural meaning

Socio-cultural meaning is a meaning determined by socio-cultural factors.

2.3 Translator

Translator must be able to convey the meaning and message of the source language into the target language in translating a text. Translator didn't just transfer a text from source language into target language but transfer a text without changing the meaning and message in target language. The translator become a receiver and a producer in translating a text because the translator will to read and must understand a text of source language and then will transfer a meaning to the target language in a written form by Hatim and mason (1997: 1). Translator can transfer a text the source language into target language using some of translation techniques to makes the reader can be understand about the translation and the meaning in the target language. The translators use several procedures to solve certain translation problems.

2.4 Translation Technique

Translation techniques are the different ways that professional translators use to translate specific texts. Translation techniques can be interpreted as a way to transfer the meaning based on micro unit (word, phrase or clause in sentences). Molina and Albir (2002: 499) that translation techniques allow the people to describe the actual steps which taken by the translators in each textual micro-unit and obtain clear data about the general methodological option chosen. Molina and Albir (2002:509) define translation techniques as procedures to analysis and classify how translation equivalence works. They have five basic characteristics:

- 1) Translation techniques affect the result of the translation,
- 2) Translation techniques are classified by comparison with the original,
- 3) Translation techniques affect micro-units of text,
- 4) Translation techniques are by nature discursive and contextual,
- 5) The translation techniques are functional.

According to Molina and Albir (2002: 509-511), there are 18 kinds of translation techniques:

1) Adaptation

This technique replaces the cultural element of the source language (SL) into the cultural element of the target language (TL). For example:

SL: Be second to none.

TL: Jadilah yang terbaik.

2) Amplification (Addition)

This technique is used to introduce details that are not formulated in the SL: information, explicative paraphrasing, e.g., when translating from Arabic to add the Muslim month of fasting to noun Ramadhan. Therefore, Ramadhan is translated into Ramadhan. Amplification is in opposition to reduction. For example:

SL: Ardi likes reading novel.

TL: Ardi sangat suka membaca novel.

3) Borrowing

This type of translation which takes a word or expression straight from another language. It can be pure (without any change). It means the way of translating by taking the word without translation. For example:

SL: I just buy a novel entitled Almond.

TL: Aku baru saja membeli novel berjudul Almond.

4) Calque

Calque also called as loan translation. It is a technique of translation of the word or phrase or from the SL into TL which can be lexical or structural system. For example:

SL: vice president.

TL: wakil presiden.

5) Compensation

Compensation is used to introduce information elements or the stylistic effect of the source language (SL) in another place in the target language (TL) because the elements of effects cannot be reflected or there is no equivalent in the same place as in the source language (SL). For example:

SL: mightiest of the dwarf lords.

TL: yang termegah dari para dewa kecil.

6) Description

Description is to replace a term or expression with a description of it from or/and function. For example:

SL: Panettone.

TL: Kue tradisional Italia yang dimakan pada saat malam tahun baru.

7) Discursive Creation

Discursive Creation is a translation technique using equivalents that are unpredictable completely out of context. For example:

SL: Gone boy.

TL: Kakek menghilang.

8) Established Equivalence

Established Equivalence is a technique that translated source language into the target language which can delivered the message well. It means this type of translation is applied by using a term or expression recognized (by dictionaries or language in use) as an equivalent in the TL. For example:

SL: Sincerely yours.

TL: Hormat saya.

9) Generalization

Generalization is a translation technique that uses more general term in the source language into the target language. It means this type of translation is applied by using the more general or neutral term. For example:

SL: She likes sleep in guest house with her friends.

TL: Dia suka tidur di hotel dengan teman-temannya.

10) Linguistic Amplification

It is a technique that adds linguistic elements in the translation from source language into the target language. This is often used in consecutive interpreting and dubbing. For example:

SL: Just kidding.

TL: Hanya bercanda.

11) Linguistic Compression

It is a technique that synthesizes element in the target language (TL). This is often used in simultaneous interpreting and in subtitling. This technique is the opposite of linguistic amplification. For example:

SL: Yes, then?

TL: Lalu?

12) Literal Translation

Literal translation is to translate a word or an expression word for word. It means this technique which is translated the source language literally into

the target language, focuses on form and structure without any addition or reduction into the target language. For example:

SL: I wear red hat.

TL: Aku memakai topi merah.

13) Modulation

Modulation within this limit is to change the point of view, focus or cognitive categories in relation to the source language (SL) that exist in target language (TL), it can be lexical or structural. For example:

SL: You are going to have a child.

TL: Kamu akan menjadi seorang ayah.

14) Particularization

Particularization is a technique using of a more precise or concrete term. This technique is the opposite of generalization technique. For example:

SL: Vehicle.

TL: Mobil.

15) Reduction

It is to suppress a source language (SL) information item in the target language. Simply is a procedure of translation by reducing unnecessary words in a target language. For example:

SL: the proposal was rejected and repudiated.

TL: usulannya ditolak.

16) Substitution

Substitution (linguistic, paralinguistic) is the change of linguistic elements for paralinguistic elements (intonation, gestures) or vice versa. For example:

SL: Take the patient to ICU.

TL: Bawa pasien ke UGD.

17) Transposition

Transposition is to change a grammatical category. Like sentence become phrases. It means a change of sequence of parts of speech with another without changing the meaning of the message. For example:

SL: a pair of glasses.

TL: sepasang kacamata.

18) Variation

Variation is to change linguistic or paralinguistic elements (intonation,

gestures) that affect aspects of linguistic variation: change of textual tone, style, social dialect, geographical dialect, etc. For example:

SL: Please call 911!

TL: Tolong panggil ambulans.

The translators can use several variation of translation techniques to produce translation products in speech texts and subtitle of movies or song lyrics.

2.5 Subtitle

Subtitle is text derived from either a transcript or screenplay of the dialogue to convey the meaning and message for the audiences or viewers who cannot understand a foreign language in movies or films, music lyrics and speeches. They can enjoy the movies or song while reading subtitle which appears on the screen, not only in movies or song they also can understand the meaning what speech in foreign talk about.

2.6 Speech

Speech is an activity of speaking in public or giving to an opinion, or to provide an overview of something. The speech is usually delivered by a person who offer a speech and statement about an important matter/occasion that need to be discussed. Speech is a discourse that is prepared to be spoken in front of an audience. Speeches are generally addressed to a person or groups of people to congratulate, welcome guests, commemorate certain big days and so on states by Karomani (2011: 12). If people want to hear foreign speech on television or YouTube, they must need subtitle to understand what they are talking about the speech. In every speech from foreign use native language, it is not to be a big problem since its can be translated into target language. The subtitle can help the audiences to learn or understand the foreign language.

3. Research Methodology

This study of research the writer uses descriptive qualitative method. The writer only needs to collect, classified and analyses the data to get conclusion. According to Hadi (2001:17), It does not deal with numeric data or variable and its relationship. The object of this study focused on translation technique in the video of speech delivered by leader of BTS, Kim Namjoon at United Nations event for the launch of Generation Unlimited “Youth 2030 The UN Youth Strategy”. It is a bilingual (English-

Indonesian) script of speech. It is translated subtitle from English into Indonesian speech scripts. The video from YouTube channel named “tiny” on web <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=LimeRU4lFs&t=3s> or UNICEF official channel but in UNICEF official channel only English subtitle without Indonesian subtitle on web <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=oTe4f-bBEKg>. The video containing of 6 minutes 30 second. This research will analyse the techniques used by the translator.

3.1 Instruments

The following table is the instrument the writer used to analysed the translation techniques used in Kim Namjoon’s speech at the United Nation event “Youth 2030 The UN Youth Strategy”.

Table 1 Data Analysis Form

No	Source Language (SL)	Target Language (TL)	Translation techniques
1.			
2.			
3.			

In table there are four columns. From the left side, the first column is number of the data. The second column is containing for English version or source text of the scrip’s speech. The third column is containing for Indonesian version or target text. The last column describes the translation technique of the data.

Afterwards, the data were counted to know the frequency and percentage of each translation techniques. I would see the dominant translation techniques used in delivering the materials. The data extrapolation would be presented in the table and the way how to calculate the percentage of each translation technique was as following formula and the table of data frequency:

Table 2 Data Tabulation Form

No	Translation techniques	Frequency	Percentage
1.			
2.			
3.			
Total			

4. Findings

This study aimed to analyse the translation techniques used by the translator to translate script's speech at United Nation event "Youth 2030 The UN Youth Strategy" deliver by Kim Namjoon the leader of BTS from English version into the Indonesian version.

In analysing the type of translation techniques. The writer uses all of the data. There are 9 techniques of translation which are used the translator, there are: Established Equivalence, Calque, Borrowing, Reduction, Literal Translation, Amplification (Addition), Description Translation, Generalization, and Transposition. The total of techniques of the data found is 71. The total frequency of the technique can be counted with percentage formula.

The data found in this study consists 71 data, they are: Established Equivalence 55 data (54.4%), Reduction 11 data (10.9%), Calque 1 data (1.0%), Borrowing 14 data (13.9%), Amplification 10 data (9.9%), Literal Translation 7 data (6.9%), Description Translation 1 data (1.0%), Transposition 1 data (1.0%), and Generalization 1 data (1.0%). The writer found that the dominant technique used in speech's script is Established Equivalence.

Table: 1 Translation Techniques Percentage

No	Translation Technique	Frequency	Percentage
1	Established Equivalence	55	54.4%
2	Borrowing	14	13.9%
3	Reduction	11	10.9%
4	Amplification	10	9.9%
5	Literal Translation	7	6.9%
6	Calque	1	1.0%
7	Description Translation	1	1.0%
8	Transposition	1	1.0%
9	Generalization	1	1.0%
Total		101	100%

5. Discussion

This study aimed to analyze the translation techniques used by the translator to translate script's speech at United Nation event "Youth 2030 The UN Youth Strategy" deliver by Kim Namjoon the leader of BTS from English version into the Indonesian version.

In analyzing the type of translation techniques. The writer uses all of the data. There are 9 techniques of translation which are used the translator, there are: Established Equivalence, Calque, Borrowing, Reduction, Literal Translation, Amplification (Addition), Description Translation, Generalization, and Transposition. They are:

a. **Established Equivalence**

Established Equivalence is a technique that translated source language into the target language which can delivered the message well. It means this type of translation is applied by using a term or expression recognized (by dictionaries or language in use) as an equivalent in the TL. There are 55 data from the result of this study are 1, 3, 5, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 19, 20, 21, 22, 23, 24, 26, 28, 29, 31, 32, 33, 34, 35, 37, 38, 39, 41, 42, 43, 44, 46, 47, 48, 49, 50, 51, 52, 53, 54, 55, 56, 58, 59, 60, 62, 64, 65, 67, 68, 69, and 71 can be seen in the appendix.

The following the data:

1) **Data 1**

Source Language (SL): “Thank you, Mrs. Secretary General, UNICEF Executive Director, and all the excellencies and distinguished guests from across the world.”

Target Language (TL): “Terima kasih, ibu sekretaris jenderal, direktur UNICEF dan semua tamu terhormat dari seluruh dunia.”

2) **Data 71**

SL: “Thank you very much.”

TL: “Terima kasih banyak.”

The translator used a term or expression recognized as an equivalence in the TL. In that sentence above the expression “thank you” is translated into “terimakasih”. In Indonesian, there are no expressions or terms that have in common interpreted as SL (source language), so the translator translates means SL (source language).

b. **Reduction**

It is to suppress a source language (SL) information item in the target language. Simply is a procedure of translation by reducing unnecessary words in a target language. The data can be seen in the appendix.

The following the data:

1) **Data 65**

Source Language (SL): “Like most people, I’ve made many and plenty mistakes in my life,”

Target Language (TL): “Seperti kebanyakan orang, saya telah membuat banyak keburukan dalam hidup saya,”

2) **Data 68**

SL: “and I’m starting to love myself gradually, just little by little.”

TL: “dan saya mulai mencintai diri saya sendiri secara bertahap, sedikit demi sedikit.”

In that sentence above the translator used reduction technique to reduce or omit source language element in the target language, because the translator only focusses on the point of the sentence and without change any meaning to target language.

c. Calque

Calque also called as loan translation. It is a technique translation of the word or phrase or from the SL into TL which can be lexical or structural system. The data can be seen in the appendix

The following the data:

1) **Data 1**

Source Language (SL): “Thank you, **Mrs. Secretary General**, UNICEF Executive Director, and all the excellencies and distinguished guests from across the world.”

Target Language (TL): “Terimakasih, **ibu sekretaris jenderal, direktur UNICEF** dan semua tamu terhormat dari seluruh dunia.”

Those sentences used calque translation technique since in data 1 the word “Mrs. Secretary General” is translated into “ibu sekretaris jenderal” because this type of technique for translate word or phrase form a foreign language like the English language into the Indonesian language.

d. Borrowing

This type of translation which takes a word or expression straight from another language. It can be pure (without any change). It means the way of translating by taking the word without translation. The data can be seen in the appendix.

The following the data:

1) **Data 12**

SL: “It is really beautiful place with a lake, hills, and even an annual flower festival.”

TL: “Itu adalah tempat yang sangat indah dengan danau, bukit, dan bahkan festival bunga tahunan.”

2) **Data 16**

Source Language (SL): “I used to imagine that I was a super hero who could save the world.”

Target Language (TL): “Saya dulu membayangkan bahwa saya adalah pahlawan super yang bisa menyelamatkan dunia.”

This study found some data for borrowing technique because the borrowing word is more familiar than the Indonesian word. It means the way of translating by taking the word without any change the meaning in the translation word or texts. From the example above show borrowing technique. The word “super” and “festival” translated into “super” and “festival”.

e. **Amplification**

This technique is used introduce details that are not formulated in the SL: information, explicative paraphrasing, e.g., when translating from Arabic to add the Muslim month of fasting to noun Ramadhan. Therefore, Ramadhan is translated into Ramadhan. Amplification is in opposition to reduction. The data can be seen in the appendix.

The following the data:

1) **Data 45**

Source Language (SL): “These faults and mistakes are what I am, making up the brightest stars in the constellation of my life.”

Target Language (TL): “Kesalahan dan keburukan ini adalah apa diri saya sebenarnya, yang membentuk bintang-bintang paling terang dalam konstelasi hidup saya.”

2) **Data 57**

SL: “What excited you and makes your heartbeat?”

TL: “Apa yang membuat kalian bersemangat dan membuat jantung kalian berdegup kencang?”

Amplification is used to introduce details that are not formulated in the source language. The translator used amplification for this word “I am” is translated into “diri saya sebenarnya” and the word “excited” translated into “yang membuat kalian bersemangat”.

f. **Literal Translation**

Literal translation is to translate a word or an expression word for word. It means this technique which is translated the source language literally into the target language, focuses on form and structure without any addition or reduction into the target language. The data can be seen in the appendix.

The following the data:

1) **Data 27**

Source Language (SL): “We became like ghosts,”

Target Language (TL): “Kita menjadi seperti hantu,”

2) **Data 30**

SL: “wake up man, and listen to yourself,”

TL: “bangun bung, dan dengarkan dirimu sendiri,”

Literal translation is to translate a word or an expression word for word. The sentence “we became like ghosts” and “wake up man, and listen to yourself” translated into “kita menjadi seperti hantu” and “bangun bung, dan dengarkan dirimu sendiri. This sentence used literal translation because the translator transferred the text word for word.

g. **Description Translation**

Description is to replace a term or expression with a description of it from or/and function. The data can be seen in the appendix.

The following the data:

1) **Data 51**

Source Language (SL): “How our message helped them overcome their hardships in life and start loving themselves.”

Target Language (TL): “Bagaimana pesan kami (dalam musik) membantu mereka mengatasi kesulitan mereka dalam hidup dan mulai mencinai diri mereka sendiri.”

Description is to replace a term or expression with a description of it from or/and function. the word “dalam musik” in Indonesian language to

describe or inform the reader to understanding the meaning of the source language.

h. Transposition

Transposition is to change a grammatical category. Like sentence become phrases. It means a change of sequence of parts of speech with another without changing the meaning of the message. The data can be seen in the appendix.

The following the data:

1) Data 18

Source Language (SL): “there’s a line that says: “My heart stopped when I was maybe 9 or 10.”

Target Language (TL): “ada lirik yang berkata: “Hatiku berhenti ketika aku mungkin berusia 9 atau 10.”

Transposition is to change a grammatical category. The word “there’s a line” translated into “ada lirik”. Usually, this technique used because a different grammar between source language and target language.

i. Generalization

Generalization is a translation technique that uses more general term in the source language into the target language. It means this type of translation is applied by using the more general or neutral term. The data can be seen in the appendix.

The following the data:

1) Data 28

Source Language (SL): “but I had one sanctuary and that was music.”

Target Language (TL): “tapi saya mendapatkan sebuah tempat perlindungan dan itu adalah musik.”

The translator used this type of technique because the translator translated this the text more general in order to make the reader understand the meaning in the text. It is based on source language because Indonesian not familiar with the phrase or expression in source language, so the translator translated the text more general. Like in the sentence above the word “sanctuary” translated into “tempat perlindungan”.

6. Conclusion

After analysing the data related to English-Indonesian translation techniques on script of Kim Namjoon's speech "Youth 2030 The UN Youth Strategy" at UN General Assembly 2018. There are some conclusions that can be presented as follows:

Based on the data analysis in the previous chapter, it can be concluded that there are 9 techniques found in data. They are Established Equivalence, Borrowing, Reduction, Amplification, Literal Translation, Calque, Description Translation, Transposition, and Generalization. The total found in the data is 71 data. Total techniques of the data found is 101. The percentage of each techniques as follows: Establish Equivalence 55 data (54.4%), Borrowing 14 data (13.9%), Reduction 11 data (10.9%), Amplification 10 data (9.9%), Literal Translation 7 data (6.9%), Calque 1 data (1.0%), Description Translation 1 data (1.0%), Transposition 1 data (1.0%), and Generalization 1 data (1.0%).

The most dominant translation techniques found in scrip of Kim Namjoon's speech is Established Equivalence 55 data (54.4%). It means the translator use a term or expression recognized (by dictionaries or language in use) as an equivalent in the target language (TL).

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