A STUDY OF TRANSLATION TECHNIQUES OF PERSONAL PRONOUNS IN "THE LION KING" MOVIE

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Abstract.

This study focuses on translation techniques of personal pronouns applied in "The Lion King" movie and its application plan in education based on 18 translation techniques from Molina and Albir (2002). The purposes of this final project are as follows 1) Knowing the translation technique used in every personal pronoun of "The Lion King" Movie. 2) Knowing which technique is dominant. 3) To know what contributions can be made if carried out in the translation class. The writer chose this topic because the writer really wants to know more about the translation technique of every personal pronoun in this "African style" movie. The writer used descriptive qualitative as a method to analyze the data. As the result, the writer found that 16 translation techniques were used to analyze personal pronouns. The results of this study are: Literal translation as 202 data or 49.00%, Modulation as 39 data or 9.40%, Reduction as 34 data or 8.20%, Variation as 33 data or 8.00%, Adaptation as 24 data or 5.70%, Linguistic compression as 17 data or 4.10%, Linguistic amplification as 14 data or 3.60%, Description as 9 data or 2.10%, Discursive Creation as 9 data or 2.10%, Borrowing as 7 data or 1.60%, Transposition as 6 data or 1.40%, Generalization as 5 data or 1.20%, Amplification as 5 data or 1.20%, Compensation as 4 data or 1.00%, Establish Equivalent as 3 data or 0.70%, Particularization as 3 data or 0.70%.

Keywords: personal pronouns; Molina and Albir; Translation techniques

1. Introduction

Translation is important in terms of communication between two different languages. Translation helps us in understanding and conveying something that contains a foreign language. In addition, translation is also very helpful for us in understanding the Target Language or TL. Many people do not understand the target language because they do not understand translation techniques. People who read foreign language books, for example, will not understand the contents without understanding the translation technique. In everyday life, we can find translations in various things, like books, video games, movies, and many more.
In studying translation, we must be able to maximize our opinion of a language. We have to guess the meaning of the language. This is why learning translation can be said to be not easy. Insights about the Source Language or SL and Target Language play a very important role in every translation activity, as this can affect the outcome of the translation itself.

In addition, this study also examines personal pronouns, but first, what are "personal pronouns"? Personal pronouns are pronouns used for certain people, animals, or things. The noun that being replaced depends on the context of each "thing" in the sentence, this explains that personal pronouns depend on the person, gender, role and number.

The focus of the study is the personal pronouns and translation techniques. This is because the writer wants to make it clear what methods the translator used to translate each personal pronoun in "The Lion King". In addition, the writer also wants to reveal which translation techniques are more dominant than the other.

The translator can translate text from one language into another using particular translation techniques, making it possible for readers of the target language to comprehend the translation. A translation methodology is a process for converting meaning from one language to another based on a micro-unit (word, phrase, clause, or sentence) that influences the translation outcome. The use of translation approaches, according to Molina and Albir (2002), enables people to describe the actual steps the movie translator took in each discussion as well as identify the general methodological option used. Translation approaches are ways of classifying and analyzing the several ways that equivalence might happen. When the translation outcome specifies the translation product, the decision-making process' manifestation is referred to as a translation technique.

However, despite the fact that some audiences are able to comprehend the meaning of words from the source language, the reality is that audiences are lexically only able to comprehend the meaning of words but have not understood the main idea in a word properly. Despite this, there are still many audiences who do not understand the actual meaning of the source language itself. It is generally accepted that a solid command of the source language is also required for comprehension of the target language. The audience still has trouble understanding the meaning or content of western movies that use English, like "The Lion King". According to Larson (1998:3), the real essence of translation is the process of transposing the meaning of the source language into the target/receptor language. This indicates that the idea or meaning of the source language must not be altered during the translation process into the target language. That's the important thing to do with the translator because there are a lot of people who can not understand this. Since "The Lion King" is so well-known, it stands to reason that the translator helps the audience understand. As a result, it must employ methods to make the translation appealing to the audience. Throughout the translation process, the SL and TL have distinct translation techniques.

"The Lion King" is a movie that has often aired on Indonesian television. The audience, who are most small children, of course, has difficulty understanding the essence of the story because the dialogue is in English. However, this can be circumvented by using subtitles or dubbing to make it easier for the audience to understand the storyline. This creates specials interest for the writer because the writer wants to know what translation techniques used in every personal pronoun in the movie. In short, the writer chose this topic for the following reasons: The writer is curious about the method of translating each personal pronoun in this "African style" movie. After concerning the background study above, the writer is curious about: 1) Knowing the translation technique used in every personal pronoun of "The Lion King" Movie. 2) Knowing which technique is dominant. 3) To know what contributions can be made if carried out in the translation class.

Because the grammatical systems of the two languages were different, the pronoun translation technique helps students learn about the positions, meanings, and functions of pronouns in the source language and the target language. The use of pronouns will affect their position in a

sentence syntactically. For this reason, this translation technique is useful in teaching meaning, grammatical and functional aspects of sentences. "The Lion King" movie was an English source language movie that translated into Indonesian as the target language.

2. Literature Review

Translation

According to some experts, there are numerous definitions of translation, including the following:

"Translation is rendering the meaning of a text into another language in the way that the author intended the text," according to Newmark (1988:5). As a result, the translation is defined as the effort to translate a written message or statement from one language into another. Newmark, on the other hand, believes that translation is both an art and a science.

The last is proposed by Nida and Taber (1974:12) that "translating consist in reproducing in the receptor language the closest natural equivalent of the source-language message, first in terms of meaning and secondly in terms of style."

Translation Techniques

According to Molina and Albir (2002:507–509), a translation technique is the process of analyzing and classifying how translation equivalents can be applied to various language units. They assert that translation techniques can be utilized to resolve a variety of translation issues and have an impact on the translation's quality. They recommend a few methods, including the following:
Adaptation
Adaptation occurs when something specific to one language culture is expressed in a totally different way that is familiar or appropriate to another language culture. For example :
SL   : Even **the aurora** is jealous of your smile.
TL   : *Bahkan **langit gemerlap** pun iri oleh senyumanmu.*

Amplification
Amplification is a translation technique that introduces or adds details information that are not formulated in the source text. For example :
SL   : There is an American in that plane.
TL   : *Ada orang Bangsa Amerika di pesawat itu.*

Borrowing
A term or phrase is borrowed as opposed to being directly taken from another language. Borrowing is a technique that yields translations with few changes since the word from the source language has almost the same sound, spelling, and meaning as the target language. Pure borrowing and naturalized borrowing are the two types of borrowing.
Pure borrowing
Pure borrowing uses words or expressions from the source language in the target language without making any changes. For example :
SL   : Warthog can't run **zig-zag**
TL   : *Babi hutan tidak bisa berlari **zig-zag***
Naturalized borrowing
Naturalized borrowing uses words from the source language in the target language, where the

words from SL are adjusted to the SL spelling. For example :
SL   : Dance when you hear the *music*
TL   : *Menarilah saat kau mendengar musik*

Description
This is the techique that replaces a term or expression with description of its fuction. For example :
SL   : Dani's favourite food is **taco**.
TL   : *Makanan kesukaan Dani adalah **taco, makanan asal Meksiko yang terdapat berbagai macam isian di dalamnya***.

Calque
It's the Literal translation of a word or phrase in the source language into the target language. For example :
SL   : Abdul is the new **president director**.
TL   : *Abdul adalah **presiden direktur** yang baru.*

Generalization
Generalization technique uses the general term or neutral term to translate words or expressions. For example :
SL   : Ron successfully escaped from being chased by **grizzly**.
TL   : *Ron berhasil melarikan diri dari kejaran **beruang**.*

Particularization
Particularization technique uses more concrete or precise terms. Particularization is the opposite of generalization. For example :
SL   : Alan is accused of selling an **endemic bird** on the black market
TL   : *Alan dituduh menjual **cenderawasih** di pasar gelap.*

Modulation
Modulation technique changes the point of view in relation to the source text. It can be lexical or structural. For example :
SL   : The sign says **"touch with eyes only"**.
TL   : *Tandanya tertulis **"hanya boleh dilihat"**.*

Compensation
Compensation technique replaces or introduces elsewhere an element or stylistic effect from another place in the target text. It is because it can not be reflected in the same place as in the source text. For example :
SL   : A pair of shoes.
TL   : *Sepasang sepatu.*

Discursive creation
This technique is used to establish a temporary equivalence that is tottaly unpredictable out of context following the translator creativity. This technique often appears in the translation of the titles of books or movies. For example :
SL   : Story of the Lion and the mouse.
TL   : *Kisah Singa dan Tikus baik hati.*

Established Equivalent
This technique uses a term or expression that is recognized (by dictionaries or language in use) as an equivalent in the target language. For example :
SL   : Sincerly yours.
TL   : *Hormat kami.*

Linguistic Amplification
This technique adds some linguistics elements. This is often used in consecutive, interpreting and dubbing. It is an opposition to linguistic compression. For example :
SL   : It's all up to **you!**.
TL   : *Semuanya terserah pada **dirimu sendiri!**.*

Linguistic Compression
This technique synthesizes the linguistic elements in the target text. It is often used in simultaneous interpretation and subtitles. This is opposition to linguistic amplification. For example :
SL   : Watch over my son for me.
TL   : *Titip anak saya*
.

Literal Translation
This technique starts from word-for-word translation and then changes the compatibility of the source grammar with the target language grammar. For example :
SL   : Julio gave me a gift.
TL   : *Julio memberiku sebuah hadiah.*

Variation
This technique changes linguistic or paralinguistic elements (intonation, gestures) that affect aspects of linguistic variation: changes of textual tone, style, social dialect, geographical dialect, and this is for introduce or change dialectical indicators for the character. For example :
SL   : Tell your big brother, I will be back!
TL   : *Bilang sama abang lo, gue bakal balik lagi!*

Transpotition
This is a translation technique that changes source text grammatical category in the target text, for example from verb to noun or phrase to word. This technique is used because the grammatical structure and language systems are often different in other languages and require structural adjustment. For example :
SL   : everyone stay **ice cool** and no one gets hurt.
TL   : Semuanya tetap *tenang* dan tidak ada yang terluka.

Substitution
This technique changes the linguistic elements into paralinguistic elements (intonation, gestures, etc). Such as in America, giving the thumbs up means "good". For example :
SL   : about your food, it is (giving thumbs up sign).
TL   : *Soal makananmu, ini **enak sekali.***

Reduction
This technique suppresses source text information items in the target text, because the deletion

is considered not to cause a distortion of meaning. Reduction goes against amplification. For example :
SL   : Superman, one of the most iconiccomic book character will be portrayed by
Andre Taulany in his new movie.
TL   : *Superman akan diperankan oleh Andre Taulany di film barunya.*

3. Subtitling

According to the Oxford Learner's Dictionary, a subtitle is a set of words that appear at the bottom of the screen and help viewers understand what is being said in a different language. Subtitles assist viewers in comprehending what they are seeing. Subtitles assist us in comprehending what we are watching because not everyone speaks the same language Cinta and Remael (2007). So, subtitles are a way to make what's being said easier to understand, but they shouldn't take the viewer or audience away from the scene. As a result, they should abide by specific time and space constraints.

Subtitling, according to Betty White (2008), is the translation of the spoken language (the source language) of a television show or movie into the target language. Thanks to the subtitles, the audience can still comprehend what is being said even if they do not understand the movie's original language. It would be impossible to comprehend what is being said or spoken in a movie without subtitles. Subtitles are used in commercials, movies, television shows, and anything else with moving pictures. Subtitles are also now used by YouTubers and social media influencers from all over the world, particularly on YouTube.

Subtitles typically alternate between the target language and the source language of the content. When it came to tsubtitling, we were aware that the words "target language" (TL) and "source language" (SL) are just synonyms. The term "Source Language" refers to the language that will be translated into another language. The source language need not always be English because it can come from any language in translation, depending on the purpose of the translator.

The target language, which is distinct from the source language, is the goal of the translator. The target language is the language that needs to be translated in the interim. The language of this research is Indonesian.

4. Personal pronoun

In English, things and people are replaced with personal pronouns. In their 1985 book "A Comprehensive Grammar of the English Language," Quirk, Greenbaum, Leech, and Svartvick state that personal pronouns typically resemble the noun phrase and have the definite meaning given by the definite article. Personal pronouns are short words used to specify people, animals, or things. They can be used to indicate the person speaking, the person being spoken to, or the person or object being discussed. The role (object, subject, possessive), number, person, or gender of the possible nouns determines personal pronouns. There are seven general forms of personal pronouns in English: We, you, I, we, he, she, they, and it. First person, second person, and third person are the three types of personal pronouns in English.

First Person

We used this kind of pronoun when speaking in the first person or oneself (I, We). It can be said that this pronoun was used to tell oneself to others. For examples :
I would be so happy if mom bought **me** these toys.
We're looking for a writer to help **us**.

Second Person

Second person used when we were talking to other people (acting as the second person), we can use this pronouns instead of saying a complimenting name (You). For example :
You can eat **your** food.
Brian and I will help **you** to get **your** car.

Third Person

The third person used when talking about other people. Third-person singular pronouns in English were classified by gender, masculine (he, him, his, himself), feminine (she, her, hers, and herself), and neuter (it, its, its, itself). For example :
Brian is a student. **He** is the smartest in class. I'm quite familiar with **him**.
He went to the library yesterday just to saw **his** idol.

3. Method

In this study, there were data to be analyzed so that the writer could get the results to answer the questions of the procurement of this study. Methods for analyzing the data were identifying and classifying, analyzing, and after that, the writer concluded all the data. First, the writer identifies and classify the translation techniques of the study. The writer identified and classified the translation technique for each personal pronoun in the movie. First, the writer identified the sentences. Is it the source language or the target language. After that, the writer classified the sentences that translated from the source language to the target language included in which translation technique. After successfully identifying each techniques, the author will divide used by creating new sub-chapters along with their explanations to analyzed the translation technique that been identified and made a description. And the last step, the writer made a conclusion Drawing and Verification. After getting all the results from the data the writer was looking for, the writer looked for the percentage of each technique used in "The Lion King" movie. After getting the percentages of each translation technique, the writer determined which techniques had the most contribution or which techniques were most dominantly used by translators in "The Lion King" movie.

4. Finding and Discussion

Based on movie transcription, the personal pronoun used to replace the position of the subject or object with the second and third first point of view in "The Lion King" movie represents several translation techniques according to the context of the conversation. The translation of the movie is automatic translation through the "Disney Hotstar" application. However, sometimes the translation in this application considere didn't suit the culture of the Target Language. So that through the description of these findings, it will represent what techniques were used by writers in translating "The Lion King" movie.

According to Molina and Albir (2002), we can use 18 different translation techniques, and in "The Lion King" movie, the writer found at least 16 translation techniques used to translate personal pronouns, among them; Adaptation, amplification, borrowing, compensation, description, discursive creation, establish equivalent, generalization, Linguistic amplification, linguistic compression, literal translation, modulation, particularization, reduction, transposition, and variation.

The total of sentences that contain personal pronouns in "The Lion King" movie was 415 sentences. Those 415 sentences translated with 16 translation techniques. We can see the

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percentage of each translation techniques in the following table that had been arrange from the most used to the least;

No	Translation technique	Frequency	Percentage
1	Literal translation	202	49,00%
2	Modulation	39	9,40%
3	Reduction	34	8,20%
4	Variation	33	8,00%
5	Adaptation	24	5,70%
6	Linguistic compression	17	4,10%
7	Linguistic amplification	15	3,60%
8	Description	9	2,10%
9	Discursive creation	9	2,10%
10	Borrowing	7	1,60%
11	Transposition	6	1,40%
12	Generalization	5	1,20%
13	Amplification	5	1,20%
14	Compensation	4	1,00%
15	Establish equivalent	3	0,70%
16	Particularization	3	0,70%
	Total	415	100,00%

Based on the table above, the total sentence that contained personal pronouns in "The Lion King" movie were 415 sentences. There were 16 frequencies of using translation techniques by Molina & Albir (2002) out of 18 techniques. Two techniques not found in "The Lion King" movie were substitution and calque. The description of the frequency and percentage of translation techniques in the movie were; the literal translation technique with a percentages 49% was most applied to translated "The Lion King" movie, because it used a temporary equivalent that was far from the original context of the source language. That was because the target language intended context was not available.

The need in the field of translation is increasing along with the rapid development of science and information technology in the current era of globalization. The ease of technology provides easy access to whoever movie lover. Not a few students liked the foreign movie, but the problem was the source language in Indonesia not English. So, this made English became a foreign language. With this phenomenon, the limited understanding of foreign languages becomes a barrier to understanding the story of a movie because of the problem with language and inequality and inadequate translation. Translation techniques are a bridge between identity and sub-identity to fight for influence in today's public sphere seen as the tug-of-war between various currents of translation and interpretation of meaning on keys concepts that are at stake and fought for equality of mean and understanding of movie lovers. A proper and

balanced translation process can be transmitted to students with small exercises in small and confined spaces, for the example, in the classroom, it was still not widely reviewed by socio-linguistic and pedagogical experts.

The application of translation theory to translated literary work in learning through movies was carried out in various ways, one of which was by watching "The Lion King" movie. The teacher can ask students to translate pronouns, translate verbs, and collect active, passive, interrogative, and imperative sentences and translate them into the target language.

So, the purpose of this learning model was to introduce to students "how to translate and find" equality in the target language.

The contribution of translation techniques in teaching and learning situations could be taught to students that pronouns will always follow the context of the existing sentence. So the meaning was not limited to replace but can be described, reduced, eliminated, and adapted to the context. Pronouns do not reference only one context but adjust the context of other sentences. Because the reference can change and move by choosing the context of a sentence, pronouns generally follow the speaker, the reader, or also who spoke.

Hence, the teacher can assess whether the translation techniques applied in learning pronouns through movies can improve students' abilities in English or vice versa. It can be an evaluation related to learning methods and learning techniques.

5. Conclusion

Based on the results of the analysis that carried on the subtitle of the movie "The Lion King" found that 16 translation techniques were use to analyze personal pronouns. Furthermore, there were five dominants technique used to translate "The Lion King" movie. The dominants technique were; the literal translation technique a percentage of 49.00% or 202 sentences that included personal pronouns in it, the Modulation technique of 39 sentences with personal pronouns included with a percentages of 9.40%, Reduction technique 8.20% percentage of used or 34 sentences with personal pronouns included, Variation with 8.0% or equivalent to 33 sentences with personal pronouns included, and 24 sentences with personal pronouns included translated using adaptation technique with 5.7% percentage.

Another, the techniques can reveal some differences between the target languages and the source language. So, if this phenomenon taught by the teacher by applying translation techniques in their class, there will be a fun lesson between teacher and students because it will make student curious about the meaning of each sentences. In class, the students will easy memorize what pronouns and distinguish variations in the use of second-person singular and plural pronouns in translation.

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