



**TRANSLATING ANIMATION BY EKI N. F., DEDDY OTARA, AND ZULFA ASLIHA
ENTITLED “EYANG HABIBIE” ADIT AND SOPO JARWO**

Lanang Mahardhika Cahyana¹, Mimien Aminah Sudja'ie², Kristianto Setiawan³

Fakultas Ilmu Budaya, Universitas Jenderal Soedirman

Email: mimien.aminah@unsoed.ac.id²

Abstract

This article is entitled *Translating Animation by Eki N. F., Deddy Otara, and Zulfa Asliha entitled “Eyang Habibie” Adit Sopo Jarwo*. The purpose of translates Adit Sopo Jarwo's animation "Eyang Habibie" into English because it presents many cultures in Indonesia and the important aspect of this animation movie is how they respect each other's differences in their cultures. Therefore, this animation is an interesting object to be translated so as to be enjoyed by foreign viewers. In the process of translating there were several obstacles which included, translator's limited knowledge of vocabulary in the target language and source language, difficulty in determining the equivalent of words in the Target language to be communicative, and difficulty in using "aegisub" subtitle application to equate what the characters say with the subtitles. Anyway, they were solved by using a dictionary to find out words/vocabularies that were not understood, searching the equivalent in the Target Language and then consulting with the proofreader to determining the communicative equivalent then using it in the Target language and also learning about the features available in subtitle application called "aegisub".

Keyword: Translating, Animation, Movie

Correspondence : Mimien Aminah Sudja'ie

e-ISSN : 2962-5920

E-mail : mimien.aminah@unsoed.ac.id

p-ISSN : -

Introduction

Animation is a moving and shaped image of a set of images (objects) arranged in a regular manner that follow the flow of movement that has been determined at each increase in the amount of time that occurs, the picture or object referred to above such as humans, animals, or writing. The language of the word Animation itself comes from the Latin "Anima" which means soul and it looks alive. According to Wahyono (2013), animation is basically moving objects to appear more dynamic. Before the computerized era, as it is today, animation was a complicated process and took a lot of time and effort.

The development and interest of animation in Indonesia are increasing in line with the development of the current era into the digital era. Indonesian people increasingly enjoy animated films made by the Indonesians whose storylines are interesting and use non-standard language and regional dialect of languages mixed with Indonesian. One of the interesting animations and is being loved by Indonesian audiences is Adit Sopo Jarwo. Delivery of the content of the film Adit Sopo Jarwo using visual animation makes this film not boring and more interesting to watch and Animation can also be used as an object to convey moral messages in an interesting and not boring way.

Adit Sopo Jarwo's short film is an animated comedy film that tells the story of children's daily life. The interesting thing in this film is the friendship of children and how they motivate friends in their daily life to be able to achieve their dreams in the future. This film contains messages about how to motivate each other, appreciate diversity in socializing, and help each other regardless of their origins. The appeal of this short film is the language they use which is Bahasa Indonesia with different dialects and how to motivate them. The language used in this short film is non-standard Indonesian accompanied by a mixture of regional languages. Therefore, this animation is an interesting object to be translated so that it can be enjoyed by Indonesian people, as well as foreigners. The purposes of the article include describing the process of translating conversational dialogues from several episodes of the short movie animation Adit and Sopo Jarwo; explaining the constraints of translating conversational dialogues from several episodes of the short movie animation Adit and Sopo Jarwo; explaining the solution to the problem of translating conversational dialogues from several episodes of the short movie animation Adit and Sopo Jarwo.

Literature Review

Translation is fundamentally a difference in structure. When talking about language forms, the reference is to actual words, phrases, clauses, sentences, paragraphs, spoken or written. In interpretation, the type of the source language is supplanted by the type of the receptor (target) language (Larson:1984 in Suryawinata, 2003:16).

Translation is basically a change of form. It discusses about the form of language, then it refers to actual words, phrases, clauses, sentences, paragraphs, spoken or written. In the translation of the source language form is copied with the target language form (Larson:1984 in Suryawinata, 2003:16).

Translation techniques are ways for translators to redirect messages from SL to TL. According to Molina and Albir:2002 in Rachmawati:2016, there are eighteen translation techniques, first is Adaptation Technique means the technique of replacing cultural

elements in SL with things that are the same in TL culture (Molina and Albir:2002 in Rachmawati:2016) example "seputih kapas" translated to "as white as snow".

Second technique is Amplification. It is a translation technique that adds detailed information not contained in SL (Molina and Albir:2002 in Rachmawati:2016), example "Idul Fitri" translated to "Hari Raya Umat Islam" intended to further clarify the information on the sentence without changing its meaning.

Third technique Borrowing is a technique of taking a word or expression from the source language. This borrowing can be in the form of pure borrowing and borrowing that has been naturalized (adjusted to the phonetic system and morphology of the target language) (Molina and Albir:2002 in Rachmawati:2016). Example of pure borrowing is the word "mixer" which is translated using pure borrowing without any changes, so that the translation becomes 'mixer'. Then the example of naturalized borrowing is "mixer" which is translated using naturalized borrowing, so that the translation becomes 'mikser'.

The technique of translating literally a word or phrase from the source language to the target language. Calque is a technique of literally translating a word or phrase from Source Language to Target Language either lexically or structurally (Molina and Albir:2002 in Rachmawati:2016). Example "Sekretaris Jenderal" is translated into "Secretariat General".

Translation technique that introduce elements of information or the mystical influence of the source language text into the target language, is Compensation Technique. Compensation is a translation technique that introduces the information elements of the source language text into the target language (Molina and Albir:2002 in Rachmawati:2016). Example "Never did she visit her aunt" is translated into "Wanita itu benar-benar tega tidak menemui bibinya".

Description is a technique that replaces terms with descriptions of their form or function (Molina and Albir:2002 in Rachmawati:2016). Example "panneton" translated to "kue tradisional Italia yang dimakan pada saat tahun baru" The word "panneton" is described as kue tradisional Italia yang dimakan pada saat tahun baru, intended to make the reader of the target language better understand the text.

In translating the title of a book or film, it is necessary to use a Discursive Creation Technique. Discursive creation is a technique of using a temporary equivalent that is out of context or unpredictable. Translators can define temporary equivalents outside of an unpredictable context (Molina and Albir:2002 in Rachmawati:2016). Example "A Betrayed Son" is translated to "Si Malinkundang".

This technique is similar to calque technique. Established Equivalence ordinary equivalents are a technique of using terms that are common in Source Language to translate into Target Language (based on dictionary or daily use) (Molina and Albir:2002 in Rachmawati:2016). Example "Red Rose" translates to "Mawar Merah", as it is more common and used in everyday language.

In translating sentences using common terms its usually use Generalization Technique. Generalization is a translation technique using more general terms (Molina and Albir:2002 in Rachmawati:2016). The example of "vehicle" is translated into "becak", because the term is more common or known to the public.

The addition of linguistic elements that cause the translated sentence to be longer, is usually used when using amplification linguistic techniques. It is a translation technique that is done by adding linguistic elements (Molina and Albir:2002 in Rachmawati:2016). In the

example "Everything is up to you!" translated into "semuanya terserah anda sendiri" The word 'sendiri' is intended to clarify the translation results.

Inversely proportional to linguistic amplification techniques, Linguistic Compression is compressing the linguistic elements into simpler ones. This technique is often used for spontaneous oral translation and film text translation (Molina and Albir:2002 in Rachmawati:2016). Example "carilah!" translated into "you must find out!". The message is easier to understand in the target language.

This technique bears similarities to the calque technique. Literal Translation is a technique of translating SL words into TL, but the structure already follows the rules in the target language (Molina and Albir:2002 in Rachmawati:2016). Example "I will ring you" translated into "Aku akan menelfonmu". This translation used word to word into the source language.

Translation technique that change the point of view, focus, or cognitive category in relation to Source Language text, can be in lexical or structural state is Modulation. It is a technique in which the translator changes the point of view to understand the meaning by paying attention to the cognitive aspects in SL both lexically and structurally (Molina and Albir:2002 in Rachmawati:2016). Example "I cut my finger" translated into active sentence "Jariku tersayat".

Particularization is a technique that uses more specific terms to translate general terms (Molina and Albir:2002 in Rachmawati:2016). Example "Jewellery" translated to "kalung emas". In the sentence "Jewellery" which means adornment can be interpreted to be "kalung emas" to be more specific.

Reduction means compressing the information in SL to TL without changing the message you want to convey (Molina and Albir:2002 in Rachmawati:2016). For example "durian the original fruit of Indonesia" translated into "durian". In the sentence "Durian the original fruit of Indonesia" is compacted because everyone knows durian fruit.

Substitution is a technique to change linguistic elements into paralinguistic (such as intonation or gesture) or vice versa (Molina and Albir:2002 in Rachmawati:2016). Example "He shakes his head" translated into "Dia tidak setuju". "He shakes his head" is a paralinguistic cue that can be translated into "Dia tidak setuju".

Transposition technique is performed to change the original structure of the source language in order to achieve a commensurate effect. These changes can be from changing the plural to singular, the position of an adjective, to the change of the overall sentence structure. Transposition is changing the grammatical category of SL to TL (Molina and Albir:2002 in Rachmawati:2016). Example "You must get the money" translated to "Uang itu harus kamu dapatkan".

Techniques for changing linguistic or paralinguistic elements that affect linguistic variations, in performing the process is required using Variation Technique. It is a translation technique that replaces linguistic or paralinguistic elements that affect linguistic variation. For example change textual tone, style, geographical dialect, atau social dialect. This technique can be found in the translation of children's plays or stories (Molina and Albir:2002 in Rachmawati:2016). Example "Give it to me now" translated to 'Give that stuff to me now!'. The word Me can be used in both formal and informal situations. In the target language there are variations to be translated, as the word "me" can be translated into "gue".

The translation process is a series of actions in which the translator devotes his knowledge, skills, abilities, and habits to transfer messages from SL into TL (Suryawinata:2003). The first

stage of analysis is the stage where the grammatical relationship and meaning of each word and combination of words are analyzed and studied and traced. Then, the diversion stage in the diversion stage, the material that has been analyzed, studied, and traced in the first stage transferred in the mind of the translator from SL into the TL.

Then, the reconstruction stage is the stage where the translator rewrite or re-revealed the material that had been done at the analysis stage, and the diversion stage was such that the translation had readability, style, and rules that are reasonable and acceptable in TL (Nida and Taber, 1969:33 in Suryawinata:2003). After that, the evaluation and revision stage is necessary because weaknesses and anomalies can be corrected and straightened out by constantly comparing and matching the message and impression of the target language with the source language. (Suryawinata, 2003:19)

Methods

Library study is a method of data collection directed to the search for data and information through documents, including written documents, photographs, images, or electronic documents that can support the writing process (Yaniawati, 2020 :12). The data collected is an Indonesian transcript of the animation film "Adit Sopo Jarwo" which obtained from watching the animation then write the dialogue of the characters after that an Indonesian transcript is translated into English and submit it into a subtitle application called aegisub and also collects data needed from the book or the internet to be used as a reference in translating and compiling a working practice reports.

Result and Discussion

In translating Adit Sopo Jarwo Animation Short Movie, translation steps were applied, including the analysis stage, the transfer stage, the harmonization stage, and the evaluation stage.

1. Analysis Stage

The entire short film Adit Sopo Jarwo episode "Eyangcame all happy" and "Eyang Habibie" were watched to get the storyline and the message in the film. In this stage the external structure (the existing sentence) was analyzed base on to grammatical relationships, and to their meanings. In addition, in the analysis stage, the information about this short film was searched. The purpose of this process is to find out more about the background of the making of this short film, so that the message in this film will be conveyed properly.

2. Transfer Stage

In this stage, the material that has been analyzed and understood is processed by the author in his mind and transferred from SL into TL. At this stage, a series of words has not been produced, everything only happens in the writer's mind.

3. Restructuring Stage

The next stage is the refactoring process. This step is a process performed by writing down the translation results from the source language to the target language. This step also restructures

the transmitted document to make the final message completely acceptable in the target language.

4. Evaluation

After getting the translation results in TL, the results are evaluated or matched again with the original text. If it is felt that it is still not compatible, or the translation results are still influenced by the SL, then a revision is made.

The use translation technique

1. Adaptation

Adaptation Technique means the technique of replacing cultural elements in SL with things that are the same in TL culture (Molina and Albir:2002 in Rachmawati:2016).

Example:

Source Language	Target Language
Ehe Pak Habibie mah bisa aja	Thank you Mr. Habibie.
Aaa... Kalo sopo mau naikin haji Si Mbok.	I want to send <i>Si Mbok</i> for pilgrim to Mecca.

2. Literal Translation

Literal Translation is a technique of translating SL words into TL, but the structure already follows the rules in the target language (Molina and Albir:2002 in Rachmawati:2016).

Example:

Source Language	Target Language
Kipli pengen jadi tentara biar gagah.	Kipli wants to be a soldier to be brave.
Haaa. Jadi presiden? Bagus kenapa engga yaa? Hehehe.	Haaa. To be president? Good, why not right? Hehehe.

3. Deskripsi

Description is a translation technique by replacing a term or expression with a description of its form and function, (Molina and Albir:2002 in Rachmawati:2016).

Example:

Source Language	Target Language
Ayo Dennis semangat.	Let's go Dennis keep spirit.
Gambarnya udah jelas ini. lah sayapnya toh lah ini buat ngiket belakang ini biar kenceng, wes mantep hehe.	The picture is clear. the wings are here to tie the back so it's tight, already steady hehe.

4. Established Equivalence

Established Equivalence ordinary equivalents are a technique of using terms that are common in Source Language to translate into Target Language (based on dictionary or daily use) (Molina and Albir:2002 in Rachmawati:2016).

Example:

Source Language	Target Language
Siapa itu, teh?	Who is that?
Sebentar atuh.	Please wait.

5. Compensation

This technique was used by moving the elements of information in source language to another part because it becomes less acceptable if they were kept in the same position.

Example:

Source Language	Target Language
Ehehe lah kek gitu, keren keren ehehe. Ehe et iyaa ayoo Dennis Dennis ayo, tambah cepet larinya cepetan ayoo ey aduh kok malah pelan-pelan gitu ya ndak bakal terbang kamu ey cepet cepet ayo tambah lagi.	That's cool. very cool hehe. Let's go Dennis. Dennis go let's run faster come on, how come it's slow like that, you won't fly, hey hurry up, let's add more power.

Constraint

There are several constraint during the translation process, including the lack of vocabulary by the translator in both the source and target languages; and the obstacle is the difficulty of equating the speech and accuracy in the placement of subtitles with the duration of the film.

Solution

1. Look up terms in TL from words that have not been understood with the help of a dictionary.
2. In the subtitling process, it uses the aegisub application. In this application, there are features that are quite complete to determine the right timing that can facilitate in the subtitling process. The first step to overcome the difficulty of equating speech and accuracy in the placement of subtitles with the duration of the film is, to note the exact time of the spoke dialogue. After that, is enter the translation results into the video which is then checked for the accuracy of the duration in each scene with subtitled text.

Conclusion

Based on the translation of the Animated Short Film Adit and Sopo Jarwo can hereby draw conclusions. Going through several processes such as, analyzing the entire episode "Eyang comes all happy" and "Eyang Habibie" Adit and Sopo Jarwo from source language to target language to

be easy to understand, because there are regional languages mixed with Indonesian, and there are repeated sentences that make more careful and careful in translating. Select the word to sentence equivalent in the target language text. In this stage, the translator seeks to find and determine the equivalent of the appropriate and appropriate terms with the intended source language to be easy to understand.

References

Rachmawati, Raja. 2016. *Teknik Dan Ideologi Penerjemahan Di Wordpress*.

Pekanbaru Setiawan, Elsa, R. A. Dinda dan K. Rudi. 2020. *Pelatihan Keterampilan Menulis Dalam Korespondensi Berbahasa Inggris, Menerjemahkan Serta Keterampilan Menggunakan Grammarly, GoogleTranslate, dan Google Drive Di Sekolah Menengah Kejuruan KSATRYA, Rawasari, Jakarta Pusat*. Jurnal Pengabdian kepada Masyarakat, Vol. 2, No. 2.

Institut STIAMI: Jakarta, Indonesia.

Suryawinata, Zuchridin dan Sugeng Hariyanto. 2003. *Translation Bahasa Teori dan Penuntun Praktis Menerjemahkan*. Yogyakarta: Kanisius.

Anshori, S. 2010. *Teknik, Metode dan Ideologi Penerjemahan Buku Economic Concepts of IBN Taimiyah ke Dalam Bahasa Indonesia dan Dampaknya Pada Kualitas Terjemahan*. Universitas Sebelas Maret, Surakarta.

Supriyadi, S. 2016. *Community Of Practitioners: Solusi Alternatif Berbagi Pengetahuan Antar Pustakawan*. Lentera Pustaka 2 (2): 83-93, 2016

Munir. 2013. *Multimedia Konsep dan Aplikasi Dalam Pendidikan*. Bandung : Alfabeta.

Luyken, Georg-Michael, Thomas Herbst.1991.*Overcoming Language Barriers in Television: Dubbing and Subtitling for the European Audience*.Manchester:European Institute for the Media

Wahyono. 2013. *Animasi*. Jakarta: Cormick.

Sidik dan Annisa N. 2017. *Animasi Interaktif Pengetahuan Dasar Bahasa Dan Matematika berbasis Multimedia*. Jurnal Techno Nusa Mandiri Vol. 14, No. 2 September 2017. Jakarta.

Kurnianto, A. 2015. *Tinjauan Singkat Perkembangan Animasi Indonesia Dalam Konteks Animasi Dunia*. Humaniora Vol.6, No.2 April 2015: 240-248. Jakarta.