

**TRANSLATION TECHNIQUE OF ENGLISH TO  
INDONESIAN SUBTITLE IN DORAEMON  
“STAND BY ME” MOVIE**



**PUBLICATION ARTICLE**

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## ABSTRACT

**Tira Nur Fitria. S 200 140 027. TRANSLATION TECHNIQUE OF ENGLISH TO INDONESIAN SUBTITLE IN DORAEMON “STAND BY ME” MOVIE. Thesis. Muhammadiyah University of Surakarta. 2015**

*This objectives of the research are to classify the types of translation technique from English to Indonesian subtitle, to determine the most dominant type of translation technique and to describe the translation quality of English to Indonesian subtitle of Doraemon “Stand By Me” movie in the term of accuracy, acceptability and readability. This research is descriptive qualitative method. Data of this research are utterances or sentences in subtitle movie of bilingual edition, both English and Indonesian. While, the source data of this research is “Stand By Me” Doraemon movie. The writer used two kinds of data source, they were document and informant. In analyzing the data, the writer used comparison method to compare between the SL and TL that were analyzed. The result of this research shows that 1) there are eleven type of translation techniques, they are: First, 1) Adaptation (112 data or 10,28 %), 2) Amplification (80 data or 7,35 %), 3) Borrowing, (93 data or 8,54%), 4) Calque (30 data or 2,75 %), 5) Compensation (4 data or 0,37 %), 6) Discursive Creation ( 2 data or 0,18 %), 7) Established Equivalence (296 data or 27,18 %), 8) Literal Translation (276 data or 25,34 %), 9) Modulation (48 data or 4,41%), 10) Reduction (235 data or 21,58 %), and 11) Transposition (199 data or 18,27 %). Second, the most dominant type of translation technique is Established Equivalence. It has higher frequency data (297 data or 27,27 %). Third, the result shows that translation quality assessment, in translation accuracy, the higher percentage is accurate. There are 239 data or 66,38 %. In translation acceptability, the higher percentage is acceptable. There are 233 data or 64,72 %. In translation readability, the higher percentage is readable. There are 260 data or 72,22 %. Therefore, it can be concluded that the translation quality of “Stand By Me” Doraemon movie is accurate, acceptable and readable.*

*Key Words: Translation, Translation Technique, Translation Quality*

**APPROVAL**

**PUBLICATION ARTICLE**

**TRANSLATION TECHNIQUE OF ENGLISH TO INDONESIAN  
SUBTITLE IN DORAEMON "STAND BY ME" MOVIE**

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## A. INTRODUCTION

Translation is a written medium and useful connection to communicate with other people in different language, culture and background. By the existence of translation, it can help people to share any perspective of this world. People are able to share information, knowledge, ideas, and lots of things to each other. There are many differences both source language (SL) and target language (TL) like the structure, culture and style. Therefore, translation is very useful for people who do not have good ability in understanding SL, so they need help to translate it into the TL.

Pinchuck in Suryawinata and Hariyanto (2003: 13) states that translation as a process of finding a TL to be equivalent toward the SL utterance. The equivalence in translation is the closest TL with the SL which is used by the translator in the translation. The equivalence in translation can be reached by mastering the language skills. In finding the equivalence, translator also need to study some linguistics theories related to the translation study before they do the translation work.

Translation is not an easy thing to do, as it can be difficult to establish its equivalence, such as in English change into Indonesian or vice versa since there are some different system and structure between those languages. The system and structure in SL and TL may become the obstacles if the translator faces difficulties to discover the equivalence of both languages.

In translating a text, a translator should convey the message of the source language into the target language. Hatim and Mason (1997: 1), states that the translator both a receiver and a producer. While, the translator's task is to read and to understand a written text (source text) and then to transfer the meaning to the TL in a written form. While, the other explanation is added by Catford (1984: 12) that states the goal of translator is to keep the meaning of the translation to be constant. Translator does not just transfer each words in SL into TL, but a good translator must skillful in translating the SL into TL without changing the purpose and message in TL.

Therefore, the translator can transmit the SL to the TL text by using some translation technique in making the readers can understand about the translation in the TL. Translation techniques can be defined as a way to transfer the meaning from the SL to TL is based on micro unit (word, phrase or clause or in sentences), which influence the result of translation. Molina and Albir (2002: 499) defines 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. Translation technique is the procedure to analyze and classify the way of equivalence can happens. Translation technique is called as the realization of the decision, making process, where the product of translation can be identified on the translation result.

There are 18 translation techniques which are stated 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. The translators can use some variations of translation technique in any product of translation such as in translating subtitle of any kind movie.

Subtitling is a way of language transfer in translation types of mass audiovisual communication such as movie or film and television. Gottlieb in (Gaemi and Benyamin, 2010:41) states that subtitling as the rendering of the verbal message in filmic media in a different language, in the shape of one or more lines of written text, which are presented on the screen of movie. It is needed to deliver the message for the audiences or viewers of the movie who do not understand about the meaning and message of film without its translation. Translating for subtitle movie should be meaningful to the TL of the audience in relation to the particular scene which is being shown on the screen movie.

Chang (2012) states that movie is a kind of multimedia, both a visual medium and an aural one. Although in every movie, the director uses their own native language in their film, it is not to be a big problem since it can be translated into TL. Therefore, subtitles can help the audiences learn the foreign language through a movie. There are many genre of movie can be chosen by the translator to translate the subtitle film.

Doraemon is one of popular movie which contains many subtitles, which can be translated by the translator. Doraemon is a cartoon (animated) movie which is written by Fujio F. Fujiko, and it is adapted from the Japanese anime series of "Doraemon", a Japanese national institution. While, "Stand By Me" Doraemon is a movie-length version of the first ever Doraemon manga series that depicts Nobita and Doraemon's day-to-day life. This movie is the last episode of Doraemon series which is made to commemorate the 80th anniversary of Fujiko's birthday. In "Stand by Me" Doraemon movie, Doraemon has been sent back by Nobita's great grandson to help change his future to be better.

"Stand By Movie" is a big commercial success in Japan. In 2014 and 2015, it won many awards in Japan in some categories. It is the first Doraemon movie which made in

full 3D movie. It is the first 3D computer animated feature of Japanese film. The movie is released on August 8, 2014 in Japan. The original dubbing of the movie is Japanese, then an English dubbed version released in the film at the Tokyo International Film Festival on October 24, 2014. Then the film is released in Indonesia on December 18, 2014 followed by Indonesian dubbed version. “Stand by Me” movie is one of popular movie of Doraemon series and contains many subtitles in the movie. The translator also uses many type of translation technique in the subtitles in order to the viewers can be easily to get the meaning of each utterance in the movie. Below, example translation technique in the movie as follow:

1. Subtitle number 374

Source Language (SL): It's *not different*.

Target Language (TL): Itu *tak jauh berbeda*

In data above, the translator uses the translation technique of amplification. Translator adds the word *jauh* (adverb) in TL.

2. Subtitle number 138

Source Language (SL): *It hurts*. I'm not dreaming.

Target Language (TL): *Sakit*. Aku tak sedang bermimpi.

In data above, there is reduction of word *It hurts* in SL into *Sakit* in TL. The translator uses technique of Reduction. Translator reduces or eliminates word *It* in TL.

Based on the explanation above the writer wanted to: 1) Classify the types of translation technique from English to Indonesian subtitle in Doraemon “Stand By Me” movie. 2) Determine the most dominant type of translation technique from English to Indonesian subtitle in “Stand By Me” movie, and 3) Describe the quality of translation from English to Indonesian subtitle of “Stand By Me” movie in the term of accuracy, acceptability and readability. The writer finally decided the title of this thesis is “TRANSLATION TECHNIQUE OF ENGLISH TO INDONESIAN SUBTITLE IN DORAEMON “STAND BY ME” MOVIE”.

## **B. RESEARCH METHOD**

The study of this research uses descriptive qualitative method. The writer only collected, classified, analyzed the data and then drew conclusion and verification. The

writer describes the facts concerning the object of the research, then analyzes about translation analysis in qualitative way.

The object of this research are type translation techniques, the most dominant type of translation technique and the translation quality which cover accuracy, acceptability and readability of translation English to Indonesian subtitle of Doraemon “Stand By Me” movie. Data of this research are utterances or sentences in the script movie which involves two different languages both the SL (English) and the TL (Indonesian). While, the source of source data of this research is “Stand By Me” Doraemon movie’s.

In collecting the data, the writer uses content analysis and questionnaire. In content analysis, the uses written document or subtitle movie. In questionnaire, the writer uses questionnaire to the raters. They have to complete the questionnaire to rate the accuracy, acceptability and readability of the translation. They also must give score and comment in the available space. In analyzing the data, the writer uses steps are: 1) Reading the Subtitle Movie. 2) Collecting the Primary Data, 3) Coding the Primary Data, 4) Classifying the Primary Data, 5) Collecting the Secondary Data, 6) Analysis the Secondary Data, 7) Displaying and Drawing Conclusion.

## C. RESEARCH RESULT

The writer analyzes the type and most dominant translation technique, and the translation quality in the terms of accuracy, acceptability and readability.

### a. Type of Translation Techniques

In analyzing the type of translation technique, the researcher uses all of data subtitle of the “Stand By Me” Doraemon movie which contains 1089 data, there are eleven type of translation techniques which are used the translator they are:

#### 1) Adaptation

Adaptation is a technique that 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. For example:

No : 0068-SBM-D  
 SL : They're here in my *Four - Dimensional Pocket*.  
 TL : Mereka didalam *Kantung Ajaibku*.

In datum 0068 above, the translator uses adaptation technique both in English or Indonesian dub in translating SL into TL. *Kantung Ajaib* in TL is

general terms in the Doraemon movie series than the term of 4D Pocket. Indonesian viewers are more familiar with *Kantung Ajaib*.

## 2) Amplification (Addition)

Amplification (Addition) is a technique that conveyed details that are not formulated or stated in SL. It can be either information or paraphrasing explicitly. It is same with addition or gain. It also can be called grammatical expansion for clarity of meaning. For example:

No : 0185-SBM-D  
 SL : Good morning. *You're early today.*  
 TL : Selamat pagi. *Kau datang lebih awal hari ini.*

In datum 0185, the translator uses addition technique of italic word *You're early today* change into *Kau datang lebih awal hari ini*. Translator translates *Noby's early* into *Nobita datang lebih awal*. If it is translated literary it will be *Nobita lebih awal hari ini*. Translator adds the word *datang* as verb in TL to add information about certain person's activity clearly.

## 3) Borrowing

Borrowing is a technique that takes a word or expression straight 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). For example:

No : 0464-SBM-D  
 SL : It'll make *Shizuka* hate you. So will everyone else too.  
 TL : Itu membuat *Shizuka* membencimu. Begitu juga orang lain.

In datum 0464, translator uses Borrowing technique. The italic word (name) *Shizuka* in SL into *Shizuka* in TL. It shows the word is purely borrowed from the original into TL. Translator uses Pure Borrowing technique. Translator takes the word *Shizuka* directly from one language into another without change. Perhaps it is based on the English dub version that *Shizuka*, usually called *Shizuka* both in English and Indonesian dub version).

## 4) 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. It also can be translation word-for-word in a language into another language, for example translates each word literally. For example:

No : 0660-SBM-D  
 SL : I'll take her to *Anywhere Door*.  
 TL : Akan kubawa dia ke *Pintu Kemana Saja*.

In datum 0660, the translator uses Calque technique of phrase *Anywhere Door!* in SL which is translated into *Pintu Kemana Saja!* in TL. Translator translates *Anywhere* in TL is translated into *Kemana Saja*, while *door* is translated into *Pintu*. Here, the *Anywhere Door* is a phrase which translates literally into phrase in TL.

### 5) Compensation

Compensation is a technique that introduces SL element of information or stylistic effect in another place in the TL because it cannot be reflected in the same place as in the SL. For example:

No : 0843-SBM-D  
 SL : I was so moved that I couldn't stop crying.  
 TL : Aku sangat terharu oleh tangisan itu.

In datum 0843, translator changes the element information and gives stylistic effect in TL because the SL can not be reflected in the same place in SL. If SL is translated literary, of course its translation in TL is different with the structure even meaning in SL.

### 6) Discursive Creation

Discursive Creation is a technique that replaces a term or expression with a description of its form or/and function. This technique is often used in the translation of the title of film/movie/book to indicate equivalence that can only be valid in a certain context. For example:

No : 1089-SBM-D  
 SL : STAND BY ME DORAEMON  
 TL : TETAPLAH BERSAMAKU DORAEMON

In datum 1089, translator translates the title of the movie (*Stand By Me* changes into *Tetaplah Bersamaku*) to indicate the equivalence that is totally unpredictable out of the context. If the title in SL is translated literally or lexically (based on the dictionary), the translation surely different with the intended meaning by the translator. The translation of movie in TL is enough for representing about the story of movie.

### 7) Established Equivalence

It is a technique that use term or expression which is recognized (in dictionary or language in use and everyday use) as an equivalent in the TL. It

is used to refer to cases where language describe the same situation by different stylistic or structural. For example:

No : 0518-SBM-D  
 SL : *Thank you, Doraemon. I owe everything to you.*  
 TL : *Terima kasih, Doraemon. Aku berutang besar padamu.*

In datum 0041, the translator uses Established Equivalence technique. The word *Thanks* in SL to be *Terima kasih* in TL. Translator uses expression which is recognized in daily conversation *Thanks* into *Terima kasih*. It is expression which is used for someone that say grateful to person for something.

### 8) Literal Translation

It is a technique that translates a word or an expression in word for word. The SL is translated literally, and focuses on the form and structure, without any addition or reduction into TL. For example:

No : 0027-SBM-D  
 SL : *You can play ball with us today.*  
 TL : *Kau bisa bermain bola bersama kami hari ini.*

In datum 0027, translator focuses on SL has same form and structure to TL. The structure SL and TL is S (You) + auxiliary (Can) + V (play) + O (Ball) + Complement. The SL is formed by S (You) + auxiliary (can) + verb (play) + object (ball) + complement (with us today). If it is separated word-for-word, it will be (You =kau, can=bisa/dapat, play=bermain, ball=bola, with=bersama, us=kita, today= hari ini).

### 9) Modulation

Modulation is a technique that changes the point of view in the TL in order to focus or cognitive category in relation to SL. It is a variation of the form of the message, obtained by a change the point of view. It allows in expressing the same phenomenon in a different way. For example:

No : 0235-SBM-D  
 SL : *Hey, Noby. You're early again.*  
 TL : *Halo, Nobita. Kau tak terlambat lagi.*

In datum 0235, the translator changes the point of view in SL to TL, but still has same message or meaning of the utterance spoken in SL. If it is translated into TL to be Halo/Hai Nobita. *Kau (datang/ tiba) lebih awal lagi (disekolah)*. It has same meaning or message toward the translation of subtitle *Halo Nobita. Kau tak terlambat lagi* in TL.

### 10) Reduction (Omission)

Reduction is a technique that reduces certain elements of the SL. It is also called elimination, omission or subtraction which suppressing a SL information in the TL. For example:

No : 0012-SBM-D  
 SL : *Mom, Why didn't you wake me?!*  
 TL : *Kenapa kau tidak membangunkan aku?!*

In datum 0012, translator uses Reduction technique. Translator reduces the noun *Mom* in TL. If the utterance in SL translated literary, it will be *Ibu, kenapa kau tidak membangunkanku?.* There is reduction word *Mom* (Ibu).

### 11) Transposition (Shift).

Transposition is a technique that changes a grammatical category in relation to the source language. This technique same with shift (in category, structure and unit shift, such as changing singular to plural, position of adjective, changing the word class or part of speech). For example:

No : 0595-SBM-D  
 SL : *The cottage is still far away.*  
 TL : *Pondokan masih sangat jauh.*

In datum 0595, the translator translates *The cottage* become *Pondokan*. From this data, it can be found transposition or shift. There is unit shift from *the cottage* in the SL to *pondokan* in TL. In SL, the form is noun phrase change into noun. It is clear that the cottage is noun phrase. And the TL *pondokan* is noun.

### b. Most Dominant Translation Technique

Based on eleven translation techniques above, the most dominant type of translation technique is Established Equivalence. It has higher frequency data, they are 297 data (or 27.27 %). Through this technique, translator uses a term or expression which is recognized (either used in dictionary or language in use or everyday use) as an equivalent in the TL. This term also is used to refer to cases where languages describe the same situation by different stylistic or structural.

### c. Translation Quality Assessment

Translation quality assessment must cover accurate (accuracy), natural (acceptability), and clear (readability). Below the description of translation quality in teach term as follow:

### a. Accuracy

In accuracy aspect, it covers three criteria, they are:

#### 1) Accurate

In “Stand By Me” Doraemon movie, there are 239 data or 6, 64 % which includes accurate. It means that the raters assesses translation quality by giving score 3. For example:

No: 034-SBM-D

SL : I’m fine, Shizuka.

TL: Aku baik-baik saja, Shizuka.

Datum no 34 is considered belong to accurate data, although it is translated literally. The mean of this data is 3. Both of two raters, R1 and R2 give score 3, which mean the data is accurate. R1 and R2 have same opinions that the data in SL is transferred accurately in TL. R2 adds that there is no distortion meaning in TL. From those opinions, the writer agrees with them. The word “I’m fine” is accurately translated to be “Aku baik-baik saja”.

#### 2) Less Accurate

In “Stand By Me” Doraemon, there are 85 data or 2, 36 % which includes less accurate. It means that the raters assess translation quality by giving score 2. For example:

No: 010-SBM-D

SL : He wants back to sleep. He’ll be late for school.

TL : Dia kembali tertidur Dia akan terlambat tiba disekolah.

Datum no 10 is less accurate data. The mean of this data was 2, which means the data is belongs to less accurate. Both of two raters, R1 and R2 give same score 2 in scoring data. According to R1, the translation in TL is less accurate. Both SL and TL have different meaning, because the word “to sleep/tidur” in SL word “tertudur” (active to be passive form) in TL. While, R2 considers that meaning in TL is less accurately transferred in TL. There is certain lost meaning between “to sleep” and “tertudur”. The writer agrees with those, that the meaning, message and interpretation of translation in SL is less accurately conveyed into TL because there is differences meaning of active to be passive form.

### 3) Inaccurate

In the “Stand By Me” Doraemon, there are 36 data or 1, 0 % which includes accuracy. It means that the raters assess the translation quality by giving score 1. For example:

No: 012-SBM-D

SL: Mom, why didn't you wake me?

TL: Kenapa kau tidak membangunkan aku?

Datum no 12 belongs to inaccurate data. The mean of this data was 1.5, which means the data is inaccurate. Between two raters, R1 and R2 give different scores in scoring data. R1 gives score 2 which means less accurate, because there is certain lost meaning. It is less accurate because “Mom” is not transferred in TL. R2 gives score 1 which means inaccurate. The meaning is inaccurately transferred in TL, because of the reduction of the word “Mom” in TL. The writer agrees with R2's opinion and assumes that the translation in TL is different from the SL. The reduction of “Mom” causes unclear meaning.

#### b. Acceptability

In the acceptability aspect, it covers three criteria, they are:

##### 1) Acceptable

In the “Stand By Me” Doraemon, there are 233 data or 6, 47 % which includes acceptable data. It means that the raters assess translation by giving score 3. For example:

No: 053-SBM-D

SL : Stand By Me Doraemon

TL : Tetaplah Bersamaku Doraemon

Datum no 53 is acceptable data. The mean of this data was 3, which means the data belongs to acceptable. R1 and R2 give the same score 3 in scoring data, which means the data is acceptable. R1 states that the translation is sound and natural. It does not feel like a translation. R2 assumes that the translation is acceptable to be accepted by the readers or viewers of the movie. The writer agrees with them, especially R2's opinion that the translation is acceptable for the viewers. The language is also not clumsy to be listened to by the hearer and this data belongs to naturalness.

##### 2) Less Acceptable

In the “Stand By Me” Doraemon, there are 80 data or 2, 2 % which includes acceptable. It means that the raters assess translation by giving score 2. For example:

No : 040-SBM-D

SL : Let me try, big brother. Okay, just once Little G.

TL : Biar kucoba kakak. Baiklah, sekali saja, dik.

Datum no 40 was belongs to less acceptable data. The mean of this data was 2, which means the data was belongs to acceptable. R1 and R2 give same score 2 in scoring data. R1 states that the sound is less natural and less acceptable. It still feels like translation. The writer agrees with their opinions. The writers considered that the translation language is rather clumsy. It also does not accordance with language system in TL. Better, the translation is “biar kucoba kak. Baiklah, sekali saja, dik”. The word “kakak” is changed into “kak”, because it appropriates with Indonesian grammatical that is abbreviation of call name in the sentence.

### 3) Unacceptable

In “Stand By Me” Doraemon, there are 47 data or 1, 31 % which includes unacceptable. It means that the raters assess translation by giving score 1. For example:

No: 074-SBM-D

SL: You're my descendants?

TL: Kau keturunanku?

Datum no 74 is belongs to unacceptable data. The mean of this data was 1,5, which means the data was belongs to acceptable. Between two raters, R1 and R2 gave different score in scoring data. R1 gave score 1, while R2 gave score 2. R1 states that translation is unnatural. It is not accordance with TL grammatical and language system in TL. While, R2 says that translation is less natural and the language rather clumsy. The writer agrees with R1's opinions. The translation in TL is not accordance with Indonesian grammatical (TL), or structurally by using WH-Questions. Better the translation in TL is “Apa/Apakah kau keturunanku?”, so that the translation is less acceptable in TL.

### c. Readability

In readability aspect, it covers three criteria, they are:

### 1) Readable

In the “Stand By Me” Doraemon, there are 260 data or 7, 22 % which includes acceptable. It means that the raters asses translation by giving score 3. For example:

No: 027-SBM-D

TL: Kau bisa bermain bola bersama kami hari ini.

Datum no 27 is readable data. The mean of this data is 3, which means the data is belongs to readable. Between two raters, R1 and R2 give same score 3 in scoring data, which means that two raters consider that translation in TL is readable. R1 states that TL has appropriate with the sentence construction. TL can be read and clear to be understood. While, R2 states that the sentence is arranged well. There is S and P in the sentence. The writer agrees with those opinions that TL considers grammatical sentence/sentence construction of S + V in a sentence.

### 2) Less Readable

In “Stand By Me” Doraemon, there are 33 data which of less readable. It means that the raters asses translation by giving score 2. For example:

No: 148-SBM-D

TL: Kau mulai menggantung padanya.

Datum no 148 is less readable data. The mean of this data is 1.5, which means the data is belongs to less readable. Between two raters, R1 and R2 give different score in scoring data. R1 gave score 2, which means the data less readable, while R2 gives score 1 which means data readable. R1 states that translation is rather ambiguous. While, R2 states that the sentence is not ambiguous. The sentence construction is arranged in S and Predicate. The writer agrees with R1’s opinions that the TL is less readable. It is rather ambiguous to be read, and better the TL is translated into “Kau mulai menggantung pada (alat) itu.

### 3) Unreadable

In the “Stand By Me” Doraemon, there are 4 data which includes unreadable. It means that the raters asses translation by giving score 1 or 2. For example:

No: 187-SBM-D

TL: Makan ini dan kau akan ingat semua yang terjiplak disini.

Datum no 187 is unreadable data. The mean of this data is 1, which means the data is belongs to unreadable. Between two raters, R1 and R2 give different score in scoring data. R1 gives score 1 which means the data unreadable. R1 states that the sentence in TL is ambiguous. It is not arranged in orderly so that difficult to be read. While, R2 gives score 2, which mean the data is less readable. R2 states that the sentence has enough the words. The writer agrees with R1's opinions that the sentence construction is less complete. Better the translation is given a subject, to be "Kau makanlah ini..."

## **D. CONCLUSION AND SUGGESTION**

### **1. Conclusion**

First, there are eleven type of translation techniques: 1) Adaptation (112 data or 10.28 %), 2) Amplification (Addition), ( 80 data or 7.35 %), 3) Borrowing (93 data or 8.54%), 4) Calque, 30 data or 2.75 %), 5) Compensation, 4 data or 0.37 %), 6) Discursive Creation, 2 data or 0.18 %), 7) Established Equivalence 296 data or 27.18 %), 8) Literal Translation, 276 data or 25,34 %), 9) Modulation 48 data or 4.41%), 10) Reduction, 235 data or 21.58 %), and 11) Transposition (Shift) 199 data or 18. 27 %).

Second, the most dominant type of translation technique is Established Equivalence. There are 297 data (or 27.27 %). Third, in translation quality assessment, it can be found that in accuracy, the higher scale is accurate, there are 239 data or 66, 39 %. In acceptability, the higher scale is acceptable, there are 233 data or 64, 72 %. In readability, the higher percentage is readable, there are 260 data or 72, 22 %. Therefore, it can be concluded that the translation quality of "Stand By Me" Doraemon movie is accurate, acceptable and readable.

### **2. Suggestion**

Based on the research findings, the writer suggests that this research will be an important suggestions for:

- a. For the students, the writer hopes that this research can give a beneficial as one of the literature review to improve and enlarge the knowledge for the students, especially to help the students in studying linguistic.

- b. For the teachers, the writer hopes that this research will reference and information, so that it can help the teachers to teach linguistic material especially in teaching translation subject.
- c. For the institution or school, the writer hopes that this research can become the reference (especially in library) for the students if they want to conduct the research about the same topic.
- d. For the other researcher, the writer hopes this research become reference and guidance to the other researcher conduct the same research so that this research becomes a helpful and useful guidance.
- e. For translator, the writer hopes this research become the reference and guidance of the other translators. Therefore they can deliver messages or intended meaning to the reader from the SL to TL appropriately.

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