



Translation Techniques Used in Translating Non- Standard English Words in the Fast and Furious Movie

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ARTICLE INFO

Received:

Revised:

Accepted:

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Keywords:

Translation techniques, Non-standard English words, The Fast and the furious movie

ABSTRACT

This study examines the translation approaches utilized to translate non-standard English in *The Fast and the Furious: Tokyo Drift*'s screenplay. This study employed qualitative methods. In this study, the researcher assessed the translation technique of 102 non-standard English words from the script for *The Fast and the Furious: Tokyo Drift*. Molina and Albir's notion of translation procedures was utilized by the researchers. In this study, the researcher found 9 kinds of translation techniques such as literal, established equivalent, adaptation, borrowing, linguistic compression, generalization, reduction, linguistic amplification, particularization. Moreover, the dominant translation technique is literal translation technique used 35 times with percentage 54,61%% from the data, followed by established equivalent 18,44% used 13 times, adaptation with 7,15% used 5 times, borrowing with 7,15% percentage from the data used 5 times, linguistic compression with percentage 3,57% used 3 times, generalization used 2 times with percentage 2,75%, reduction used 2 times with percentage 2,75%, linguistic amplification used 1 time with percentage 1,79%, and particularization percentage 1,79% used 1 time. Since the script for the *Fast and the Furious* movie contains many words and phrases that are not considered standard English, it makes sense that the translators would prefer the literal translation process, which includes providing an exact word-for-word counterpart. Because it uses an equivalence-based approach rather than a literal one, this method is more flexible than literal translation.

Introduction

Language become an important means for human to convey the meaning of thoughts, information and many important things. According to Newmark (1988) Language plays an important role in human life, It impacts the necessity of translation caused by the differences of language human used to communicate. As a system that communicates opinions from one person to another, each community must have a different form of language. As a system that communicates opinions from one person to another, each community must have a different form of language, one of which is a non-standard form, according to Gottlieb in Ghaemi-Benjamin (2010) 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 the 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 it. From Gottlieb's, we can define that film can be found in various kinds of languages ranging from standard to non- standard.

Trudgill & Hannah, (2013) mention that standard English is derived from two points involving grammatical and lexical forms mostly used by educated native speakers in speech and writing setting. On the other hand, National Curriculum (2005) explains that Non-Standard English is commonly used by those who are lack in education. He also explains that Non-Standard English is different from the informal form. The informal form is used by almost all of educated people, but Non-Standard English is only used by people who are lazy to study and lack of education. According to Labov (1969) the term of non-standard English is sometimes labeled as "incorrect" or "uneducated" use of English. For some cases, non-standard English often refers to inappropriate grammatical abbreviated languages, and a variety of upper- and lower-case letters to form phrases or sentences. Indeed, the differences between non-Standard and informal form can be seen through people who use it. If it is used by an educated man or woman, it is an informal form. If it is used by an uneducated man or woman, it is non-standard.

Because of the uniqueness of the language, translation is needed as a bridge to better understand what the speaker really wants to convey. Translation is an important aspect of communication, in general translation can be concluded as technically translating a foreign language into a language that we can understand. But in more depth, translation contains language, text and special techniques or important elements that are used to correctly convert the original language into the target language without changing the meaning conveyed by native speakers. So, it can be concluded that translation plays a very important role in changing the original or foreign language so that it is easy to understand its meaning into a very vital role.

Translation is generally defined as a technique of converting a source language (SL) into the target language (TL). Translation is actually defined as a technique that not only changes the source language (SL) into the target language (TL) but also makes it easier to understand culture, the hidden meaning of a word and the moral message contained in the source language (SL). According to Nida & Taber (1969): "a "gloss translation "mostly typifies formal equivalence where form and content are reproduced as faithfully as possible and the target language (TL) reader is able to understand as much as he can of the custom, manner of thought" of the source language (SL) context, Contrasting with this idea, dynamic equivalence tries to relate the receptor to modes of behavior relevant within the context of his own culture" without insisting that he "understands the cultural patterns of the source language context". According to the research topic that will discuss the techniques used to translate words that are included in non-standard English, the researcher uses the theory expressed by Molina & Hurtado Albir (2002) to analyze the translation techniques for words identified in non-standard English. In this study, there are 18 translation techniques which are stated by Molina & Hurtado Albir (2002) 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. Meanwhile the equivalence is the most important thing that must be achieved in translation process. Catford (1965) states to

generalize the conditions for translation equivalence as follows: "translation equivalence occurs when an SL and a TL text or item are relatable to (at least some of) the same features of substances.

Based on the explanation above, the researchers are motivated to research about the non-standard English word groupings found in the film *The Fast and The Furious: Tokyo Drift* and then determine the right techniques to translate the words grouped in it. *The Fast and The Furious: Tokyo Drift* is directed by Justin Lin which was released June 16, 2006. This film used English and Japanese language in it. This film tells the life of car racing life with drift technique which takes place in Japan in the early 2000s, by looking at the community background in this film, the author can speculate that there are many non-standard English words contained in this film. The issues that will be underlined in this research are as follows:

1. What types of translation technique used in *The Fast and the Furious: Tokyo Drift* Movie ?
2. How are translation techniques actualized is used in *The Fast and the Furious: Tokyo Drift* Movie?
3. Why are the translation techniques actualized as they are?

Research Methods

According from Creswell & Creswell (2017), the research design is an activity that occurs during the research process and involves the collection, analysis, and writing of reports. Creswell stated that in research design there are several forms of research, namely qualitative research, quantitative research, and mixed methods. Each of these methods focuses on a different form of research and draws on different data results.

This research used the descriptive qualitative method to describe the subject or the object of the research based on the fact or reality. According from Johnson & Christensen, (2019) said that qualitative research is a research that relies on the collection of qualitative data. This research used descriptive qualitative research because the content presented an analysis of targeted film subtitles using the right technique and explained why this technique is the dominant technique for translating words belonging to the non-standard English type used in this film subtitle.

According to Kucuk & Ayestaran (1985) the analysis consists of three activity lines that occur simultaneously, namely: data reduction, data presentation and data withdrawal conclusion/verification. Data reduction is defined as process of selecting, focusing on simplification, abstraction, and transformation of raw data arising. Meanwhile, the presentation is a set of structured information that gives possibility of drawing conclusion and taking action. The last one is drawing and verifying conclusion. This part will be in the form of propositions, and once they have been drawn, they need to be verified.

Based on the three steps above, this study conducted the data analysis as follows:

1. Breaking up movie subtitle scripts utterances into a table without reduce any data.
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2. Grouping Non- standards English utterances and identifying translation technique used. The researcher categorizes the utterances in subtitle script in the form of non-standard English into a table included with analyzed of translation techniques used to translated non-standard English words into Indonesian subtitle.
3. Displaying the data into a table, the table consists of translation techniques used with frequency and percentage. The way to calculate the percentage of each translation techniques was as follow:

$$\frac{\Sigma \text{ Certain Translation Technique}}{\Sigma \text{ All Data}} \times 100\%$$

4. Drawing the conclusion on the data of what translation techniques used, what translation technique used the most and the reason why a technique used the most.

Findings

The researcher found nine translation techniques used in translating non- standard English words in *The Fast and The Furious: Tokyo Drift* Movie Script with dominant translation technique was literal. Meanwhile the translation techniques were used are literal 35 times, established equivalent were used 13 times, adaptation used 5 times, borrowing used 5 times, linguistic compression 3 times, generalization 2 times, reduction 2 times, linguistic amplification used 1 time and particularization used 1 time. Being compared with some of the other researchers who had been analyzed translation techniques on different objects with different results. The first previous study is study entitled "An analysis of translation Techniques Used in Translating Cultural Categories in Brown's Origin Into Indonesians" (Noftariani, 2019). The objectives of this study are (1) to identify some cultural categories used in the novel entitled *Origin* by Dan Brown and its Indonesian version and (2) to describe the translation techniques used in translating cultural terms found in the novel entitled *Origin* by Dan Brown and its Indonesian version. The results showed that there were 112 data which were divided into five kinds of cultural categories proposed by Newmark theory. The second research is from Sarasmara & Yuliasri (2019) entitled: Translation Technique in Indonesian Subtitle of "Spongebob Movie I" describe the translation techniques used in subtitling *Spongebob the Movie I* into Indonesian. The purposes of the study were to analyze the translation techniques used in the movie and analyze in what cases the most prominent technique was used by the subtitlist. This qualitative research was done by analyzing the original Indonesian subtitle of the screenplay in the Indonesian subtitle using classification of translation techniques (Molina & Hurtado Albir, 2002) .The result of the study found seven translation techniques used in the Indonesian subtitle of *Spongebob the Movie I*. The most prominent technique used was literal translation technique. The third research is from Inderajati & Ubaidillah (2016) entitled : The Non Standard English Used by Women in *The Help* Movie. This research focused on Analyze Non standard English used by woman character in *Help* movie. The feature of construction words is the feature that is mostly appeared and used by the women characters in *The Help* movie. Being compared with Fitria (2019), on The study focused of translation techniques and translation quality

entitled Translation Technique of English into Indonesia Subtitle in 'Bhajran Bajrani' movie. The result presented literal was the dominant technique with accuracy 28,84%. Compared with Sari & Nugrahani (2021), on the study entitled An Analysis of Translation Techniques used in the dialogue subtitle of 'la la la Lan' this study focused on translation technique used and the dominant translation technique used, from this study literal became the dominant translation technique (80,00%). Meanwhile the differences from this research were the researcher made scop and limitation on finding the translation technique used to translated non- standard English words found in the script of *The Fast and The Furious: Tokyo Drift*.

The Translation Techniques Used, Dominant Translation Technique Used, and Reason Why a Technique become dominant

In this research, there are three main statements of the problem. Therefore, the answer to the three main statements of the problem explained below.

Translation techniques used in translating the Non-standard English dialogues in subtitle movie entitled *The Fast and The Furious: Tokyo Drift*. The researcher divided the subtitle transcript of a film entitled *The Fast and The Furious: Tokyo Drift* and also Indonesian subtitle. As the result, the researcher found 67 utterances used non- standard English as the limitation data of this analysis research. Then the researcher investigated the translation techniques used in each utterance. The researcher found 9 kinds of translation techniques that used in translating Non-standard English words in *The fast and The Furious: Tokyo Drift* movie script. They are literal, established equivalent, adaptation, borrowing, linguistic.

Table1 Table of Current Translation Techniques Used

No	Translation Techniques	Frequency	percentage
1	Adaptation	5	7,15%
2	Amplification	0	0,00%
3	Borrowing	5	7,15%
4	Calque	0	0,00%
5	Compensation	0	0,00%
6	Description	0	0,00%
7	Discursive	0	0,00%
8	Established Equivalent	13	18,44%
9	Generalization	2	2,75%
10	Linguistic Amplification	1	1,79%
11	Linguistic Compression	3	3,57%
12	Literal Translation	35	54,61%
13	Modulation	0	0,00%
14	Particularization	1	1,79%
15	Reduction	2	2,75%
16	Substitution	0	0,00%
17	Transposition	0	0,00%
18	Variation	0	0,00%
Total		67	100%

From the table we can see the percentages calculation of each technique used in translating non- standard English word in *The Fast and The Furious: Tokyo Drift* Movie Script. They were 54,61% of literal technique, 18,44% of established equivalent, 7,15% of adaptation, 7,15% of borrowing, 3,57% of linguistic compression, 2,75% of generalization, 2,75% of reduction, 1,79% of linguistic amplification, and 1,79% particularization.

The dominant translation techniques in translating Non- Standard English words in *The Fast and The Furious: Tokyo Drift* Movie Script. Based from the table 4.1 we can see several data and percentages from the dominant translation technique used into rare translation technique used in translating non- Standard English words in *The Fast and The Furious: Tokyo Drift* Movie Script. The dominant translation technique is literal used 35 times with percentage 54,61% from the data.

3. The reason why literal became the dominant translation techniques in translating Non-Standard English words in *The Fast and The Furious: Tokyo Drift* Movie Script. The literal translation technique became the dominant translation technique in translating non-Standard English words in *The Fast and The Furious: Tokyo Drift* Movie Script because literal translation technique can translate a word or an expression word for word expression. This technique is more flexible than word for word translation because it can transform the meaning based on the equivalence without focused in word for word meaning properly.

Table 2 Example of Literal Translation Technique Used

SL	TL
Then you gonna need some new shoes to book town with, man	Kalau begitu kau akan butuh sepatu baru untuk berkeliling kota.

Discussion

The researcher presented the examples translation technique that took from appendix with random which used in the Non-Standard English words used in *The Fast and The Furious: Tokyo Drift* Movie Script from dominant used into rare used.

1. Literal

This translation technique was used to translate a word or an expression word for word expression. Literal was more flexible than word for word translation because it could transform the meaning based on the equivalence without focused in word for word meaning properly.

Table 3 Example of the literal translation technique

01	I ain't got no cash, man and I ain't an army brat	Aku tak punya uang dan aku bukan anak tentara.
02	Hey, I noticed you ain't have a laptop	Kulihat kau tak punya laptop.
03	I gotta admit, it felt good.	Harus ku akui ini terasa menyenangkan

04	Hey, Twink I'm gonna grab another set	Hey, Twink Aku butuh ban lagi
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Table 3, data number 01 as the examples of literal translation technique used "I **ain't** got no cash, man and I **ain't** an army brat" translated into "Aku **tak** punya uang dan aku bukan anak tentara" from this utterance we can see "**ain't**" word was translated into "**tak**", without changing stylistic or structural methods for producing 'equivalent text'. it indicated that word used literal translation technique.

Table 3, data number 02. The utterance "Hey, I noticed you **ain't** have a laptop", as we can see the word "**ain't**" translated into "**tak**" it indicated the used of literal translation technique.

Table 3, data number 03. The utterance "I **gotta** admit, it felt good", we can see from that example the word "gotta" translated into "**harus**" without changing the stylistic or structure.

Table 3, data number 04. "Hey, Twink I'm **gonna** grab another set", as we can see the word "**gonna**" translated bravely into "**butuh**" without changing the stylistic from that word, it indicated the using of literal translation technique.

2. Established Equivalent

This technique was used for two expressions (both the SL and the TL) in the same situation by using completely different stylistic or structural methods for producing 'equivalent text'.

Table 4 Example of the established equivalent translation technique as follows

05	Mamacita , oh my God, I think your on fire	Sayangku , ya Tuhan, ku pikir kau sangat bersemangat
06	the guys around here are too chicken shit	Orang - orang disini terlalu cupu
07	Yeah, baby . I told you.	Ya sayang , aku beritahu kau

Table 4, data number 05. "**Mamacita**, oh my God, I think your on fire". In this utterance, the word "mamacita" changed into "**sayangku**" in target language because there is no suitable term in source language. Table 4, data number 06. "the guys around here are too **chicken shit**". "too chicken shit" in this case translated into "**cupu**" in target language. It can describe the used of adaptation technique, because there is no suitable term in source language. Table 4, data number 07. "Yeah, **baby**. I told you". The word "**baby**" changed into "**sayang**" in source language, it indicated the used of adaptation technique.

3. Adaptation

Adaptation is related to the cultural environment with the source language. It is used when there is no suitable term in the SL cultural can be translated. Table 5, data number 08. "But I like **screw-ups** like you". In this utterance, the word "**screw-ups**" changed into "**bajingan**" in target language because there is no suitable term in source language.

Table 5 Example of the adaptation translation technique

08	But I like screw-ups like you.	Tapi aku suka bajingan sepertimu
09	is like the Army	Ini sangat tidak enak
10	sort this wanker out.	Beritahu bajingan ini

Meanwhile table 5, data number 09. "is like the **Army**". "**Army**" in this case translated into "**tidak enak**" in target language. It can describe the used of adaptation technique, because there is no suitable term in source language. Then in table 3, data number 10. "sort this **wanker** out.". The word "**wanker**" changed into "**bajingan**" in source language, it indicated the used of adaptation technique.

4. Borrowing

This technique taking the word from SL and maintaining it to the TL. There were two kinds of borrowing technique namely naturalized borrowing and pure borrowing. The first type of borrowing namely naturalized used when the translator loan the word but there is some different spelling or pronunciation between the SL and the TL. Meanwhile, the pure borrowing used when the translator loan the word without any different pronunciation and spelling.

Table 6 Example of the borrowing translation technique

11	Oh, Mami, Back up	Oh, Mami, ambil alih
12	You should slow it down papi	Kau harus bersantai papi
13	What up, Tosh?	Apa kabar, Tosh?

Table 6, data number 08. "Oh, **Mami**, Back up" we can see the word "**Mami**" bravely translated into TL "**Mami**" without changed any pronunciation or just loan from SL word. Table 6 data number 09. "You should slow it down papi". The word "papi" translated purely into "papi" without changed pronunciation or just loan word. Table 6 data number 10. "Cause I'm a gaijin?" we can see "gaijin" as the word to labeling people purely translated without any changed into "gaijin" in TL.

5. Linguistic Compression

Linguistic *compression* means to synthesize linguistic elements in the target language. It is often used in simultaneous interpreting and sub-titling.

Table 7 Example of the linguistic compression translation technique

14	What the hell were you thinkin', huh?	Sialan apa yang kau pikirkan, huh?
15	Look, DK wants your head .	Lihat, DK ingin membunuhmu

Table 7 data number 14. "**What the hell** were you thinkin', huh?", "what the hell" compressed into "sialan" in target language. Table 7, data number 15. "Look, DK wants your head". "**your head**" compressed into "**membunuhmu**" in target language.

6. Generalization

Generalization is used of a more general or natural term. This technique usually happens if there is no expression that has the same meaning with the source language.

Table 8 Example of the generalization translation technique

16	Man, you talk to the little dude who makes you laugh.	Bro, kau berbicara dengan orang yang membuat kau tersenyum.
17	This dude over here wanna race the new DK.	Ada orang disana yang ingin balapan dengan DK yang baru

Table 8, data number 16 "Man, you talk to the little dude who makes you laugh". In this case "**little dude**" changed in more general form into "**orang**" it indicated the used of generalization technique.

Table 8, data number 17 "This **dude** over here wanna race the new DK". We can see word "**dude**" translated into "**orang**" to made it more natural form.

7. Reduction

Reduction is used to suppress or decrease the source language information item in target language. This is the opposite of amplification technique or closest with omission that means the explicit information from SL changes the implicit information to TL.

Table 9 Example of the reduction translation technique

18	Come on, man, let's roll.	Ayolah balapan
19	Damn! Come on, man!	Sialan! Ayolah!

Table 7, data number 17. "Come on, **man**, let's roll". The utterance "Come on, **man**, let's roll" translated into target language with "Ayolah balapan", we can see the deletion of "**man**" word. It indicated the used of reduction translation technique. Table 7, data number 18. "Damn! Come on, **man**!" changed into "Sialan! Ayolah!" in target language with decreasing "man" word.

8. Linguistic Amplification

Linguistic amplification is the addition of linguistic elements. This is often used in consecutive interpreting and dubbing.

Table 8, Example of the linguistic amplification translation technique

19	Easy to sound cocky when you got no ride.	Mudah menyombongkan dirimu jika kau tak punya mobil
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Table 8, data number 19 "Easy to sound **cocky** when you got no ride". We can see word "**cocky**" translated with adding linguistic elements into "**menyombongkan dirimu**".

9. Particularization

Particularization is the use of a more precise or concrete term.

Table 9, Example of the particularization translation technique

20	My ride ? Yeah?	Mobil gue? Ya?
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Table 9, data number 20 "My **ride**? Yeah?". The word "**ride**" translated into more precise into "**mobil**" in target language to getting more understandable term.

Conclusion

The researchers found 9 kinds of translation techniques used in translating Non-standard English words used in The Fast and The Furious: Tokyo Drift movie. There were literal, established equivalent, adaptation, borrowing, linguistic compression, generalization, reduction, linguistic amplification, particularization. Literal become the dominant translation technique in translating non- Standard English words in The Fast and The Furious: Tokyo Drift Movie Script because this technique can translate a word or an expression word for word expression. This technique is more flexible than word for word translation because it can transform the meaning based on the equivalence without focused in word for word meaning properly. Meanwhile, the rank of those translation techniques used from the most-used to the rare-used there were literal, established equivalent, adaptation, borrowing, linguistic compression, generalization, reduction, linguistic amplification, particularization.

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