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Translation Techniques of Racial Slurs in the Movie *42* Subtitles

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ABSTRACT This research aimed to classify racism slurs translation techniques in the subtitles of the movie entitled *42* made by professional (Netflix) and fan subtitlers (Movieku). It applied a qualitative approach with a case study design. For analyzing the data, it used document analysis with the objects the movie transcripts and subtitles. The data were analyzed by using the theory of translation technique from Molina and Albir (2002). From the total 192 data (96 for each category) there were found 11 types of translation techniques applied, i.e.: amplification, compensation, description, established equivalent, literal translation, linguistic compression, modulation, naturalization borrowing, particularization, pure borrowing, and reduction. The data show that both professional and fansub use more than one type of translation techniques that can be grouped into single (22.4%), duplet (58.8%), triplet (18.2%), and quartet group (0.5%). The frequency of occurrences of each group of the translation techniques in the professional subtitles are 20 times or 20.83% for single, 50 (52.08%) for duplet, 25 (26.04%) for triplet, and only 1 (1.04%) for quartet. In fansubs, there are 23 occurrences or 23.96% for single, 63 (65.62%) for duplet, 10 (10.41%) for triplet, and none for quartet. The result of this research is expected to be a reference for the other research with the same topic.

Key words: movie, racism, subtitle, translation technique

INTRODUCTION

Translation has always been a part of communication media with anyone. It becomes a bridge to overcome the cultural background and language diversity among the people. According to Osman (2017) Translation is the mental activity that transfers the meaning of a given linguistic discourse from one language to another. It can be said that translation is transferring a language's meaning to another. The use of translation techniques is critical in translating activities because it allows translators to choose the necessary approaches for solving the problems in the processes of translating. According to Nduru (2017) translations are more effective when performed using specific techniques or procedures when resubmitting messages sent via SL to TL. In addition, Baihaqi (2017), argued that the translation procedure is a useful step in identifying and resolving issues with current translation procedures.

Translation technique is defined as a strategy to get the meaning by using different ways. According to Molina and Albir (2002), there are 18 techniques of translation, namely: adaptation, amplification, borrowing, calque, compensation, description, discursive creation, established equivalence, generalization, linguistic amplification, linguistic compression, literal translation, modulation, particularization, reduction, substitution, transposition, and variation. In addition, translation is not about a spoken language which can interpreted, but there is a written type of translation which is subtitling.

The translation techniques from Molina & Albir (2002) have broadly been utilized as the underlying theories in a lot of studies on translation as in Nduru (2017), Sarasmara and Yuliasri (2018), Supardi and Putri (2018), Fitria (2018), Fitria (2019), Fitria (2020), Hadi, Waluyo, and Baharuddin (2021), Awalia, Nugrahani, and Sukmaningrum (2022), Galingging and Tannuary (2022), Darissurayya (2023).

Therefore, these techniques are considered reliable to be applied as the instrument of analysis in this study.

Subtitling or subtitle is an important part of a movie because without the subtitle the viewers from other languages will be difficult to understand the dialogues. Now, almost all movies have already been completed with subtitles in the target languages of the viewers. According to Abdelaal (2019) a subtitle is usually two lines long and placed at the bottom of the screen so it does not disturb the viewers.

42 is a movie that was theatrically released in the United States on April 12, 2013. It is a story in 1947 when Jackie Robinson became the first African-American to play in Major League Baseball (MLB) in the modern era when he was recruited by the Brooklyn Dodgers and faced considerable racism in the process. This film have different versions Indonesia subtitles, namely official or professional subtitles and fan subtitles (fansubs), as the translation of the dialogues in English.

Racism is related to the idea that humanity is divided into races such as blacks and whites. Racism has always been a touchy subject. Believing one race to be superior to another is to treat other races unfairly. According to Smedley (2018), racism refers to any act, practice, or belief that humans are divided with respect to race. The racism that appears between whites and blacks is mostly due to the superior sentiment of white people towards black people of African American. In Nuraeni and Aria (2022), Yastanti, Rohati, and Akbar, 2021), Pakaya, Mariana, and Husain (2021), Nugroho, Oktoma, and Suryana (2021), Rahmatillah, Kuncara, and Nasrullah (2020) studies, racism is defined as divided people group that has different skin, race or if they are minority. Racism is the belief that some racial groups are naturally superior to others. The practices of racism can be found in many movies with African-American story background.

Slurring is a kind of hate speech that has various effects and may hurt someone's feeling when he/she receives it. Slurring and hate speech happen when someone has a different appearance or powerless than other. Jeshion (2013) defines slurring are such an expression used to derogate groups of people based on ethnicity, race, religion, sexual orientation, national origin, gender, occupation, and various other socially significant categories. Slur can potentially be harmful to others. Ashwell (2016) argues that gendered pejoratives, derogating individuals based on harmful gender stereotypes are not different than slurs, even though their denotation is not a social group. There are also a lot of movies that contain slur. In the racism movies, sometimes there are slurring words that are conveyed in different ways.

Movie is a medium to express human's experiences that includes social issues happening in real life. The issues that are represented in movies may serve as life lessons or deliver messages that have impacts to real life. Yastanti and Widhiyanto (2018) state that movie is a media to explore someone's idea and it could be real story or fiction. Movies have various contents such as inspiration, knowledge, and experiences. The movie entitled *42* was chosen as the object of this study because in the movie there are cases where people from various ethnic backgrounds experience racism with slurs that hurt their feelings. This research focuses on finding out how racial slurs in the movie are translated into Indonesian language by using various translation techniques.

RESEARCH METHOD

This research aimed at identifying and comparing the translation techniques used in the subtitling of the movie entitled *42* done by professional and fan subtitlers. The researchers used the transcript of the movie dialogues and subtitle as the

primary data and took Molina and Albir's (2002) translation techniques as the underlying theory.

This study employs a qualitative method with case study as the research design. The data, in the form of utterances and subtitles of the movie entitled *42*, were taken from two different sources, i.e. Netflix and Movieku to compare the results of translation between professional and fan subtitles. According to Thomas (2021) case study is a kind of approach to investigating and determining an event or problem caused by collecting and processing different types of information and obtaining solutions to solve the period.

The data were collected by downloading English transcription from thescriptlab.com to gain the textual forms of the dialogues as the source language (SL) for the subtitles as the target language (TL). To distinguish between the two versions of subtitles, the target language texts were then labeled TL1 for professional subtitle (prosub) and TL2 for fan subtitle (fansub). After being collected, the data were then classified into tables for the purposes of analysis.

The steps of analyzing the data comprises sorting the data from non-data from the dialogues and subtitles, identifying the translation techniques used for each of the datum, classifying the data based their translation techniques, tabulating the data quantitatively, describing each case of the translation techniques, and drawing conclusions based on the findings and results of analysis.

TRANSLATION TECHNIQUES OF RACIAL SLURS IN THE MOVIE *42*

In total, there are found 192 data of dialogue-subtitles from the movie *42* with equal shares for both professional and fansub or 96 data for each. Based on identification, there are 11 types of translation techniques used in the process of subtitling, namely amplification, compensation, description, established equivalent, literal translation, linguistic compression, modulation, naturalization borrowing, particularization, pure borrowing, and reduction. In addition, the researchers found that the translator used one or more translation techniques in translating the utterances. The result of translation/subtitles can be grouped according to the the number of techniques used into single, duplet, triplet, and quartet.

Single Group

In single group, There are only 6 out of 18 translation techniques found, namely; established equivalent, naturalization borrowing, compensation, particularization, reduction and linguistic compression with 20 in TL1 and 23 in TL2.

Table 1: Single Group of Translation Techniques

Translation Technique	Prosub		Fansub		Total	
	Num.	Pct.	Num.	Pct.	Num.	Pct.
Established Equivalent	15	34.88%	16	37.21%	31	72.09%
Naturalization Borrowing	2	4.65%	4	9.30%	6	13.95%
Compensation	0	-	2	4.65%	2	4.65%
Particularization	1	2.33%	1	2.33%	2	4.65%
Reduction	1	2.33%	-	-	1	2.33%
Linguistic Compression	1	2.33%	-	-	1	2.33%
Total	20	46.51%	23	53.49%	43	100%

Established equivalent

In single group, 31 established equivalent translation techniques are found in the movie with the shares 15 single literal translation techniques for the professional and 16 for the fansubs.

SL (utterance) : If he were white, we'd call that spirit.
TL 1 (prosub) : *Jika dia berkulit putih, kita akan menyebutnya semangat.*
TL 2 (fansub) : *Jika dia kulit putih, kita menyebut itu semangat.*

Established equivalent is a translation technique whose target text is commonly recognized in daily language use or can be found in dictionaries. In both the professional and fan subtitles, nearly all parts of SL utterance are translated in one to one equivalent in TL, except the word would ('d) which has no equivalent in TL2. However, there is a mistake in translating the word 'spirit' into *semangat*. It should be *ruh* or its equivalents.

Naturalization borrowing

Six naturalization borrowing techniques are found in both professional and fansub translation in the movie. In single group, there are two occurrences of naturalization borrowing from the professional and four from the fansub. Naturalization borrowing is to pick the foreign language term and make an adjustment to the local spelling or pronunciation.

SL : Nigger, nigger, nigger!
TL 1 : *Negro, negro, negro!*
TL 2 : *Negro, negro, negro!*

In the data, both professional and fan subtitles show the same result of translation. There is the word 'Nigger' which is changed into *Negro*. It indicates that there is an adjustment from SL to TL pronunciation.

Compensation

Two compensation techniques are found in fansub translation. For single group, there are only two occurrences of single compensation and both come from fansub. Compensation means using another term in TL whose meaning is actually different from that of SL in order to compensate the translation.

SL : You the batboy, sambo?
TL 2 : *Kau akan memukul, hitam?*

In the translation, compensation technique is shown by the use of the word *hitam* as the equivalent of 'sambo' even though these two words have different meanings.

Duplet Group

In duplet group, there are 23 translation techniques in and almost all of them are found with various combinations with 50 data from TL 1 and 63 data from TL 2.

Established equivalent and naturalization borrowing

In total, there are 45 translation techniques of duplet form with 21 in TL1 and 24 in TL2.

SL : Get that nigger off the field!
TL 1 : *Singkirkan Negro itu dari lapangan.*
TL 2 : *Keluarkan Negro itu dari lapangan!*

In the translation above, the SL text is entirely translated with established equivalent except 'nigger' because there is no local equivalent for this word and it is adjusted into '*negro*' instead.

Table 2: Duplet Group of Translation Techniques

Translation Technique	Prosub		Fansub		Total	
	Num.	Pct.	Num.	Pct.	Num.	Pct.
Established Equivalent, Naturalization Borrowing	21	18.58%	24	21.23%	45	39.82%
Compensation, Pure Borrowing	1	0.88%	3	2.65%	4	3.50%
Compensation, Established Equivalent	3	2.65%	3	2.65%	6	5.30%
Established Equivalent, Reduction	5	4.42%	7	6.19%	12	10.61%
Literal Translation, Modulation	1	0.88%	-	-	1	0.88%
Established Equivalent, Description	3	2.65%	2	1.76%	5	4.40%
Established Equivalent, Pure Borrowing	9	7.96%	8	7.07%	17	15.04%
Established Equivalent, Modulation	3	2.65%	-		3	2.65%
Established Equivalent, Linguistic Compression	2	1.76%	1	0.88%	3	2.60%
Literal Translation, Particularization	1	0.88%	-	-	1	0.88%
Amplification, Reduction	1	0.88%	-	-	1	0.88%
Compensation, Naturalization Borrowing	-	-	1	0.88%	1	0.88%
Naturalization Borrowing, Reduction	-	-	3	2.65%	3	2.65%
Amplification, Compensation	-	-	1	0.88%	1	0.88%
Modulation, Pure Borrowing	-	-	1	0.88%	1	0.88%
Compensation, Modulation	-	-	1	0.88%	1	0.88%
Description, Pure Borrowing	-	-	1	0.88%	1	0.88%
Literal Translation, Naturalization Borrowing	-	-	2	1.76%	2	1.76%
Established Equivalent, Particularization	-	-	1	088%	1	0.88%
Compensation, Literal Translation	-	-	1	0.88%	1	0.88%
Reduction, Compensation	-	-	1	0.88%	1	0.88%
Compensation, Linguistic Compression.	-	-	1	0.88%	1	0.88%
Linguistic Compression, Pure Borrowing	-	-	1	0.88%	1	0.88%
Total	50	44.19%	63	55.64%	113	100%

Compensation and pure borrowing

There is a total of four translation techniques in duplet with one in TL1 and three in TL2.

SL : That the Negro does not belong.
TL 2 : *Itu kenapa Negro tidak diterima di sini.*

This utterance shows that the SL is translated by compensation because there is a couple of words that are not equivalent in the translation, i.e. *kenapa* and *diterima* except 'Negro' that is included into pure borrowing. Pure borrowing means taking a word from foreign language as it is or without any change.

Compensation and established equivalent

There are total of five translation techniques of duplet with two in TL1 and three in TL2.

SL : Come on, Rook! Aint you gonna swing at something?!
TL 1 : *Ayolah, pemula! Kau tak mau memukul?*
SL : Tar baby skin gonna melt.
TL 2 : *Pelembabmu akan meleleh.*

In the utterances above compensation technique are shown by the word *memukul* as the translation of 'swing at something' and 'Tar baby skin' into *pelembabmu*. Meanwhile, the rest of the translation are the results of established equivalent techniques.

Triplet Group

In triplet group, there are total 14 translation techniques that almost all appear in various combinations with 25 in TL1 and 10 in TL2.

Compensation, established equivalent, and pure borrowing

In total, there are six translation techniques of triplet with four in TL1 and two in TL2.

SL : New York's full of Negro baseball fans.
TL 1 : *New York penuh dengan penggemar bisbol Negro.*
TL 2 : *Banyak Negro yang menggemari baseball di New York.*

In the utterance above, compensation technique is applied in the translation of the word 'full' in SL into *Banyak* in TL2 whose meanings are not identical. However, most of SL expression are translated by established equivalent as there are equivalence in between the words in SL and either TL1 and TL2 except for the word 'Negro' and 'New York' that do not change at all or undergo pure borrowings.

Compensation, established equivalent, and naturalization borrowing

There are only four translation techniques of triplet foun in the movie subtitles, all of which occur in TL1.

SL : A black man in white baseball. Imagine the reaction. The vitriol."
TL 1 : *Pria kulit hitam di bisbol kulit putih. Bisa bayangkan reaksi orang? Perkataan pedas orang?*

In the utterance, the phrase 'white baseball' is translated by compensation in TL into *bisbol kulit putih* because there is the word *kulit* that does not have reference in SL. Meanwhile, most parts of the SL utterance are translated by established equivalent since there is equivalence between some of SL and TL terms, except the word 'baseball' which is adjusted to *bisbol* or undergoes naturalization borrowing.

Table 3: Triplet Group of Translation Techniques

Translation Technique	Prosub		Fansub		Total	
	Num.	Pct.	Num.	Pct.	Num.	Pct.
Compensation, Established Equivalent, Pure Borrowing	5	14.28%	2	5.71%	7	20.00%
Compensation, Established Equivalent, Naturalization Borrowing	5	14.28%	-	-	5	14.28%
Established Equivalent, Naturalization Borrowing, Reduction	4	11.42%	3	8.57%	7	20.00%
Established Equivalent, Pure Borrowing, Reduction	3	8.57%	1	2.85%	4	11.42%
Established Equivalent, Pure Borrowing, Description	1	2.85%	-	-	1	2.85%
Compensation, Established Equivalent, Modulation	1	2.85%	-	-	1	2.85%
Compensation, Established Equivalent, Description	1	2.85%	-	-	1	2.85%
Established Equivalent, Linguistic Compression, Naturalization Borrowing	1	2.85%	-	-	1	2.85%
Established Equivalent, Linguistic Compression, Reduction	1	2.85%	-	-	1	2.85%
Literal Translation, Pure Borrowing, Naturalization Borrowing	1	2.85%	-	-	1	2.85%
Amplification, Literal Translation, Pure Borrowing	1	2.85%	1	2.85%	2	5.7%
Compensation, Pure Borrowing, Modulation	-		1	2.85%	1	2.85%
Established Equivalent, Naturalization Borrowing, Pure Borrowing	0	0%	2	5.71%	2	5.71%
Amplification, Established Equivalent, Linguistic Compression	1	2.85%	-	-	1	2.85%
Total	25	71.35%	10	28.54%	35	100%

Established equivalent, naturalization borrowing, and reduction

There are found seven translation techniques of triplet found in the subtitles of the movie with the comparison 4 in TL1 and 3 in TL2. Reduction is to suppress SL information in TL.

SL : Hey, nigger! You like white women, huh?
TL 1 : *Hei, Negro! Kau suka wanita putih?*

In this utterance, the expression "Hey, nigger! You like white women, huh?" is mostly translated by established equivalent because almost all of the words in SL have their own equivalents in TL. However, there are cases of naturalization borrowing in the word 'nigger' that is adjusted into negro and reduction for the word 'huh?', because it has no translation in TL.

Quartet Group

Compensation, established equivalent, pure borrowing, and reduction

In quartet group, there is only one combination of four translation techniques made up of compensation, established equivalent, pure borrowing, and reduction. It occurs in the professional version only.

SL : He wants us to get used to Negro crowds.
TL 1 : *Agar terbiasa dengan keramaian Negro.*

In the utterance above, the SL clause "He wants us" is translated by compensation in TL into *Agar* since the meaning of SL is not exactly the same as that of TL. Meanwhile, the rest of SL text is translated by established equivalent because the equivalents of the word and phrase are recognized in dictionaries, except for the word 'Negro' which is purely borrowed from the original term.

CONCLUSION

From the total of 192 data taken from professional and fan subtitling of the movie *42* which comprise 96 data for each, it is found that the translator use either different translation techniques or combinations of translation techniques in the processes of subtitling the dialogues. These types of translation techniques can be grouped into single, duplet, triplet, and quartet with the results 22.4%, 58.8%, 18.2%, and 0.5% respectively.

From the results of analysis, it can be concluded that established equivalent is the most frequently used translation technique in the subtitling of the movie 42. It is distributed in all of the groups of translation techniques from single to quartet. In single group, established equivalent occurs 15 times in prosub and 16 in fansub. In duplet group, established equivalent and naturalization borrowing constituted 20 data for prosub, whereas for fansub, there are 24 established equivalent and naturalization borrowing combinations found. In triplet group, combinations of compensation, established equivalent, and pure borrowing appear five times in prosub, whereas in fansub there are two cases of compensation, established equivalent, and pure borrowing combination. Lastly, inquartet group, only one technique combination is found, namely compensation, established equivalent, pure borrowing, and reduction.

The researchers hope that this research can be used as a reference for readers who wants to add knowledge on translation studies in general and translation techniques in particular. Since this research only focuses on analyzing the racism slurs translation techniques in the movie *42*, the researchers suggest anyone who wants to study the translation techniques of racism slurs to investigate the objects in more details with deeper analyses.

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