CHAPTER II

THEORITICAL REVIEW

To make it easy to understand, the researcher used some related theories in this chapter to analyze the data. Theories it self is based on the field of translation that is very important to support the analysis in this study. The theoretical review involved here include translation techniques, utterance, and Zootopia Movie.

A. Translation Technique

It is mentioned by Molina & Albir, "The translation method affects the way micro-unit of the text are translated: translation techniques (p.508)." It means that translation method and technique are connected each other. The translation technique can be seen and analyzed by which translation method used by the translator, for example: literal or adaption method which is used by the translator. The translator who uses adaptation method somehow leads to translation techniques which tend to be *figurative or adapted*, for example discursive creation.

According to Molina & Albir (ibid., p.509), translation techniques have five basic characteristic, they are:

a. They affect the result of the translation

b. They are classified by comparison with the original

c. They affect micro-unit text

d. They are by nature discursive and contextual

e. They are functional

There are 18 translation techniques proposed by Molina & Albir (ibid., p.509-511):

1) **Adaptation**

This technique is used to replace a source languange (SL) cultural or social element with one from target languange (TL) which more familiar for target readers, e.g. to change *biscuit* (UK) to *cookie* (US).

2. **Amplification**

This technique is employed to introduce details that are not formulated in SL by adding some words (addition) or information, paraphrasing, making it explicit, or creating footnote to make the translation clear and help target readers understand the text. In detail Molina states, "*This includes SCFA's explicitation (Vinay & Darbelnet), Delisle's addition, Margot's legitimate and illigitimate paraphrase, Newmark's explicative paraphrase and Delisle's periphrasis and paraphrase. Footnotes are a type of amplification. Amplification is in opposition to reduction.*"

Example:

SL   : **Doing** her thesis, she drinks a cup of coffee.

TL   : *Sambil mengejakan skripsinya, dia meminum secangkir kopi.*

3. **Borrowing**

This technique is used to take a word or expression straight from another language. There are two types of borrowing i.e. pure and natural borrowing. Pure borrowing refers to word of SL which purely loaned by

TL without any change e.g. *keyboard* (English) to *keyboard* (Indonesian). A translator uses pure borrowing frequently because no equivalence found in TL for the word. Meanwhile, the natural borrowing means the word in SL is naturalized by the spelling rules in TL. It aims to make the translated word more acceptable and common in TL.

Example:

SL : The medical forum will discuss about **Tourette** syndrome this week.

TL : *Forum medis akan membahas tentang sindrom **turette** minggu ini.*

4. **Calque**

It is literal translation of foreign word or phrase and it can be lexical or structural.

For example:

SL : **The Ministry of Defense** takes responsibility for the terrorist attack in Jakarta.

TL : ***Menteri Pertahanan*** *bertanggungjawab atas serangan teroris di Jakarta.*

5. **Compensation**

This technique is to introduce a SL stylistic effect or element of information in another place in the TL because it cannot be reflected in the same place as in the SL.

Example:

SL   : **A flock of bird** flies to the north.

TL   : *Sekawanan burung terbang ke arah utara,*

6. **Description**

This technique uses description to describe word or expression from SL which is not understood in TL.

Example:

SL   : **Gado-gado**

TL   : *A traditional cuisine of Indonesia that consists of vegetables and special local ingredients.*

7. **Discursive Creation**

This technique is employed to establish a temporary equivalence which is totally different, unpredictable, and out of context. It commonly used for translating book title or any sort of literary texts.

Example:

SL   : **Love is an open door.**

TL   : *Cintamu yang indah.*

8. **Established Equivalent**

This technique applies recognized term or expression in dictionary or language use as an equivalence in TL. The meaning and style of SL are the same as TL.

Example:

SL   : **Cold**

TL   : *Dingin*

9. Generalization

This technique is employed to use neutral or more general term e.g. to translate Indonesian terms ***becak, bajaj, bemo, delman*** into ***vehicle*** in English. This technique is in opposition to particularization.

10. Linguistic Amplification

This technique is used for adding linguistic elements. It is frequently employed in consecutive interpreting and dubbing. It is in opposition to linguistic compression.

Example:

SL   : **Absolutely right!**

TL   : *Ya, itu benar sekali!*

11. Linguistic Compression

It is opposed to linguistic amplification, hence its use is for suppressing linguistic element to make it brief due to the consideration of time and space. It is commonly employed in subtitling and simultaneous interpreting.

Example:

SL   : **Let it go**

TL   : *Bebaskan*

12. Literal Translation

This technique is used to translate words, terms, or expressions word for word. This technique will be properly applied when the form coincides with the word and meaning.

Example:

SL : **Your smile as sweet as the honey.**

TL : *Senyummu semanis madu.*

13. Modulation

This technique is employed to change the point of view, focus, or cognitive category in relation to the TL.

Example:

SL : **Watch your step!**

TL : *Awaslah!*

14. Particularization

It is the opposite of generalization, therefore this technique creates TL more specific, concrete, and precise than SL e.g. to translate **vehicle** in English to **becak, bajai, bemo, delman** in Indonesian.

15. Reduction

This technique is opposed to amplification which signifies that it suppresses information items of SL into TL. This is including omission and implicitation.

Example:

SL : **I've been searching my** whole life.

TL : *Seumur hidup.*

16. Substitution

This technique is used to substitute paralinguistic element (signs, gestures, etc) into linguistic element or vice versa.

Example:

SL : (**A nodding head). (**Hindi)

TL : **No.** (English)

17. Transposition

This technique is employed to change grammatical categories. It is including shift of class, unit, structure, and level/rank. The following example is changing the word class from noun *peace* (eng) into verb *berdamai* (Ind).

Example:

SL : I make **peace** with the past.

TL : *Aku **berdamai** dengan masa lalu.*

18. Variation

It refers to the change of linguistic or paralinguistic elements (intonations, gestures) which affects linguistic variation, such as style, changes of textual tone, social and geographical dialect, etc. For example: change of dialectal indicators for characters when translating for the theater.

Example:

SL : The party talking **or** the chocolate fondue

TL : *Sebabkan pesta **ataupun** makan coklat itu.*

Based on molina and albir's theory, those translation technique are classified based on the following criteria:

1) To isolate the concept of technique from other related notions (translation strategy, method and error).

2) To include only procedures that are characteristic of the translation of texts and not those related to the comparison of languages.

3) To maintain the notion that translation techniques are functional. Our definitions do not evaluate whether a technique is appropriate or correct, as this always depends on its situation in text and context and the translation method that has been chosen.

4) In relation to the terminology, to maintain the most commonly used terms.

5) To formulate new techniques to explain mechanisms that have not yet been described.

B. Utterance

In spoken language analysis, an utterance is the smallest unit of speech. It is a continuous piece of speech beginning and ending with a clear pause. In the case of oral languages, it is generally but not always bounded by silence. Utterances do not exist in written language, only their representations do. They can be represented and delineated in written language in many ways.

In oral/spoken language utterances have several features including paralinguistic features which are aspects of speech such as facial expression, gesture, and posture. Prosodic features include stress, intonation, and tone of voice, as well as ellipsis, which are words that the listener inserts in spoken language to fill gaps. Moreover, other aspects of utterances found in spoken languages are non-fluency features including: voiced/un-voiced pauses (like "umm"), tag questions, and false starts when someone begins their utterances again to correct themselves.

Other features include: fillers ("and stuff"); accent/dialect; deictic expressions, which are utterances like "over there!" which need further explanation to be understood; simple conjunctions ("and," "but," etc.); and colloquial lexis which are everyday informal words.

C. Zootopia Movie

Zootopia is a 2016 American 3D computer-animated buddy cop comedy film produced by Walt Disney Animation Studios and released by Walt Disney Pictures. It is the 55th Disney animated feature film. It was directed by Byron Howard and Rich Moore, co-directed by Jared Bush, and SLars the voices of Ginnifer Goodwin, Jason Bateman, Idris Elba, Jenny Slate, Nate Torrence, Bonnie Hunt, Don Lake, Tommy Chong, J. K. Simmons, Octavia Spencer, Alan Tudyk, and Shakira. It details the unlikely partnership between a rabbit police officer and a red fox con artist, as they uncover a conspiracy involving the disappearance of savage predator inhabitants of a mammalian metropolis.

The modern mammal metropolis of Zootopia is a city like no other. Comprised of habitat neighborhoods like ritzy Sahara Square and frigid Tundratown, it's a melting pot where animals from every environment live together—a place where no matter what you are, from the biggest elephant to the smallest shrew, you can be anything. But when optimistic Officer Judy Hopps arrives, she discovers that being the first bunny on a police force of big, tough animals isn't so easy. Determined to prove herself, she jumps at the opportunity to crack a case, even if it means partnering with a fast-talking, scam-artist fox, Nick Wilde, to solve the mystery. Walt Disney Animation Studios' "Zootopia," a comedy-adventure is directed by Byron Howard ("Tangled," "Bolt") and Rich Moore ("Wreck-It Ralph," "The Simpsons") and co-directed by Jared Bush ("Penn Zero: Part-Time Hero").

Zootopia grossed $341.3 million in the U.S. and Canada and $682.5 million in other countries for a worldwide total of $1.024 billion, against a budget of $150 million. On March 18, 2016, the film reached the $500 million mark, becoming the third consecutive Walt Disney Animation Studios film to reach the milestone after *Frozen* (2013) and *Big Hero 6* (2014). On April 5, it became the first film of 2016 to gross over $800 million in ticket sales, and on April 24, became the first ever film of 2016 to cross $900 million. On June 5, the film crossed the $1 billion mark, becoming the second film of 2016 to do so (after the studio's own *Captain America: Civil War*), the fourth animated film (after *Toy Story 3*, *Frozen*, and *Minions*), the

eleventh Disney film (third Disney animated film), and the twenty-sixth film overall to reach the milestone.

Worldwide, it was the fourth-highest-grossing film of 2016 (behind *Civil War*, *Rogue One*, and *Finding Dory*), the second-highest-grossing animated film of 2016, the second-highest-grossing Walt Disney Animation Studios film (second-highest overall) of all time in its original release (after *Frozen*), the second-highest-grossing original film (behind *Avatar*), the fifth-highest-grossing animated film of all time, and the 44th-highest-grossing film of all time. *Deadline Hollywood* calculated the net profit of the film to be $294.9 million, when factoring together all expenses and revenues for the film, making it the fifth-most profitable release of 2016.