

CHAPTER I

INTRODUCTION

1.1 Background of the Study

The development of an increasingly advanced era has resulted in various impacts experienced by all fields, starting from the economy, technology, and science. When it comes to science, language and translation are important indicators that also keep up with the times. Humans can be fluent in a foreign language, in addition to their mother tongue, which is an opportunity to gain an advantage. As many people already know, English is an international language that is often used in various countries. Reading books, listening to radio or television broadcasts, watching movies and listening to songs that use English are examples of some of the media that can be used to practice English skills.

Language and translation are like a complete package that cannot be separated. When it comes to translation, there is definitely a language to be translated. Translation is the process of changing the source language into the target language. A translator doesn't just translate word by word, but a translator must also pay attention to the word structure and translation techniques used. According to Molina and Albir (2002, p. 13-15), there are 18 types of translation techniques, namely adaption, amplification, borrowing, calque, compensation, description, discursive creation, established equivalent, generalization, linguistic amplification, linguistic compression, literal translation, modulation, particularization, reduction, substitution, transposition, and variation.

In this study, the writer doesn't use 18 types of translation techniques, but only focuses on one type. The writer wants to use linguistic compression translation technique. There are two reasons that make the writer interested in using this type of translation techniques. The first reason is that the writer is interested in researching translation techniques rather than translation quality or anything else. There are many types of translation techniques that are often used in any translation. It is important to know the translation technique, to get the

content of the implicit message of the translated media, even though the translation in the target language already has a mixture of translation techniques. The second reason is that out of 18 translation techniques according to Molina and Albir (2002), there are two techniques that have similarities. These two techniques are Linguistic Compression and Linguistic Amplification. Despite having the same 'linguistic' word, there are quite contrasting differences between these two techniques. The Linguistic Amplification technique will add linguistic elements to the translation in the target language. On the other hand, Linguistic Compression technique will make the translation in the target language more effective by simplifying or summarizing the translation in the source language. The writer is interested in examining the linguistic compression technique compared to linguistic amplification because the writer wants to identify whether the effective or simplified translation still has the same meaning or different meaning from the source language.

Linguistic Amplification is a translation technique that adds linguistic elements or some additional words so that the translation in the target language is longer than the source language. The example of linguistic amplification techniques according to Fitria (2018, p. 8) is:

SL : Everything is up to you!

TL : *Semuanya terserah anda sendiri.*

As in the example above, it can be seen that the sentence in the source language only said 'you'. Whereas the sentence translated in the target language doesn't translate 'you' with 'kamu' or 'anda' only, but changes to 'anda sendiri'. The linguistic amplification translation approach is used in the above case because there are additional language factors.

On the other hand, Linguistic Compression is a translation technique that is the opposite of linguistic amplification. Linguistic Compression is a translation technique in which the target language translation is usually compressed and simplified so that the target language translation is shorter than the source language. The example of Linguistic Compression techniques according to Fitria (2018, p. 8) is:

SL : Are you hungry?

TL : *lapar?*

The example sentence above is different from the Linguistic Amplification example. For the Linguistic Compression technique, the sentence in the source language will be translated more simply in the target language because usually the reader has already understood the meaning. From the example above, we can see that someone is speaking and asking if the other person is hungry. The questioner immediately mentions and asks 'lapar' without having to add 'apakah kamu lapar' because only the two of them are talking. Thus, when translated into the target language, the sentence is simplified. The example sentence above is said to use linguistic compression translation approach since it simplifies translation.

For this research, the writer is interested in examining song lyrics. Studies that use media in the form of film subtitles, novels, short stories, and poetry have often been used. The writer thinks that song lyrics study is not too familiar, especially song lyrics from the soundtrack of a film. The soundtracks in the film have a function to add various emotions so that the audience can also feel it more. According to Brownrigg (2003, p. 30), the use of the film soundtrack is also a tool to convey information that is not conveyed through visuals in the movie. In addition, studies using song lyrics from film soundtracks have many benefits for readers. The readers not only can sing them but can also internalize every content of the pieces of songs that are sung. The purpose of the writer using song lyrics as a research media is that later the readers can't only be able to sing the songs, but can also know the meaning to be conveyed from a film through songs that become the soundtrack of the film.

The writer chose to use a soundtrack from a film because as many people already know that film is one of the entertainments that has always been in demand from the past until now. According to Anggororeni (2018, p. 7), Indonesia is one of the countries whose population really enjoys films. Not only local films, but films from other countries, such as Hollywood, Bollywood, and Korea, are often watched by Indonesians. There are many factors that make Indonesians love imported films, whether it's because of the storyline,

cinematography, editing, and many more. Even though they come from outside Indonesia, which these films use the native language of the country, Indonesians can still enjoy these imported films. The writer will use one of the films from one of the largest entertainment and media companies in the world. The writer will use some of the songs that became the soundtrack in the film Moana. Moana is a musical film produced by one of the pioneers of the famous entertainer, Walt Disney. Moana was produced in 2016 and became one of the best animated films to date. Moana musical film uses several songs as soundtracks that support and connect the characters during conversation.

According to Astuti (2022, p. 131), one of the reasons imported films can be accepted and enjoyed by Indonesians is because of the translation that occurs in the film. There are two types of translation in films, namely dubbing and subtitling. According to Shuttleworth (2014), dubbing is the practice of matching foreign dialogue to the lip movement of the actor in the film with the goal to give the audience the idea that the actors they see are truly conversing in the target language. Films that use translation in the form of dubbing will have more benefits that will be felt by the audience. The most perceived benefit is that the audience will be more focused on watching the film without having to divide their direction of view between the film and the subtitles. With dubbing, the audience can enjoy the film from beginning to end because the sound produced by the actors or characters will match the target language of a country.

Although there are many benefits of dubbing, there is one thing that must be considered. The use of the target language in dubbing will definitely adjust the movement of the lips or voice of the source language. As a result, it is not uncommon for the target language in dubbing to consist of compressed words from the source language. With this compression, the meaning or message content of a conversation or song lyrics in the film will be affected. Therefore, in this research, the writer wanted to analyze the Linguistic Compression technique on the soundtrack of Moana. The writer will analyze Linguistic Compression technique in several songs that make up the soundtrack of the film Moana. The writer will focus on analyzing the translation of four songs that became the

soundtrack of the film Moana entitled *How Far I'll Go*, *You're Welcome*, *Where You Are* and *Shiny*. The writer will use the original English lyrics and the Indonesian dubbing translation on the Disney Hotstar app. Since the film Moana is one of the most popular films for film lovers, the writer also wants to check whether there is a Linguistic Compression in the content of the message in the four song lyrics that contain Linguistic Compression translation technique. Therefore, the title of this research is An Analysis of Linguistic Compression as the Translation Technique used in Moana Film Soundtracks.

1.2 Statement of the Problem

- a. Which lyrics from the four Moana soundtrack songs contain linguistic compression?
- b. Are there any changes that occur between the source language and the target language containing Linguistic Compression technique?
- c. If there are changes, how do the changes occur in the target language?

1.3 Purpose of the Study

- a. To find out the lyrics of four Moana soundtrack songs that have linguistic compression techniques when translated into Indonesian.
- b. To find out whether there are changes in the meaning of messages from the source language and target language in the lyrics of Moana film soundtracks.
- c. To find out how the meaning changes from the source language into the target language translation.

1.4 Significance of the Study

- a. Theoretically

This research is expected to expand knowledge about the meaning and classification of translation techniques, especially Linguistic Compression, so that it can be applied to other literary works.

b. Practically

The writer hopes that this research can offer more specific knowledge about translation techniques, especially the linguistic compression technique. This research is also expected to be a reference for other writers in making researches on translation techniques in the future. And for readers, the writer hopes that this research can open wider perspectives that there are messages and meanings contained in the lyrics of a film soundtrack.

1.5 Methodology of the Research

This research used a descriptive qualitative method, which is part of the qualitative method. According to Perreault and McCarthy (2006, p. 176) qualitative method is a type of research method that has the aim of finding detailed information in various responses. This method helps people to express their own thoughts on the topic without too much direction. First, the writer will re-watched the film *Moana* from start to finish. While watching, the writer will noted the Indonesian translation of the lyrics of the four songs to be studied, namely *How Far I'll Go*, *You're Welcome*, *Where You Are* and *Shiny*. The writer used the Indonesian dubbing translation provided by the Disney Hotstar application. Some of the steps taken by the writer in this research are as follows:

- a. After taking notes of the original English lines and the Indonesian translations of these four songs, the writer will looked for which lines contain Linguistic Compression technique.
- b. After categorizing the translation technique, the writer will have cross-check the lines that have been categorized into Linguistic Compression.
- c. Then, the writer analyzed what phrases or words were compressed so that there was no translation in the target language.
- d. Furthermore, the writer will find out whether the lines that contain the Linguistic Compression technique has a different meaning from the source language or the meaning remains the same.
- e. Lastly, for target language translations where the meaning is different,

the writer will explained the changes that occur between the original lyrics and the dubbing.

1.6 Scope and Limitation of the Study

A researcher will carried out limitations in a study that can affect the results of the study (Price and Murnan, 2004, p.66). To translate a literary work, it cannot just be translated. One must know that there are translation strategies and translation techniques. In this writing, the writer discussed more about translation techniques. There are 18 translation techniques according to Molina and Albir (2002, p. 13-15). The writer only focused on one translation technique, namely Linguistic Compression. The writer prefered to identify Linguistic Compression technique rather than Linguistic Amplification. Although it has the same preposition, the writer is more interested in researching and finding which song lyrics use the Linguistic Compression translation technique. The addition and subtraction of sentences in the target language is a significant difference between Linguistic Amplification and Linguistic Compression. In addition, many previous researches have analyzed several translation techniques and there are even researches that analyze 18 translation techniques. The writer wanted to analyze a little different from previous researches, where the writer will focused more on Linguistic Compression.

The writer focused more on discussing a literary work in the form of song lyrics that become the soundtrack of a film. The writer chose four titles of Moana film soundtracks, namely *How Far I'll Go*, *You're Welcome*, *Where You Are* and *Shiny*. These four songs that will be focused on in this research are songs that describe the main characters in the Moana film.

1.7 Status of the Study

This study will identified Linguistic Compression of translation technique contained in the lyrics of four songs that became the soundtracks of the film Moana. There are several researches earlier have analyzed translation techniques.

What makes this study different from other studies is that the writer wanted focus identify on Linguistic Compression technique and the writer used four soundtracks that are quite familiar among Moana film lovers. *How Far I'll Go*, *You're Welcome*, *Where You Are*, and *Shiny* are four songs that represent characters in the Moana film. Therefore, the lyrics of these four songs will be the data sources in this research. There were two previous researches that analyzed the translation techniques in song lyrics.

The first research is from PGRI Semarang University in 2021 written by Rizka Rianti. The title of the research is "Translation Technique and Translation Ideology Analysis of Moana's Utterances in Moana Movie Subtitle". Rianti's research uses subtitles from Moana film. Rianti used 13 translation techniques in her research, while the writer only focused on one type of translation technique. In her research, Rianti described the 13 translation techniques used in Moana's subtitles, the total number and percentage of each technique. Rianti found that Established Equivalence technique is the most frequently used technique in Moana's subtitles, which is 187 or 41.59%. As for the Linguistic Compression technique, there are only four or 0.66%. Not only translation techniques, Rianti's reserach also found that Moana's subtitles use domestication ideology. The results of Rianti's research and the writer's will be different. The writer will looked for song lyrics from the Moana soundtrack that use Linguistic Compression techniques. In addition, the writer will also looked for whether each song lines that used Linguistic Compression technique has a reduction in meaning or not when translated into the target language.

The second research is from Universitas Dian Nuswantoro Semarang in 2017 written by Indra Setiawan. The title of the research is "Translation Techniques Analysis of Moana Utterances in 'Moana' Movie Subtitle". Setiawan's research looked for translation techniques in the utterances of Moana film. Although the medium and focus of Setiawan's research are the same as the writer's, there are two main differences. Setiawan focused on finding 14 translation techniques in Moana's utterances. The writer doesn't use utterances, but the soundtrack of Moana film and the writer doesn't use 14 translation

techniques in this research, but only focused on Linguistic Compression technique. The results of Setiawan's research also describe the 14 translation techniques used, each technique is totaled and given the percentage. Setiawan found that Established Equivalence technique is the most frequently used technique in Moana's subtitles, which is 188 or 41.59%. The least techniques found are adaption, linguistic amplification, and substitution, only two or 0.44%. As for the Linguistic Compression technique, there are only three or 0.66%. For the results of Setiawan's research and the writer's, it will be different. The writer won't look for the most and least translation techniques used in the Moana soundtrack, because the writer only focused on using one translation technique. Not only looking for which lyrics use linguistic compression techniques, but the writer will also analyzed whether there is changes in meaning from the lyrics in the source language and the lyrics that have been translated into the target language, Indonesian.

1.8 Organization of the Study

Research systematics serves to simplify and make research more focused and clearer. Systematics in this research consists of four chapters, with details as follows:

Chapter I is the introduction. This chapter consists of the background of the study, statement of the problem, purpose of the study, significance of the study, methodology of the study, scope and limitations of the study, status of the study, and organization of the study.

Chapter II is a review of related literature. This chapter describes the type of analysis to be used according to the method used. This chapter consists of definition of translation, definition of song lyric, the understanding and examples of the types of translation techniques, and the understanding of Linguistic Compression.

Chapter III is findings and discussion. This chapter answers the research problem and identifies the purposes of Linguistic Compression is used in the lyrics of the songs *How Far I'll Go*, *Where You Are*, *You're Welcome*, and *Shiny*

which are the soundtracks to the film Moana.

Chapter IV is a conclusion and suggestion. This chapter consists of conclusions from the study that has been found and also suggestions.

