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TABLE OF CONTENTS

Preface	vi
Table of Contents	vii
Command Teacher's Directive Illocutionary Acts on English Language Classroom: A Pragmatics Study <i>Erani Putri Chaniago, Heri Kuswoyo</i>	1
A Book of My Interest: Engaging Students for Reading and Writing through Integrated Activities <i>Radiatan Mardiah</i>	7
Hedges As Politeness Strategy in EFL Student's Book Review Oral Presentation: A Pragmatic Study <i>Desti Fitriyani, Heri Kuswoyo</i>	13
An Analysis of Linguistic Compression as the Translation Technique Used in Moana Film Soundtracks <i>Helpia Henselika Suradey Putri</i>	20
Historical and Legal Perspectives on the Press (Mass Media) in Realizing Sustainable Development Goals <i>Febbrizal, Abdurakhman</i>	31
The Linguistic and Discursive Reflection of Cultural Identity on the Example of Hyphenated Literature <i>Dubovitskaya Maria</i>	36
Contrastive Analysis of Imperative Sentences in English and Simalungun Language <i>Mega Silvia Sitompul, Sindy Gloria Nainggolan, Dian Lasri Nababan, Sri Rahayu Lubis, Ezra Aurelia Putri Tumanggor, Herman Herman, David Berthony Manalu</i>	41
A Contrastive Analysis of Interrogative Sentences in English and Batak Toba Language <i>Ramindo Rini Sari Simanjuntak, Maretha Diona Simanjuntak, Christina Hutagalung, Dian Winda Tamba, Herman Herman, Bertaria Sohnata Hutauruk</i>	45
Contrastive Analysis Between Noun Prefix of Indonesia and English <i>Anggi Maria Nainggolan, Bonita Anjelina Sihombing, Badrussama Alhamdi, Leta Denarosana Rumahorbo, Setia Oktaviana Sirait, Herman Herman, Yanti Kristina Sinaga</i>	52

Contrastive Analysis on Imperative Sentence in English and Batak Toba Language <i>Novita Gresiana Manurung, Oktavianti Sianturi, Ria Angelina Saragih, Yeni Lestari Simanjuntak, Herman Herman, Anita Sitanggung</i>	58
Functional Interpersonal Role Analysis in Song Lyrics "I'll be waiting": A Case on Language Metafunctions <i>Eka Uchi Monica Sirait, Novita Simanjuntak, Yogawan Van Lucius Gultom, Herman Herman, Basar Lolo Siahaan, Christian Neni Purba</i>	63
Unveiling Racism and Discrimination: Fairclough's Critical Discourse Analysis of Reactions to The Little Mermaid In News <i>Bagas Kurniawan, Felicia Huang, Andre Surya Pratama</i>	70
"How is <i>Barbie</i> Movie reported in Channel News Asia?": a Fairclough's Critical Discourse Analysis <i>Silvia Damayanti Puspaningrum, Silvia Marta Wijaya, Widianingsih</i>	78
Analysis of Metaphorical Language in Selected Bali Tourism Articles <i>Amalia Fitriani, Suprayogi Suprayogi</i>	87
Allocutionary Acts by Cal Newport in TED Talks Speech: Quit Social Media <i>Gilang Zaidan Fikri, Ingatan Gulo</i>	93
Euphemism Analysis on Will Cain Podcast a Warning of Racism from A Racist President: A Pragmatic Approach <i>Amanda Bimantari, Ingatan Gulo</i>	103
Depictions of the Chinese Claim of the Nine-Dash Line in Films: Responses by the Other Claimant Countries <i>Frederik Agnar Widjaja</i>	108
Revealing Black Nationalism in the US in the 1960s through <i>The Dutchman</i>: Postmodernism <i>Thomas Fandres Sihasale, Risca Jovita Odelia, Anna Sriastuti, Wahyu Seno Aji</i>	121
Stereotypical Portrayal of <i>Farang</i> Men & Thai Women in Stephen Leather's <i>Private Dancer</i> <i>Esther Meilani Nababan, Mike Wijaya Saragih</i>	128
Exploring Students' Learning Domains Through Their Indie Films: An Interpretive Content Analysis <i>Nopita Trihastutie, Yohanes Kurniawan Winardi</i>	136
Psychological Analysis on <i>A Little Piece Of Heaven</i> Lyrics By Avenged Sevenfold: Reader-Response <i>Fadila Setia Ningrum, Samanik, Ani Widiyanti, Fazel Helgatama</i>	145
An Imagined World of Moralists: A Description of Adventure Game Disco <i>Elysium</i> (2019) <i>Marcelino Yeremia Ardhana</i>	152
Systemic Functional Linguistics Genre Analysis on Argumentative Text from Different Levels of Education <i>Ananda Puspakartika</i>	168

Symbolic Expression of Cultural Values in the Oral Tradition of Wonosobo Topeng Dance <i>Mad Yahya, Arif Fadillah, Muhammad Azmi Al Fiansyah</i>	178
Character and Characterization Analysis of the Main Character in the <i>Black Phone</i> Movie <i>Nisa Utami, Moch. Rizky Rivaldy, Shafira Salsabila Alius, Tirtia Safitri</i>	188
Bedug AS a Symbol of Rampak Bedug Art <i>Syamsul Rizall, Alis Triena Permanasari</i>	200
The Psychological Conflict of The Main Character in <i>Redeeming Love</i> Novel by Francine Rivers <i>Rachel Adacia Yollanda, Suprayogi Suprayogi</i>	206
Analyzing The Quest Plot in Leigh Bardugo's <i>Six of Crows</i> (2015) <i>Kania Dea, Aisti Raresia, Indah Saputri</i>	215
The Representation of Lucinta Luna in KapanLagi.com News Media: Critical Discourse Analysis <i>Fitri Any Napitupulu, Shafira Salsabila Alius, Herlina Sari Lubis</i>	221
The Effectiveness of The Flipped Classroom Model with Google Classroom Media to Improve Student Learning Interactions <i>Muhamad Agus Prasetyo, Zamzani</i>	231
Error Analysis of the High and Low Achiever Students in Writing Descriptive Text <i>Fahmiawati Nurman Putri</i>	238
Exploring English Learners' Motivation in Learning English <i>R. Adelina Fauzie</i>	246
EFL Nurse Students' Motivation on Challenges in Second Language Academic Articles <i>Meladina, Fairatul Husna Daslin</i>	250
Experiential Learning Implementation of On-the-Job Training Aviation Security Program in Nasional Aviation Education Centre Bandung <i>Guntur Sunarko Putro, Juntika Nurihsan, Mamat Supriatna</i>	257
Digital Teaching Materials with <i>Whole Language</i> in Indonesian Language Learning at SMP Muhammadiyah Tangerang <i>Goziyah, Nur Latifah, Ariyana</i>	263
Modification of Volleyball Learning Exercises for Students <i>Mukhtar Ridwan, Ira Arini</i>	266
The Identity Behind The Name of Ancient Buddhist Temples in Klaten Regency Indonesia: A Linguistic Landscape Study Lery Prasetyo ¹ , Ketut Artawa ² , Ketut Widya Purnawati ³ , and I Wayan Suardiana	270

An Analysis of Linguistic Compression as the Translation Technique Used in Moana Film Soundtracks

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Abstract

This research used media of four soundtracks from the film Moana, titled *How Far I'll Go*, *Where You Are*, *You're Welcome*, and *Shiny*. The lyrics in the source language that were translated into the target language, Bahasa Indonesia, were analyzed by the writer, who used Linguistic Compression techniques. The writer only focused on one type of technique, and this technique is interesting to be a research topic because it unifies or compresses several phrases or linguistics in the source language. Instead of subtitles, the writer chose Indonesian dubbing translations from the Disney Hotstar app. The method of this research was qualitative descriptive. First, the writer collected data by sorting out which lines from the four Moana soundtracks apply Linguistic Compression techniques in their dubbing translations. The writer then analyzed the meaning of the target language lyrics that had been compressed with the original lyrics in the source language to find out whether the meaning of the lyrics had changed or not. The results found by the writer in this research are 45 out of 209 lines include Linguistic Compression techniques with the division of *How Far I'll Go* (8 out of 28 lines), *Where You Are* (22 out of 68 lines), *You're Welcome* (10 out of 60 lines), and *Shiny* (5 out of 53 lines). Furthermore, of the 43 lines analyzed, the writer found that 22 lines have the same meaning in both the source and target languages, whereas 21 lines whose meaning changes when translated into the target language.

Keyword: Linguistic Compression, Moana film soundtracks, meaning

Introduction

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 talking about any literary works, it is certain that it will discuss translation. There are many meanings of translation from many experts. According to Newmark (1981, p.7), translation is the ability to replace a message in one language with the same message but in another language. According to Nida and Taber (1974, p. 12), "The process of translation is to reproduce in the recipient language the natural equivalent that is closest to the message of the source language, first in terms of meaning and second in terms of style". Translation can also be interpreted as a transfer of language and culture. The translation is said that way because it does not only involve the replacement of lexical or grammatical elements between the two languages but also the need to convey the cultural background of the text to be translated (Bassinat, 2002). From the several meanings of translation that

have been mentioned above, it can be concluded that translation is a process of changing a text from one language (source language) to another language (target language). A translator must be able to understand the source language and the language to be translated. By understanding both languages (SL and TL), translators can translate well and readers can understand the message. According to Munday (2001, p. 4), there are two types of translation: interpreting and translating. The person who does the translation process is called a translator. If the translator does the oral translation process, the translator is called an interpreter. Meanwhile, if the translator does the written translation process, the translator is called a translator. To translate a text or sentence, a person must understand the text to be translated. Furthermore, the person must also look for a translation in the target language that best matches the source language text. Nida and Reyburn (1981) stated the most difficult task for translators is to think of the message in terms of the target language based on the values of the culture (p. 21). Thus, a translation can be said to be successful if the text in the source language and the target language have harmonized meanings. 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 a linguistic compression translation technique. There are two reasons that make the writer interested in using this type of translation technique. 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, the 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 a 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. An 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. An 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 into the target language because 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. The lyrics in each song may consist of words or sentences that are often heard but it is possible that the meaning in each piece of song lyrics is even very difficult to understand. A songwriter has a message they want to get over to their listeners, but it can be difficult to translate songs into different languages. Song translation not only conveys the message in the source language to the listeners but also must pay attention and adjust the message to the target language. That way, even though a song is translated into many languages, the original purpose of the songwriter can still be felt and understood by everyone. A translator who is going to translate a song should have a large vocabulary and be able to experiment with words in order for the translation to be accurate. In addition, the translator should also pay attention to several things related to music when translating songs, namely rhythm, pitch, harmony, rhyme, duration, phrasing, and stresses. For translating songs, music suitability should also be taken into consideration. Songs that use lyrics in the source language if translated into the target language must be adjusted to the meaning and also the music. Therefore, to translate a song is not something that can be considered easy or even underestimated. While translating a song, it's important to pay attention to the melodic aspects as well as which word selections work in the target language. That way, when listeners listen to songs that have been translated into the target language, they can still enjoy and capture the meaning of the song. 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 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, and 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 of 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 the 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 of giving 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 the Linguistic Compression technique in several songs that make up the soundtrack of the film Moana. The writer will be focused 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 the 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.

This research was conducted with the hope of answering some of the questions that exist such as which parts of the lyrics contain Linguistic Compression techniques when they are in Indonesian translation. Not only that, this research is also expected to prove whether the original lyrics sourced from Disney with the results of the Indonesian translation sourced from Disney also have the same meaning or even different. If there is a difference, by reading this research, hopefully, the readers will already know what meanings are different between the source language and the target language of the Moana film soundtrack.

Theory and Method

Method

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-watch the film Moana from start to finish. While watching, the writer will note 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 look for which lines contain the Linguistic Compression technique.
- b. After categorizing the translation technique, the writer will have to crosscheck 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 have a different meaning from the source language or whether the meaning remains the same.
- e. Lastly, for target language translations where the meaning is different, the writer will explain the changes that occur between the original lyrics and the dubbing.

Techniques of Translation

Translating writing, especially a literary work, is certainly not easy. In translating a text, there are several things that must be considered such as form, setting, style, vocabulary and many sentence structures that can change meaning if misinterpreted (Louw, 1991, p.1). The translation technique is a technique that is useful for translating messages from the source language (SL) to the target language (TL). These are the 18 translation techniques according to Molina and Albir (2002, p. 13-15) and examples of each technique according to Fitria (2020, p. 7-9):

- a) **Adaptation**, is a translation technique used for words that contain elements or cultural values. An example of an adaptation technique is:
SL: The film swept the world.
TL: *Film ini merambah dunia.*
- b) **Amplification**, is a translation technique that adds a little extra information in the target language (TL). An example of an amplification technique is:
SL: The girl came late.
TL: *Wanita muda itu datang terlambat.*
- c) **Borrowing**, is a translation technique that borrows words from the source language (SL) into the target language (TL). An example of a borrowing technique is:
SL: Panic
TL: *Panik*

- d) **Calque**, is a translation technique that is similar to the borrowing technique. The difference is that the borrowing technique can only translate words. An example of the calque technique is:
SL: You give me positive energy.
TL: *Kamu memberikanku energi positif.*
- e) **Compensation**, is a translation technique that takes the place of item information or position effects in other parts of the TL because compensation cannot be implemented in the same area of the SL. An example of a compensation technique is:
SL: a pair of trousers
TL: *sebuah celana*
- f) **Description**, is a translation technique that adds an explanation in the target language (TL). An example of a description technique is:
SL: I like gethuk.
TL: *Saya suka gethuk, makanan tradisional jawa terbuat dari singkong.*
- g) **Discursive Creation**, is a translation technique that translates sentences out of context. Usually this type of technique is used in the title of a book or novel or other literary work. An example of discursive creation techniques is:
SL: The Godfather
TL: *Sang Godfather*
- h) **Established Equivalent**, is a translation technique that expresses a term that is already common in the target language (TL). An example of established equivalent technique is:
SL: Sincerely yours
TL: *Hormat kami*
- i) **Generalization**, is a translation technique that translates specific terms in the source language (SL) into more general terms in the target language (TL). An example of generalization techniques is:
SL: She goes to Bandung by bajai.
TL: *Dia pergi ke Bandung menggunakan kendaraan darat.*
- j) **Linguistic Amplification**, is a translation technique that adds linguistic elements to the translation from the source language (SL) into the target language (TL). An example of linguistic amplification techniques is:
SL: Everything is up to you!
TL: *Semuanya terserah anda sendiri!*
- k) **Linguistic Compression**, is a translation technique that unifies or compresses some phrases or linguistics in the source language which causes the target language to have simplified sentences. An example of linguistic compression techniques is:
SL: Are you hungry?
TL: *Lapar?*
- l) **Literal Translation**, is a translation technique that translates sentences from the source language (SL) into the target language (TL) according to the word for word structure. An example of literal translation techniques is:
SL: I will love you.
TL: *Aku akan mencintai kamu.*
- m) **Modulation**, is a translation technique that changes the point of view from the source language (SL) structurally to the target language (TL). An example of modulation technique is:
SL: Nobody doesn't like it.
TL: *Semua orang menyukainya.*
- n) **Particularization**, is a translation technique that translates general terms in the source language (SL) to specific terms in the target language (TL). An example of particularization techniques is:
SL: The girl likes to collect jewelry.
TL: *Gadis itu senang mengoleksi kalung emas.*
- o) **Reduction**, is a technique that reduces the information contained in the source language (SL) when translated into the target language (TL). An example of reduction techniques is:
SL: The boy got a car accident.
TL: *Lelaki itu mengalami kecelakaan.*
- p) **Substitution**, is a technique that replaces or changes the paralinguistic element, namely gesture or intonation. An example of substitution techniques is:
SL: Two Indonesian girls are nodding their head.
TL: *Dua gadis Indonesia itu memberikan jawaban iya.*
- q) **Transposition**, is a translation technique that changes the grammatical structure of the source language (SL) into the grammatical structure of the target language (TL). An example of transposition techniques is:

SL: I have no control over this condition.

TL: *Saya tidak dapat mengendalikan kondisi ini.*

r) **Variation**, is a translation technique that changes linguistic elements which will later affected changes in language style, social dialect and geography. An example of variation techniques is:

SL: Give it to me now!

TL: *Berikan buku itu ke gue sekarang!*

Linguistic Compression

Linguistic compression is one of the 18 types of translation techniques according to Molina and Albir (2002). Linguistic Compression is a translation technique that unifies or compresses some phrases or linguistics in the source language which causes the target language to have simplified sentences. This technique will make the translation in the target language more effective. Usually, Linguistic Compression techniques are used in direct or spontaneous translation and also in subtitling. This is an example of the Linguistic Compression technique according to Nurpermedi (2020, p. 6):

SL: *Untuk mendekatkan diri kepada Yang Maha Pencipta.*

TL: And in order to come closer to their Creator.

The example above uses Indonesian as the source language and English as the target language. Nurpermedi focused on the clause at the end of the sentence that reads 'The Almighty Creator'. Nurpermedi found that in the target language translation, the clause was not translated word for word but there was a process of compaction that changed from 'Yang Maha Pencipta' to 'the Creator'.

There are several previous studies that also analyze several types of translation techniques, especially Linguistic Compression techniques, in various research media. The first study by Rahesa and Rosa (2020, p.5) entitled Translation Techniques Used by English Department Students of Universitas Negeri Padang in Translating a Narrative Text. Rahesa and Rosa used a narrative text to analyze and find out what translation techniques were used. From the results of their research, Rahesa and Rosa found 944 data that used 9 translation techniques. For data that uses the Linguistic Compression technique, there are 14 data. One example of the data in the research of Rahesa and Rosa (2020) is as follows:

SL: They were anxious to get home to their cottage in the woods.

TL: *Mereka akan pulang ke pondok mereka di hutan.*

Rahesa and Rosa analyzed that this piece of text uses the Linguistic Compression technique in the target language translation. In the source language, the word 'anxious' is mentioned but when translated into the target language, the word 'anxious' is not translated. Rahesa and Rosa argued that the translation in the target language using the Linguistic Compression technique will make the readers misunderstand the original meaning of the text in the source language. The second research is the research of Rahmaningsih and Hutahaeen (2021, p. 20) entitled The Analysis of Translation Techniques in Translating Ahmad Fuadi's Negeri 5 Menara into Angie Kilbane's The Land of 5 Towers. Rahmaningsih and Huatahaean looked for 18 types of translation techniques from a novel entitled Negeri 5 Menara. From the research, Rahmaningsih and Hutahaeen found five data that used the Linguistic Compression technique. One example is below:

SL: *Cak kau lihat ini bos.*

TL: Look at this.

Rahmaningsih and Hutahaeen used English as the target language in their research. The sentence above is an example of a novel sentence in which the Linguistic Compression process occurs. If the sentence in the source language is translated into English literally, it will turn into 'Cak, you see this boss'. According to Rahmaningsih and Hutahaeen, the simplification of some words or some linguistic elements in the target language translation using Linguistic Compression can make the understanding different.

Findings and Discussion

Song	Different Meaning (lines)	Same Meaning (lines)	Total
How Far I'll Go	2	5	8 (2 lines have the same lyrics)
Where You Are	8	13	22 (2 lines have the same lyrics)
You're Welcome	7	3	10
Shiny	4	1	5

'How Far I'll Go'

Data H1:

Source Language: But I come back to the water no matter how hard I try

Linguistic Compression: *Ku telah mencoba tapi s'lalu kembali lagi*

Explanation: The line in the source language says that no matter how hard Moana tries, she will return to the water. The meaning of water here may be illustrated that Moana will return again like the children in her place of origin who will later sail in the ocean in general. The keyword 'water' can be very influential in this first example of data. The translation using the Linguistic Compression technique in the dubbing only states the information that Moana has tried but she always goes back. Back to where? There is no explanation or word that describes the place where Moana returns.

Therefore, it can be concluded that the translated line using the Linguistic Compression technique in data one has changed meaning only because there is no translation of one keyword. Although it is only one word, but it actually makes the meaning of the line of this song **different** from the lyrics in the source language.

Data H2:

Source Language: See the line where the sky meets the sea? It calls me

Linguistic Compression: *Horizon seakan memanggil diriku*

Explanation: At first glance, it can be seen that there are some word changes in the translation containing Linguistic Compression. The line in the source language read 'see the line where the sky meets the sea?' while the translation with Linguistic Compression reads 'horizon'.

The line where the sky meets the sea is called the horizon. The dubbing translator of this song wanted to keep the tempo of the song in sync when sung in Bahasa Indonesia. Therefore, the translator simplified the translation of the phrase 'see the line where the sky meets the sea?' by directly stating the horizon line in the target language translation. For the phrase 'it calls me', the translation using Linguistic Compression has explained the lines by adding the phrase 'as if it calls me'.

For data three, it can be said that the meaning or message in the line in the source language and the line that have been translated into the target language, although there is a simplification of words, there is **no change in meaning** that makes the meaning of the song different from the original line.

Data H3:

Source Language: One day I'll know, if I go, there's just no telling how far I'll go

Linguistic Compression: *Nanti ku sadar, entahlah seberapa jauh ku melangkah*

Explanation: The line in the source language when translated to the target language, Bahasa Indonesia, don't really look like there are significant word changes. When looking at the Linguistic Compression translation, the translator used the phrase 'entahlah seberapa jauh ku melangkah'. Although it is not known from the word structure whether Moana is going with someone or not, there is the same message that Moana will not know how far she will go away from her place of origin. The object that states whether or not someone will tell Moana is not very important because in the end in the original line, Moana will realize that if she leaves, she doesn't know how far she will go. So, data four has the same meaning between the line in the source language and the line that have been translated into the target language with the element of Linguistic Compression

'Where You Are'

Data W1:

Source Language: They dance to an ancient song

Linguistic Compression: *Diiringi lagu kuno*

Explanation: From data two, it is known that the original lyrics say they dance to an ancient song. The word 'they' refers to the villagers of Motunui. Although it is not translated with the translation of Motunui villagers, the translation using the Literal Translation technique still mentions the word 'they' at the beginning of the sentence. Since the Literal technique translates word by word, the meaning of the translation is in accordance with the lyrics in the source language which states that they or Motunui villagers dance to the accompaniment of an ancient song.

When translated into the target language using the Linguistic Compression technique and in the form of dubbing, there are significant word changes and value changes. First, there is no description of the subject or character who is accompanied by the ancient song. And secondly, there is no description of the verb or what activity is being done until accompanied by an ancient song. Who the character is and what they are doing are the questions that will come to mind when the audience hears the Indonesian dubbing. Why? Because the dubbed lyrics only say 'accompanied by an old-fashioned song', so it doesn't explain the whole meaning or the whole content of the message to be conveyed in the lyrics.

So, because there is no information about who the character is and what activities are carried out in the translation containing Linguistic Compression, it can be said that data two *has a change in meaning* between the lyrics in the source language and the lyrics in the target language.

Data W2:

Source Language: We sing the songs in our choirs

Linguistic Compression: *Kita bernyanyi bersama*

Explanation: The difference seen in the two translations above is that the dubbing translation uses the word 'bersama' to translate the words 'our choirs', whereas if translated in Literal Translation, 'our choirs' should be translated as 'paduan suara kita'. If you look at the meaning of the sentence, although the words are different, they refer to the same thing which is that they, the people of Motunui, sing together. It could be that 'choirs' means that when the people sing together, it looks like a group of people doing a choir. Therefore, 'our choirs' is said.

So, because the purpose of the sentence is the same, namely the villagers of Motunui singing together, even with the use of different words, the lyrics in the source language and the lyrics in the target language using the Linguistic Compression technique *have the same meaning*.

Data W3:

Source Language: I'll have my people to guide me

Linguistic Compression: *Membimbing semua rakyatku*

Explanation: When looking at the lyrics in the source language and translated into the target language using the Literal Translation technique, the character 'I' or Moana asks the villagers of Motunui to be able to guide her to be better. The sentence '...to guide me' shows that Moana wants herself to be guided. Meanwhile, when looking at the dubbing translation, the meaning changes. Whereas Moana wanted herself to be guided by the people of Motunui, the dubbed Indonesian translation changed to Moana guiding all the people of Motunui.

Moana guiding the people of Motunui means that Moana is the one who must have the responsibility of protecting and teaching the people of Motunui. If Moana is guided by the people of Motunui, it means that the people of Motunui are responsible for teaching good things or traits to Moana. Therefore, there is a clear change in meaning that occurs between the original lyrics in the source language and the Indonesian translation in the dubbing using the Linguistic Compression technique.

'You're Welcome'

Data Y1:

Source Language: Well, it's nice to see that humans never change

Linguistic Compression: *Ternyata manusia tak berubah*

Explanation: When the lyrics are translated into the target language, Indonesian, using two different techniques, linguistic compression and literal translation, there is a reduction in words and a reduction in meaning. If using the literal translation technique, the meaning expresses that the character is very happy because s/he sees and knows if humans never change, in this case the changes in meaning are the attitudes and good actions that humans often do. In other words, the character is very happy to know that humans still often do and reduce these good attitudes and actions.

Meanwhile, when using the linguistic compression technique, only the information that humans do not change is known. Although the meaning of the change in meaning is the same, namely good attitudes

and actions, it is not known whether the character singing these lyrics looks happy, sad, disappointed, or even angry.

Therefore, it can be said that this lyric does use linguistic compression techniques but results in *a slight change in meaning* from the original lyrics in the source language.

Data Y2:

Source Language: To stretch the days and bring you fun

Linguistic Compression: *Yang menyinari harimu*

Explanation: If translated into the target language, Indonesia, the lyrics in data 31 say something happens in order to stretch your days and make you happy. Stretching the days is a kind of parable, where the meaning is that someone can be a little more relaxed in living the days. In addition, the second function is to bring fun into one's day. That was the intention of the original lyrics in the source language.

When the original lyrics were translated into Indonesian in the form of dubbing using the Linguistic Compression technique, a word change occurred which certainly simplified the original lyrics. The translated lyrics changed to 'yang menyinari harimu'. This translation is also a parable with the meaning that something will make someone's day so bright or in other words someone will feel happy.

So, although there are word changes and word simplification in the dubbed lyrics using the Linguistic Compression technique, the meaning of the message in the dubbed lyrics and the original lyrics *has not changed*. Both lyrics discuss how things will happen and make one's days colorful and happy.

Data Y3:

Source Language: Also, I harnessed the breeze

Linguistic Compression: *Aku yang mengekang angin*

Explanation: If translated into Indonesian by Literal Translation, the word 'harnessed' changes to memanfaatkan or menikmati. The meaning of the lyrics in data four is that 'I' or Maui really harnesses the breeze. Maui really likes and enjoys the breeze. But when translated into dubbing, 'menikmati' turns into 'mengekan'. According to Kamus Besar Bahasa Indonesia (KBBI), 'mengekan' comes from the word 'kekang'. The meaning of the word 'mengekan' itself is to restrain or control. There is a significant difference in meaning between 'menikmati' and 'mengekan'. 'Menikmati' means a process where a person gets a feeling of pleasure and relief in feeling something. Meanwhile, 'mengekan' means a process where a person must be able to restrain him/herself from doing something. Therefore, because the keywords in the original lyrics change meaning when translated into dubbing, it can be said that the lyrics in data four have changed meaning.

'Shiny'

Data S1:

Source Language: Mmm, fish dinners

Linguistic Compression: *Mmm, makan malam*

Explanation: Shiny's song is sung by a giant crab named Tamatoa. The word 'fish dinners' in the lyrics of data one shows that fish is Tamatoa's food. So even though there is no translation of 'fish' in the dubbing translation, the meaning can still be understood by the audience because the audience can interpret that 'makan malam' and 'fish dinners' mean the same thing. The audience can understand the meaning of 'fish dinners' which is Tamatoa's fish dinners without having to mention the word 'ikan' again. So, even though there is one word that is not translated, the lyrics in the source language and the dubbing translation lyrics still *have the same meaning*.

Data S2:

Source Language: But your armor's just not hard enough

Linguistic Compression: *Tapi ternyata kurang kuat*

Explanation: The original lyrics in the source language clearly mention the object that is the main word, which is a suit of armor or clothes for fighting. Tamatoa said that Maui's armor was not strong enough to fight him. However, the lyrics in the source language when translated into the target language, have a significant change in meaning. The reason is that the dubbed translation only says 'tapi ternyata kurang kuat'. What is less powerful? The dubbed lyrics do not explain in full what objects are meant to be less strong in the lyrics. The audience may misunderstand the dubbing lyrics. Therefore, the writer can conclude that the lyrics in data four *have changed meaning*.

Data S3:

Source Language: Soak it in cause it's the last you'll ever see

Linguistic Compression: *Akulah yang terakhir kan kau lihat*

Explanation: The lyrics in the source language when translated into the target language, Indonesia, translate the word 'it' into 'ini'. It is not known what is meant by the word 'ini'. But when translated to the target language in dubbed form, 'it' is translated into 'akulah'. There is a change in meaning that occurs when the original lyrics are translated into dubbed form. But, this change in meaning actually makes the meaning clearer because the original lyrics when translated into the target language do not provide detailed information about 'it'. Meanwhile, the dubbed lyrics have simpler sentences than the original lyrics, but the translation is more detailed and clearer.

Conclusion

There are many types of translation techniques that are often used in research. In this research, the writer analyzed the target language translation using the Linguistic Compression technique or the simplification of the translated sentence by compression of some linguistic elements. The writer used the soundtrack of a film as the research media. The reason the writer used the soundtrack as the research media was that the writer wanted to use a media that was rarely used in previous research. In addition, the writer wants the readers not only to be able to sing the soundtrack of a film but also to understand the meaning and the main point contained in the song being sung. The writer chose four soundtracks in the film Moana entitled How Far I'll Go, Where You Are, You're Welcome, and Shiny.

As in the discussion before, the writer has sorted out in advance from the four songs that became the research media which lyrics use Linguistic Compression in the target language translation. The writer found that there are 8 lines in the song How Far I'll Go that contain Linguistic Compression techniques in the target language translation. There are 22 lines in the song Where You Are that contain Linguistic Compression techniques in the target language translation. In the song You're Welcome, there are 10 lines that contain Linguistic Compression techniques in the target language translation. The writer found there are five lines in Shiny Song containing Linguistic Compression techniques in the target language translation.

Besides looking for which lyrics contain Linguistic Compression techniques in the target language translation, the writer also analyzed the meaning contained between the original lyrics in the source language and the translated lyrics in the target language that contain Linguistic Compression techniques. The writer looked at whether the meaning remained the same or changed. The song How Far I'll Go has seven lines that were analyzed and found that there are five lines that have the same meaning and there are 2 lines whose meaning is different between the source language and the target language. The song Where You Are has 21 lines analyzed and found 13 lines that have the same meaning and eight lines whose meaning is different between the source language and the target language. The song You're Welcome has 10 lines analyzed and found that there are three lines that have the same meaning and there are seven lines that when translated into the target language have different meanings. The song Shiny has five lines analyzed and found that there is one line that has the same meaning and there are four lines that when translated into the target language have different meanings. Of the 43 lines that the writer has analyzed, it is found that there are 22 lines whose meaning remains the same between the source language and the translation in the target language. Then there are 21 lines whose meaning changes when translated into the target language.

Linguistic Compression translation technique is often used in target language translation in the form of dubbing. It can be concluded that by simplifying some words or linguistic elements, it is possible that the meaning contained in a source language will be the same as the meaning in the target language. With this research, the writer concluded that the use of Linguistic Compression techniques on film soundtracks proves that Linguistic Compression techniques are effective because they will adjust the syllable or tempo time of the source language, but it must also consider the use of translation words in the target language because it can affect changes in the meaning of the message from the source language.

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