
Translating Analysis of Subtitle and Dubbing Japan Song into Indonesian Version at a Cartoon Movie “Doraemon”

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Abstract: One of the well-known films containing singing characters in it is a film entitled “Doraemon” released by Educational Broadcasting System from Toyama, Japan. Firstly dubbed from Japanese into English and by the demand of viewers then dubbed into Indonesian and known as Indonesian version. According to its content, it is a children movie. It tells the way children react toward each others in daily life. In order to accomplish this, the objective of this study was to analyze the translating of subtitle and dubbing of song lyrics as a media based on their accuracy and acceptability from the English into Indonesian language. In this research, the researcher decides to use qualitative design to the researcher employs a descriptive qualitative method. In this research, the data is the song lyrics taken from a cartoon movie entitled “Doraemon”. The data are observed to determine the way to translate the song lyrics. Moreover, the research is also aimed at identifying the level of the accuracy and the acceptability of the translation. The result illustrates the eleven processes the translator that used construct the subtitles. Based on the analysis of translation process, In general, the subtitled version uses mostly literal translation, such as This dream (ingin ini), That dream (ingin itu), and wishes are everywhere (banyak sekali), whereas the dubbed version typically uses modulation and reduction. Song lyrics translating also called for a translator who is musical, has excellent association abilities, a wide vocabulary, and excels at manipulating words.

Keywords: translating analysis; song; cartoon movie

INTRODUCTION

When we watch imported films that are famous for the Indonesian version of the film, subtitles or dubbing are very helpful. Subconsciously, subtitling gives us one more thing to do, which is to read, and that should be relatively fast. It is true that reading speed varies among viewers, but knowledge of the source language, both pronunciation and vocabulary is useful, especially for those who have a great interest in foreign languages [1]; [2]. In musical films, songs serve to accommodate the plot or develop film characters. On the other hand, films with singing performances may be able to accommodate the plot significantly, but this kind of film usually features a singer as the main character, so singing performances will automatically develop the character of the film. However, one of the real challenges faced by translators in translating song lyrics is figurative language. Song lyrics, as everyone in this world knows, have an aesthetic value, and it can be seen from the way the lyricist wrote the lines.

One of the famous films that contain singing characters in it is a film called Doraemon which was released by the Educational Broadcasting System from Toyama, Japan. First dubbed into English and known as the English version and at the request of the audience then dubbed into Indonesian and known as the Indonesian version. Szarkowska (2005) "whether domesticating or foreignizing in its approach, any form of audiovisual translation ultimately plays a unique role in developing both national identities and national stereotypes". Based on [3]; [4]; [5], There are nine different translation theories in total: literal translation, word-for-word translation, additions of words, omission of words, use of metaphors, rhymes, paraphrases, and English words in the translation (Nida, 1978). This research is only focuses about the literal translation and interpretation strategy. The final result of such techniques is a literal translation, which may accurately capture the verbal structure of the original but has severe consequences for the implicit informational component. [4].

The translating song lyrics will help students, the general public, and educators to understand what the singer is saying, because without understanding the song lyrics, it is almost impossible to understand the entire message of the film. There are studies whose focus is limited to concern in translating analysis song lyrics, they are Rohma, [6]; [7]; [8]. Based on them, translating song lyrics also requires a translator who is musical, has good association skills, a large vocabulary and is also very good at playing with words in their activities. Therefore, this study focuses on the lyrics of the song in the film titled "Doraemon" as a research study in translation with the aim of this research was to analyze the translating of subtitle and dubbing of song lyrics as a media based on their accuracy and acceptability from the English into Indonesian language.

METHOD

This section presents the research design, intervention procedure, instruments, and methods of analysis.

Research design

Lhermitte proposes three different sorts of study designs: mixed-methods, qualitative, as well as quantitative [9]. The researcher uses a descriptive qualitative method to conduct the study. According to Mason and Bramble stated that descriptive qualitative research describes situation, events, or phenomena (2000:38). The data for this study comes from the song lyrics from the animated film "Doraemon." The data is analyzed to decide how the song lyrics should be translated. Furthermore, the research aims to determine the degree of correctness and acceptability of the translation the research design used. This section does not need to provide a definition of the design according to theory. Simply convey briefly the research design used.

The collected data were analyzed in following ways:

1. After collecting the data, the researcher analyzed how the way the translator translates the Japanese and English song lyrics of the movie under the considerations of the song lyrics characteristics and language style of writer into Indonesian version.
2. The researcher analyzed the accuracy and the acceptability of the lyrics translation from the score of accuracy and acceptability.
3. The researcher analyzed the relationship between the techniques used by the translator to render the lyrics and the accuracy also the acceptability of the translation analysis.
4. Lastly, the researcher then selecting the data from the SL lyrics and the translation versions before drew conclusion.

Intervention Procedure

This research is conducted with some of the steps that the researcher employed in content analysis.

- a. First step is replaying the cartoon movie entitled "Doraemon" from the television programme.
- b. Finding out and reading the original script of the songs from Japanese, English version and its Indonesian translation
- c. After that, the researcher was doing and contrasting the song's translation with its original script.
- d. Taking the data from the source data and its translation
- e. The last step is analyzing the way, the translator renders the song lyrics into Indonesian language in Indonesian version.

Instrument

In this research, the researcher then took the content or document as the data are the song lyrics which is taken from a cartoon movie entitled "Doraemon", and questionnaire that is the closed-ended question. The data are observed with a document from the lyric, so the research is focuses to determine the way how to translate the song lyrics. Moreover, the research is also aimed at identifying the level of the accuracy and the acceptability of the translation analysis.

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

Various sectors, including entertainment, law, science, and education, all requires translation services. Song translation is a type of translation used in education. The objective of song translation is to assist non-native speakers of the song in enjoying the moment and appreciating the beat of the music as well as to assist them in comprehending even the most basic of the words of those foreign songs [11]. For the translators, song translation is a difficult process since the translators must pay attention to other requirements when establishing the translated version of the song, such as the rhythm of the music, in contrast to rendering the meaning of the original lyrics (Stephenson, 2014). The Song translators also must deal with the meaning of the lyrics as well as the rhythm of the music by selectively selecting the words [12]. To establish a singable song translation, they have make absolutely sure that the words not only convey the original message but also have a similar or mostly same proportion of syllables to the lyrics of the song.

Table 1. The content analysis used by raters to analyze the quality of the translation of song lyrics

Data Code	SL Lyrics	SL Number of word	"Doraemon"			Score of the quality						Notes
			Lyrics	TL Number of word	of	Accuracy			Acceptability			
						1	2	3	1	2	3	
01	This is nice paradise	4 words	Aku ingin begini Aku ingin begini	3 words		√					√	
02	This dream that dream wishes are all around	2 words 2 words 4 words	ingin ini Ingin itu banyak sekali	2 words 2 words 2 words				√				√ √ √
03	Everything you want to come true	6 words	Semua semua semua dapat dikabulkan	5 words				√				√
04	in the magic pocket can be found	7 words	Dapat dikabulkan dengan kantong ajaib	5 words				√				√
05	Want to fly free, oh yeah hi takekoputa	6 words 2 words	Aku ingin terbang bebas di angkasa hai, baling-baling bambu	6 words 4 words				√				√ √

Based on Table 1, it is known that in line 01, the source language is inaccurate although in target language is less acceptability, it meant that the translation of English song lyrics sound like translation, the effort to maintain the aesthetical aspects of the English song lyrics has failed because some words are clumsy for Indonesian culture. In line 02, 03, 04 and 05 were clearly accurate and acceptability because the message of English song lyrics are perfectly conveyed into Indonesian song lyrics and the translation of English song lyrics sound natural and match to the linguistics principle of the target language. The translations do not feel like translation. The aesthetical aspects of English song's lyrics are maintained. So, it can be said that the song lyrics is literally correct even there was a reduction to meet the melody, this reduction still did not eliminate the message for its real meaning has fully represented in the translation [13] Based on the dictionary, what the source language utters is exactly share the same meaning in target language. Figure 1 presents the summary of the word count analysis.

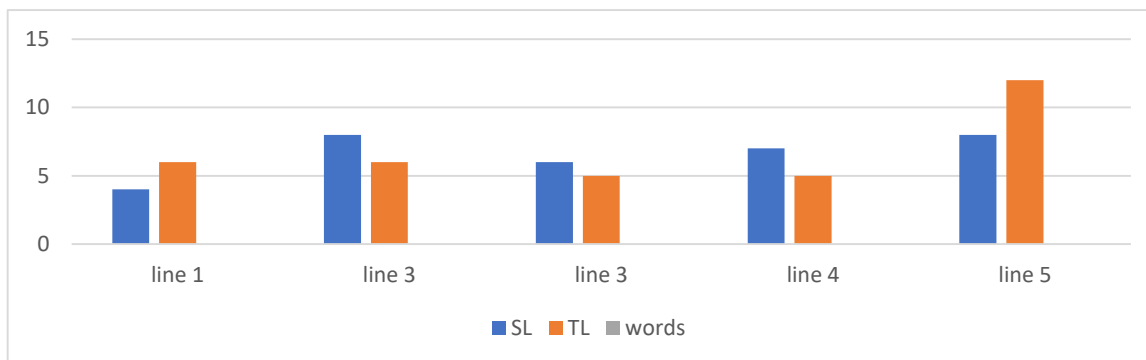


Figure 1. The Summary of Word Count Analysis

The researcher divides the way song lyrics are translated into two ways based on the theory utilized in the study: translating song lyrics from common language (ST) into common language (TT) and translating song lyrics from figurative language (ST) into common language (TT) (TT). The following are the specifics:

Converting music lyrics from the source language to the target language's common language.

The source text's language style is a common language in this case. It has no aesthetical aspects or figurative language features, and the translation text has a similar language style, which is a communicative language without any figurative languages. Take a look at the songs in both English and Indonesian.

Line 1 of the lyrics:

SL : This is nice paradise	TL : Aku ingin begini Aku ingin begitu
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In this song lyric, this phrase appears second times. The message and structure are both translated literally in this case. To meet the sense, only a minor diction change is required. According to the dictionary, what the source language says has the same meaning in the target language.

Line 02

SL : This dream, that dream wishes are all around	TL : ingin ini, Ingin itu, banyak sekali
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The above sentences have two different meanings in the source language, but they have the same meaning in the destination language. The first statement is repeated twice, but the second is only repeated once. If used in translation, the opening sentence, "This dream, that dream," with the literal meaning "Ingin ini, ingin itu," will not match the melody of the song. That is why, while appearing just once in the song, the meaning of the second sentence is used in the translation due to its compatibility with the tune.

Line 03

SL : Everything you want to come true	TL : Semua, semua,
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semua dapat dikabulkan

The target language, like the source language, is plainly a common language. The important point to note here is that the translation did not match their intended meaning, but rather the message. The reduction occurred because the source language expresses four aspects whereas the target language expresses only two.

Line 04

SL : in the magic pocket
can be found.

TL : Dapat dikabulkan
dengan kantong Ajaib

In the same way that the preceding sentence's translation did not meet its actual meaning in the first half of the sentence to match the melody, this sentence's translation did not meet its actual meaning in the second half of the sentence to match the melody. Both the source and target languages are common languages.

Line 05

SL : Want to fly free,
oh yeah,
Hi takekoputa-

TL : Aku ingin terbang
bebas di angkasa
hai, baling2 bambu

This is the final set of sentences that were translated from the source language to the target language. Even if there was a reduction to suit the melody, this reduction did not erase the message because its true meaning has been completely expressed in the translation.

The impact of the translation technique employed in translating the song on the quality of the translation in terms of accuracy and acceptance will be discussed in this subchapter. This study discovered two translation techniques: 1) common language translation into common language, and 2) figurative language translation into common language. This subchapter will go through the accuracy and acceptance of each technique's translation further on. The song contains a total of 5 sentences. Four of them are from the first technique, which is translation from one language to another. Only one sentence belongs to the second technique, which is figurative language to common language translation.

Dealing with a variety of literary texts and advanced data structures, based on the experts said that the translator needs effective strategies of bilingual information processing as long as the analysis conducted. A deeper look at current literary translation strategies reveal not just specific models but also various styles and approaches that translators adopt to try and compensate for actual or imaginary information content losses. Those practices are typically intuitive, biased, and neutral. [14]. The translating tends to either spare the reader from considerable unregulated issues or to allow him to survive in deep waters when they arise. [15].

CONCLUSION

The analysis of the data based on the problem statements are existed in background above, and the following conclusion of this research may be drawn that the song lyrics in the film "Doraemon" were translated using two different translation processes. They are: 1) the translation of the source's common language into the target's common language. There were five pieces of information discovered. 2) the rendering of meta-

phorical language into everyday language. There was only one piece of information discovered. Based on the quality assessment of the translation, it is generally concluded that the translation of the song lyrics in movie entitled “Doraemon” is good. In terms of accuracy, it was found that 6 seven data of 9 data were found accurate, 1 data were less accurate, and 2 data were not accurate. In term of acceptability, it was found that the translation is 2 unacceptable and 7 are acceptable. The translations do not feel like translation and the aesthetical aspects of the English song lyrics are maintained.

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