



**TRANSLATION TECHNIQUES OF ENGLISH TO INDONESIAN SUBTITLE
IN “FAST AND FURIOUS 9” MOVIE**

Final Project

Submitted in partial fulfillment of the requirements
for the degree of *Sarjana Pendidikan* in English

by

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2022

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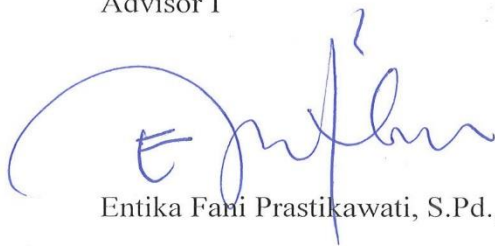
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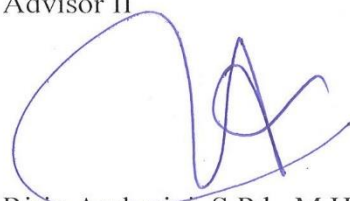
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I declare that this final project is the result of my analysis. And quotes taken from pre-experts have been quoted by existing provisions.

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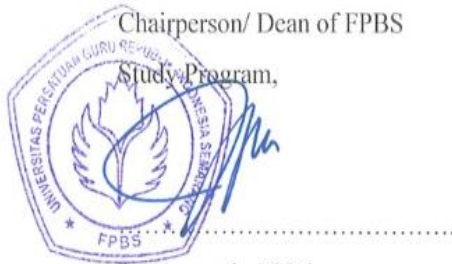


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DEDICATION

This final project is dedicated to the following people:

1. Special appreciation to Allah SWT for the first.
2. And thanks to myself for a work well done on the final project.
3. Thanks to my loving parents, bapak and bundahara, who have always supported and prayed for me in all of my efforts, particularly in completing my final project.
4. My particular person in my life who always give me a spirit to finish the final project.
5. Thanks to my family, who constantly supports all of my decisions and wishes for me to better.
6. I'd want to express my gratitude to my dear friends that I can't mention all who have always supported and encouraged me to complete my final project.

MOTTO

“Loving Yourself Will Save Your Soul”

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completed. The writer hopes that this research can be one of the references for the next researchers.

Semarang, 1 April 2022

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ABSTRACT

Zulva, Adila Fitriana. 2022. *Translation Techniques of English to Indonesian Subtitle in "Fast and Furious 9" Movie*. Final Project, English Education Department, Faculty Language and Arts Education, PGRI Semarang University, Academic Year 2021/2022. Advisor I: Entika Fani Prastikawati, S.Pd., M.Pd. Advisor II: Ririn Ambarini, S.Pd., M.Hum.

Keywords: *Translation Techniques, Translation Quality, Fast and Furious 9.*

This research focused on the subtitle translation in the "Fast and Furious 9" movie. This research aims to classify the types of translation techniques proposed by Molina & Albir (2002) and to describe the quality of translation through three aspect parameters; accuracy, acceptability, and readability on Nababan et al., (2012) theory. This research used the descriptive qualitative method to analyze two main characters' utterances in the movie. The results of this research are as follows; 1) the researcher found 10 translation techniques from 260 data, there are: literal translation 127 data (48.84%), linguistic compression 70 data (26.92%), reduction 16 data (6.15%), amplification 16 data (6.15%), generalization 14 data (5.38%), transposition 5 data (1.92%), established equivalent 5 data (1.92%), adaptation 3 data (1.15%), borrowing 3 data (1.15%) and compensation 1 data (0.38%). 2) The researcher found translation quality in the script "Fast and Furious 9" movie, there are the highest of accuracy is 76.53%, acceptability 93.46%, and readability 92.30%. The translation in the script "Fast and Furious 9" movie can conclude as good translation quality.

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CHAPTER I

INTRODUCTION

A. Background of the Study

Language is one of the means of communication between humans around the world. English is an international language used to communicate from one country to another country. According to Hingne (2013), communication is an activity to express feelings or desires to others. In addition, Sharifian (2009) communication is used by many countries with different languages to exchange information about anything such as history, movies, food, culture, or other information from other languages to get a lot of knowledge. Indonesian people use Indonesian as their main language and English as their foreign language. For example, Indonesian people visit in other countries or they have business with people from other countries. Indonesian people use English to communicate. Besides being used to speaking to people from other countries, English is also important for exchanging information, knowledge and through entertainment from TV, watching movies, listening a songs, reading English magazines. Therefore, we can get a lot of information about the international world.

In Indonesia, people like to get knowledge through entertainment, especially through foreign movies. Most of the foreign movies that dominate the market in Indonesia are Hollywood movies. This is supported

by Setiawan (2013) who states that 60% of people prefer to watch Hollywood movies. The survey results show that for three years starting in 2009 there were 6,424,761 out of 10,294,268 people who had watched foreign movies. There is a problem if the movie uses English because not everyone is capable in English to know the contents of the movie. Therefore, there is a technique to convert the English language to the Indonesian language without changing the meaning, which is called translation. In translation, people need to understand the content in a source text to be conveyed back into the target text without changing the meaning. Translation, according to Munday (2016), is a process of changing from the source language (SL) to the target language (TL). As a result, the Source Text is in English and the Target Text is in Indonesian when translating from English to Indonesian.

In translating the source language (SL) to the target language (TL), people can use several translation techniques so that the reader can catch on the contents of the translation in the target language. Molina & Albir (2002) stated that the translation technique is a method used to transfer messages from the source language (SL) to the target language (TL) applied at the level of words, phrases, clauses, and sentences. Translation techniques are procedures for analyzing and classifying how equivalence can work. The realization of the decision-making process is referred to as a translation technique, where the translation product can be determined on the translation result.

In translating the movie there are two methods commonly used. Namely; subtitle and dubbing (Baños & Díaz-Cintas, 2017). The subtitle is a translation technique in the form of words that are displayed at the bottom of the screen (Cintas & Remael, 2014). Otherwise, dubbing is a technique of replacing the movies original voice from the source language dialogue with another voice which the translated dialogue is recorded in the target language (TL) (Chaume, 2020). It is necessary to transmit the message to audiences or movie viewers who do not comprehend the meaning or message of the movie without translation. The subtitle movie translation should be meaningful to the audience's target language (TL) concerning the scene that is being shown on the screen movie.

Chang (2012) states that a movie is a kind of multimedia, both a visual medium and an aural one. Although in every movie, the director uses their own native language in their movie, it is not to be a big problem since it can be translated into the target language (TL). Therefore, subtitles can help the audiences learn a foreign language through a movie. However, the quality of subtitle translation does not always match the expectations of the target audience, and therefore a good subtitle must pay attention to the rules of translation. According to Nababan et al., (2012), there are three aspects to measure for good quality of the translation from English into Indonesian such as accuracy, acceptability, and readability.

Fast and furious 9 is one of the famous movies. Universal Picture production movie which shows in mid-June 2021, is the first pandemic

release movie get beyond US\$500 million or equal to Rp. 7.3 trillion (Republika.co.id). This achievement made Fast and Furious 9 come in the biggest Hollywood movie (Kompas.com). This movie has been watched by many teenagers. They are influenced by the character of Dom and Jakob in that movie.

In this research, the researcher is interested in analyzing the utterances of Dom and Jakob for the data material in this research. Fast and Furious 9 was chosen because this movie is very popular with young people today. Especially students, who are studying translation so it is must be competent of translating well. Therefore, it is important to analyze the translation technique. The translation technique of Molina and Albir's (2002) theory is used as a translation framework from the source language (SL) to the target language (TL). Considering the explanation above, the researchers decided to analyze the subtitle in Fast and Furious 9 movie entitled "TRANSLATION TECHNIQUES OF ENGLISH TO INDONESIAN SUBTITLE IN "FAST AND FURIOUS 9" MOVIE".

B. Reasons for Choosing the Topic

The reasons why researchers chose this topic include:

1. The researcher wants to know the types of translation techniques in the movie "Fast and Furious 9" because these topics have many benefits for the audience and society, especially for students, so it is must be competent of translating well.

2. The researcher was interested in the storyline in the “Fast and Furious 9” movie. That is about theft, robbery, chases, fights, and a strong sense of family that exists in this movie. Therefore, the researcher is interested in analyzing the dialogue in the movie using the translation technique based on Molina & Albir (2002) theory and to find out the quality of the translation technique used three parameters; accuracy, acceptability, and readability based on Nababan et al., (2012).
3. The first movie from the Fast and Furious sequel was released in 2001 ago. Fast and Furious 9 movie is a sequel to the story of Vin Diesel and his friends. What's interesting in this sequel is that Dom deals with a new enemy named Jakob (John Cena). Jakob is told as Dominic Toretto's (Vin Diesel) brother who has long disappeared.

C. Statements of the Problem

From the explanation above, the researchers compiled several problem formulations as follows:

1. What are subtitle translation techniques used in the movie “Fast and Furious 9”?
2. How is the quality of translation from English to Indonesian subtitle of the movie “Fast and Furious 9”?

D. Objectives of the Study

From the formulation of the problem that has been described, the objectives of this research are:

1. To find out the subtitle translation techniques used in the movie “Fast and Furious 9”.
2. To describe the quality of translation from English to Indonesian subtitle of the movie “Fast and Furious 9”.

E. Significances of the Study

The results of this study are expected to be useful for:

1. Lectures

Lecturers can use this research as a reference for teaching materials in the translation class. In addition, lecturers can also provide examples of how to analyze the translation techniques in the movie through the results of this research.

2. Students

This research is expected to provide insight for students who will learn about movie translation techniques. It can also be a source of reference for students when attending lectures in translation classes.

3. The Other Researchers

The results of this research are expected to be a reference for further researchers to develop more recent research results.

F. Definition of Key Terms

In this section, the researcher explains some of the terms or keywords that exist in this study so that the contents of this research can be well understood by the reader. Here are the keyword terms:

1. Translation

The translation is the process of transforming from a source language (SL) to a target language (TL) (Munday, 2016). The source language is English and the target language is Indonesian.

2. Translation Technique

Molina & Albir, (2002) states that the translation technique is a method used to transfer messages from a source language (SL) to a target language (TL), applied at the level of words, phrases, clauses, and sentences. According to Molina & Albir (2002), there are eighteen translation techniques, namely: 1. Adaptation; 2. Amplification; 3. Borrowing; 4. Calque; 5. Compensation; 6. Description; 7. Discursive Creation; 8. Established Equivalence; 9. Generalization; 10. Linguistic Amplification; 11. Linguistic Compression; 12. Literal Translation; 13. Modulation; 14. Particularization; 15. Reduction; 16. Substitution; 17. Transposition, and 18. Variation.

3. Translation Quality

According to Nababan et al., (2012), there are three parameters of translation quality; accuracy, acceptability, and readability. It aims to find out whether the subtitle is qualified or not.

4. Subtitles

Subtitling is a translation technique in the form of words that are displayed at the bottom of the screen (Cintas & Remael, 2014).

5. Movies Fast and Furious 9

Fast and Furious 9 is an action movie distributed by Universal Pictures. The first movie in the Fast and Furious sequel was released in 2001, followed by seven sequels and two short movies. Played by actor Vin Diesel as Dom Toretto, who is the main character and leader in every action.

G. Outlines of the Final Project

To make a clear arrangement of the study, the study is divided into five chapters as explained in the following:

Chapter I is an introduction, this chapter consist of background of the study, reasons for choosing the topic, statement of the problem, objectives of the study, significance of the study, definition of the key term, and outline of the final project.

Chapter II Review of the related literature. This chapter consists of previous studies and a review of related theories. This chapter deeply reviews the related theories use to conduct the research. The writer takes reference from some related books and journals to enrich the theories.

Chapter III is methodology of the research. This chapter discusses the research design, object of the study, source of the data, method of data collection, and method of data analysis.

Chapter IV consists of research findings and discussion of the study

Chapter V presents conclusion of the research and suggestions based on the result of the research.

CHAPTER II

REVIEW OF RELATED LITERATURE

This section presents previous studies and literature reviews that can comprehend a writer's knowledge about subtitle translation techniques and analyze specific texts

A. Previous Study

The researcher found several research journals that have been carried out by previous researchers related to this research. There were five previous researchers obtained by the researcher. First, this previous research was conducted by Fitria (2015) about the Translation Technique of English to Indonesian subtitles in Doraemon's "Stand by Me" movie. This research classified the types of translation techniques from English to Indonesian subtitles, to determine the most dominant types of translation techniques, and to describe the quality of English to Indonesian subtitles translation of the Doraemon "Stand By Me" movie in terms of accuracy, acceptability, and readability. This research used descriptive qualitative research. The unit of analysis of this research was the utterances or sentences in subtitle movies, both in English and in Indonesian. The researcher classified the types of translation techniques based on the theory of Molina & Albir (2002). The findings of this research were first, there were eleven types of translation techniques from 1089 data found. Namely: 1) Adaptation (10.28 %), 2) Amplification (7.35 %), 3) Borrowing, (8.54%), 4) Calque (2.75 %),

5) Compensation (0.37 %), 6) Discursive Creation (20.18 %), 7) Defined Equality (27.18% %), 8) Literal Translation (25.34 %), 9) Modulation (4.41%), 10) Reduction (21.58%), and 11) Transposition (18.27%). Second, the most dominant type of translation technique is Established Equivalence. It has higher frequency data (27.27%). Third, in the assessment of translation quality, it can be found that inaccuracy, the higher the accurate scale, there are 239 data or 66, 39%. In acceptability, the higher the scale was accepted, there were 233 data or 64.72%. In readability, the higher the readability percentage, there were 260 data or 72.22%. Therefore, it can be concluded that the translation quality of “Stand By Me” Doraemon movie was accurate, acceptable and readable.

Second, this research is about Translation Techniques in the Indonesian Subtitle of “Spongebob the Movie 1” conducted by Sarasmara & Yuliasri (2018). They described the translation techniques used in the subtitle of Spongebob the Movie I into Indonesian and analyze the most prominent techniques were used by the subtitles. They used descriptive qualitative methods in their research. There were two types of data in this research. Namely: primary data and secondary data. Primary data was obtained from all sentences which are direct speech and their translation in the movie. Secondary data was a case analysis of why subtitles use the most widely used technique to translate subtitles. Based on the theory of Molina & Albir (2002) the researcher analyzed the translation technique. Researchers found seven translation techniques used in Indonesian subtitles

of *Spongebob the Movie I*. They found the techniques were Modulation (0.25%), Compensation (1.5%), Borrowing (0.75%), Generalization (12,5%), Linguistic Amplification (0.72%), Linguistic Compression (16.35%), Literal Translation (68%). The most prominent technique in this movie was the Literal Translation Technique. Then the researcher analyzed the subtitles case using the most prominent technique. It is classified into four linguistic characteristics. They were simple sentences, short sentences, compound sentences, and phrasal verbs.

Third, further previous research by Kuswardani & Septiani (2020) entitled "Analysis of Subtitle Translation from English to Indonesian in the *Maleficent Movie*". They researched to analyze the subtitles in the *Maleficent* movie including clarity, accuracy, and naturalness used was taken from Nababan (in Silalahi 2009: 99-100). They used qualitative methods because this research included content or document research that analyzed the *Maleficent* movie script. The researchers found: (1) clarity of subtitle was high with the presentation of clear sentences is 77%, less clear sentence was 19.8% and unclear sentence was 3.2%; (2) accuracy of the subtitle was high with the presentation of accurate translation is 82.5%, less accurate was 14.5% and inaccurate translation was 3%; (3) naturalness of subtitle was high, with the presentation of natural translation is 79.2% (1st expert) and 77.1% (2nd expert), less natural translation was 18.3 (1st expert) and 2.4 (2nd expert), and unnatural translation is 22.3% (1st expert) and 1.6% (2nd expert).

Fourth, the research was conducted by Fitria (2020). This research was about the Translation Technique of English to Indonesian Subtitle in “Crazy Rich Asian” Movie. The data collection technique used documentation using qualitative descriptive methods. This research firstly, to analyzes translation techniques based on the theory of Molina & Albir (2002), secondly to find out the results of the dominant translation techniques used in movies. The data were described and analyzed based on Molina & Albir's (2002) theory of translation techniques. The data in this research were utterances in the form of subtitles in the movie. The findings of this research, the subtitles of the "Crazy Rich Asian" movie used eight different types of translation processes. Shift/Transposition (19.46%), Literal (18.92%), Established Equivalence (16.76%), Reduction/Omission (14.32%), Borrowing (14.05%), Addition/Amplification (8.11%), Modulation (7.03%), and Adaptation (1.35%). Meanwhile, in the mo "Crazy Rich Asian" movie shift/transposition was the most common sort of English to Indonesian subtitle translation process.

Fifth, entitled "Translation Technique Analysis of Dark jokes in The Subtitle of Joker Movie 2019" conducted by Azis (2021). This research focused on the translation technique used in translating dark jokes with the subtitles of the Joker movie 2019. This research included qualitative research. The data source was taken from the original joker movie script for the source language and the original subtitle in the movie for the target language. The results of this research found two forms of dark jokes, namely

dialogue, and monologue. The form of dialogue found was 6 data and the form of a monologue was also 6 data. The translation technique was analyzed using the theory of Molina & Albir (2002). The research found that translation techniques used were 7 linguistic compressions (7 data), literal translations (7 data), adaptations (3 data), borrowings (2 data), modulations (2 data), linguistic amplification (1 data), and reduction (1 data). Two techniques were most widely used in dark jokes with joker film subtitles, namely Linguistic Compression and Literal Translation with 7 data found.

In this research, the researcher focused on the subtitle translation of the movie. This research aims to classify the types of English to Indonesian subtitle translation techniques proposed by Molina & Albir (2002), and to describe the quality of translation from English to Indonesian subtitle of the movie "Fast and Furious 9". Then, the two main characters' utterances in the movie were selected for data analysis.

This research is related to the previous research above. The similarities are about the topic, the theory of translation techniques, and the types of data. The topic is related to the movie subtitles, as well as the translation in both English and Indonesian. The similarity between this research and previous research is the type of translation technique proposed by Molina & Albir (2002). However, there are many differences, for example in research objectives regarding data sources, the amount of data, and the results of the data in this study.

B. Review of Related Theories

1. Definition of Translation

The translation is the process of changing the meaning of the text from the source language (SL) to the target language (TL) (Munday, 2016). Therefore, when you want to translate an English text into Indonesian, the source language is English and the target language is Indonesian. Munday (2016) also suggests that every translation literacy requires an overhaul of the target language, meaning that the target language does not always have to be rigid, which only refers to the source language, such as on multilingual websites.

According to Catford (1978) in translating, there must be suitable between the Source Language (SL) and the Target Language (TL). These equivalences can be governed by 'related' or 'unrelated' dialects and by any types of spatial, temporal, social, or other relationship between them (Catford, 1978). Meanwhile, according to Venuti (2017), translation is the process of changing the text from the source language (SL) into the target language text (TL) with the interpretation of meaning. Interpretation of meaning is very crucial because both foreign texts and their translations are two things that are culturally and linguistically diverse, where the diversity comes from original translation (Venuti, 2017). In addition, Ardi (2018) translation is not an easy task. Many of the problems encountered are because translation is not as simple as changing the source language (SL) text to the target

language (TL). Therefore, the translator must know and master knowledge and theory as a foundation for acting and translating skills to overcome problems encountered in translation activities (Ardi, 2018).

From some of the definitions above translation is a process of changing the meaning of the source language (SL) into the target language (TL) to produce a translation that is easy to understand well. For this reason, translators need to know and master knowledge and theory in translating foreign languages.

2. Translation Process

According to Robinson (2012) as a beginner, a translator must start approaching the text first, then have the instinct to feel interested, have fun, and be able to carry out the translation process (Robinson, 2012). At first, it may be difficult to translate it, but still, try to translate according to their abilities. As the process goes on, they face mistakes after mistakes, and by learning they correct those mistakes, then they gradually conclude patterns and regularities that make them translate more quickly and effectively, then these patterns and regularities become their habits in translating (Robinson, 2012). Eventually, these patterns and regularities become habits and these beginners can revise what they have learned through the latest texts. There are three translation processes according to Robinson (2012) as follows:

1. Translate: translator acts instantly to translate by jumping to foot text first then translating intuitively. Intuitive is a direct or self-taught way of translating without the help of machines or the web.
2. Edit: After you think about the intuitive action that has been done, then test the intuitive response with all the theory you know and edit it intuitively too. The goal is for translators to feel tense and challenged to get the correct test results. Let the translator feel the tension between intuitive certainty (hunch) and cognitive doubt (science). Therefore, the translator will be accustomed to translating dynamically and flexibly rather than relying on standard rules.
3. Sublimate: from all the processes that you have studied, sublimation is flexible which is included as a direction that can straighten in conflictual situations.

3. Translation Technique

The technique according to the KBBI (KBBI, 2021) refers to how to do an activity with certain skills. On the other hand, Molina & Albir (2002) defines translation technique as a procedure for analyzing and classifying translations that can be equated. According to Molina & Albir (2002), eighteen translation techniques can be used, they are as follows:

1. Adaptation

Adaptation technique is a technique that replaces the cultural elements of the source language (SL) which are similar to the target language (TL).

Examples:

Source Language (SL): Dear Sir

Target Language (TL): Terhormat

2. Amplification

Amplification technique is a translation technique by adds detailed information that is not contained in the source language text (SL) so that it needs to be paraphrased to be clearer.

Examples:

Source Language (SL): Muslim fasting month

Target Language (TL): Ramadhan

3. Borrowing

Borrowing technique is a translation technique by borrowing words from the source language (SL). It can be pure borrowing or naturalized borrowing.

Examples:

a. Pure borrowing

Source Language (SL): Harddisk

Target Language (TL): Harddisk

b. Naturalized borrowing

Source language (SL): Music

Target Language (TL): Musik

4. Calque

Calque technique is a literal translation technique of foreign words or phrases, both lexically and structurally.

Examples:

Source Language (SL): Assistant Manager

Target Language (TL): Asisten Manajer

5. Compensation

Compensation technique is a translation technique that introduces the Source Language (SL) to another part of the Target Language (TL) because it cannot be realized in the same section of the Target Language (TL).

Examples:

Source Language (SL): A pair of scissors

Target Language (TL): Sebuah gunting

6. Description

Description technique is a translation technique that replaces terms with descriptions that match their form or/and function in the target language (TL).

Examples:

Source Language (SL): Panettone

Target Language (TL): Kue tradisional Italia yang dimakan pada saat Tahun Baru

7. Discursive Creation

Discursive Creation technique is a translation technique to establish temporary equivalence that is completely unpredictable out of context. It is usually used in the translation of titles (Molina & A1bir, 2002: 509)

Examples:

Source Language (SL): The Godfather

Target Language (TL): Sang Godfather

8. Established Equivalent

Established Equivalent technique is a translation technique using common terms used in the target language (TL).

Examples:

Source Language (SL): Ambiguity

Target Language (TL): Ambigu

9. Generalization

Generalization technique is a translation technique using terms that are already common and known to the wider community.

Examples:

Source Language (SL): Penthouse, mansion

Target Language (TL): Tempat tinggal

10. Linguistic Amplification

Linguistic Amplification technique is a translation technique by adds linguistic elements so that the translation becomes longer. This technique is often used in sequential interpreting and dubbing.

Examples:

Source Language (SL): No way

Target Language (TL): De ninguna de las maneras (Spain)

11. Linguistic Compression

Linguistic Compression technique is a translation technique used to combine the source language text into a simpler one because it is already understood. This technique is the opposite of the linguistic amplification technique.

Examples:

Source Language (SL): Yes so what?

Target Language (TL): Y? (Spain)

12. Literal Translation

Literal translation technique is a technical translation technique used to translate words or expressions word for word.

Examples:

Source Language (SL): Killing two birds with one stone

Target Language (TL): Membunuh dua burung dengan satu batu

13. Modulation

Modulation technique is a translation technique that is used to change the point of view of changing to the Source Language (SL) lexically or structurally.

Examples:

Source Language (SL): Nobody doesn't like it

Target Language (TL): Semua orang menyukainya

14. Particularization

Particularization technique is a translation technique that uses more precise or concrete terms. This technique is the opposite of the generalization technique.

Examples:

Source Language (SL): Air transportation

Target Language (TL): Pesawat

15. Reduction

Reduction technique is a translation technique by reduces the words in the source language (SL) into the target language (TL) without changing the message of the source language (SL). This technique is the opposite of the amplification technique.

Examples:

Source Language (SL): SBY is the president of the Republic of Indonesia

Target Language (TL): SBY

16. Substitution (linguistic, paralinguistic)

Substitution technique (linguistic, paralinguistic) is a translation technique that converts linguistic elements into paralinguistic elements such as; intonation, gestures, or vice versa. Example: To translate the Arabic gesture of putting your hand on your heart as thank you.

17. Transposition

Transposition technique is a translation technique that replaces the grammatical category of the source language (SL) in the target language (TL), for example, changing words into phrases.

Examples:

Source Language (SL): Adept

Target Language (TL): Sangat terampil

18. Variation

Variation technique is a translation technique that changes linguistic and paralinguistic elements such as; intonation, a gesture related to aspects of linguistic variation.

Example: To change the textual tone, styles, social dialects, geographical dialects, etc.

4. Translation Quality

According to Nababan et al., (2012), translation of quality can research through three aspect parameters; accuracy, acceptability, and readability. As follows:

a. Accuracy

Nababan et al., (2012) state the concept of equivalence refers to the similarity of content or messages between the source language (SL) and the target language (TL). The text in a source language (SL) and target language (TL) must be equivalent; the text in SL cannot be subtracted or added. However, two concepts can be used to rise the comparable problem: deletion and addition. The two translation techniques are not intended to reduce information or add information but are intended to produce translations that are acceptable and easily understood by the target language (TL).

This method is the most effective for obtaining accuracy in meaning. There are three types of accuracy: accurate, less accurate, and inaccurate. There are scales in several parameters, as follows:

Table 2.1 *The Instrument Assessment of Accuracy*

Criteria	Definition	Scale
Accurate	The content of TL is equivalent to the SL into the target text. There is no distortion meaning. Example: SL: Bell's driving safe. TL: Bell mengemudi dengan aman	3
Less Accurate	The content of TL is less equivalent with the SL into the target text. There is one or more distortion of meaning or ambiguity, and deleted or replace the word that have will impact on the message. Example: SL: Car don't make the driver. TL: Mobil tak mengasah pengemudinya.	2
Inaccurate	The content of TL is not equivalent with the SL into target text or not appropriate at all into the target text. Example:	1

	SL: Corbin's got a sponsor in the stands, so he's pushing it. TL: Sponsornya Corbin datang, jadi dia akan nekat	
--	--	--

b. Acceptability

One of the parameters of the acceptability concept is whether a translation has to explain following the common culture in the target language (TL); or not. The structure, culture, and style of text in a source language (SL) are unquestionably different from those in the target language (TL). Acceptability to signal the text in TL is adequate in text in SL, according to Nababan et al., (2012). The translator must use the parameters since the text translations will be acceptability by society. In this acceptability, there are three categories; acceptability, less acceptability, unacceptability. There are scales in several parameters, as follows:

Table 2.2 *The Instrument Assessment of Acceptability*

Criteria	Definition	Scale
Acceptable	The translation in SL is already appropriate with the rules of TL. Example: SL: It's all gonna be okay, Jakob. TL: Semuanya akan baik saja, Jakob.	3
Less Acceptable	The translation in SL is less appropriate with the rules of TL. In this category, there are several problems in using technical terms or grammatical errors. Example: SL: And he loved us all the same. TL: Dan dia menyayangi kita tanpa pandang bulu.	2

Unacceptable	<p>The translation in SL is not appropriate with the rules of TL. Technic that using is not common and is not familiar to readers.</p> <p>Example:</p> <p>SL: The day we lost him. Dad kept talking about a misfire.</p> <p>TL: Pada hari kita kehilangan dia, Ayah terus bicara soal “Lompatan Pengapian”</p>	1
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c. Readability

In the context of translation, the term readability not only concerns the readability of the source language (SL) text but also the readability of the target language (TL) text. A good understanding of the concept of readability will greatly assist the translator in carrying out his duties (Nababan et al., 2012). Readability, according to Sakri (1993:45), refers to the ease with which a reader can comprehend the meaning of a text. As a result, readability is used to assess the quality of a translation's output. In this readability, there are three categories; readability, less readability, unreadability. There are scales in several parameters, as follows:

Table 2.3 *The Instrument Assessment of Readability*

Criteria	Definition	Scale
Readable	<p>Word, technical terms, clauses, sentences, or text of translation that can understand by readers.</p> <p>Example:</p> <p>SL: You never deserved the Toretto name.</p> <p>TL: Kau tak pantas menyandang nama Toretto.</p>	3
Less Readable	<p>Word, technical terms, clauses, sentences, or text of translation less understand to readers.</p>	2

	<p>Example:</p> <p>SL: She wouldn't happen to be wearing a stolen necklace, would she?</p> <p>TL: Penjual itu tak kebetulan memakai kalung curian, benar kan?</p>	
Unreadable	<p>The translation is difficult to understand for readers.</p> <p>Example:</p> <p>SL: I was the rogue agent.</p> <p>TL: Akulah agen pembelotnya</p>	1

5. Subtitles

In translating audiovisual media such as movies, two ways can be used, namely; subtitles and dubbing (Baños & Díaz-Cintas, 2017). Subtitling is a translation technique in the form of words that are displayed below the screen (Cintas & Remael, 2014). While dubbing is a technique of replacing the movie's original voice from the source language dialogue with another voice where the translated dialogue is recorded in the target language (TL) (Chaume, 2020). This research will focus on the analysis of movie subtitles. This statement is also supported by Baker (2001) who states that subtitles are transcriptions of movies or TV dialogues that are presented simultaneously on the screen. It usually consists of one or two lines with a maximum average length of 35 characters. As a rule, subtitles are placed at the bottom of the image and are centered or left-aligned (Baker, 2001).

6. Subtitling Process

There are several steps taken in the translation process started by Cintas & Remael (2014). Before jumping into the translation process, a translator must watch the movie first. While watching a movie the translator must pay attention not only to the dialogue of the characters but also to other acoustic and visual elements that must be translated. Such as songs, inserts, newspaper headlines, or sounds coming from radio or television. After this, the translator can start by translating from source language (SL) to target language (TL). Once the translation is complete, the translator sends it to the subtitling company. Then, the next step is laser engraving subtitles on celluloid. Then a final review is done to make sure the results are satisfactory. Next, the movie is sent to the client who will play in theaters, broadcast it on television, or sell it on DVD (Cintas & Remael, 2014).

CHAPTER III

METHODOLOGY OF THE RESEARCH

The researcher needs knowledge and the steps of the scientific method to make the result of research can be responsible research. As a result, this chapter has been divided into research design, the object of the study, source of data, method of data collection, and method of data analysis.

A. Research Design

Qualitative research has a different philosophy from quantitative methods. The qualitative approach uses procedures other than quantitative methodologies; in qualitative, it focuses on text and image data (Creswell 2009). In addition, qualitative research also has a unique procedure in data analysis, which is more varied in investigative strategies. According to Creswell (2009), qualitative research is an approach to explore and find the meaning of a person or group that comes from a social or human problem. This research used the descriptive qualitative method; It is used to collect, analyze, and also draw conclusions from the analyzed data. In this research, the researcher focused to find the types of translation techniques and the meaning of the characters' utterances.

B. Object of the Study

The object of this research is the subtitle from the “Fast and Furious 9” movie video. It can be downloaded from <https://193.164.131.42/fast-furious-9->

[2020/play/](#). This movie is a 2021 American action movie directed by Justin Lin and written by Chris Morgan and Daniel Casey. The unit of analysis of this research is the two characters' utterances, Dom and Jakob, as brothers but their relationship is less harmonious due to past events. This research is focused on analyzing translation techniques in movies.

C. Source of the Data

The source of this research is utterances or sentences from the transcript of the "Fast and Furious 9" movie downloaded from the internet <https://scrapsfromtheloft.com/movies/fast-furious-9-transcript/>. It involves two languages that are English (SL) and Indonesian (TL). Meanwhile, subtitles are included in the movie downloaded from <https://193.164.131.42/fast-furious-9-2020/play/>. This research will examine the translation technique in the "Fast and Furious 9" movie according to Molina & Albir (2002) theory and to find the quality of the translation in the "Fast and Furious 9" movie based on three aspect parameters; accuracy, acceptability, and readability (Nababan et al., 2012).

D. Method of The Data Collection

In this research, the researcher organizes into descriptive-qualitative research. According to Kothari (2004), there are several techniques to collect some data such as questionnaires, in-depth interviews, and content analysis. This research will use the content analysis method. Content analysis is used to analyze books, journals, magazines, and all documentary material that can be either spoken or printed (Kothari, 2004). The researcher will use content

analysis to analyze English subtitles and Indonesian subtitles. The researcher used the following steps:

1. The researcher searched the transcript of the "Fast and furious 9" movie on the internet.
2. The researcher downloaded the movie transcript from <https://scrapsfromtheloft.com/movies/fast-furious-9-transcript/>.
3. The researcher watched the movie "Fast and Furious 9" to understand the characters' utterances.
4. The researcher identifies the translation technique of the characters' utterances found in the movie based on Molina & Albir's (2002) theory.
5. The researcher analyzed the quality of translation using three aspect parameters; accuracy, acceptability, and readability based on Nababan et al., (2012).

E. Method of The Data Analysis

The researcher analyzed the data using qualitative analysis According to Miles & Huberman (1994), there are three stages, namely as follows:

1. Data Reduction

Data reduction is the process of analyzing by sorting, focusing, discarding, and organizing data in such a manner to find conclusions. Data can be reduced and modified in various ways: through selection, paraphrasing or summarizing, inserting into larger patterns, and so on.

2. Data Display

The display displayed is in the form of organized information and allows for writing conclusions and actions. There are many ways to display data, such as narrative text, graphs, charts, networks, diagrams, etc. By carefully examining the data display, it can help researchers understand what is going on and do something, either to analyze it further or to take action based on the existing data.

3. Conclusion Drawing and Verification

The last analysis is drawing conclusions and verification. The conclusion will appear when the data has been collected. After all the data has been collected, temporary conclusions can be obtained, and after the data is completely complete, a conclusion can be obtained.

In analyzing the data, the researcher will use the following steps:

a. Translation Techniques

1. The researcher reads the transcript in the “Fast and Furious 9” movie.
2. The researcher analyzed the data by breaking down the transcripts, both English and Indonesian.
3. Then, the researcher classified the data into translation techniques according to Molina & Albir's (2002) theory. The data be presented in the following table:

Table 3.1 *Analysis of Translation Techniques*

Data No	Source Language (SL)	Target Language (TL)	Translation Techniques

1			
2			
3			

4. After having been classified, the data will be counted to know the frequency and percentage of each translation technique. The data be presented in the following table:

Table 3.2 *Data of Translation Techniques*

No	Translation Techniques	Data	Percentage
1			
2			
3			
Total			100%

This step to count the rate:

$$P = \frac{F}{N} \times 100\%$$

P: Percentage of the translation technique

F: Frequency of the translation technique

N: Total of all translation techniques used

5. The researcher concluded from the resulting data.
- b. Translation Quality
1. The researcher reads the transcript in the “Fast and Furious 9” movie.

2. The researcher analyzed the data by breaking down the transcripts, both English and Indonesian.
3. Then, the researcher analyzed the translation quality of the movie using Nababan et al., (2012) theory. The data be presented in the following table:

Table 3.3 *Analysis of Translation Quality*

Analysis of Translation Technique				Quality of Translation		
No	Source Language (SL)	Target Language (TL)	Translation Techniques	Accuracy	Acceptability	Readability
1						
2						
3						
Total						
Percentage (%)						

This step to count the rate:

$$P = \frac{F}{N} \times 100\%$$

P: Percentage of the translation quality

F: Frequency of the translation quality

N: Total of all translation quality used

4. After having been classified, the data will be counted to know the percentage of each translation quality used three aspect parameters; accuracy, acceptability, and readability (Nababan et al., 2012). The data be presented in the following table:

Table 3.4 *The Translation Quality of Accuracy*

Translation Quality	Score	Total	Percentage
Accurate	3		
Less Accurate	2		
Inaccurate	1		
Total			

Table 3.5 *The Translation Quality of Acceptability*

Translation Quality	Score	Total	Percentage
Acceptability	3		
Less Acceptability	2		
Unacceptability	1		
Total			

Table 3.6 *The Translation Quality of Readability*

Translation Quality	Score	Total	Percentage
Readability	3		
Less Readability	2		
Unreadability	1		
Total			

5. The researcher concluded from the resulting data.

CHAPTER IV

FINDING AND DISCUSSION

In this section, the researcher explains the data analysis and the study result—the data analysis takes from the "Fast and Furious 9" movie. The product is the answer to all of the problems in the statement of the situation in this study. This study focuses on analyzing subtitle translation techniques found in subtitle text "Fast and Furious 9" movies.

A. Findings

In the findings section, the researcher explains the answer from the statement of the problems. The researcher used translation techniques theory by using Molina & Albir (2002) and translation quality theory by using Nababan et al., (2012). There are two statements of the problem in this research; the answers explain below:

1. Subtitle Translation Techniques Used in the Movie “Fast and Furious 9”

The researcher uses translation techniques theory by using Molina & Albir's (2002) to analyze subtitle translation techniques of Dom and Jacob utterances in "Fast and Furious 9" movie. From the research data, the researcher found ten subtitle translation techniques used by the translator to translate the English language to the Indonesian language. The researcher serves the data in the table. The table contains ten subtitle translation techniques based on Molina & Albir's (2002) theory.

Table 4.1 *Translation Techniques of Dom and Jacob Utterances in “Fast and Furious 9” Movie*

No	Translation Techniques	Data	Percentage
1.	Literal Translation	127	48.84%
2.	Linguistic Compression	70	26.92%
3.	Reduction	16	6.15%
4.	Amplification	16	6.15%
5.	Generalization	14	5.38%
6.	Transposition	5	1.92%
7.	Established Equivalent	5	1.92%
8.	Adaptation	3	1.15%
9.	Borrowing	3	1.15%
10.	Compensation	1	0.38%
Total		260	100%

Based on table 4.1 the most translation techniques used in utterances between Dom and Jacob characters in “Fast and Furious 9” movie is literal translation it was found 127 data (48.84%).

The researcher found ten translation techniques from Dom and Jacob utterances in “Fast and Furious 9” movie. They are literal translation, linguistic compression, reduction, amplification, generalization,

transposition, establish equivalence, adaptation, borrowing, and compensation.

1) Literal Translation

Literal translation technique is a technical translation technique used to translate words or expressions word for word. The literal translation found 127 (48.84%) data used by the translator.

Sample 1

SL: Remember what your daddy told you.

TL: Ingat yang Ayah katakan padamu

In the sample (1) research, the translator focus on expression word for word of SL to TL. The sentence “Remember what your daddy told you” was translated into Indonesian as “Ingat yang Ayah katakan padamu”. From the explanation above every word in the source language (ST) was translated into the target language (TL) using the literal translation.

Sample 2

SL: Where is God?

TL: Di mana Tuhan?

In the sentences above, the sentences translate in word by word without changing the function and meaning of SL to TL. The sentence in SL is "Where is God?" and the translation of the sentences is “Di

mana Tuhan?”. That is evidence the translator did not change any structure and meaning of the sentences because just translate it word for word. So, the sentences include in literal translation.

2) Linguistic Compression

Linguistic Compression technique is a translation technique used to combine the source language text into a simpler one because it is already understood. This technique is the opposite of the linguistic amplification technique. This translation technique is usually used to translate the subtitle of the movie. Linguistic Compression found 70 (26.92%) data used by the translator.

Sample 1

SL: Yeah, you. You want to tell your driver he’s gonna get somebody hurt.

TL: Bilang kepembalapmu, dia bisa melukai orang lain

The sentence “Yeah, you. You want to tell your driver he’s gonna get somebody hurt” was translated into Indonesian as “Bilang kepembalapmu, dia bisa melukai orang lain”. This sentence used linguistic compression because some of the words or expressions of the sentences changed to briefly. The translator used this translation technique to be briefer without changing the function and meaning of the sentences in SL. From the uses of this translation technique, the reader can more understand and easy to know.

Sample 2

SL: Get ready on your left.

TL: Waspadai kirimu

This sentence also used translation techniques because combined elements of the word and expression in the sentence in TL of SL. The sentence from SL is "Get ready on your left." was translated in TL "Waspadai kirimu." So, the translation is brief to understand the reader.

3) Reduction

Reduction technique is a translation technique by reduces the words in the source language (SL) into the target language (TL) without changing the message of the source language (SL). This technique is the opposite of the amplification technique. Reduction found 16 (6.15%) data used by the translator.

Sample 1

SL: It can make **all** the difference.

TL: Itu bisa membuat perbedaan.

From the data, the translator omitted the word "all" of the sentence. This technique made the sentences briefer and easy to understand the reader. From the sentence "It can make all the difference". The translator only translated it into "Itu bisa membuat

perbedaan”. So, the sentence becomes effective and does not be excessive words.

Sample 2

SL: **So**, what’s up?

TL: Ada apa?

In the sentences above, the translator omitted the word ”So” in Target Language (TL). The sentences are more brief and effective. From the sentence “So, what's up?”. The translator only translated it into "Ada apa?”.

4) Amplification

Amplification technique is a translation technique by adds detailed information that is not contained in the source language text (SL) so that it needs to be paraphrased to be clearer. Amplification found 16 (6.15%) data used by the translator.

Sample 1

SL: See how it’s working now?

TL: **Kau** lihat cara kerjanya sekarang?

In the data above, the translator adds the information item in the TL. The translator uses the addition technique of word in TL "kau" was added into this translation so it was called linguistic amplification

technique. The sentences "See how it's working now?" was translated into "Kau lihat cara kerjanya sekarang?".

Sample 2

SL: Place still looks the same.

TL: Tempat **ini** masih terlihat sama.

The sentence "Place still looks the same." was translated into "Tempat ini masih terlihat sama". The translator adds the word "ini" in TL to add information items.

5) Generalization

Generalization technique is a translation technique using terms that are already common and known to the wider community. So, the translator used the word more general in TL. Generalization found 14 (5.38%) data used by the translator.

Sample 1

SL: Keep **her** close.

TL: Jaga **dia** tetap dekat

The translator uses a more general word. So, the reader can understand to translation of SL. The meaning of the word "her" is used to woman but translate in TL the word "dia" is ambiguous to understand a man or woman. The translator uses this technique to make the reader

more understanding of the meaning of SL because in Indonesia the word “dia” is not specified in the pronoun man or woman.

Sample 2

SL: You ready to say grace, kid?

TL: Kau siap berdoa, Nak?

In this data, the word "say grace" was translated into Indonesian as "berdoa" which was more general than the term in the SL. Because of that reason, this kind of translation used the generalization technique. So, the translated word "Kau siap berdoa, Nak?" makes the reader more understanding of the meaning of SL.

6) Transposition

Transposition technique is a translation technique that replaces the grammatical category of the source language (SL) in the target language (TL). Transposition found 5 (1.92%) data used by the translator.

Sample 1

SL: I've been looking for that key for a long time, Dom.

TL: Aku sudah lama mencari kunci itu, Dom

In the data above, the sentence "I've been looking for that key for a long time, Dom." from the source language translated become

"Aku sudah lama mencari kunci itu, Dom" in the target language. The utterance was translated in the target language by replacing the grammatical category of the source language in the target language. In this context, the phrase from the source language is converted into a word in the target language.

Sample 2

SL: A good son would've said no.

TL: Anak yang baik akan menolaknya.

In the data above, the sentence "A good son would've said no" from the source language translated to become "Anak yang baik akan menolaknya" in the target language. In this context, the phrase from the source language is converted into a word in the target language to summarize and simplify the message to be conveyed in the movie to the audience.

7) Established Equivalent

Established Equivalent technique is a translation technique using common terms used in the target language (TL). Established Equivalent found 5 (1.92%) data used by the translator.

Sample 1

SL: Good night

TL: Selamat malam

In the data above, the translator uses the established equivalence technique. It is used in some daily conversation, in our personal lives, or a common term which has been stated in the dictionary or it has been used in society. The word "Good night" in SL to be "Selamat malam" in TL. This includes greetings.

Sample 2

SL: Whatever it is, **Mr. Nobody** wanted us to find it.

TL: Apapun itu, **Tn. Nobody** ingin kita menemukannya

In the data above, the word "Mr." is translated into "Tn.". The evidence that the translator used is the established equivalent. The word "Tn." is familiar in the TL, so the reader makes it easy to understand the word.

8) Adaptation

Adaptation technique is a technique that replaces the cultural elements of the source language (SL) which are similar to the target language (TL). Adaptation found 3 (1.15%) data used by the translator.

Sample 1

SL: Craeful

TL: Waspadalah

The sample above shows the adaptation technique. The translator here replaces the SL cultural elements with one which has the same condition and situation in the TL culture. the word “Careful” in SL is translated be “Waspadalah” in TL. The translation is easy to understand because the word familiar to the reader of TL. The translator using this technique can easy to understand.

Sample 2

SL: Go!

TL: Tancap!

From the data, the word “Go!” in SL is translated be “Tancap!” in TL. The translation is easy to understand because the word familiar to the reader of TL. The translator using this technique can easy to understand.

9) Borrowing

Borrowing technique is a translation technique by borrowing words from the source language (SL). Borrowing found 3 (1.15%) data used by the translator.

Sample 1

SL: We secured the master **drive** here from Mr. Nobody’s plane.

TL: Kami mengamankan **drive** utamanya dari pesawatnya Tn. Nobody

In the data above, the word “drive” is familiar in TL and the translator uses borrowing words to make the reader easy to understand the words. Since the term in the TL did not change at all, this translation was called pure borrowing.

Sample 2

SL: As soon as the satellite reaches **orbit**, we start the uplink.

TL: Begitu satelit mencapai **orbit**, kita mulai tautannya

The word "orbit" was translated into Indonesian "orbit". Since the term in the TT did not change at all, this translation was called pure borrowing. Since pure borrowing was one of the types of borrowing technique, this translation was categorized as a borrowing technique

10) Compensation

Compensation technique is a translation technique that introduces the Source Language (SL) to another part of the Target Language (TL) because it cannot be realized in the same section of the Target Language (TL). Compensation found 1 (0.38%) data used by the translator. For example:

SL: **He's** in your heart, too.

TL: **Tuhan** juga ada dalam hatimu

The data above is using the Compensation Technique. The translator changes the element information and gives a stylistic effect in

TL because the SL cannot be reflected in the same place in SL. The word “He” is translated into “Tuhan” because the TL cannot be replaced with the same term as the ST.

2. The Quality of Translation from English to Indonesian Subtitle of the Movie “Fast and Furious 9”

After the researcher analysis the translation techniques of the script, another objective of this study is to describe the translation quality. The researcher used three parameters of translation quality; accuracy, acceptability, and readability by Nababan et al., (2012). From the 260 data found in the script movie English version and Indonesia version, the researcher investigates translation quality.

a. Accuracy

The researcher collected this data by using Nababan et al., (2012) specific. The explanation of accuracy levels has three points that are used to analyze, there are; accurate (3), less accurate (2), and inaccurate (1) found in each of the sentences. In this study, the researcher found 720 data accuracy, it means 92.30%. The table below shows the accumulation and percentage translation quality of accuracy.

Table 4.2 *Translation Quality of Accuracy*

No	Translation Quality of Accuracy	Score	Total	Percentage
1.	Accurate	3	199	76.53%
2.	Less Accurate	2	35	13.46%
3.	Inaccurate	1	26	10%
Total			260	100%

Based on table 4.2 the total accuracy level of translation quality of SL to TL shows 199 data of accurate, it means there are 76.53%. There are 35 data of less accurate, it means there are 13.46%. And next, 26 data of inaccurate, it means there are 10%.

Below is an explanation of the part of accuracy provided by the researcher. They are as follows:

1) Accurate

Nababan et al., (2012) state the concept of equivalence refers to the similarity of content or messages between the source language (SL) and the target language (TL). The text in a source language (SL) and target language (TL) must be equivalent; the text in SL cannot be subtracted or added. However, two concepts can be used to rise the comparable problem: deletion and addition. The two translation techniques are not intended to reduce information or add information but are intended to produce translations that are acceptable and easily understood by the target language (TL).

In the study, the researcher found 199 data that included accurate. It means there are 76.53%. There are several examples of accurate translation quality. They are as follows:

Sample 1

SL: Bell's driving safe.

TL: Bell mengemudi dengan aman

The sentence above is considered to belong to accurate data. The sentence does not show distortion meaning, so the reader can understand the meaning of the sentence. The data can see in appendix 3.

Sample 2

SL: Remember what your daddy told you.

TL: Ingat yang Ayah katakan padamu

This translator used literal translation techniques. The message and the meaning have been delivered as well as a source language in the target language. The sentence is equivalent, there's no distortion meaning, subtraction, or addition of the text. So, that sentences include in translation quality. The data can see in appendix 16.

2) Less accurate

The content of TL is less equivalent with the SL into the target text. There is one or more distortion of meaning or ambiguity, and deleted or replace the word that have will impact on the message. The scale of less accurate is two points stated by Nababan et al., (2012) concept. In the study, the researcher found 35 data that

including less accurate. It means there are 13.46%. There are several examples of less accurate translation quality. They are as follows:

Sample 1

SL: Dom. Well, when'd you get out, man?

TL: Dom. Kapan kau bebas?

The sentence in the target language is less accurate because the translator does not transfer the meaning in completely. The translation in TL shows the distortion of the meaning. The sentence used translation techniques of linguistic reduction techniques. It means that some parts of the translation were omitted. The data can see in appendix 108.

Sample 2

SL: The word on the street is you got locked up.

TL: Kabar di jalanan kalua kau di penjara

The data above is less accurate because translation in TL is very different in SL. The translation in TL shows the distortion of the meaning. The sentence used translation techniques of linguistic compression. Linguistic compression is a technique that is used to translate the subtitle of the movie. So, the translation in TL is brief and usually not translated through word by word. The data can see in appendix 135.

3) Inaccurate

The scale of inaccurate is one point. According to Nababan et al., (2012), a characteristic inaccurate is the content of TL not equivalent with the SL into target text or not appropriate at all into the target text. In the study, the researcher found 26 data that included inaccurate. It means there are 10%. There are several examples of less inaccurate translation quality. They are as follows:

Sample 1

SL: Corbin's got a sponsor in the stands, so he's pushing it.

TL: Sponsornya Corbin datang, jadi dia akan nekat

The sentences have transformed not equivalent in TL. So, this sentence including inaccurate. The sentence in TL has distortion of the meaning because the reader cannot understand the translation clearly. The data can see in appendix 4.

Sample 2

SL: Are you expecting someone?

TL: Apa kau menunggu tamu?

The data above is shown the distortion of the meaning. The sentence of SL has a different translation in TL. The translation result does not transfer the meaning correctly. So, the translation in

TL includes is inaccurate and less understood by the reader. The data can see in appendix 25.

b. Acceptability

Acceptability is one of the parameters to measure translation quality. The translator must use the parameters since the text translations will be acceptability by society. In this acceptability, there are three categories; acceptability, less acceptability, unacceptability. There are scales in several parameters; acceptable (3), less acceptable (2), and unacceptable (1). In this study, the researcher found that the total frequency of acceptability is 758 data (97.17%). The table below shows the accumulation and percentage translation quality of acceptability.

Table 4.3 *Translation Quality of Acceptability*

No	Translation Quality of Acceptability	Score	Total	Percentage
1.	Acceptable	3	243	93.46%
2.	Less Acceptable	2	11	4.23%
3.	Unacceptable	1	6	2.30%
Total			260	100%

Based on table 4.3 the total acceptability level of translation quality shows 243 data of acceptability, it means there are 93.46%. There are 11 data of less acceptability, it means there are 4.23%. And next, there are 6 data of unacceptability, it means there are 2.30%.

Below is an explanation of the part of acceptability provided by the researcher. They are as follows:

1) Acceptable

According to Nababan et al., (2012), the content of acceptable is the translation in the source language (SL) already appropriate with the rules of the target language (TL). In the study, the researcher found 243 data that included acceptable. It means there are 93.46%. There are several examples of acceptable translation quality. They are as follows:

Sample 1

SL: Local seller, huh?

TL: Penjual setempat ya?

The translation that used the sentence has translation quality that good. The sentence accepted the reader because appropriate in the culture of TL. The reader can easily read the translation and understand the translation result because the translation result sounds familiar and not strange. The data can see in appendix 143.

Sample 2

SL: It's all gonna be okay, Jakob.

TL: Semuanya akan baik saja, Jakob.

The sentence can accept by the reader because appropriate to the rules of TL. The translation quality of the sentence is good and accepted by the reader by using the concept of Nababan et al., (2012). The data can see in appendix 254.

2) Less Acceptable

In this study, the researcher found 11 data that included less acceptable. It means there are 4.23%. According to Nababan et al., (2012), less acceptable is the translation in SL less appropriate with the rules of TL. In this category, there are several problems in using technical terms or grammatical errors. There are several examples of less acceptable translation quality. They are as follows:

Sample 1

SL: Car don't make the driver.

TL: Mobil tak mengasah pengemudinya

The sentence of the sample above used the translation techniques of linguistic compression. The meaning may still deliver, but there are some problems using technical terms used by the translator. The data can see in appendix 112.

Sample 2

SL: And he loved us all the same.

TL: Dan dia menyayangi kita tanpa pandang bulu.

The translation in TL is hard to understand for the reader. So, the sentence including in less acceptability. The translator uses the word that is not appropriate with the target language. So, it sounds a little bit strange. The data can see in appendix 245.

3) Unacceptable

The translation in SL is not appropriate with the rules of TL. The technique used is not common and is not familiar to readers.

The scale of unacceptable is one point stated by Nababan et al., (2012) concept. In the study, the researcher found 6 data that included unacceptable. It means 2.30%. There are several examples of unacceptable translation quality. They are as follows:

Sample 1

SL: The day we lost him. Dad kept talking about a misfire.

TL: Pada hari kita kehilangan dia, Ayah terus bicara soal “Lompatan Pengapian”

The terms used by the translator in TL sentences are not familiar. So, the sentence is difficult to understand the reader. The translator translated the sentence as not appropriate in the context of SL. The data can see in appendix 119.

Sample 2

SL: I was the rogue agent.

TL: Akulah agen pembelotnya

The translation in SL is not appropriate with the rules of TL because the technique used is not common and is not familiar to readers. The context of TL is difficult meaning to understand because makes the reader read two times. The data can see in appendix 185.

c. Readability

In this study, the researcher found 749 data including readability. It means there are 96.02%. In the context of translation, the term

readability not only concerns the readability of the source language (SL) text but also the readability of the target language (TL) text. A good understanding of the concept of readability greatly assists the translator in carrying out his duties (Nababan et al., 2012). There are scales in several parameters; readability (3), less readability (2), unreadability (1). The table below shows the accumulation and percentage translation quality of readability.

Table 4.4 *Translation Quality of Readability*

No	Translation Quality of Readability	Score	Total	Percentage
1.	Readable	3	240	92.30%
2.	Less Readable	2	12	4.61%
3.	Unreadable	1	8	3.07%
Total			260	100%

Based on table 4.4 the total readability level of translation quality shows 240 data of readability, it means there are 92.30%. There are 12 data of less readability, it means there are 4.61%. And next, there are 8 data of unreadability, it means there are 3.07%.

Below is an explanation of the part of readability provided by the researcher. They are as follows:

1) Readable

Readable is high levels of criteria readability. The criteria of readability are the word, technical terms, clause, sentence, or text of translation that can understand by readers. The scale of readability

is three points. In this study, the researcher found 240 pieces of data, which means 92.30%. There are several examples of readability translation quality. They are as follows:

Sample 1

SL: I swear to God, this guy.

TL: Sumpah, dia menyebalkan.

The translator used the translation technique of linguistic compression. So, the sentence is easy to readable to the readers. The sample above has the word expressions that are readable into TL clearly understood by the reader. The data can see in appendix 8.

Sample 2

SL: You never deserved the Toretto name.

TL: Kau tak pantas menyandang nama Toretto.

The sentence above using translation techniques is a literal translation. This sentence is readable because it is clearly understood only by reading it at once. The translator uses the words that represent the meaning from the source language translated into the target language. So, it can be clearly understood by the reader. The data can see in appendix 201.

2) Less Readable

In the study, the researcher found 12 data, which means there are 4.61%. The criteria of less readability are the word, technical terms, clause, sentence, or text of translation less understood to

readers. The scale of less readability is two points. There are several examples of less readability translation quality. They are as follows:

Sample 1

SL: She wouldn't happen to be wearing a stolen necklace, would she?

TL: Penjual itu tak kebetulan memakai kalung curian, benar kan?

The sample above is included in less readability because the word in SL that changing in TL. The word SL "she" is changing in TL "penjual". So, the sentence is not appropriate in the context of SL in TL and is less readable to the reader. The data can see in appendix 144.

Sample 2

SL: And he loved us all the same

TL: Dan dia menyayangi kita tanpa pandang bulu.

The translation has a meaning that is not appropriate in the sentence of SL. The translator uses the technical term to translate into TL. The word "all the same" was translated into TL "tanpa pandang bulu". So, the sentence is less readable to understand the reader. The data can see in appendix 245.

3) Unreadable

The scale of unreadability is one point. This study found 8 data (3.07%) that included in unreadability. The criteria of unreadability are the translation is hard to understand for readers.

The translation is not appropriate in the context of SL. There are several examples of unreadability translation quality. They are as follows:

Sample 1

SL: Everybody's been looking for a thing.

TL: Mereka semua mencari "Benda"

The translator has translated into TL literally, but the meaning is difficult to understand for readers. So, the translation sentence is included in unreadability. The data can see in appendix 144.

Sample 2

SL: I was the rogue agent.

TL: Akulah agen pembelotnya

The translation is difficult to understand because the sentence used a word not familiar to the reader. So, the reader needs more time to understand the meaning. The data can see in appendix 245.

B. Discussion

In this section, the researcher discusses the problem statements after analyzing the data result in research findings. There are two statements of the problem that are the background of this research. The first statement of the problem is focused on finding the subtitle translation technique used in Dom

and Jacob utterances in "Fast and Furious 9" movie, and the second is the quality translation.

Talking about the subtitle translation technique according to the researcher analyzes on Molina & Albir's (2002) theory, there are ten translation techniques used such as literal translation, linguistic compression, reduction, amplification, generalization, transposition, establish equivalence, adaptation, borrowing, and compensation.

The first is literal translation as 127 data (48.84%). Literal translation technique is a technical translation technique used to translate words or expressions word for word. The examples above show the literal translation technique because the translator focuses on expression word for word of SL to TL. For example, the sentence "*Remember what your daddy told you*" was translated into Indonesian as "*Ingat yang Ayah katakan padamu*". From the explanation, every word in the source language (ST) was translated into the target language (TL) using the literal translation. This finding is also supported by the results of research conducted by Fitria (2020), mentioning that literal is only employed when the language's structures and concepts are parallel to each other, allowing the appropriate imagery and style to emerge. It can be seen from the presented table that shows the counted data use this technique.

The second is linguistic compression as 70 data (26.92%). The linguistic compression technique is a translation technique used to combine the source language text into a simpler one because it is already understood. This technique

is the opposite of the linguistic amplification technique. This translation technique is usually used to translate the subtitle of the movie. For example, the sentence “*Yeah, you. You want to tell your driver he’s gonna get somebody hurt*” was translated into Indonesian as “*Bilang kepembalpmu, dia bisa melukai orang lain*”. This sentence used linguistic compression because some of the words or expressions of the sentences changed to briefly. The translator used this translation technique to be briefer without changing the function and meaning of the sentences in SL. From the uses of this translation technique, the reader can more understand and easy to know. This finding reveals a study done by Sarasmara & Yuliasri (2018) that the translator did not translate the text word for word, but the translator only focuses on one point of the sentences.

The third is reduction as 16 data (6.15%). The reduction technique is a translation technique by reduces the words in the source language (SL) into the target language (TL) without changing the message of the source language (SL). This technique is the opposite of the amplification technique. In addition by Pahamzah & Syariifah (2019), this translation technique is used to compress the information from the source language so that it is not too long because it will apply in the subtitle. The translation of English “*Oh hei Branch. Just wondering if I could borrow something?*” (SL), translated it into Indonesian “*Hei, Branch. Boleh pinjam sesuatu?*” (TL). The source language contains ten words. Meanwhile, the target language only has five words. It means that the translator will use the shortest translation for movie subtitles to make it easier for the

viewers to catch the content and not distract from the visual of the movie that is being shown.

The fourth is amplification as 16 data (6.15%). The amplification technique is a translation technique by adding detailed information that is not contained in the source language text (SL) so that it needs to be paraphrased to be clearer. Meanwhile, Molina & Albir (2002) stated that the addition technique was used to clarify an elliptic expression, avoid ambiguity, strengthen implicit elements, and add connectors. An example is as follows: the sentence "*Place still looks the same.*" was translated into "*Tempat ini Masih terlihat sama*". The translator adds the word "*ini*" in TL to add information items.

The fifth is a generalization as 13 data (5.38%). The generalization technique is a translation technique using terms that are already common and known to the wider community. The translator uses this technique in translating sentences in the subtitle because the translator uses a more general word. So, the reader can understand to translation of SL. The meaning of the word "her" is used to woman but translate in TL the word "dia" is ambiguous to understand a man or woman. The translator uses this technique to make the reader more knowing the meaning of SL because in Indonesian the word "dia" is not specified in the pronoun man or woman. The same finding is shown by Awalin (2021) that object pronouns are also found in his research. In his research found the word "him" that includes generalization techniques.

The sixth is transposition as 5 data (1.92%). The transposition technique is a translation technique that replaces the grammatical category of the source language (SL) in the target language (TL). An example from the data that found the sentence "*A good son would've said no*" from the source language translated to become "*Anak yang baik akan menolaknya*" in the target language. In this context, the phrase from the source language is converted into a word in the target language to summarize and simplify the message to be conveyed in the movie to the audience. This finding reveals the study done by Pahamzah & Syariifah (2019) that transposition techniques are generally used because of the difference in the grammar between the source language and the target language.

The seventh is established equivalent as 5 data (1.92%). The established equivalent technique is a translation technique using common terms used in the target language (TL). The word "*Good night*" in SL to be "*Selamat malam*" in TL. This includes greetings. It is used in some daily conversation, in our personal lives, or a common term which has been stated in the dictionary or it has been used in society. This is supported by Fitria (2020) the same finding shows that greeting expressions are also found in his research. The expression "*Good morning*" in SL is translated into "*Selamat Pagi*" in the TL. This expression is used as a greeting when meeting somebody.

The eighth is adaptation as 3 data (1.15%). Adaptation technique is a technique that replaces the cultural elements of the source language (SL) which are similar to the target language (TL). According to Molina & Albir (2002), a shift in a cultural environment to express the message using a different situation.

This is supported by the findings of Azis (2021) used adaptation techniques to analyze dark jokes from a movie. Dark jokes refer to jokes that aim of making fun of situations usually regarded as tragic, such as death, sickness, disability, and extreme violence, or of the people involved or subject to them. The translation of “*make more cents*” translated into “*more sense*” rather than translated into “*more money*”. There is a cultural shift because cents or money are unfamiliar in the target languages.

The ninth is borrowing as 3 data (1.15%). The borrowing technique is a translation technique by borrowing words from the source language (SL). According to Molina & Albir (2002), borrowing is divided into two types. They are pure borrowing and naturalized borrowing. From the example data above, the word "orbit" was translated into Indonesian "orbit". Since the term in the TT did not change at all, this translation was called pure borrowing. This finding reveals a study from Sarasmara & Yuliasri (2018) the borrowing technique was employed in translating subtitles because some elements could not be transferred into Indonesian equivalently.

The last is compensation as 1 data (0,38%). The compensation technique is a translation technique that introduces the Source Language (SL) to another part of the Target Language (TL) because it cannot be realized in the same section of the Target Language (TL). The word “*He*” is translated into “*Tuhan*” because the TL cannot be replaced with the same term as the ST. This finding reveals a study from Pahamzah & Syariifah (2019) the compensation technique of the source language cannot be realized in the same section of the target

language because the elements of the culture do not have the same equivalent in the target language and are replaced with another equivalent in the target language with the source language. The translation “*We make it to the Bergen town*” into Indonesian “*Dia akan sampai ke Kota Bergen*”.

Following the discovery of the translation quality result, the researcher examined each of the three parameters in translation quality on Nababan et al., (2012) theory. The purpose of this translation quality assessment model is intended as an instrument to measure the quality of the translated text from English into Indonesian. Each sentence has three parameters that can be used to determine translation quality: accuracy, acceptability, and readability.

Accuracy is one of the parameters to assess translation quality. The researcher collected this data by using Nababan et al., (2012) specific. The explanation of accuracy levels has three points that are used to analyze, there are; accurate (3), less accurate (2), and inaccurate (1) found in each of the sentences.

According to Nababan et al., (2012) accurate is the concept of equivalence refers to the similarity of content or messages between the source language (SL) and the target language (TL). The text in a source language (SL) and target language (TL) must be equivalent; the text in SL cannot be subtracted or added. However, two concepts can be used to rise the comparable problem: deletion and addition. The two translation techniques are not intended to reduce information or add information but are intended to produce translations that are

acceptable and easily understood by the target language (TL). In the study, the researcher found 199 data (76.53%) that included accurate. For example: *Remember what your daddy told you* that has meaning *Ingat yang Ayah katakan padamu*. This translator used literal translation techniques. The message and the meaning have been delivered as well as a source language in the target language. The sentence is equivalent, there's no distortion meaning, subtraction, or addition of the text. It is relevant with the explanation of Nababan (in Kuswardani & Septiani, 2020) that accurate translation occurs when the translator employs the same word in both the source and target languages.

Some sentences were found to contain distorting meaning. This statement there is in scale less accurate, for example, *Dom. Well, when'd you get out, man?* that has meaning *Dom. Kapan kau bebas*. The sentence in the target language is less accurate because the translator does not transfer the meaning in completely. The translation in TL shows the distortion of the meaning. The sentence used translation techniques of reduction techniques. It means that some parts of the translation were omitted. This is related to the statement of Larson (1998) that sometimes the translator omitted, added or deleted some words in the translation result and it will translate is not communicative to the reader.

There are several sentences in scale inaccurate. According to Nababan et al., (2012), a characteristic inaccurate is the content of TL not equivalent with the SL into target text or not appropriate at all into the target text. In the study, the researcher found 26 data (10%). For example, *Corbin's got a sponsor in the*

stands, so he's pushing it that has meaning is *Sponsornya Corbin datang, jadi dia akan nekat*. The sentences have transformed not equivalent in TL. So, this sentence including inaccurate. This sentence in TL has distortion of the meaning because the reader cannot understand the translation clearly. The sentence used translation techniques of linguistic compression. The study of Awalina (2021) found that linguistic compression techniques include inaccurate have a deficiency used in translation. As a result, the sentences have content not equivalent to TL.

Another to measure the translation quality is acceptability. According to Nababan et al., (2012), the translator must use the parameters since the text translations will be acceptability by society. There are scales in several parameters; acceptable (3), less acceptable (2), and unacceptable (1). In this study, the researcher found that the total frequency of acceptability is 758 data (97.17%).

There are the sentences that were found of translation techniques. One of the translation techniques used is a literal translation. For example, *it's all gonna be okay, Jakob* it was meaning *Semuanya akan baik saja, Jakob*. The sentence can accept by the reader because appropriate to the rules of TL. This statement there is in scale acceptable. It is the same result from Fitriana (2015) that the translation belongs to acceptable because the language is not difficult to understand for the reader.

Another translation technique used is linguistic compression in scale less acceptable. According to Nababan et al., (2012), less acceptable is the translation in SL less appropriate with the rules of TL. In this category, there are several problems in using technical terms or grammatical errors. For example, *Car don't make the driver* it was meaning *Mobil tak mengasah pengemudinya*. The sentence of the sample above used the translation techniques of linguistic compression. The meaning may still deliver, but there are some problems using technical terms used by the translator. This is supported by the explanation of Nababan (in Silalahi, 2009) that less acceptable happens when the words in translation result are commonly used by the reader but still has some terms that grammatically errors.

Some sentences were found not appropriate with the rules of TL. In the study, the researcher found 6 data (2.30%) that included unacceptable. For example, *the day we lost him. Dad kept talking about a misfire* it was meaning *Pada hari kita kehilangan dia, Ayah terus bicara soal "Lompatan Pengapian"*. The terms used by the translator in TL sentences are not familiar. So, the sentence is difficult to understand the reader. The translator translated the sentence as not appropriate in the context of SL. The sentence used translation techniques of linguistic compression. This finding reveals a study from Awalina (2021) found that linguistic compression techniques include unacceptability. The sentence of TL has a meaning not easy to understand for the reader. As a result, the translator translated the sentence as not appropriate in the context of SL.

The next parameter to assess translation quality is readability. In this study, the researcher found 749 data (96.02%). In the context of translation, the term readability not only concerns the readability of the source language (SL) text but also the readability of the target language (TL) text. A good understanding of the concept of readability greatly assists the translator in carrying out his duties (Nababan et al., 2012). There are scales in several parameters; readability (3), less readability (2), unreadability (1). The total readability level of translation quality was found that 240 data (92.30%). There are 12 data (4.61%) of less readability. And next, there are 8 data (3.07%) of unreadability.

The translation techniques of literal translation are dominant used at the readability level. For example, *you never deserved the Toretto name* it was meaning *Kau tak pantas menyandang nama Toretto*. This sentence is readable because it is clearly understood only by reading it at once. The translator uses the words that represent the meaning from the source language translated into the target language. So, it can be clearly understood by the reader. This finding is also supported by Nababan (in Silalahi, 2009) a translation is readable if the audience understands it completely.

There are several sentences in scale less readable. In the study, the researcher found 12 data, which means there are 4.61%. The criteria of less readability are the word, technical terms, clause, sentence, or text of translation less understood to readers. For example, *and he loved us all the same* it was meaning *Dan dia menyayangi kita tanpa pandang bulu*. The translation has a meaning that is not appropriate in the sentence of SL. The translator uses the

technical term to translate into TL. The word "all the same" was translated into TL "tanpa pandang bulu". So, the sentence is less readable to understand the reader. This finding reveals a study from Fitria (2015) found that the translation includes less readable if the meaning of the translation is ambiguous to the reader. As a result, the TL is less readable.

Another to measure the translation quality is unreadable. Some sentences were found not appropriate in the context of SL. For example, *I was the rogue agent* it was meaning *Akulah agen pembelotnya*. The translation is difficult to understand because the sentence used a word not familiar to the reader. So, the reader needs more time to understand the meaning. It is supported by Nababan et al., (2012) the criteria of unreadability is the translation hard to understand for readers.

CHAPTER V

CONCLUSION AND SUGGESTION

In this section, the researcher concludes the findings and discussion in chapter IV. The researcher also gives some suggestions to readers or further researchers.

A. Conclusion

Based on the analysis that was explained before, some points can be drawn in the conclusion of this research. The researcher found ten of eighteen translation techniques by Molina & Albir (2002) that were used in the English and Indonesia translation of "Fast and Furious 9" movie. The translation techniques that were used are literal translation, linguistic compression, reduction, amplification, generalization, transposition, established equivalent, adaptation, borrowing, and compensation. In the data analysis, the researcher got 260 (100%) total data. The technique that found subtitle text in "Fast and Furious 9" movie, were: literal translation 127 data (48.84%), linguistic compression 70 data (26.92), reduction and amplification 16 data (6.15%), generalization 14 data (5.38%), transposition and established equivalent 5 data (1.92%), adaptation and borrowing 3 data (1.15%), and compensation 1 data (0.38%).

The study was also conducted to describe and analyze the translation quality. The writer analyzed the translation quality by using Nababan et al., (2012) concepts. They are; accuracy, acceptability, and readability. The first is the accuracy translation technique. Of this study, the researcher found accurate 199

data (76.53%), less accurate 35 data (13.46%), and inaccurate 26 data (10%). Next, the researcher found one of three parameters is acceptability. The researcher found acceptability in the script movie, there are: acceptability 243 data (93.46%), less acceptability 11 data (4.23%), and unacceptability found 6 data (2.30%). And the last is readability. This study found readable 240 data (92.30%), less readable found 12 data (4.61%), and unreadable found 8 data (3.07%). Almost all of the data found by the researcher is accurate, acceptable, and readable. The translation in the script "Fast and Furious 9" movie can be concluded as good translation quality.

Therefore, the highest frequency of translation techniques proposed by Molina & Albir (2002) used by the English and Indonesia translation is the literal translation. The translation quality that was found in the script "Fast and Furious 9" movie is accurate, acceptable, and readable. So, the translation is provided in the translation quality as a qualified translation.

B. Suggestion

After explaining the answer to the problem, there were several suggestions from the researcher:

1. Lectures

Based on the finding researcher found various translation techniques used in subtitled movies. In addition, the researcher also describes the quality of the translation subtitles used by the translator. So, the researcher hopes this research can be a reference and information that can help lecturers to teach linguistic material, especially in teaching translation subjects.

2. Students

The researcher hopes that students can get various benefits from this research. The researcher chose the object of study to use the movie because the movie is a modern education media that makes students not bored. Not only getting entertainment, but students can also learn linguistics about translation in movie subtitles.

3. The other researchers

The researcher hopes this research becomes a reference and guidance to the other researcher conducting the same research related to translation and should be even better at interpreting the translation techniques in a movie. The other researchers also can use a different object of the study. For example, novels, songs, poetry, etc. that are appropriate in translation study.

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APPENDICES

Appendix 1. Transcript of the Movie Dom and Jacob Utterances

DOM: Hey, Pop.

DOM: Got an oil spill going into turn two.

DOM: Bell's driving safe.

DOM: Corbin's got a sponsor in the stands, so he's pushing it.

DOM: You got a real problem with car 23.

DOM: That's right.

DOM: Yeah, you. You want to tell your driver he's gonna get somebody hurt?

DOM: I swear to God, this guy.

DOM: Pop, turn two, turn two!

DOM: He's gonna come at you for that.

DOM: Get ready on your left.

DOM: Three-eighths ratchet.

DOM: Three-eighths driver.

DOM: Six-inch extension.

DOM: Are you sure?

DOM: Remember what your daddy told you.

DOM: Be precise in life.

DOM: It can make all the difference.

DOM: Now, watch this.

DOM: See how it's working now?

DOM: And you see what's happening?

DOM: You're right.

DOM: It's the price we pay for peace and quiet.

DOM: Want to come and give us a hand?

DOM: Are you expecting someone?

DOM: Brian, remember what we practiced.

DOM: B, come out, son.

DOM: Now, I know you don't carpool.

DOM: So, what's up?

DOM: We're not on call anymore.

DOM: Things change.

DOM: Where is God?

DOM: He's in your heart, too.

DOM: And you know something?

DOM: I'll always be in your heart.

DOM: Good night.

DOM: Brian and Mia got out of the game when they became parents.

DOM: Careful.

DOM: Cover us.

DOM: Somebody wanted in.

DOM: Plane must have gone down before they could cut through.

DOM: Whatever it is, Mr. Nobody wanted us to find it.

DOM: How's that work...

DOM: Go!

DOM: Tej, how fast we got to go to clear 'em?

DOM: Tej, how fast?

DOM: How fast, Tej?

DOM: Letty, on the right.

DOM: Get in.

DOM: I appreciate the favor.

DOM: That's my dad! That's my dad!

DOM: We got to get him out of there.

DOM: We got to get him out of there! That's my dad!

DOM: That's my dad! That's my dad!

DOM: That's my dad!

DOM: Get him out of there!

DOM: That's my dad!

JACOB: Hey.

JACOB: Nobody's supposed to be around here.

JACOB: Get out of here. Go.

JACOB: No.

JACOB: No, not you.

JACOB: You're the one that killed him.

JACOB: I swear... I swear to God, if you don't get out of here...

DOM: Go find Buddy.

DOM: Now!

DOM: Leave.

DOM: "Leave" is a simple word.

DOM: You ain't half the man my dad was.

DOM: What did you say?

JAKOB: It was sloppy. He almost had me.

JACOB: She say anything?

JACOB: Do you know who I am?

JACOB: I don't work for the competition.

JACOB: Says the woman in the box.

JACOB: Look familiar?

JACOB: The other half's hidden in one of the agency's thousands of vaults.

JACOB: I need you to find out which one.

JACOB: We secured the master drive here from Mr. Nobody's plane.

JACOB: The rest of the hardware is a bit dated.

JACOB: Pre-Internet.

JACOB: To make sure you don't go hack into anything we don't want you to.

JACOB: You read my psych eval. Good for you.

JACOB: Plans are in motion.

JACOB: What?

DOM: Whoever Jakob has become... and whatever he's up to... it's on me.

DOM: And me alone.

DOM: Pretty impressive driving out there.

DOM: You miss the old life.

DOM: Every day.

DOM: You get involved here, you put everything you have at risk.

DOM: Your kids and the whole world that you built.

DOM: So we find it.

DOM: If we're gonna beat Jakob to it, we're gonna have to split up.

DOM: Roman, Tej, I know a couple of guys operating out of Germany that could get us anything we need.

DOM: Letty.

DOM: I got this the day Han died.

DOM: Check the postmark.

DOM: Whatever he was up to, it ended here.

DOM: I'm gonna find him.

DOM: An old friend.

DOM: It doesn't matter.

DOM: It's all about how you choose to see it.

Dom. What are you guys in for?

DOM: Lean condition?

JACOB: Who wants next?

JACOB: I said, who wants next?!

DOM: I got next.

JACOB: Dom.

JACOB: Well, when'd you get out, man?

DOM: I said I got next.

JACOB: Come on, Dom.

JACOB: You don't want to race me in Buddy's old Charger.

DOM: Car don't make the driver.

DOM: Here's how this goes.

DOM: You win... you can come back home.

DOM: You lose... you keep driving, you don't stop, you don't ever come back.

DOM: Ever.

JACOB: What do you mean, Dom?

DOM: I know what you did.

DOM: The day we lost him, Dad kept talking about a misfire.

DOM: Remember?

DOM: You were the last one under his hood that day.

DOM: A minute later, he was gone.

DOM: Tell me why you killed Dad.

DOM: Now let's race.

DOM: Too soon.

JACOB: No!

DOM: Place still looks the same.

DOM: I'm looking for Jakob.

DOM: I know you took Jakob in after my father died.

DOM: I know you did the best you could, Buddy.

DOM: But we both know he's about to cause a lot of hurt.

DOM: The chance for peace died that day on the track.

DOM: Nice necklace, Queenie.

DOM: Diamonds and emeralds never looked so good.

DOM: The word on the street is you got locked up.

DOM: When are they gonna learn?

DOM: Some birds can't be caged.

DOM: Not tonight.

DOM: My thieving days are over.

DOM: I'm looking for someone.

DOM: Would've shown up in town a little while ago.

DOM: A lot of guys, a lot of resources.

DOM: Local seller, huh?

DOM: She wouldn't happen to be wearing a stolen necklace, would she?

DOM: He's my brother.

DOM: Where is Jakob?

JACOB: The brother you're looking for... he's from an old life.

JACOB: He's long gone.

DOM: All I see is the same scared little kid that killed our father.

JACOB: That's your mistake.

JACOB: The spy game... this is my world.

JACOB: So here's my offer.

JACOB: It's the same one you gave me.

JACOB: You leave.

JACOB: Now.

JACOB: You drive away, and you never come back.

JACOB: Ever.

DOM: A deal?

DOM: I showed you mercy!

DOM: And I won't show it to you again.

JACOB: You keep digging around in the past, Dom, you're not gonna like what you find.

JACOB: Don't worry about it. Our men are closing in.

JACOB: One week from now, your dad will be asking you for an allowance.

DOM: Well done, Leysa.

DOM: So Queenie treating you right?

DOM: Cara's little sister done good.

DOM: Ramsey, talk to me. What do we got?

DOM: He ain't using roads.

DOM: I got eyes on Jakob.

DOM: Okay, follow him.

DOM: Why not?

DOM: It's you or no one.

JACOB: Otto, sending you new pickup location.

JACOB: Otto, where are you?

JACOB: It's because you're on the wrong street.

DOM: Go!

DOM: You're a natural.

JACOB: So what now, Dom?

DOM: No one outruns their past.

DOM: And yours just caught up to you.

DOM: 'Cause she is the key.

DOM: Everybody's been looking for a thing.

DOM: It was a person all along.

JACOB: I'm sorry, Mia.

JACOB: I was the rogue agent.

JACOB: Me.

JACOB: Dom, you ever think about how Mr. Nobody found you?

JACOB: Think he just dropped out of the sky and chose you?

JACOB: I ran missions with Mr. Nobody out of this place for years.

JACOB: I've been looking for that key for a long time, Dom.

JACOB: And you just handed her over.

JACOB: I told you.

JACOB: This is my world.

DOM: Got a lot of guys here.

DOM: You trust 'em?

JACOB: Trust this.

JACOB: You know the only good thing to come from Dad dying?

JACOB: If he hadn't, I'd have spent my entire life in your shadow.

JACOB: And now you're gonna spend the rest of yours living in mine.

DOM: Only good thing about Dad dying... was he didn't have to watch what you became.

DPM: You never deserved the Toretto name.

JACOB: You think you knew Dad, huh?

JACOB: What, 'cause you were his favorite? You don't know shit!

JACOB: Okay?

JACOB: You want the truth?

JACOB: Dad died 'cause he was trying to throw that race.

JACOB: We were in deep debt.

JACOB: 'Cause of how he felt about you, he had to ask me for help.

JACOB: How was I supposed to know that car was gonna blow?

DOM: A good son would've said no.

DOM: And a real brother would've come to me.

JACOB: Come to you?

JACOB: He made me promise you would never find out.

JACOB: And through all of it... I kept that promise.

JACOB: The girl comes with me.

DOM: Jakob!

DOM: I will stop you.

DOM: And that's my promise.

DOM: Down!

DOM: I'm always here.

DOM: Tell him.

DOM: You came to me, Letty.

DOM: Is this who we are?

DOM: We do it ourselves.

DOM: That's exactly what we're gonna do.

JACOB: Keep her close.

JACOB: As soon as the satellite reaches orbit, we start the uplink.

DOM: Ramsey, power us up.

JACOB: Begin.

JACOB: I thought you said you took care of this.

JACOB: I'll handle it.

JACOB: Something you want to tell me, Otto?

JACOB: Otto, there's something you should know.

JACOB: You're a spoiled rich prick, and I'm gonna kill you.

DOM: Crank it.

DOM: If we can't break through, we stop it.

DOM: Letty, drop back and line up with the front tires.

DOM: If we can't slow it and we can't punch through, we flip it and we hit the underside.

JAKOB: But I can.

JACOB: Think these belong to you.

DOM: There's gonna be a lot of people coming after you, Jake.

JACOB: Yeah.

JACOB: This is the world I chose, Dom.

DOM: You know, Dad wasn't perfect.

DOM: And he loved us all the same.

DOM: Someone once gave me a ten-second car... as a second chance.

DOM: I owe you that, little brother.

DOM: This was the last place I saw your grandfather.

DOM: This is where he raced.

DOM: No.

DOM: But I'll tell you something.

DOM: Everything I needed to know about life,

DOM: I learned on this track.

DOM: I did.

DOM: It's all gonna be okay, Jakob.

DOM: We got some rough times ahead... but it's gonna be okay.

DOM: 'Cause we're family.

DOM: You ready to say grace, kid?

DOM: Oh, it's easy.

DOM: Just say whatever's in your heart.

DOM: Now, hold on.

DOM: There's still an empty chair.

Appendix 2. Analysis of Translation Techniques

No	Source Language (SL)	Target Language (TL)	Translation Techniques
1	Hey, Pop.	Hai, Ayah.	Literal Translation
2	Got an oil spill going into turn two.	Ada tumpahan oli di belokan dua.	Literal Translation
3	Bell's driving safe.	Bell mengemudi dengan aman	Literal Translation
4	Corbin's got a sponsor in the stands, so he's pushing it.	Sponsornya Corbin datang, jadi dia akan nekat	Linguistic Compression
5	You got a real problem with car 23.	Kau punya masalah dengan mobil 23.	Linguistic Compression
6	That's right.	Itu benar	Literal Translation
7	Yeah, you. You want to tell your driver he's gonna get somebody hurt.	Bilang kepembalapmu, dia bisa melukai orang lain	Linguistic Compression
8	I swear to God, this guy.	Sumpah, dia menyebalkan	Linguistic Compression
9	Pop, turn two, turn two!	Ayah, belokan dua, belokan dua!	Literal Translation
10	He's gonna come at you for that.	Dia akan mendatangiimu	Linguistic Compression
11	Get ready on your left.	Waspada kirimu	Linguistic Compression
12	Three-eighths ratchet.	Kunci inggris tiga-perdelapan	Linguistic Compression
13	Three-eighths driver.	Kunci pas tiga-perdelapan	Linguistic Compression
14	Six-inch extension.	Kunci soket enam inci	Linguistic Compression

15	Are you sure?	Kau yakin?	Literal Translation
16	Remember what your daddy told you.	Ingat yang Ayah katakan padamu	Literal Translation
17	Be precise in life.	Harus tepat dalam hidupmu	Transposition
18	It can make all the difference.	Itu bisa membuat perbedaan	Reduction
19	Now, watch this.	Sekarang, lihatlah ini	Literal Translation
20	See how it's working now?	Kau lihat cara kerjanya sekarang?	Amplification
21	And you see what's happening?	Dan kau lihat yang terjadi?	Literal Translation
22	You're right.	Kau benar	Literal Translation
23	It's the price we pay for peace and quiet.	Itu harga yang kita bayar untuk kedamaian dan ketentraman	Literal Translation
24	Want to come and give us a hand?	Kau mau membantu kami?	Linguistic Compression
25	Are you expecting someone?	Apa kau menunggu tamu?	Linguistic Compression
26	Brian, remember what we practiced.	Brian, ingat latihan kita	Literal Translation
27	B, come out, son.	B, keluarlah, nak.	Literal Translation
28	Now, I know you don't carpool.	Kalian tak biasanya naik mobil bersama	Transposition
29	So , what's up?	Ada apa?	Reduction
30	We're not on call anymore.	Kami tak melakukan itu lagi	Linguistic Compression
31	Things change.	Situasi berubah	Linguistic Compression

32	Where is God?	Di mana Tuhan?	Literal Translation
33	He's in your heart, too.	Tuhan juga ada dalam hatimu	Compensation
34	And you know something?	Dan kau tahu sesuatu?	Literal Translation
35	I'll always be in your heart.	Ayah juga selalu dalam hatimu	Linguistic Compression
36	Good night.	Selamat malam	Established Equivalence
37	Brian and Mia got out of the game when they became parents.	Brian dan Mia keluar dari permainan saat mereka jadi orang tua	Literal Translation
38	Careful.	Waspadalah	Adaptation
39	Cover us.	Lindungi kami	Literal Translation
40	Somebody wanted in.	Seseorang berusaha masuk	Literal Translation
41	Plane must have gone down before they could cut through.	Pesawatnya pasti jatuh sebelum mereka bisa memotongnya	Literal Translation
42	Whatever it is, Mr. Nobody wanted us to find it.	Apapun itu, Tn. Nobody ingin kita menemukannya	Established Equivalent
43	How's that work...	Bagaimana itu bisa bekerja...	Amplification
44	Go!	Cepat pergi!	Amplification
45	Tej, how fast we got to go to clear 'em?	Tej, berapa cepat untuk lolos dari mereka?	Linguistic Compression
46	Tej, how fast?	Tej, seberapa cepat?	Literal Translation
47	How fast, Tej?	Seberapa cepat, Tej?	Literal Translation
48	Letty, on the right	Letty, ke kanan	Literal Translation
49	Get in.	Naik.	Adaptation
50	I appreciate the favor.	Aku mengargai bantuanmu	Literal Translation

51	We got to get him out of there.	Kita keluarkan dia dari sana!	Literal Translation
52	That's my dad! That's my dad!	Itu Ayahku! Itu Ayahku!	Literal Translation
53	We got to get him out of there! That's my dad!	Kita keluarkan dia dari sana! Itu Ayahku!	Literal Translation
54	That's my dad! That's my dad!	Itu Ayahku! Itu Ayahku!	Literal Translation
55	That's my dad!	Itu Ayahku!	Literal Translation
56	Get him out of there!	Keluarkan dia dari sana!	Literal Translation
57	That's my dad!	Itu Ayahku!	Literal Translation
58.	Hey.	Hei	Literal Translation
59.	Nobody's supposed to be around here.	Tak boleh ada orang di sini	Linguistic Compression
60.	Get out of here. Go.	Keluarlah dari sini. Pergi.	Literal Translation
61.	No.	Tidak.	Literal Translation
62.	No , not you.	Tidak denganmu.	Reduction
63.	You're the one that killed him.	Kau yang membunuhnya.	Literal Translation
64.	I swear... I swear to God, if you don't get out of here...	Sumpah, aku sumpah ke Tuhan, jika kau tak keluar dari sini...	Literal Translation
65	Go find Buddy.	Panggil Buddy.	Linguistic Compression
66	Now!	Sekarang!	Literal Translation
67	Leave.	Pergi.	Literal Translation
68	"Leave" is a simple word.	"Pergi" itu kata sederhana.	Literal Translation

69	You ain't half the man my dad was.	Kau tak sejantan Ayahku.	Linguistic Compression
70	What did you say?	Apa katamu?	Literal Translation
71.	It was sloppy. He almost had me.	Itu ceroboh. Dia hampir mendapatkanmu.	Literal Translation
72.	She say anything?	Dia bilang sesuatu?	Literal Translation
73.	Do you know who I am?	Kau tahu siapa aku?	Literal Translation
74.	I don't work for the competition.	Aku tak bekerja untuk bersaing.	Literal Translation
75.	Says the woman in the box.	Kata wanita di dalam kotak.	Literal Translation
76.	Look familiar?	Terlihat tak asing?	Literal Translation
77.	The other half's hidden in one of the agency's thousands of vaults.	Separuhnya tersembunyi dalam satu diantara ribuan brankas biro	Linguistic Compression
78.	I need you to find out which one.	Aku ingin kau mencari tahu brankas yang sama	Amplification
79.	We secured the master drive here from Mr. Nobody's plane.	Kami mengamankan drive utamanya dari pesawatnya Tn. Nobody	Borrowing
80.	The rest of the hardware is a bit dated.	Perangkat keras lainnya sudah usang	Linguistic Compression
81.	Pre-Internet.	Sebelum ada internet	Borrowing
82.	To make sure you don't go hack into anything we don't want you to.	Untuk memastikan kau tak meretas apapun yang tak kami inginkan	Literal Translation
83.	You read my psych eval. Good for you.	Kau membaca evaluasi psikisku . Bagus untukmu.	Linguistic Compression
84.	Plans are in motion.	Rencananya sudah berjalan.	Literal Translation

85.	What?	Apa?	Literal Translation
86	Whoever Jakob has become... and whatever he's up to... it's on me.	Entah Jakob jadi apa... dan apa yang dia rencanakan... akan kuatasi	Linguistic Compression
87	And me alone.	Kuatasi sendiri.	Linguistic Compression
88	Pretty impressive driving out there.	Mengemudimu tadi sangat mengesankan	Linguistic Compression
89	You miss the old life.	Kau rindu kehidupan lama.	Literal Translation
90	Every day.	Setiap harinya.	Established equivalent
91	You get involved here, you put everything you have at risk.	Kau terlibat masalah ini, kau membahayakan segala yang kau miliki	Linguistic Compression
92	Your kids and the whole world that you built.	Anakmu dan seluruh dunia yang kau buat	Literal Translation
93	So, we find it.	Kita temukan	Reduction
94	If we're gonna beat Jakob to it, we're gonna have to split up.	Jika kita mau mengalahkan Jakob, kita harus berpecah	Literal Translation
95	Roman, Tej, I know a couple of guys operating out of Germany that could get us anything we need.	Roman, Tej, aku kenal beberapa orang beroperasi di luar Jerman yang bisa memberi kita apapun yang kita butuhkan.	Linguistic Compression
96	Letty. I got this the day Han died.	Letty. Aku dapat ini pada hari Han tewas.	Literal Translation
97	Check the postmark.	Periksa tanda posnya	Literal Translation
98	Whatever he was up to, it ended here.	Apapun yang dia lakukan, itu berakhir di sana.	Literal Translation

99	I'm gonna find him .	Aku akan menemukan dia	Generalization
100	An old friend.	Aku punya teman lama	Amplification
101	It doesn't matter.	Tak jadi masalah.	Literal Translation
102	It's all about how you choose to see it.	Tergantung kalian memilih melihatnya seperti apa	Linguistic Compression
103	Dom. What are you guys in for?	Aku Dom. Mengapa kau di penjara?	Amplification
104	Lean condition?	"kondisi kurus"?	Literal Translation
105.	Who wants next?	Siapa selanjutnya?	Reduction
106.	I said, who wants next?!	Kubilang, siapa selanjutnya?	Reduction
107	I got next.	Aku selanjutnya	Reduction
108.	Dom. Well, when'd you get out, man?	Dom. Kapan kau bebas?	Reduction
109	I said I got next.	Kubilang, aku selanjutnya	Reduction
110.	Come on, Dom.	Sudahlah, Dom.	Linguistic Compression
111.	You don't want to race me in Buddy's old Charger .	Kau tak mau balapan denganku naik mobil rongsokan itu	Linguistic Compression
112	Car don't make the driver.	Mobil tak mengasah pengemudinya	Linguistic Compression
113	Here's how this goes.	Ini aturannya	Linguistic Compression
114	You win... you can come back home.	Kau menang... kau bisa pulang ke rumah	Literal Translation
115	You lose... you keep driving, you don't stop, you don't ever come back.	Kau kalah... kau teruslah mengemudi, kau jangan berhenti, kau jangan pernah kembali	Literal Translation

116	Ever.	Selamanya	Literal Translation
117.	What do you mean, Dom?	Apa maksudmu, Dom?	Literal Translation
118	I know what you did.	Aku tahu perbuatanmu	Linguistic Compression
119	The day we lost him , Dad kept talking about a misfire.	Pada hari kita kehilangan dia, Ayah terus bicara soal “Lompatan Pengapian”	Generalization
120	Remember?	Ingat?	Literal Translation
121	You were the last one under his hood that day.	Kau orang terakhir yang memperbaiki mobilnya	Linguistic Compression
122	A minute later, he was gone.	Satu menit kemudian, Ayah tewas	Linguistic Compression
123	Tell me why you killed Dad?	Katakan mengapa kau membunuh Ayah?	Literal Translation
124	Now let’s race.	Sekarang mari balapan	Literal Translation
125	Too soon.	Terlalu cepat	Literal Translation
126.	No!	Tidak!	Literal Translation
127	Place still looks the same.	Tempat ini masih terlihat sama	Amplification
128	I’m looking for Jakob.	Aku mencari Jakob	Literal Translation
129	I know you took Jakob in after my father died.	Aku tahu kau menjaga Jakob setelah Ayahku meninggal	Linguistic Compression
130	I know you did the best you could, Buddy.	Aku tahu kau melakukan semampumu, Buddy.	Linguistic Compression
131	But we both know he’s about to cause a lot of hurt .	Tapi kita berdua tahu dia akan membuat banyak orang menderit	Amplification
132	The chance for peace died that day on the track.	Kesempatan berdamai mati pada hari balapan itu	Linguistic Compression

133	Nice necklace, Queenie.	Kalung mu bagus, Queenie.	Amplification
134	Diamonds and emeralds never looked so good.	Berlian dan zamrud tak pernah terlihat sebagus itu.	Literal Translation
135	The word on the street is you got locked up.	Kabar di jalanan kalua kau di penjara.	Linguistic Compression
136	When are they gonna learn?	Kapan mereka mau belajar?	Literal Translation
137	Some birds can't be caged.	Ada burung yang tak bisa dikurung	Linguistic Compression
138	Not tonight.	Tidak malam ini	Literal Translation
139	My thieving days are over.	Hariku sebagai pencuri sudah berakhir	Linguistic Compression
140	I'm looking for someone.	Aku mencari seseorang	Literal Translation
141	Would've shown up in town a little while ago.	Dia tak lama datang ke kota ini	Linguistic Compression
142	A lot of guys, a lot of resources.	Dengan banyak orang, banyak sumber daya	Amplification
143	Local seller, huh?	Penjual setempat ya?	Generalization
144	She wouldn't happen to be wearing a stolen necklace, would she?	Penjual itu tak kebetulan memakai kalung curian, bukan?	Generalization
145	He's my brother.	Dia adikku	Literal Translation
146	Where is Jakob?	Dimana Jakob?	Literal Translation
147.	The brother you're looking for... he's from an old life.	Adik yang kau cari... dia dari kehidupan lama	Literal Translation
148.	He's long gone.	Dia sudah lama menghilang	Linguistic Compression

149	All I see is the same scared little kid that killed our father.	Aku juga melihat hal yang sama anak kecil ketakutan yang membunuh Ayah kita	Linguistic Compression
150.	That's your mistake.	Itu kesalahanmu	Literal Translation
151.	The spy game... this is my world.	Permainan mata-mata... ini duniaku	Literal Translation
152.	So, here's my offer.	Ini tawaranku	Reduction
153.	It's the same one you gave me.	Sama seperti yang kau berikan padaku	Literal Translation
154.	You leave.	Kau pergilah	Literal Translation
155.	Now	Sekarang	Literal Translation
156.	You drive away, and you never come back.	Kau mengemudilah pergi dan jangan pernah kembali	Literal Translation
157.	Ever.	Selamanya.	Literal Translation
158	A deal?	Kesepakatan?	Literal Translation
159	I showed you mercy!	Kuberi kau belas kasih!	Linguistic Compression
160	And I won't show it to you again.	Dan tak akan kuberikan padamu lagi!	Linguistic Compression
161.	You keep digging around in the past, Dom, you're not gonna like what you find.	Kau teruslah gali masa lalu, Dom, kau tak akan suka yang kau temukan	Literal Translation
162.	Don't worry about it. Our men are closing in.	Jangan khawatirkan itu, anak buah kita mendekatinya	Generalization
163.	One week from now, your dad will be asking you for an allowance.	Satu minggu dari sekarang, Ayahmu akan minta uang saku darimu	Literal Translation
164	Well done, Leysa.	Bagus, Leysa.	Literal Translation

165	So Queenie treating you right?	Queenie memperlakukanmu dengan baik?	Reduction
166	Cara's little sister done good.	Adiknya Cara sangat lihai	Linguistic Compression
167	Ramsey, talk to me. What do we got?	Ramsey, bicaralah padaku. Apa yang kita punya?	Linguistic Compression
168	He ain't using roads.	Dia tak memakai jalan	Generalization
169	I got eyes on Jakob.	Saya melihat Jakob	Literal Translation
170	Okay, follow him.	Baik, ikuti dia.	Generalization
171	Why not?	Mengapa tidak?	Literal Translation
172	It's you or no one.	Kau atau tak seorangpun	Linguistic Compression
173.	Otto, sending you new pickup location.	Otto, ku kirim lokasi penjemputan baru	Transposition
174.	Otto, where are you?	Otto, di mana kau?	Literal Translation
175.	It's because you're on the wrong street.	Itu karena kau di jalan yang salah	Literal Translation
176	Go!	Tancap!	Adaptation
177	You're a natural.	Kau alami	Literal Translation
178.	So what now, Dom?	Bagaimana sekarang, Dom?	Reduction
179	No one outruns their past.	Tak ada yang bisa lari dari masa lalu mereka.	Linguistic Compression
180	And yours just caught up to you.	Dan masa lalumu menjejarmu	Linguistic Compression
181	'Cause she is the key.	Karena dia kuncinya	Generalization
182	Everybody's been looking for a thing.	Mereka semua mencari "Benda"	Generalization

183	It was a person all along.	Selama ini ternyata “Manusia”	Linguistic Compression
184.	I’m sorry, Mia.	Maafkan aku, Mia	Literal Translation
185.	I was the rogue agent.	Akulah agen pembelotnya	Linguistic Compression
186.	Me.	Aku	Literal Translation
187.	Dom, you ever think about how Mr. Nobody found you?	Dom, kau pernah terpikir cara Tn. Nobody menemukanmu?	Established Equivalent
188.	Think he just dropped out of the sky and chose you?	Kau pikir dia tiba-tiba datang dan melihatmu?	Linguistic Compression
189.	I ran missions with Mr. Nobody out of this place for years.	Aku menjalankan misi Bersama Tn. Nobody di tempat ini selama bertahun-tahun	Established Equivalent
190.	I’ve been looking for that key for a long time, Dom.	Aku sudah lama mencari kunci itu, Dom	Literal Translation
191.	And you just handed her over.	Dan kau baru saja menyerahkannya	Literal Translation
192.	I told you.	Sudah kubilang	Transposition
193.	This is my world.	Ini duniaku	Literal Translation
194	Got a lot of guys here.	Banyak orang disini	Linguistic Compression
195	You trust ’em?	Kau mempercayai mereka?	Literal Translation
196.	Trust this.	Percaya ini	Literal Translation
197.	You know the only good thing to come from Dad dying?	Kau tahu satu-satunya hal baik dengan tewasnya Ayah?	Literal Translation

198.	If he hadn't, I'd have spent my entire life in your shadow.	Jika dia tak tewas, kuhabiskan seluruh hidupku dengan bayanganmu	Linguistic Compression
199.	And now you're gonna spend the rest of yours living in mine.	Dan sekarang kau akan menghabiskan sisa hidupmu dalam bayanganmu	Linguistic Compression
200	Only good thing about Dad dying... was he didn't have to watch what you became.	Satu-satunya hal baik dengan tgewasnya Ayah... dia tak harus melihatmu jadi apa	Literal Translation
201	You never deserved the Toretto name.	Kau tak pantas menyanggah nama Toretto.	Literal Translation
202.	You think you knew Dad, huh?	Kau pikir kau mengenal Ayah?	Literal Translation
203.	What, 'cause you were his favorite? You don't know shit!	Karena kau anak kesukaanya? Kau tak tahu apapun!	Reduction
204.	Okay?	Paham?	Literal Translation
205.	You want the truth?	Kau mau kebenarannya?	Literal Translation
206.	Dad died 'cause he was trying to throw that race.	Ayah tewas karena dia berusaha kalah dalam balapan itu	Linguistic Compression
207.	We were in deep debt.	Kita punya banyak utang	Linguistic Compression
208.	'Cause of how he felt about you, he had to ask me for help.	Karena perasaan Ayah terhadapmu, dia meminta bantuanku	Linguistic Compression
209.	How was I supposed to know that car was gonna blow?	Aku tak tahu mobilnya bisa meledak	Reduction

210	A good son would've said no.	Anak yang baik akan menolaknya	Transposition
211	And a real brother would've come to me.	Dan saudara sejati akan mendatangi	Generalization
212.	Come to you?	Mendatangimu?	Literal Translation
213.	He made me promise you would never find out.	Ayah menyuruhku berjanji merahasiakannya darimu	Linguistic Compression
214.	And through all of it... I kept that promise.	Dan melalui ini semua... kupegang janji itu	Literal Translation
215.	The girl comes with me.	Anak itu ikut denganku	Generalization
216	Jakob! I will stop you.	Jakob! Akan kuhentikan kau	Literal Translation
217	And that's my promise.	Dan itu janjiku	Literal Translation
218	Down!	Merunduk!	Literal Translation
219	I'm always here.	Aku selalu di sini	Literal Translation
220	Tell him.	Beritahu dia!	Generalization
221	You came to me, Letty.	Kau menyelamatkanku, Letty.	Linguistic Compression
222	Is this who we are?	Inilah kita	Reduction
223	We do it ourselves.	Kita lakukan sendiri	Literal Translation
224	That's exactly what we're gonna do.	Itu tepatnya yang akan kita lakukan	Literal Translation
225.	Keep her close.	Jaga dia tetap dekat	Generalization
226.	As soon as the satellite reaches orbit, we start the uplink.	Begitu satelit mencapai orbit , kita mulai tautannya	Borrowing
227	Ramsey, power us up.	Ramsey, nyalakan tenaganya	Linguistic Compression

228.	Begin.	Mulai.	Literal Translation
229.	I thought you said you took care of this.	Kau tadi bilang sudah mengatasinya	Linguistic Compression
230.	I'll handle it.	Biar kuatasi	Reduction
231.	Something you want to tell me, Otto?	Ada yang mau kau katakan, Otto?	Linguistic Compression
232.	Otto, there's something you should know.	Otto, ada yang harus kau ketahui	Literal Translation
233.	You're a spoiled rich prick, and I'm gonna kill you.	Kau bocah kaya bajingan, akan kubunuh kau	Linguistic Compression
234	Crank it.	Jatuhkan	Linguistic Compression
235	If we can't break through, we stop it.	Jika tak bisa kita tembus, kita hentikan.	Literal Translation
236	Letty, drop back and line up with the front tires.	Letty, mundur dan sejajarkan dengan ban depan	Literal Translation
237	If we can't slow it and we can't punch through, we flip it and we hit the underside.	Jika tak bisa kita perlambat dan tak bisa kita tembus, kita balik dan kita tembus dari bawah	Literal Translation
238.	But I can.	Tapi aku bisa	Literal Translation
239	Let's go.	Ayo.	Literal Translation
240.	Think these belong to you.	Kurasa ini milikmu	Linguistic Compression
241	There's gonna be a lot of people coming after you, Jake.	Akan ada banyak orang memburumu, Jake.	Linguistic Compression
242.	Yeah.	Ya.	Literal Translation
243.	This is the world I chose, Dom.	Ini dunia yang kupilih, Dom.	Literal Translation

244	You know, Dad wasn't perfect	Kau tahu, Ayah tak sempurna	Literal Translation
245	And he loved us all the same.	Dan dia menyayangi kita tanpa pandang bulu.	Amplification
246	Someone once gave me a ten-second car... as a second chance.	Ada orang yang pernah memberiku mobil yang melesat 10 detik... sebagai kesempatan kedua	Amplification
247	I owe you that, little brother.	Aku hutang itu padamu, adikku.	Linguistic Compression
248	This was the last place I saw your grandfather.	Ini tempat terakhir Ayah melihat kakekmu	Amplification
249	This is where he raced.	Di sinilah kakekmu balapan	Amplification
250	No.	Tidak.	Literal Translation
251	But I'll tell you something.	Tapi Ayah katakan ini padamu.	Amplification
252	Everything I needed to know about life, I learned on this track.	Segala yang Ayah ketahui tentang hidup ini, Ayah pelajari di lintasan ini.	Amplification
253	I did.	Benar.	Literal Translation
254	It's all gonna be okay, Jakob.	Semuanya akan baik saja, Jakob.	Literal Translation
255	We got some rough times ahead... but it's gonna be okay. 'Cause we're family.	Kita punya masa sulit ke depan... tapi itu akan baik saja. Karena kita keluarga.	Literal Translation
256	You ready to say grace, kid?	Kau siap berdoa, Nak?	Generalization
257	Oh, it's easy.	Oh, itu mudah.	Literal Translation

258	Just say whatever's in your heart.	Katakana apapun dalam hatimu.	Literal Translation
259	Now, hold on.	Tunggu dulu.	Linguistic Compression
260	There's still an empty chair.	Masih ada satu kursi kosong.	Literal Translation

Appendix 3. Analysis of Translation Quality

Analysis of Translation Techniques				Quality of Translation		
No	Source Language (SL)	Target Language (TL)	Translation Techniques	Accuracy	Acceptability	Readability
1	Hey, Pop.	Hai, Ayah.	Literal Translation	3	3	3
2	Got an oil spill going into turn two.	Ada tumpahan oli di belokan dua.	Literal Translation	3	3	3
3	Bell's drifting safe.	Bell mengemudi dengan aman	Literal Translation	3	3	3
4	Corbin's got a sponsor in the stands, so he's pushing it.	Sponsornya Corbin datang, jadi dia akan nekat	Linguistic Compression	1	1	1
5	You got a real problem with car 23.	Kau punya masalah dengan mobil 23.	Linguistic Compression	3	3	3
6	That's right.	Itu benar	Literal Translation	3	3	3
7	Yeah, you. You want to tell your driver he's gonna get somebody hurt.	Bilang kepembalapmu, dia bisa melukai orang lain	Linguistic Compression	3	3	3
8	I swear to God, this guy.	Sumpah, dia menyebalkan	Linguistic Compression	1	3	3
9	Pop, turn two, turn two!	Ayah, belokan dua, belokan dua!	Literal Translation	3	3	3
10	He's gonna come at you for that.	Dia akan mendatangi mu	Linguistic Compression	2	3	3

11	Get ready on your left.	Waspada kirimu	Linguistic Compression	2	3	3
12	Three-eighths ratchet.	Kunci inggris tiga-perdelapan	Linguistic Compression	3	3	3
13	Three-eighths driver.	Kunci pas tiga-perdelapan	Linguistic Compression	3	3	3
14	Six-inch extension.	Kunci soket enam inci	Linguistic Compression	3	3	3
15	Are you sure?	Kau yakin?	Literal Translation	3	3	3
16	Remember what your daddy told you.	Ingat yang Ayah katakan padamu	Literal Translation	3	3	3
17	Be precise in life.	Harus tepat dalam hidupmu	Transposition	3	3	3
18	It can make all the difference.	Itu bisa membuat perbedaan	Reduction	3	3	3
19	Now, watch this.	Sekarang, lihatlah ini	Literal Translation	3	3	3
20	See how it's working now?	Kau lihat cara kerjanya sekarang?	Amplification	2	3	3
21	And you see what's happening?	Dan kau lihat yang terjadi?	Literal Translation	3	3	3
22	You're right.	Kau benar	Literal Translation	3	3	3
23	It's the price we pay for peace and quiet.	Itu harga yang kita bayar untuk kedamaian dan ketentraman	Literal Translation	3	3	3

24	Want to come and give us a hand?	Kau mau membantu kami?	Linguistic Compression	1	3	3
25	Are you expecting someone?	Apa kau menunggu tamu?	Linguistic Compression	1	3	3
26	Brian, remember what we practiced.	Brian, ingat latihan kita	Literal Translation	3	3	3
27	B, come out, son.	B, keluarlah, nak.	Literal Translation	3	3	3
28	Now, I know you don't carpool.	Kalian tak biasanya naik mobil bersama	Transposition	1	3	3
29	So, what's up?	Ada apa?	Reduction	3	3	3
30	We're not on call anymore.	Kami tak melakukan itu lagi	Linguistic Compression	1	3	3
31	Things change.	Situasi berubah	Linguistic Compression	1	3	3
32	Where is God?	Di mana Tuhan?	Literal Translation	3	3	3
33	He's in your heart, too.	Tuhan juga ada dalam hatimu	Compensation	1	3	3
34	And you know something?	Dan kau tahu sesuatu?	Literal Translation	3	3	3
35	I'll always be in your heart.	Ayah juga selalu dalam hatimu	Linguistic Compression	1	3	3
36	Good night.	Selamat malam	Established Equivalence	3	3	3
37	Brian and Mia got out of the game	Brian dan Mia keluar dari permainan saat	Literal Translation	3	3	3

	when they became parents.	mereka jadi orang tua				
38	Careful.	Waspadalah	Adaptation	3	3	3
39	Cover us.	Lindungi kami	Literal Translation	3	3	3
40	Somebody wanted in.	Seseorang berusaha masuk	Literal Translation	3	3	3
41	Plane must have gone down before they could cut through.	Pesawatnya pasti jatuh sebelum mereka bisa memotongnya	Literal Translation	3	3	3
42	Whatever it is, Mr. Nobody wanted us to find it.	Apapun itu, Tn. Nobody ingin kita menemukannya	Established Equivalent	3	3	3
43	How's that work...	Bagaimana itu bisa bekerja...	Amplification	3	3	3
44	Go!	Cepat pergi!	Amplification	3	3	3
45	Tej, how fast we got to go to clear 'em?	Tej, berapa cepat untuk lolos dari mereka?	Linguistic Compression	2	3	3
46	Tej, how fast?	Tej, seberapa cepat?	Literal Translation	3	3	3
47	How fast, Tej?	Seberapa cepat, Tej?	Literal Translation	3	3	3
48	Letty, on the right	Letty, ke kanan	Literal Translation	3	3	3
49	Get in.	Naik.	Adaptation	3	3	3
50	I appreciate the favor.	Aku mengargai bantuanmu	Literal Translation	3	3	3

51	We got to get him out of there.	Kita keluarkan dia dari sana!	Literal Translation	2	3	3
52	That's my dad! That's my dad!	Itu Ayahku! Itu Ayahku!	Literal Translation	3	3	3
53	We got to get him out of there! That's my dad!	Kita keluarkan dia dari sana! Itu Ayahku!	Literal Translation	2	3	3
54	That's my dad! That's my dad!	Itu Ayahku! Itu Ayahku!	Literal Translation	3	3	3
55	That's my dad!	Itu Ayahku!	Literal Translation	3	3	3
56	Get him out of there!	Keluarkan dia dari sana!	Literal Translation	2	3	3
57	That's my dad!	Itu Ayahku!	Literal Translation	3	3	3
58.	Hey.	Hei	Literal Translation	3	3	3
59.	Nobody's supposed to be around here.	Tak boleh ada orang di sini	Linguistic Compression	2	3	3
60.	Get out of here. Go.	Keluarlah dari sini. Pergi.	Literal Translation	3	3	3
61.	No.	Tidak.	Literal Translation	3	3	3
62.	No , not you.	Tidak denganmu.	Reduction	3	3	3
63.	You're the one that killed him.	Kau yang membunuhnya.	Literal Translation	3	3	3
64.	I swear... I swear to God, if you don't get out of here...	Sumpah, aku sumpah ke Tuhan, jika kau tak keluar dari sini...	Literal Translation	1	3	3

65	Go find Buddy.	Panggil Buddy.	Linguistic Compression	1	3	3
66	Now!	Sekarang!	Literal Translation	3	3	3
67	Leave.	Pergi.	Literal Translation	3	3	3
68	“Leave” is a simple word.	“Pergi” itu kata sederhana.	Literal Translation	3	3	3
69	You ain’t half the man my dad was.	Kau tak sejantan Ayahku.	Linguistic Compression	1	3	2
70	What did you say?	Apa katamu?	Literal Translation	3	3	3
71.	It was sloppy. He almost had me.	Itu ceroboh. Dia hampir mendapatkanmu.	Literal Translation	3	3	3
72.	She say anything?	Dia bilang sesuatu?	Literal Translation	3	3	3
73.	Do you know who I am?	Kau tahu siapa aku?	Literal Translation	3	3	3
74.	I don’t work for the competition.	Aku tak bekerja untuk bersaing.	Literal Translation	3	3	3
75.	Says the woman in the box.	Kata wanita di dalam kotak.	Literal Translation	3	3	3
76.	Look familiar?	Terlihat tak asing?	Literal Translation	2	3	3
77.	The other half’s hidden in one of the agency’s thousands of vaults.	Separuhnya tersembunyi dalam satu diantara ribuan brankas biro	Linguistic Compression	1	1	1

78.	I need you to find out which one.	Aku ingin kau mencari tahu brankas yang sama	Amplification	1	1	2
79.	We secured the master drive here from Mr. Nobody's plane.	Kami mengamankan drive utamanya dari pesawatnya Tn. Nobody	Borrowing	1	2	2
80.	The rest of the hardware is a bit dated.	Perangkat keras lainnya sudah usang	Linguistic Compression	2	3	3
81.	Pre-Internet.	Sebelum ada internet	Borrowing	1	3	3
82.	To make sure you don't go hack into anything we don't want you to.	Untuk memastikan kau tak meretas apapun yang tak kami inginkan	Literal Translation	1	2	2
83.	You read my psych eval. Good for you.	Kau membaca evaluasi psikisku. Bagus untukmu.	Linguistic Compression	1	2	2
84.	Plans are in motion.	Rencananya sudah berjalan.	Literal Translation	2	3	3
85.	What?	Apa?	Literal Translation	3	3	3
86.	Whoever Jakob has become... and whatever he's up to... it's on me.	Entah Jakob jadi apa... dan apa yang dia rencanakan... akan kuatasi	Linguistic Compression	1	2	1

87	And me alone.	Kuatasi sendiri.	Linguistic Compression	2	3	3
88	Pretty impressive driving out there.	Mengemudi tadi sangat mengesankan	Linguistic Compression	2	3	3
89	You miss the old life.	Kau rindu kehidupan lama.	Literal Translation	3	3	3
90	Every day.	Setiap harinya.	Established equivalent	3	3	3
91	You get involved here, you put everything you have at risk.	Kau terlibat masalah ini, kau membahayakan segala yang kau miliki	Linguistic Compression	2	3	3
92	Your kids and the whole world that you built.	Anakmu dan seluruh dunia yang kau buat	Literal Translation	3	2	3
93	So, we find it.	Kita temukan	Reduction	3	3	3
94	If we're gonna beat Jakob to it, we're gonna have to split up.	Jika kita mau mengalahkan Jakob, kita harus berpencar	Literal Translation	3	3	3
95	Roman, Tej, I know a couple of guys operating out of Germany that could get us anything we need.	Roman, Tej, aku kenal beberapa orang beroperasi di luar Jerman yang bisa memberi kita apapun yang kita butuhkan.	Linguistic Compression	3	3	3

96	Letty. I got this the day Han died.	Letty. Aku dapat ini pada hari Han tewas.	Literal Translation	3	3	3
97	Check the postmark.	Periksa tanda posnya	Literal Translation	3	3	3
98	Whatever he was up to, it ended here.	Apapun yang dia lakukan, itu berakhir di sana.	Literal Translation	2	3	3
99	I'm gonna find him .	Aku akan menemukan dia	Generalization	3	3	3
100	An old friend.	Aku punya teman lama	Amplification	1	3	3
101	It doesn't matter.	Tak jadi masalah.	Literal Translation	3	3	3
102	It's all about how you choose to see it.	Tergantung kalian memilih melihatnya seperti apa	Linguistic Compression	2	3	3
103	Dom. What are you guys in for?	Aku Dom. Mengapa kau di penjara?	Amplification	1	3	3
104	Lean condition?	"kondisi kurus"?	Literal Translation	3	1	3
105	Who wants next?	Siapa selanjutnya?	Reduction	3	3	3
106	I said, who wants next?!	Kubilang, siapa selanjutnya?	Reduction	3	3	3
107	I got next.	Aku selanjutnya	Reduction	3	3	3

108	Dom. Well, when'd you get out, man?	Dom. Kapan kau bebas?	Reduction	2	3	3
109	I said I got next.	Kubilang, aku selanjutnya	Reduction	3	3	3
110	Come on, Dom.	Sudahlah, Dom.	Linguistic Compression	3	3	3
111	You don't want to race me in Buddy's old Charger.	Kau tak mau balapan denganku naik mobil rongsokan itu	Linguistic Compression	1	3	3
112	Car don't make the driver.	Mobil tak mengasah pengemudinya	Linguistic Compression	2	2	1
113	Here's how this goes.	Ini aturannya	Linguistic Compression	2	3	3
114	You win... you can come back home.	Kau menang... kau bisa pulang ke rumah	Literal Translation	3	3	3
115	You lose... you keep driving, you don't stop, you don't ever come back.	Kau kalah... kau teruslah mengemudi, kau jangan berhenti, kau jangan pernah kembali	Literal Translation	3	3	3
116	Ever.	Selamanya	Literal Translation	3	3	3
117	What do you mean, Dom?	Apa maksudmu, Dom?	Literal Translation	3	3	3
118	I know what you did.	Aku tahu perbuatanmu	Linguistic Compression	3	3	3

119	The day we lost him , Dad kept talking about a misfire .	Pada hari kita kehilangan dia, Ayah terus bicara soal “ Lompatan Pengapian ”	Generalization	2	1	1
120	Remember?	Ingat?	Literal Translation	3	3	3
121	You were the last one under his hood that day.	Kau orang terakhir yang memperbaiki mobilnya	Linguistic Compression	2	3	3
122	A minute later, he was gone.	Satu menit kemudian, Ayah tewas	Linguistic Compression	2	3	3
123	Tell me why you killed Dad?	Katakan mengapa kau membunuh Ayah?	Literal Translation	3	3	3
124	Now let’s race.	Sekarang mari balapan	Literal Translation	3	3	3
125	Too soon.	Terlalu cepat	Literal Translation	3	3	3
126	No!	Tidak!	Literal Translation	3	3	3
127	Place still looks the same.	Tempat ini masih terlihat sama	Amplification	3	3	3
128	I’m looking for Jakob.	Aku mencari Jakob	Literal Translation	3	3	3
129	I know you took Jakob in after my father died.	Aku tahu kau menjaga Jakob setelah Ayahku meninggal	Linguistic Compression	3	3	3

130	I know you did the best you could, Buddy.	Aku tahu kau melakukan semampumu, Buddy.	Linguistic Compression	3	3	3
131	But we both know he's about to cause a lot of hurt .	Tapi kita berdua tahu dia akan membuat banyak orang menderita	Amplification	3	3	3
132	The chance for peace died that day on the track.	Kesempatan berdamai mati pada hari balapan itu	Linguistic Compression	2	3	3
133	Nice necklace, Queenie.	Kalung mu bagus, Queenie.	Amplification	3	3	3
134	Diamonds and emeralds never looked so good.	Berlian dan zamrud tak pernah terlihat sebagus itu.	Literal Translation	3	3	3
135	The word on the street is you got locked up.	Kabar di jalanan kalua kau di penjara.	Linguistic Compression	2	3	2
136	When are they gonna learn?	Kapan mereka mau belajar?	Literal Translation	3	3	3
137	Some birds can't be caged.	Ada burung yang tak bisa dikurung	Linguistic Compression	3	3	2
138	Not tonight.	Tidak malam ini	Literal Translation	3	3	3
139	My thieving days are over.	Hariku sebagai pencuri sudah berakhir	Linguistic Compression	3	3	3

140	I'm looking for someone.	Aku mencari seseorang	Literal Translation	3	3	3
141	Would've shown up in town a little while ago.	Dia tak lama datang ke kota ini	Linguistic Compression	1	3	3
142	A lot of guys, a lot of resources.	Dengan banyak orang, banyak sumber daya	Amplification	3	2	2
143	Local seller, huh?	Penjual setempat ya?	Generalization	3	3	3
144	She wouldn't happen to be wearing a stolen necklace, would she?	Penjual itu tak kebetulan memakai kalung curian, benar kan?	Generalization	1	3	2
145	He's my brother.	Dia adikku	Literal Translation	3	3	3
146	Where is Jakob?	Dimana Jakob?	Literal Translation	3	3	3
147	The brother you're looking for... he's from an old life.	Adik yang kau cari... dia dari kehidupan lama	Literal Translation	3	3	3
148	He's long gone.	Dia sudah lama menghilang	Linguistic Compression	3	3	3
149	All I see is the same scared little kid that killed our father.	Aku juga melihat hal yang sama anak kecil ketakutan yang membunuh Ayah kita	Linguistic Compression	3	3	3

150	That's your mistake.	Itu kesalahanmu	Literal Translation	3	3	3
151	The spy game... this is my world.	Permainan mata-mata... ini duniaku	Literal Translation	3	2	1
152	So, here's my offer.	Ini tawaranku	Reduction	3	3	3
153	It's the same one you gave me.	Sama seperti yang kau berikan padaku	Literal Translation	3	3	3
154	You leave.	Kau pergilah	Literal Translation	3	3	3
155	Now	Sekarang	Literal Translation	3	3	3
156	You drive away, and you never come back.	Kau mengemudilah pergi dan jangan pernah kembali	Literal Translation	3	3	3
157	Ever.	Selamanya.	Literal Translation	3	3	3
158	A deal?	Kesepakatan?	Literal Translation	3	3	3
159	I showed you mercy!	Kuberi kau belas kasih!	Linguistic Compression	3	3	3
160	And I won't show it to you again.	Dan tak akan kuberikan padamu lagi!	Linguistic Compression	3	3	3
161	You keep digging around in the past, Dom, you're not	Kau teruslah gali masa lalu, Dom, kau tak akan suka yang kau temukan	Literal Translation	2	3	2

	gonna like what you find.					
162	Don't worry about it. Our men are closing in.	Jangan khawatirkan itu, anak buah kita mendekatinya	Generalization	2	3	3
163	One week from now, your dad will be asking you for an allowance.	Satu minggu dari sekarang, Ayahmu akan minta uang saku darimu	Literal Translation	3	3	3
164	Well done, Leysa.	Bagus, Leysa.	Literal Translation	3	3	3
165	So Queenie treating you right?	Queenie memperlakukanmu dengan baik?	Reduction	3	3	3
166	Cara's little sister done good.	Adiknya Cara sangat lihai	Linguistic Compression	3	3	3
167	Ramsey, talk to me. What do we got?	Ramsey, bicaralah padaku. Apa yang kita punya?	Linguistic Compression	3	3	3
168	He ain't using roads.	Dia tak memakai jalan	Generalization	3	3	3
169	I got eyes on Jakob.	Saya melihat Jakob	Literal Translation	3	3	3
170	Okay, follow him.	Baik, ikuti dia.	Generalization	3	3	3
171	Why not?	Mengapa tidak?	Literal Translation	3	3	3
172	It's you or no one.	Kau atau tak seorangpun	Linguistic Compression	3	3	3

173	Otto, sending you new pickup location.	Otto, ku kirim lokasi penjemputan baru	Transposition	3	3	3
174	Otto, where are you?	Otto, di mana kau?	Literal Translation	3	3	3
175	It's because you're on the wrong street.	Itu karena kau di jalan yang salah	Literal Translation	3	3	3
176	Go!	Tancap!	Adaptation	3	3	3
177	You're a natural.	Kau alami	Literal Translation	3	3	3
178	So what now, Dom?	Bagaimana sekarang, Dom?	Reduction	3	3	3
179	No one outruns their past.	Tak ada yang bisa lari dari masa lalu mereka.	Linguistic Compression	3	3	3
180	And yours just caught up to you.	Dan masa lalumu menjejarmu	Linguistic Compression	2	3	3
181	'Cause she is the key.	Karena dia kuncinya	Generalization	3	3	3
182	Everybody's been looking for a thing.	Mereka semua mencari "Benda"	Generalization	1	3	1
183	It was a person all along.	Selama ini ternyata "Manusia"	Linguistic Compression	1	3	3
184	I'm sorry, Mia.	Maafkan aku, Mia	Literal Translation	3	3	3
185	I was the rogue agent.	Akulah agen pembelotnya	Linguistic Compression	2	1	1

186	Me.	Aku	Literal Translation	3	3	3
187	Dom, you ever think about how Mr. Nobody found you?	Dom, kau pernah terpikir cara Tn. Nobody menemukanmu?	Established Equivalent	3	3	3
188	Think he just dropped out of the sky and chose you?	Kau pikir dia tiba-tiba datang dan melihatmu?	Linguistic Compression	2	3	3
189	I ran missions with Mr. Nobody out of this place for years.	Aku menjalankan misi Bersama Tn. Nobody di tempat ini selama bertahun-tahun	Established Equivalent	3	3	3
190	I've been looking for that key for a long time, Dom.	Aku sudah lama mencari kunci itu, Dom	Transposition	3	3	3
191	And you just handed her over.	Dan kau baru saja menyerahkannya	Literal Translation	3	3	3
192	I told you.	Sudah kubilang	Literal Translation	3	3	3
193	This is my world.	Ini duniaku	Literal Translation	3	3	3
194	Got a lot of guys here.	Banyak orang disini	Linguistic Compression	3	3	3
195	You trust 'em?	Kau mempercayai mereka?	Literal Translation	3	3	3
196	Trust this.	Percaya ini	Literal Translation	3	3	3

197	You know the only good thing to come from Dad dying?	Kau tahu satu-satunya hal baik dengan tewasnya Ayah?	Literal Translation	3	3	3
198	If he hadn't, I'd have spent my entire life in your shadow.	Jika dia tak tewas, kuhabiskan seluruh hidupku dengan bayanganmu	Linguistic Compression	3	3	3
199	And now you're gonna spend the rest of yours living in mine.	Dan sekarang kau akan menghabiskan sisa hidupmu dalam bayanganmu	Linguistic Compression	3	3	3
200	Only good thing about Dad dying... was he didn't have to watch what you became.	Satu-satunya hal baik dengan tewasnya Ayah... dia tak harus melihatmu jadi apa.	Literal Translation	3	3	3
201	You never deserved the Toretto name.	Kau tak pantas menyandang nama Toretto.	Literal Translation	3	3	3
202	You think you knew Dad, huh?	Kau pikir kau mengenal Ayah?	Literal Translation	3	3	3
203	What, 'cause you were his favorite? You don't know shit!	Karena kau anak kesukaanya? Kau tak tahu apapun!	Reduction	2	3	3

204	Okay?	Paham?	Literal Translation	3	3	3
205	You want the truth?	Kau mau kebenarannya?	Literal Translation	3	3	3
206	Dad died 'cause he was trying to throw that race.	Ayah tewas karena dia berusaha kalah dalam balapan itu	Linguistic Compression	3	3	3
207	We were in deep debt.	Kita punya banyak utang	Linguistic Compression	3	3	3
208	'Cause of how he felt about you, he had to ask me for help.	Karena perasaan Ayah terhadapmu, dia meminta bantuanku	Linguistic Compression	3	3	3
209	How was I supposed to know that car was gonna blow?	Aku tak tahu mobilnya bisa meledak	Reduction	3	3	3
210	A good son would've said no .	Anak yang baik akan menolaknya	Transposition	3	3	3
211	And a real brother would've come to me.	Dan saudara sejati akan mendatangi	Generalization	3	3	3
212	Come to you?	Mendatangimu?	Literal Translation	3	3	3
213	He made me promise you would never find out.	Ayah menyuruhku berjanji merahasiakannya darimu	Linguistic Compression	3	3	3

214	And through all of it... I kept that promise.	Dan melalui ini semua... kupegang janji itu	Literal Translation	3	3	3
215	The girl comes with me.	Anak itu ikut denganku	Generalization	3	3	3
216	Jakob! I will stop you.	Jakob! Akan kuhentikan kau	Literal Translation	3	3	3
217	And that's my promise.	Dan itu janjiku	Literal Translation	3	3	3
218	Down!	Merunduk!	Literal Translation	3	3	3
219	I'm always here.	Aku selalu di sini	Literal Translation	3	3	3
220	Tell him.	Beritahu dia!	Generalization	3	3	3
221	You came to me, Letty.	Kau menyelamatkanku , Letty.	Linguistic Compression	3	3	3
222	Is this who we are?	Inilah kita	Reduction	3	3	3
223	We do it ourselves.	Kita lakukan sendiri	Literal Translation	3	3	3
224	That's exactly what we're gonna do.	Itu tepatnya yang akan kita lakukan	Literal Translation	3	3	3
225	Keep her close.	Jaga dia tetap dekat	Generalization	3	3	3
226	As soon as the satellite reaches orbit , we start the uplink.	Begitu satelit mencapai orbit , kita mulai tautannya	Borrowing	3	2	2
227	Ramsey, power us up.	Ramsey, nyalakan tenaganya	Linguistic Compression	3	3	3

228	Begin.	Mulai.	Literal Translation	3	3	3
229	I thought you said you took care of this.	Kau tadi bilang sudah mengatasinya	Linguistic Compression	3	3	3
230	I'll handle it.	Biar kuatasi	Reduction	3	3	3
231	Something you want to tell me, Otto?	Ada yang mau kau katakan, Otto?	Linguistic Compression	3	3	3
232	Otto, there's something you should know.	Otto, ada yang harus kau ketahui	Literal Translation	3	3	3
233	You're a spoiled rich prick, and I'm gonna kill you.	Kau bocah kaya bajingan, akan kubunuh kau	Linguistic Compression	3	3	3
234	Crank it.	Jatuhkan	Linguistic Compression	3	3	3
235	If we can't break through, we stop it.	Jika tak bisa kita tembus, kita hentikan.	Literal Translation	3	3	3
236	Letty, drop back and line up with the front tires.	Letty, mundur dan sejajarkan dengan ban depan	Literal Translation	3	3	3
237	If we can't slow it and we can't punch through, we flip it and we hit the underside.	Jika tak bisa kita perlambat dan tak bisa kita tembus, kita balik dan kita tembus dari bawah	Literal Translation	3	2	2

238	But I can.	Tapi aku bisa	Literal Translation	3	3	3
239	Let's go.	Ayo.	Literal Translation	3	3	3
240	Think these belong to you.	Kurasa ini milikmu	Linguistic Compression	3	3	3
241	There's gonna be a lot of people coming after you, Jake.	Akan ada banyak orang memburumu, Jake.	Linguistic Compression	2	3	3
242	Yeah.	Ya.	Literal Translation	3	3	3
243	This is the world I chose, Dom.	Ini dunia yang kupilih, Dom.	Literal Translation	3	3	3
244	You know, Dad wasn't perfect	Kau tahu, Ayah tak sempurna	Literal Translation	3	3	3
245	And he loved us all the same.	Dan dia menyayangi kita tanpa pandang bulu .	Amplification	2	2	2
246	Someone once gave me a ten-second car... as a second chance.	Ada orang yang pernah memberiku mobil yang melesat 10 detik... sebagai kesempatan kedua	Amplification	3	3	3
247	I owe you that, little brother.	Aku hutang itu padamu, adikku.	Linguistic Compression	3	3	3
248	This was the last place I saw your grandfather.	Ini tempat terakhir Ayah melihat kakekmu	Amplification	3	3	3

249	This is where he raced.	Di sinilah kakekmu balapan	Amplification	2	3	3
250	No.	Tidak.	Literal Translation	3	3	3
251	But I'll tell you something.	Tapi Ayah katakan ini padamu.	Amplification	2	3	3
252	Everything I needed to know about life, I learned on this track.	Segala yang Ayah ketahui tentang hidup ini, Ayah pelajari di lintasan ini.	Amplification	2	3	3
253	I did.	Benar.	Literal Translation	3	3	3
254	It's all gonna be okay, Jakob.	Semuanya akan baik saja, Jakob.	Literal Translation	3	3	3
255	We got some rough times ahead... but it's gonna be okay. 'Cause we're family.	Kita punya masa sulit ke depan... tapi itu akan baik saja. Karena kita keluarga.	Literal Translation	3	3	3
256	You ready to say grace, kid?	Kau siap berdoa, Nak?	Generalization	3	3	3
257	Oh, it's easy.	Oh, itu mudah.	Literal Translation	3	3	3
258	Just say whatever's in your heart.	Katakana apapun dalam hatimu.	Literal Translation	3	3	3
259	Now, hold on.	Tunggu dulu.	Linguistic Compression	3	3	3

260	There's still an empty chair.	Masih ada satu kursi kosong.	Literal Translation	3	3	3
Total				720	758	749
Percentage (%)				92,30%	97,17%	96,02%

Appendix 4. Data of Translation Quality Accuracy

Translation Quality of Accuracy	Data Number	Total	Percentage
Accurate	1, 2, 3, 5, 6, 7, 9, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 21, 22, 23, 26, 27, 29, 32, 34, 36, 37, 38, 39, 40, 41, 42, 43, 44, 46, 47, 48, 49, 50, 52, 54, 55, 57, 58, 60, 61, 62, 63, 66, 67, 68, 70, 71, 72, 73, 74, 75, 85, 89, 90, 92, 93, 94, 95, 96, 97, 99, 101, 104, 105, 106, 107, 109, 110, 114, 115, 116, 117, 118, 123, 124, 125, 126, 127, 128, 129, 130, 131, 133, 134, 136, 137, 138, 139, 140, 142, 143, 145, 146, 147, 148, 149, 150, 151, 152, 153, 154, 155, 156, 157, 158, 159, 160, 163, 164, 165, 166, 167, 168, 169, 170, 171, 172, 173, 174, 175, 176, 177, 178, 179, 181, 184, 186, 187, 189, 190, 191, 192, 193, 194, 195, 196, 197, 198, 199, 200, 201, 202, 204, 205, 206, 207, 208, 209, 210, 211, 212, 213, 214, 215, 216, 217, 218, 219, 220, 221, 222, 223, 224, 225, 226, 227, 228, 229, 230, 231, 232, 233, 234, 235, 236, 237, 238, 239, 240, 242, 243, 244, 246, 247, 248, 250, 253, 254, 255, 256, 257, 258, 259, 260.	199	76,53%
Less Accurate	10, 11, 20, 45, 51, 53, 56, 59, 76, 80, 84, 87, 88, 91, 98, 102, 108, 113, 119, 121, 122, 132, 135, 161, 162, 180, 185, 188, 203, 241, 245, 249, 251, 252,	35	13,46%
Inaccurate	4, 8, 24, 25, 28, 30, 31, 33, 35, 64, 65, 69, 77, 78, 79, 81, 82, 83, 86, 100, 103, 111, 141, 144, 182, 183,	26	10%
Total		260	100%

Appendix 5. Data of Translation Quality Acceptability

Translation Quality of Acceptability	Data Number	Total	Percentage
Acceptable	1, 2, 3, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 22, 23, 24, 25, 26, 27, 28, 29, 30, 31, 32, 33, 34, 35, 36, 37, 38, 39, 40, 41, 42, 43, 44, 45, 46, 47, 48, 49, 50, 51, 52, 53, 54, 55, 56, 57, 58, 59, 60, 61, 62, 63, 64, 65, 66, 67, 68, 69, 70, 71, 72, 73, 74, 75, 76, 84, 85, 87, 88, 89, 90, 91, 93, 94, 95, 96, 97, 98, 99, 100, 101, 102, 103, 105, 106, 107, 108, 109, 110, 111, 113, 114, 115, 116, 117, 118, 120, 121, 123, 124, 125, 126, 127, 128, 129, 130, 131, 132, 133, 134, 135, 136, 137, 138, 139, 140, 141, 143, 144, 145, 146, 147, 148, 149, 150, 152, 153, 154, 155, 156, 157, 158, 159, 160, 161, 162, 163, 164, 165, 166, 167, 168, 169, 170, 171, 172, 173, 174, 175, 176, 177, 178, 179, 180, 181, 182, 183, 184, 186, 187, 188, 189, 190, 191, 192, 193, 194, 195, 196, 197, 198, 199, 200, 201, 202, 203, 204, 205, 206, 207, 208, 209, 210, 211, 212, 213, 214, 215, 216, 217, 218, 219, 220, 221, 222, 223, 224, 225, 227, 228, 229, 230, 231, 232, 233, 234, 235, 236, 238, 239, 240, 241, 242, 243, 244, 246, 247, 248, 249, 250, 251, 252, 253, 254, 255, 256, 257, 258, 259, 260	243	93,46%
Less Acceptable	79, 82, 83, 86, 92, 112, 142, 151, 226, 237, 245	11	4,23%
Unacceptable	4, 77, 78, 104, 119, 185	6	2,30%
Total		260	100%

Appendix 6. Data of Translation Quality Readability

Translation Quality of Readability	Data Number	Total	Percentage
Readable	1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 22, 23, 24, 25, 26, 27, 28, 29, 30, 31, 32, 33, 34, 35, 36, 37, 38, 39, 40, 41, 42, 43, 44, 45, 46, 47, 48, 49, 50, 51, 52, 53, 54, 55, 56, 57, 58, 59, 60, 61, 62, 63, 64, 65, 66, 67, 68, 69, 70, 71, 72, 73, 74, 75, 76, 80, 81, 84, 85, 87, 88, 89, 90, 91, 92, 93, 94, 95, 96, 97, 98, 99, 100, 101, 102, 103, 104, 105, 106, 107, 108, 109, 110, 111, 113, 114, 115, 116, 117, 118, 120, 121, 123, 124, 125, 126, 127, 128, 129, 130, 131, 132, 133, 134, 136, 138, 139, 140, 141, 143, 145, 146, 147, 148, 149, 150, 152, 153, 154, 155, 156, 157, 158, 159, 160, 162, 163, 164, 165, 166, 167, 168, 169, 170, 171, 172, 173, 174, 175, 176, 177, 178, 179, 180, 181, 183, 184, 186, 187, 188, 189, 190, 191, 192, 193, 194, 195, 196, 197, 198, 199, 200, 201, 202, 203, 204, 205, 206, 207, 208, 209, 210, 211, 212, 213, 214, 215, 216, 217, 218, 219, 220, 221, 223, 224, 225, 227, 228, 229, 230, 231, 232, 233, 234, 235, 236, 238, 239, 240, 241, 242, 243, 244, 246, 247, 248, 249, 250, 251, 252, 253, 254, 255, 256, 257, 258, 258, 260	240	92,30%
Less Readable	78, 79, 82, 83, 135, 137, 142, 144, 161, 226, 237, 245	12	4,61%
Unreadable	4, 77, 86, 112, 119, 151, 182, 185	8	3,07%
Total		260	100%

Appendix 7. Form Bimbingan Skripsi



KARTU BIMBINGAN FINAL PROJECT
MAHASISWA UNIVERSITAS PGRI SEMARANG

NAMA : Adila Fitriana Zulva
 NPM : 17420128
 FAKULTAS/PRODI : FPBS/Pendidikan Bahasa Inggris
 DOSEN PEMBIMBING I : Entika Fani Pastikawati., S.Pd. M.Pd
 DOSEN PEMBIMBING II : Ririn Ambarini, S.Pd., M.Hum.

NO	WAKTU BIMBINGAN	MATERI YANG DIKONSULTASIKAN	TANDA TANGAN PEMBIMBING I
1	15 Agustus 2021	Acc proposal	(E Fani)
2	24 November 2021	background of the study	(E Fani)
3	1 Desember 2021	Review: Previous studies and literature	(E Fani)
4	21 Desember 2021	Acc proposal	(T Ririn)
5	5 Januari 2022	Bimbingan artikel	(L Ririn)
6	12 Januari 2022	Bimbingan artikel	(E Fani)
7	19 Januari 2022	Acc Bimbingan artikel	(T Ririn)
8	11 Feb. 2022	Chapter 1 - 3 ole	(E Fani)
9	22 Feb - 2022	chapt. 4 revisi	(E Fani)
10	28 Feb - 2022	Chapter III-V Review	(T Ririn)



KARTU BIMBINGAN FINAL PROJECT
MAHASISWA UNIVERSITAS PGRI SEMARANG

NAMA : Adila Fitriana Zulva
NPM : 17420128
FAKULTAS/PRODI : FPBS/Pendidikan Bahasa Inggris
DOSEN PEMBIMBING I : Entika Fani Prastikawati, S.Pd. M.Pd
DOSEN PEMBIMBING II : Ririn Ambarini, S.Pd., M.Hum.

NO	WAKTU BIMBINGAN	MATERI YANG DIKONSULTASIKAN	TANDA TANGAN PEMBIMBING I
11	2 Maret 2022	kelebihan Chpts 1-5	
12	4 Maret 2022	Skripsi	
13			
14			
15			
16			
17			
18			
19			
20			



KARTU BIMBINGAN FINAL PROJECT
MAHASISWA UNIVERSITAS PGRI SEMARANG

NAMA : Adila Fitriana Zulva
NPM : 17420128
FAKULTAS/PRODI : FPBS/Pendidikan Bahasa Inggris
DOSEN PEMBIMBING I : Entika Fani Prastikawati., S.Pd. M.Pd
DOSEN PEMBIMBING II : Ririn Ambarini, S.Pd., M.Hum.

NO	WAKTU BIMBINGAN	MATERI YANG DIKONSULTASIKAN	TANDA TANGAN PEMBIMBING II
1	30 November 2021	Introduction: phenomena in Society. sources	
2	28 Desember 2021	Phenomena/ problems in Society in background After	
3	29 Desember 2021	Acc proposal	
4	3 Januari 2022	Chapter 1-3	
5	4 Januari 2022	Acc chapter 1-3	
6	10 Januari Januari 2022	Chapter IV	
7	17 Januari 2022	Bimbingan Artikel 1	
8	24 Januari 2022	Bimbingan Artikel 2	
9	28 Januari 2022	Acc Artikel	
10	24 Feb 2022	Acc 1-V	



KARTU BIMBINGAN FINAL PROJECT
MAHASISWA UNIVERSITAS PGRI SEMARANG

NAMA : Adila Fitriana Zulva
NPM : 17420128
FAKULTAS/PRODI : FPBS/Pendidikan Bahasa Inggris
DOSEN PEMBIMBING I : Entika Fani Prastikawati., S.Pd. M.Pd
DOSEN PEMBIMBING II : Ririn Ambarini, S.Pd., M.Hum.

NO	WAKTU BIMBINGAN	MATERI YANG DIKONSULTASIKAN	TANDA TANGAN PEMBIMBING II
12	4 Maret 2022	kelengkapan	
12	8 Maret 2022	ready for final defense	
13			
14			
15			
16			
17			
18			
19			
20			

Appendix 8. Form Pengajuan Ujian Skripsi



YAYASAN PEMBINA LEMBAGA PENDIDIKAN PERGURUAN TINGGI PGRI SEMARANG
UNIVERSITAS PGRI SEMARANG
FAKULTAS PENDIDIKAN BAHASA DAN SENI

PENGAJUAN UJIAN SKRIPSI

Diajukan Oleh:

Nama : ADILA FITRIANA ZULVA

NPM : 17420128

Jurusan : 1. Pend. Bahasa Inggris
2. Pend. Bahasa dan Sastra Indonesia
3. Pend. Bahasa dan Sastra Daerah

Tema Skripsi :

TRANSLATION TECHNIQUES OF ENGLISH TO INDONESIAN
SUBTITLE IN "FAST AND FURIOUS 9" MOVIE

Untuk dilaksanakan pada :

Hari / Tanggal : Friday, 1 April 2022

Waktu : 08.00 - 09.00 WIB

Ruang : Google Meet

Adapun sebagai penguji :

1. Penguji I : Ertika Fani Prastikawati, S.Pd., M.Pd.
2. Penguji II : Rinin Ambarini, S.Pd., M.Hum.
3. Penguji III : Dr. Dyah Nugrahani, M.Hum.

Menyetujui,
Ketua Program Studi,

Dr. Jazus Sodik, S.Pd., M.Pd.

Semarang,

Yang mengajukan,

ADILA FITRIANA ZULVA

Appendix 9. Form Berita Acara Ujian Skripsi



YAYASAN PEMBINA LEMBAGA PENDIDIKAN PERGURUAN TINGGI PGRI SEMARANG
FAKULTAS PENDIDIKAN BAHASA DAN SENI
UNIVERSITAS PGRI SEMARANG
Kampus : Jalan Sidodadi Timur Nomor 24 Semarang Indonesia. Telp. (024) 8448217, 8316377
Faks. (024)8448217 Website: www.upgris.ac.id

BERITA ACARA UJIAN SKRIPSI

Pada hari ini Jumat 01 April 2022, berdasarkan susunan tim penguji Skripsi :

1. Nama : Dr. Asropah, M.Pd.
Jabatan : Ketua
2. Nama : Dr. Jafar Sodik, S.Pd, M.Pd.
Jabatan : Sekretaris
3. Nama : Entika Fani Prastikawati, S.Pd.,M.Pd
Jabatan : Anggota (Penguji I)
4. Nama : Ririn Ambarini, S.Pd., M.Hum.
Jabatan : Anggota (Penguji II)
5. Nama : Dr. Dyah Nugrahani, S.Pd., M.Hum.
Jabatan : Anggota (Penguji III)

Dengan ini menyatakan bahwa mahasiswa yang tersebut di bawah telah diuji skripsinya.

Nama : Adila Fitriana Zulva Fakultas : FPBS
N.P.M : 17420128 Program Studi : Pendidikan Bahasa Inggris
Program Pendidikan : Strata 1

Judul Skripsi :

TRANSLATION TECHNIQUES OF ENGLISH TO INDONESIAN SUBTITLE IN "FAST AND FURIOUS 9" MOVIE

Nilai :

Demikian berita Acara Ujian Skripsi dibuat untuk diketahui dan dipergunakan seperlunya oleh pihak-pihak yang berkepentingan.

Ketua,

Dr. Asropah, M.Pd.

Sekretaris,

Dr. Jafar Sodik, S.Pd, M.Pd.

Penguji I,

Entika Fani Prastikawati, S.Pd.,M.Pd

Penguji II,

Ririn Ambarini, S.Pd., M.Hum.

Penguji III,

Dr. Dyah Nugrahani, S.Pd., M.Hum.

