



Translation Analysis Of Romanticism In 50 First Dates Movie

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Abstract

50 First Dates is one of the best romantic comedy movies in the 2000s. This research aims to analyze type of romanticism and the translation techniques used in the 50 First Dates movie subtitle in Amazon Prime Video. This research uses qualitative method with case study as a research design. This research uses document analysis with transcript that has been downloaded from <https://idoc.pub/download/50-first-dates-script-9n0k68r38k4v> and subtitle of the movie on Amazon Prime Video. The data are analyzed using theory from Lomas (2018) about 14 forms of love in finding the type of romanticism and theory by Molina and Albir (2002) pertaining 18 types of translation techniques. The result shows that there are 6 types of love found from 14 types of love and there are 126 translation techniques occurrence in all various combination from 87 data. Based on findings, there are 6 types of love found out of 14, namely: Philia (31.03%), Storge (25.28%), Paixnidi (21.83%), Ananke (13.79%), Epithymia (5.74%) and Pragma (2.29%). Regarding the translation techniques, 9 out of 18 types of translation techniques were found, namely, Established Equivalent (47.61%), Linguistics Compression (15.87%), Borrowing (8.73%), Reduction (8.73%), Compensation (7.93%), Linguistics Amplification (4.76%), Modulation (3.17%), Amplifications (2.38%) and Particularization (0.79%). From the findings, it can be concluded that the most found type of love is Philia. The most dominant type of translation techniques is Established Equivalent with various combinations, cultural factor also could be influencing translation choices. The research is limited to romantic utterances in 50 First Dates movie.

Keywords: movie; romanticism; translation techniques; case study

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1. INTRODUCTION

Romantic is a word that is often spoken by many people at various times and places. Giving flowers, taking walks, giving gifts or other things is a romantic act that people usually do to express love and affection (Tucker, Marvin, & Vivian, 1991). 50 First Dates movie show a lot of romantic act happened between character, one of them is romantic utterances which become the focus of the research. In translating the romantic word or utterances, it is necessary to have a cultural context. For example, the word love in the USA, it is acceptable to say I love you to family members even though they are already teenagers/adults (Caldwell-Harris, Kronrod, & Yang, 2013). However, in Indonesia, saying the word I love you to a family member who is already a teenager/adult is a weird thing and creates a feeling of discomfort. Therefore, when there is an utterance I love you to a family member in a film, the translation will be *Aku menyayangimu* instead of *Aku mencintaimu* because the word *Aku menyayangimu* is acceptable in Indonesian culture. Another example is idiom, in English speaking country it is prevalent using idiom “killing two birds with one stone” but in Indonesia it does not comprehend with Indonesian culture, instead translated it into *membunuh dua burung dengan satu batu* it translated into *sekali mendayung dua tiga pulau terlampaui* because in Indonesia there are a lot of island and it is a common thing to rowing a boat.

The need for subtitles has become important in Indonesia since foreign movies began to enter Indonesia. Setiawan (2017) argues that making subtitles is very challenging because it needs to consider two factors: the media and time.

50 First Dates movie was chosen as the research subject because it provides an exciting plot where Henry Roth, the main character, tries to give his best effort to get Lucy's heart, who suffers from short-term memory loss. Because of that, the movie will have many data to be analyzed. It also became one of the best romantic comedies in the 2000s according to imdb.com, and the movie won several awards, such as BMI Film & TV Awards, Kids' Choice Awards USA, MTV Movie & TV Awards, People's Choice Awards USA, and Teen Choice Awards. Translation technique of Molina and albir's theory was used as a framework in translating the source language (SL) into the target language (TL) of this research because the theory Molina and Albir is one popular theory and there are many researchers use this framework in their research of translation techniques. Based on the explanation above, the research will analyze translation technique used in romantic utterances in 50 First Dates movie.

So far, the researcher has not been found any researches that explore the translation technique on romantic utterances in movie, but there are several researches that related with romanticism and translation techniques. First, research conducted by Fitria (2019) with the title “Translation technique of English to Indonesian subtitle in Crazy Rich Asian movie”. Second, Tambunan (2020) “The locutionary acts and the translation techniques in Sherlock Holmes movie series”. Third, Yulianto (2019) “Unsur romantis sebagai pembentuk estetika dalam novel Kau, Aku dan Sepucuk angpau merah karya Tere liye”. Forth, Ulfa, Nurlaili and Iskandar (2020) “Analisis Nilai Religius dan Romantisme dalam Novel ‘Islammu adalah Maharku’ Karya Ario Muhammad.” Fifth, Utami and Satyaningrum (2022) “Translation Techniques of Indonesian Subtitle in Our Planet Documentary Series” Sixth, Mahyudi, Intiana and Agusman (2021) “Romantisme feminis lansia dalam film The Notebook dan Love in the Time of Cholera” Seventh, Hasanah (2019) “Romantisme dalam novel Laila Majnun karya syekh nizami ganjavi.” Eighth, Biometta and Yuliati (2020) “Kontruksi Romantisme Pada Film Dilan 1990” Ninth, Sarasmara and Yuliasri (2020) “Translation Techniques in Indonesian Subtitle of Spongebob The Movie I” Tenth, Sagitasari, Nugroho and Rahmatunisa (2022) “The translation technique analysis of assertive speech acts in Venom movie subtitles”

The similarities between previous researches and this research is the object that related to the romanticism and translation techniques. The difference is this research will research type of romanticism and translation techniques used in romantic utterances found in the 50 First Dates movie subtitle because there is no other previous researches that researched the translation technique of romantic utterances.

To better understand the romanticism in 50 First Dates movie, this research uses a related theory of romanticism by John Morrow. Romanticism in terms of philosophical schools means rational, civilized, and liberal thinking that is centered on feelings, desires, and wills related to beauty (Morrow, 2011, p. 40) This thinking places more emphasis on individuality, feelings, emotions, and self-reflection. According to Ferber (2010, p. 21) the words romanticism come from the root word *Roman* and *Romanesque*. Meanwhile, based on old French, *roman* means a genre of stories about love, adventure, and strange whims of the imagination.

In this modern era, romanticism widely known as a speech and sweet action to enchant loved ones (Mahyudi, Intiana, & Agusman, 2021). According to Lomas (2018) there are 14 forms of love in a linguistic perspective: meraki, eros, choros, philia, philautia, storge,

epithymia, paixnidi, mania, pragma, ananke, agape, koinonia and sebomai. Lomas also divided 14 forms of love into 4 sections namely: love towards phenomena, caring love, romantic love and transcendental love.

According to Hornby (2000, p. 869) Movie is a series of moving pictures recorded with sound that tells a story, shown at the cinema or movie theatre. Yastanti & Widhiyanto (2018) argue that movie is a media to exploring someone's idea. It could be a real story or a fiction story. Movie has art and commerce importance that express cultural interest and part of global entertainment market (Kindem, 2000, p. 1). Besides having art and commerce importance, movie could be used as a media to persuade as Bertino (2004, p. 123) argue for the purpose of exposition, a movie is a tuple characterized by the attribute director, actor or actress, and genre.

Movie has become the medium in conveying ideas and stories. To spreading the movie around the globe, translation become one of the many way in conveying those ideas and stories without making its own movie and language. Translation is the exchange of one language or writing into another without changing its meaning, or in more popular terms, without changing the message conveyed. Larasati (2020) outlined that in translation, the most important thing is how the translator can change or replace the language in Second Language (SL) into Target Language (TL) without changing the meaning or message contained. According to Larson (1984, p. 3) translation is basically the change of form, the form of the source language is replaced with target language.

In analyzing translation techniques in the movie, the research using theory by Molina and Albir (2002) namely: adaptation, amplification, borrowing, calque, compensation, description, discursive creation, established equivalent, generalization, linguistic amplification, linguistic compression, literal translation, modulation, particularization, reduction, substitution, transposition, and variation.

Shuttleworth & Cowie (1997, p. 161) states that subtitling is the process of providing synchronized captions for film and television dialogue (and more recently for live opera). Meanwhile, O'Connel (2007, p. 169) states that subtitling is defined as supplementing the original voice soundtrack by adding written text. From those definitions, it can be concluded that subtitling is a process of adding a written text simultaneously while dialogue occurs.

2. METHODOLOGY

This is qualitative research with case study as research designs. Qualitative method is a method non-numeric data in giving explanation or description, interpretation, and

classification from the data (Subroto, 1992, p. 7). According to Creswell (2013) case studies are a strategy of inquiry in which the researcher explores in depth a program, event, activity, process, or one or more individuals. Because the research is Case study was chosen because this research explore romantic activity and a process of translation that happened in 50 First Dates movie.

The data of this research are the subtitle text of 50 First Dates movie in Amazon Prime Video. The research will use English script from <https://idoc.pub/download/50-first-dates-script-9n0k68r38k4v> as reference and transcribing English and Indonesian subtitle on Amazon Prime Video.

The data analyzed with some steps:

1. Summarize the romantic utterances.

The data summarized into table that contain source language and target language. of 50 First Dates romantic utterances that found in the subtitle text, for example:

No	Source Language	Target Language
1.	Let me get it for you	<i>Biar aku yang buka</i>

2. Classifying the types of translation techniques in 50 First Dates movie.

Classifying every romantic utterance found in 50 First Dates movie based on Molina and Albir theory (2002), for example:

No	Source Language	Interlocutor	Target Language	Translation Technique
1.	Let me get it for you	Lucy Whitmore	<i>Biar aku yang buka</i>	Compensation

3. Interpreting the translation techniques used in movie.

The utterance “Let me get it for you” in the source language was translated to *Biar aku yang buka* in the target language using compensation. The reason why translators using compensation is because the utterance 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.

4. Drawing the conclusion from the data that has been found.

3. FINDINGS

This research focus in analyzing the type of romanticism and translation techniques that had been used in 50 First Dates movie on Amazon Prime Video. The research using theory proposed by Lomas (2018) about 14 forms of love in analyzing the type of romanticism and theory from Molina and Albir (2002) is used in analyzing types of translation techniques. After analyzing the data, the research found 6 types of love out of 87 romantic utterances and 9 translation techniques are used in total 126 translation techniques found in the movie. There is no difference between the transcript downloaded from internet and the subtitle that has already in the movie.

4. DISCUSSION

From findings, the researcher have several discussion that develop more these research.

4.1 Types of Romanticism

Lomas (2018) categorized type of love into 14 forms of love namely: Meraki, Eros, Choros, Philia, Philautia, Storge, Epithymia, Paixnidi, Mania, Pragma, Ananke, Agape, Koinonia and Sebomai. The researcher found only 8 out of 14 namely: Philia, Philautia, Storge, Epithymia, Paixnidi, Mania, Pragma and Ananke. The table below depicted the results of type of love based on Lomas (2018) in 50 First Dates movie.

Table 1 Types of love found in 50 First Dates movie

No	Types of love	Frequency	Percentage
1.	Philia	27	31.03%
2.	Storge	22	25.28%
3.	Paixnidi	19	21.83%
4.	Ananke	12	13.79%
5.	Epithymia	4	5.74%
6.	Pragma	2	2.29%
	Total	87	100%

The researcher has found 6 types of love out of 14 from 87 romantic utterances. Lomas turn 14 types of love into 4 sections namely: love towards phenomena, caring love, romantic love and transcendent love. There are two sections that are not found in the movie which is love towards phenomena and transcendental love.

4.1.1 Caring Love

Caring love involves non-romantic forms of affection that tends to be reserved for friends, family and oneself. In caring love section, the most dominant type of romanticism is philia with 27 data (31.03%).

Table 2 Caring love found in 50 First Dates movie

No	Caring love	Frequency	Percentage
1.	Philia	27	31.03%
2.	Storge	22	25.28%
3.	Philautia	0	0%
	Total	49	56.32%

The research found none in category of Philautia in the movie, the reason of it because the movie is comedy romantic movie so it mostly focuses on relationship with others rather than oneself.

4.1.1.1. Philia

In this movie, researcher found 27 philia type of love, which is the most found types of loves from total 87 data. Philia tended to depict fondness, appreciation and loyalty, in contrast to the passionate desire and yearning of eros. Philia might not only between friends, but also one's family, job, community and country.

"You take care of yourself out there." (1:23:11)

The utterance spoken by Marlin Whitmore to Henry Roth. Marlin Whitmore is Lucy's father which at first doesn't give Henry opportunity to make a relationship with Lucy, but after several event, the relationship between Marlin and Henry become closer.

4.1.1.2. Storge

In this movie, researcher found 22 storge type of love from total 87 data. Storge depicted care and affection, usually between family members, there is a vague boundary between storge and philia, as there is between many categories here. For example, some friendships can be so close that the person is essentially considered as family.

"Stay away from my daughter." (0:39:06)

The utterance shows an expression of someone who are protecting their family. It is spoken by Marlin Whitmore to Henry Roth as he is going to make a relationship with Lucy Whitmore.

4.1.2. Romantic Love

Lomas (2018) explain that romantic love refers generally to the more or less exclusive bond with some exemptions, like polygamy between two people who identify as 'partners' and it is usually involving passion and sexual excitement.

Table 3 Romantic love found in 50 First Dates movie

No	Romantic love	Frequency	Percentage
1.	Paixnidi	19	21.83%
2.	Ananke	12	13.79%
3.	Epithymia	5	5.74%
4.	Pragma	2	2.29%
5.	Mania	0	0%
	Total	38	43.67%

There is no Mania type found in 50 First Date movie as mania is possessive love and it does not suitable with the movie where it shows the struggle of a man in getting his crush.

4.1.2.1. Paixnidi

In this movie, researcher found 19 paixnidi type of love from total 87 data. Paixnidi capable of being deployed in positive or negative ways. In their positive inflection, they can refer to playful gestures of flirtation, to coy, game-based strategies or to cheeky displays of affection. In a negative way, paixnidi could be manipulative and game-playing orientation towards intimate relationships.

“Well, you haluki-like the kind of teacher all the kids have crushes on.” (0:36:42)

Henry Roth flirting with Lucy after he is taught by Lucy how to read. Henry doing a move that Henry used to attract Lucy’s attention which he is pretend cannot read.

4.1.2.2. Ananke

In this movie, researcher found 12 ananke type of love from total 87 data. Ananke regarded as deepest and most complete form of love, although it can also be associated with tragedy.

“Probably more than anybody could love another person.” (1:04:38)

The utterance shows explicit Ananke where Henry Roth answered after asked by Lucy how much he love her. This happened after Henry make Lucy watch the video tape about the relationship between Henry and Lucy.

4.1.2.3. Epithymia

In this movie, researcher found 5 epithymia type of love from total 87 data. Epithymia allude with passionate love, encompassing qualities such as sensual desire and physical attraction.

“Can I pretend you didn’t just say that and still have sex with you anyway?” (0:20:53)

The utterance is spoken by Noreen to Henry, it shows really explicit desire to having a sex no matter what just happened.

4.1.2.4. *Pragma*

In this movie, researcher found 2 pragma type of love from total 87 data. Pragma captures the sense that love is not only the feeling of falling in love for someone, but also consists in the long-term process of building a life together, forging a bond that does not depend upon the passing whims of desire.

“I’m just worried about going away for a year and ruining all the progress she’s made.”
(1:13:12)

The utterance happened when Henry explains his reason to stay and give up his childrens goal about going into the sea for years. It shows that Henry really commits to stay with Lucy and make her happy.

4.2 Types of Translation Techniques

According to Molina and Albir (2002) there are 18 translation techniques namely: Adaptation, Amplification, Borrowing, Calque, Compensation, Description, Discursive creation, Established equivalent, Generalization, Linguistics amplification, Linguistics compression, Literal translation, Modulation, Particularization, Reduction, Substitution, Transposition and Variation. The researcher found 126 translation techniques in 50 First Dates movie subtitle from 87 data.

Table 4 Total translation techniques found from 87 data

No	Translation Techniques	Frequency	Percentage
1.	Established Equivalent	60	47.61%
2.	Linguistics Compression	20	15.87%
3.	Borrowing	11	8.73%
4.	Reduction	11	8.73%
5.	Compensation	10	7.93%
6.	Linguistics Amplification	6	4.76%
7.	Modulation	4	3.17%
8.	Amplification	3	2.38%
9.	Particularization	1	0.79%
	Total	126	100%

In 126 occurrence translation techniques from 87 data in the movie, there are 9 out of 18 types of translation techniques proposed by Molina and Albir (2002).

In making translation, it is a common thing to use more than one translation technique in translating the utterance. The researcher chooses to make a grouping in translation techniques found, so it will be easier to understand because there are a lot of variation in translation techniques used, the group will be decided from the frequency of translation techniques used. Name of the grouping are single, duplet, triplet and quadruplet.

Table 5 Translation techniques group found in 50 First Dates movie

No	Grouping	Frequency	Percentage
1.	Single	52	59.77%
2.	Duplet	27	31.03%
3.	Triplet	7	8.04%
4.	Quadruplet	1	1.14%
	Total	87	100%

There are 87 total data found in 50 First Dates movie. Total of single group technique is 52 (59.77%) duplet group 27 (31.03%), triplet group is 7 (8.04%) and quadruplet is 1 (1.14%) translation technique.

4.2.1. Single

Single grouping is focusing only on utterance that has been translated into target language only using one translation technique.

Table 6 Single grouping of translation techniques

No	Translation Techniques	Frequency	Percentage
1.	Established Equivalent	35	40.22%
2.	Linguistics Compression	7	8.04%
3.	Compensation	4	4.59%
4.	Reduction	2	2.29%
5.	Modulation	2	2.29%
6.	Linguistics Amplification	2	2.29%
	Total	52	59.77%

In single grouping of translation technique, the most translation technique used in single grouping is Established Equivalent with 35 data (40.22%).

4.2.1.1. Established Equivalent

Researcher found 35 established equivalent in the single grouping translation technique. Established equivalent use a term or expression recognized (by dictionaries or language in use) as an equivalent in the target language, e.g., to translate the English expression sincerely yours as *hormat kami* in Bahasa Indonesia.

“I love you” (1:20:51)
 “Aku mencintaimu”

The phrase I love you translated into *aku mencintaimu*. The translator using established equivalent in translating the utterance because it has the same meaning in Bahasa Indonesia dictionary.

4.2.1.2. Linguistics Compression

Researcher found 7 linguistics compression in the single grouping translation technique. Linguistics compression synthesize linguistic elements in the Target Text. e.g.,

to translate the English question Are you hungry? With *Lapar?* in Bahasa Indonesia, instead of using a phrase with the same number of words, *Apa kau lapar?*

“*Just hang in there.*” (0:05:55)
“*Bertahanlah.*”

The utterance shows really explicit linguistics compression where the translation is just “*bertahanlah*” although it is a lot of compact than the source language it does not change the meaning of the utterance.

4.2.1.3. Compensation

Researcher found 4 compensation in the single grouping translation technique. Compensation introduce a source text element of information or stylistic effect in another place in the target text because it cannot be reflected in the same place as in the source text, e.g., the English translation a pair of trousers to Bahasa Indonesia it become *sebuah celana*.

“*I don’t want you to strike out tomorrow.*” (0:54:36)
“*Aku tidak ingin kau gagal besok.*”

In this utterance, the translator using compensation in phrase “strike out.” The phrase strike out in Bahasa Indonesia dictionary are *menyerang*, *menciptakan* or *berlari cepat* and it is usually use in baseball game. Because it is not related with the actual meaning, the translator use compensation to make it connect with the situation where Lucy said to Henry after she is having knowledge about her illness.

4.2.1.4. Reduction

Researcher found 2 reductions in the single grouping translation technique. Reduction suppresses a source information item in the target text, e.g., the month of fasting in opposition to Ramadan when translating into Arabic.

“*Well, you haluki-liki the kind of teacher all the kids have crushes on.*” (0:36:42)
“*Pasti kau guru yang ditaksir oleh hampir semua siswa.*”

The word “haluki-lik” in source language is missing in target language, haluki-liki is the name of school. Although target language does not include word haluki-liki, the viewer understand that it refers to haluki-liki school because Lucy has talked about haluki-liki school before.

4.2.1.5. Modulation

Researcher found 2 modulations in the single grouping translation technique. Modulation changes the point of view, focus or cognitive category in relation to the source text; it can be lexical or structural.

“*I hope you get some rest tonight.*” (0:54:18)
 “*Semoga kau cukup istirahat malam ini.*”

This utterance shows there is change point of view from the source language, the point of view in source language is I but it changes in target language become You.

4.2.1.6. Linguistics Amplification

Researcher found 2 linguistics amplification in the single grouping translation technique. Linguistics amplification add linguistic elements. e.g., to translate the English expression Everything is up to you! into Bahasa Indonesia as *Semuanya terserah anda sendiri!* instead of using an expression with the same number of words, *Semuanya terserah anda*. It is in opposition to linguistic compression.

“*I have to hear for myself too.*” (0:49:36)
 “*Aku juga perlu mendengarnya secara langsung.*”

This utterance shows that there is linguistics amplification, instead of translated to *aku juga perlu mendengarnya*, the translator adding the linguistics element the word *secara langsung*.

4.2.2. Duplet

Duplet grouping is the translation from source language to target language using two translation techniques.

Table 7 Duplet grouping of translation techniques

No	Translation Techniques	Frequency	Percentage
1.	Linguistics compression + established equivalent	6	6.89%
2.	Established equivalent + borrowing	3	3.44%
3.	Amplification + established equivalent	2	2.29%
4.	Established equivalent + amplification	2	2.29%
5.	Borrowing + linguistics compression	2	2.29%
6.	Reduction + compensation	2	2.29%
7.	Borrowing + established equivalent	2	2.29%
8.	Established equivalent + compensation	1	1.14%
9.	Established equivalent + linguistics compression	1	1.14%
10.	Established equivalent + reduction	1	1.14%
11.	Linguistics compression + reduction	1	1.14%
12.	Linguistics compression + linguistics amplification	1	1.14%

13.	Reduction + linguistics compression	1	1.14%
14.	Linguistics compression + amplification	1	1.14%
15.	Established equivalent + modulation	1	1.14%
	Total	27	31.03%

In duplet grouping of translation technique, the most used combination of duplet is linguistics compression + established equivalent with 6 data (6.89%).

4.2.2.1. Linguistics compression + established equivalent

There are 6 translation techniques of duplet of this combination.

“Just stay calm. All right.” (0:05:37)

“Tenanglah. Baiklah.”

The utterance shows an explicit linguistics compression where the word “just” in the source language is missing in target language. The phrase “all right” is using established equivalent in target language because it has the same meaning in Bahasa Indonesia dictionary.

4.2.2.2. Established equivalent + borrowing

There are 3 translation techniques of duplet of this combination. Borrowing is taking a word or expression straight from another language. It can be pure (without any change), e.g., to use the English word setting in Bahasa Indonesia text, or it can be naturalized (to fit the spelling rules in the TL), e.g., *plat, panik, panekuk*.

“Sweet dreams, Lucy.” (0:28:32)

“Mimpi indah, Lucy.”

Established equivalent of “sweet dreams” is “*mimpi indah*” and the translator using pure borrowing in name Lucy.

4.2.2.3. Amplification + established equivalent

There are 2 translation techniques of duplet of this combination. Amplification introduce details that are not formulated in the source text.

“Love you guys.” (1:21:33)

“Aku mencintai kalian.”

In the utterance it is the same thing with previous utterance where in target language there is an addition of the word “aku” to make it more detail and easier to understand. The word “*mencintai kalian*” also can be found in Bahasa Indonesia dictionary.

4.2.2.4. Established equivalent + linguistics amplification

There are 2 translation techniques of duplet of this combination.

“Can’t wait to have breakfast with you again.” (0:18:36)
“Aku tak sabar ingin sarapan bersamamu lagi besok.”

The utterance using established equivalent as it has the meaning in Bahasa Indonesia dictionary and it also using linguistics amplification in the word “*besok.*”

4.2.2.5. Borrowing + linguistics compression

There are 2 translation techniques of duplet of this combination.

*“I was petting my walrus all morning
and thinking of you the whole time” (0:22:08)*
“Aku mengelus walrusku pagi ini dan aku selalu memikirkanmu”

In this utterance, the word “walrus” is used in target language, it is a pure borrowing where it does not change anything in the target language. Linguistics compression can be seen in the phrase “the whole time” which is translated into only “*memikirkanmu*” as it is already covers the meaning of it.

4.2.2.6. Reduction + compensation

There are 2 translation techniques of duplet of this combination.

“And I’ll never let her go.” (1:09:52)
“Aku takkan pernah meninggalkannya.”

This utterance show reduction where the word “and” does not realize in the target language and compensation for the phrase “let her go” which translated to “*meninggalkannya*” instead of *melepas dia pergi.*

4.2.2.7. Borrowing + established equivalent

There are 2 translation techniques of duplet of this combination.

“Lucy is a very special person. Very different from other people.” (0:22:39)
“Lucy adalah orang yang istimewa. Berbeda dari kebanyakan orang.”

This utterance is pure borrowing where Lucy is same from the original source and it also use established equivalent as it can be found in Bahasa Indonesia dictionary.

4.2.2.8. Established equivalent + compensation

There is 1 translation techniques of duplet of this combination.

"I like you and you like me, most days." (0:58:27)

"Aku menyukaimu dan kau menyukaiku, hampir setiap hari."

The translator using established equivalent technique because it has the same meaning in Bahasa Indonesia dictionary. Compensation in the phrase "most day" become "*hampir setiap hari*." In Bahasa Indonesia "most day" translated to *kebanyakan hari* instead of "*hampir setiap hari*."

4.2.2.9. Established equivalent + linguistics compression

There is 1 translation techniques of duplet of this combination.

"This is weird. I've been thinking about you all morning, all day." (0:18:32)

"Ini aneh. Aku memikirkanmu sepanjang hari, seharian."

This utterance show established equivalent in the target language because it has meaning in Bahasa Indonesia, but the phrase "all morning, all day" translated into "*sepanjang hari, seharian*" instead of *sepanjang pagi, seharian*. The reason why it use linguistics compression is to make it more to the point and simple.

4.2.2.10. Established equivalent + reduction

There is 1 translation techniques of duplet of this combination.

"It's pretty. Keep up the good work." (0:12:47)

"Ini bagus. Teruskan, ya."

This utterance shows established equivalent in the phrase "it's pretty" which translated into "*ini bagus*." It shows reduction in target language where the word "good work" in target language is missing.

4.2.2.11. Linguistics compression + reduction

There is 1 translation techniques of duplet of this combination.

"Here you go. Bite the fish, chew the fish, love the fish. Enjoy." (0:04:37)

"Ini. Gigit, kunyah dan lahap ikannya. Nikmatilah"

The utterance shows linguistics compression in the phrase "here you go" which translated to "*Ini*". The word "fish" are missing in target language and it represented once by the word *ikannya*.

4.2.2.12. Linguistics compression + linguistics amplification

There is 1 translation techniques of duplet of this combination.

"That I can't tell you. It's a secret admirer." (0:56:32)

"Aku tak bisa memberitahumu. Itu dari penggemar rahasiamu."

The utterance shows the word “That” is not realized in target language as it is linguistics compression, also there is linguistics amplification in the phrase “*penggemar rahasiamu.*”

4.2.2.13. Reduction + linguistics compression

There is 1 translation techniques of duplet of this combination.

“*Well my fingers are available for your sniffing pleasure anytime you need them.*” (0:13:44)

“*Jari-jariku tersedia kapanpun kau ingin menciumnya.*”

The word “well” is not realized in the target language so it is a reduction and the phrase “your sniffing pleasure anytime you need them” is translated into “*kapanpun kau ingin menciumnya.*” It is the use of linguistics compression where it compress “sniffing pleasure” and “need them” to “*ingin menciumnya*” which covers all of them.

4.2.2.14. Linguistics compression + amplification

There is 1 translation techniques of duplet of this combination.

“*Would you like to have breakfast again tomorrow morning, same time?*” (0:15:24)

“*Maukah kau sarapan lagibesok bersamaku di waktu yang sama?*”

The phrase “tomorrow morning” is translated into “*besok*” without the word *pagi*. It is because people in target language are understand that breakfast is doing at morning so it does not need to be translated in target language, instead the translator adding some information in target language which is “*bersamaku*” to make the utterance more clear and easier to understand by target language viewer.

4.2.2.15. Established equivalent + modulation

There is 1 translation techniques of duplet of this combination.

“*Aloha, honey. What can I get for you?*” (0:08:29)

“*Hai, sayang. Kau mau pesan apa?*”

This utterance show the phrase “Aloha, honey” translated into “*Hai, sayang*” this is the use of established equivalent, although it is not found in Bahasa Indonesia dictionary but it is already prevalent in target language where someone say “Aloha” it mean “*hai*” and the phrase “What can I get for you” is translated to “*kau mau pesan apa?*” Instead of *apa yang bisa aku pesan untukmu?* This is the use of modulation where the point of view is changed from the source language.

4.2.3. Triplet

Triplet grouping is a grouping by using 3 translation techniques in translating source language into target language. Triplet happened when there are a lot of structure in source language does not match or needed in target language.

Table 8 Triplet grouping of translation techniques

No	Translation Techniques	Frequency	Percentage
1.	Reduction + borrowing + established equivalent	1	1.14%
2.	Established equivalent + borrowing + compensation	1	1.14%
3.	Borrowing + established equivalent + linguistics amplification	1	1.14%
4.	Established equivalent + reduction + linguistics compression	1	1.14%
5.	Modulation + compensation + linguistics compression	1	1.14%
6.	Reduction + particularization + compensation	1	1.14%
7.	Established equivalent + linguistics compression + compensation	1	1.14%
Total		7	8.04%

There are total of 7 data that use triplet in translating the utterance with various combination. All of them are used once with just 1 data found in each combination of triplet.

4.2.3.1. *Reduction + borrowing + established equivalent*

There is 1 translation techniques of triplet of this combination.

“I mean, Lucy needs me here.” (1:13:10)

“Lucy membutuhkan aku disini.”

This utterance shows the phrase “I mean” is missing in target language, this is the use of reduction which the translator decided that it is not necessary to include the phrase in the target language. The name Lucy is using a pure borrowing in target language which is not change from the original source. “Needs me here” is translated to “membutuhkan aku disini” is established equivalent where it has the same meaning in Bahasa Indonesia dictionary.

4.2.3.2. *Established equivalent + borrowing + compensation*

There is 1 translation techniques of triplet of this combination.

“and you're the best, Lucy. Aloha.” (1:00:40)

“dan kau yang terbaik, Lucy. Sampai Jumpa.”

In this utterance, the phrase “and you’re the best” is translated into target language using established equivalent where it is match with Bahasa Indonesia dictionary. Lucy is pure borrowing from the original source without any change. The word “aloha” here

does not include in established equivalent because people in target language understand aloha is hai and not “sampai jumpa.”

4.2.3.3. Borrowing + established equivalent + linguistics amplification

There is 1 translation techniques of triplet of this combination.

“Willie. I don’t need you to see this. Get out of here, now!” (0:05:40)

“Willie, aku tak mau kau melihat ini. Pergi dari sini sekarang juga!”

The utterance shows the name “willie” does not change, it is pure borrowing where it does not change from the original source. “I don’t need you to see this” is translated to ‘aku tak mau kau melihat ini’ is the use of established equivalent where it has the same meaning with Bahasa Indonesia dictionary without any changes. There is linguistics amplification in target language where the translator makes it more dramatic by adding the word “juga” in target language although in source language is just “Now”.

4.2.3.4. Established equivalent + reduction + linguistics compression

There is 1 translation techniques of triplet of this combination.

“Wait. I see you’re sitting there alone. Do you wanna come and sit down?” (0:12:52)

“Tunggu. Kau duduk disana sendirian. Kau ingin duduk disini?”

The word “Wait” is translated to “tunggu” which is the use of established equivalent where it has same meaning from Bahasa Indonesia dictionary. The phrase “I see you’re sitting there alone” translated to “kau duduk disana sendirian” is reduction, the phrase “I see” does not realized in the target language. The word “come” also does not translated in target language as it is using linguistics compression where the word “come” is covered by “duduk disini” in target language.

4.2.3.5. Modulation + compensation + linguistics compression

There is 1 translation techniques of triplet of this combination.

“I don’t know how you get me to fall for that egg-shaped head every morning.” (1:01:52)

“Kau bisa membuatku terkecoh dengan kepala telur itu setiap pagi.”

In source language, the point of view is I and it becomes you in target language. The word “fall” is having a change in the target language, it is become “terkecoh” instead of jatuh cinta. The use of linguistics compression is in the word “egg-shaped” where it should be translated to berbentuk telur but its translated into “telur”

4.2.3.6. *Reduction + particularization + compensation*

There is 1 translation techniques of triplet of this combination. Particularization use a more precise or concrete term, e.g., to translate jewelry in English as Kalung emas in Bahasa Indonesia.

“And you don’t look a day over 25.” (0:27:12)

“Ayah masih tampak awet muda.”

The word “and” does not realize in the target language as it is the use of reduction where the word “and” is missing in target language. Particularization in the word “you” become “ayah” instead of kamu. The phrase “over 25” here is changed into “awet muda” as it is the use of compensation where it is compensated the phrase that feel strange in target language.

4.2.3.7. *Established equivalent + linguistics compression + compensation*

There is 1 translation techniques of triplet of this combination.

“The next morning, she won’t know who he is and any guys who’s okay with that, ain’t okay with me.” (0:39:36)

“Esok paginya, dia takkan tahu siapa pria itu. Jika ada pria yang tak keberatan dengan itu, akan menjadi masalahku.”

The utterance shows the use of established equivalent where it is has the same meaning in Bahasa Indonesia dictionary. The word “and” does not realize in target language, it is the use of linguistics compression because it is not necessary using the word “and”. Compensation here in the phrase “ain’t okay with me” translated into “akan menjadi masalahku” to make it easier to understand by viewer in target language.

4.2.4. **Quadruplet**

Quadruplet grouping is a grouping when translation using 4 translation techniques in translating utterance. Quadruplet is used when the utterance has more than one sentence. It is used in translating the long utterance because it could not be realized in target language by using only less than 4 translation techniques. There is only 1 combination of translation techniques in quadruplet.

Table 9 Quadruplet grouping of translation techniques

No	Translation Techniques	Frequency	Percentage
1.	Linguistics compression + borrowing + reduction + established equivalent	1	1.14%
	Total	1	1.14%

4.2.4.1. Linguistics Compression + Borrowing + Reduction + Established Equivalent

“Do you, Honah Lee, take this woman to be your lawfully wedded wife to have and to hold from this day and forth as long as you both shall live?” (1:29:17)

“Honah Lee, maukah menerima wanita ini menjadi istrimu saling menjaga mulai hari ini dan seterusnya selama kalian hidup?”

In this utterance, the phrase “do you” is missing in target language, the name “Honah Lee” does not change in the target language so it is a pure borrowing. The word “lawfully” is missing in target language, if it is translated it will become *istri sahmu*. The sentence after that is translated using established equivalent where it has the same meaning with Bahasa Indonesia dictionary.

5. CONCLUSION

This research aims to discover the type of romanticism that appear in characters of 50 First Dates movie and to discover the translation technique used in 50 First Dates movie subtitle. There are two research question that tried to be answered, the first one is what kind of type romanticism appear in characters of 50 First Dates movie? there are 6 types of romanticism found out of 14 types in 50 First Dates with total 87 data, the occurrence of type romanticism is 27 Philia (31.03%), 22 Storge (25.28%), 19 Paixnidi (21.83%), 12 Ananke (13.79), 5 Epithymia (5.74%) and 2 Pragma (2.29%). The most occurred type of romanticism in 50 First Dates is Philia. From that it can be concluded that characters in 50 First Date is easy in showing care and affection toward other, it does not stop only for crush or a close friend but also a stranger. The other reason is that the movie theme is about the struggle of a man in getting his love, so most of the scenes shows the relationship between main character with another character. There are two sections that are not found in the movie which is love towards phenomena and transcendental love, the reason of it because the movie focus on relationship between people.

Second, what translation techniques are used in 50 First Dates movie subtitle? there are total of 126 translation techniques occurrence from 87 data. The researcher chooses to make a grouping in translation techniques found, so it will be easier to understand because there are a lot of variation in translation techniques used, the group will be decided from the frequency of translation techniques are used. The name of grouping are single, duplet, triplet and quadruplet. In single grouping translation technique, the most used translation technique is established equivalent with 35 data (40.22%) the use of established equivalent is common in single grouping because most of the romantic utterances is to the point so it does not need a complex technique. In duplet grouping, there are 15 combinations from total 27 data

(31.03%) the combination of linguistics compression and established equivalent is the most used combination, the combination used because it makes the source language is shorter and to the point in target language. For triplet grouping, every combination only occurred once (1.14%) in all 7 data. Established equivalent also become the most common used technique in all triplet combinations, it is indicated that the translator trying to make it as easy as possible to viewer from target language in understanding the utterance. In quadruplet grouping, there is only one combination as it is only found one utterance that has a lot of sentences, it needs to use quadruplet to translate the complex utterance into target language.

There are several research that has been done on the topic romanticism and translation techniques on a movie, this research filling the gap between by combining two topic which is romanticism and translation techniques. This research is the first research that analyzing the translation techniques used on romantic utterances.

From the result of the research, some suggestions provided for education student that are interested in analyzing romanticism and translation techniques. This research can be used as a reference for education students to add their knowledge dealing with romanticism and translation techniques in the movie. Moreover, for other researchers, this research only focuses on analyzing romanticism and translation techniques used in the subtitle of 50 First Dates movie on Amazon Prime Video. The researcher suggests for the next researcher who wants to research about romanticism and translation techniques to be researched using theories from different experts and more source of the data instead from one media so the research will go deeper and having variety from other research

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