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The intersection of translation techniques and ideology in *Tangled Ever After* subtitles

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ABSTRACT

This research aims to identify and assess the translation strategies and ideologies used by translators in the subtitles of the film *Tangled Ever After*. A descriptive qualitative approach focuses on analysing words, phrases, clauses, and sentences that feature translation techniques within the movie's subtitles. Data collection involves reviewing documents and archives, watching the film, and examining the subtitles in both the source and target languages, followed by transcription. The analysis includes watching the film, reading the subtitles, evaluating the employed translation techniques and ideologies, and drawing conclusions. The findings indicate that 10 distinct translation techniques were used across 24 instances in the subtitles. The techniques employed were: literal translation (5 instances), compensation (4), modulation (3), transposition (3), borrowing (2), amplification (2), description (2), discursive creation (1), generalization (1), and reduction (1). The analysis reveals that the most frequently used technique was literal translation, representing 20.83% of the instances, followed by compensation (16.6%) and modulation and transposition (12.5% each). Techniques such as borrowing, amplification, and description appeared less frequently, while discursive creation, generalization, and reduction were the least utilized, each making up 4.16% of the total.

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1. Introduction

Translation essentially involves the interaction between two languages: the source language and the target language. This activity has been defined in various ways. According to Catford (1965), translation entails substituting textual material in one language with equivalent textual material in another, focusing on the equivalence of meaning. This perspective is further supported by Shuttleworth (1997), who describes translation as the process of reproducing the closest natural equivalent of a message from the source language in the target language, both in terms of meaning and style. This highlights the crucial role of finding equivalent or similar words to effectively convey the original

message in the target language. Additionally, translation involves more than just finding equivalent meanings; it is also about considering the style to ensure the translation sounds natural and fits the target language's cultural context (Shuttleworth, 1997). Essentially, translation aims to convert text or messages from the source language into the target language by finding similar equivalent words without altering the original essence or meaning. Klotz et al. (2023) explain that this process heavily depends on the translator's proficiency and skill in understanding both languages and their accompanying cultures.

With the development of technology and globalization, translation is no longer limited to books or written texts, but also includes various other media such as films, software, and digital content. This makes the role of the translator increasingly complex and requires a deeper understanding of the linguistic and cultural context. Therefore, the translation process and the translator's competence become crucial in ensuring that the intended message can be conveyed accurately and effectively to the target language audience (Farahsani & Hendrokumoro, 2024). Films are invaluable as they provide diverse cultural insights and serve as a significant source of entertainment. Hasan (2018) highlights that films are an effective medium for disseminating cross-cultural information. This underscores the critical role of accurate subtitle translation in films, which ensures that cultural nuances and messages are effectively communicated to a broad audience. Consequently, translation studies are increasingly focused on the techniques and methodologies used in film translation to preserve the original meanings and cultural contexts.

In the world of film translation, there are two terms commonly used, namely subtitling and dubbing. Both of these methods are language transfer techniques in translating films and television programs included in the genre of mass audio-visual communication. Shuttleworth (1997) explains that subtitling is the process of providing text that is synchronized with film and television dialogue, while dubbing is the process in which foreign dialogue is adjusted to the mouth movements of actors in the film, giving the impression that the actor is actually speaking in the target language. Based on this definition, it can be concluded that subtitling focuses more on transferring messages in text form, while dubbing emphasizes the audio aspect.

The subtitling process itself is not simple, but involves various factors that must be considered by a translator to produce high-quality subtitles. These factors can be divided into internal and external factors. Internal factors relate to the translator's own abilities and knowledge, such as understanding the source and target languages, and writing skills (Jasurbek & Roziya, 2023). Meanwhile, external factors relate to the characteristics and standardization in translating subtitle texts that are more complex than regular texts, such as space and time constraints that require subtitles to be able to convey messages briefly but clearly (Nisa, 2011).

With the development of technology and globalization, the role of translators is becoming increasingly important and complex. Books and written texts require translation and various other media, such as films, software, and digital content. This requires translators to deeply understand the linguistic and cultural context to convey messages accurately and effectively to the target language audience (Qiu, 2023). Therefore, the translator's competence and skills are crucial in the translation process to ensure that the intended message can be conveyed properly. A translator's worldview and techniques significantly influence their decisions, particularly when adapting the text for a specific

audience. Techniques are defined as methods, skills, and art forms applied to specific tasks (Machali, 2000). They serve to elucidate the outcomes and are used to categorize various types of solutions in translation. Translators have a range of techniques at their disposal, including 1) Adaptation Technique, 2) Amplification Technique, 3) Borrowing Technique, 4) Calculation Technique, 5) Compensation Technique, 6) Description Technique, 7) Discursive Creation Technique, 8) General Equivalence Technique, 9) Generalization Technique, 10) Linguistic Amplification Technique, 11) Linguistic Compression Technique, 12) Literal Translation Technique, 13) Modulation Technique, 14) Special Form Use Technique, 15) Reduction Technique, 16) Substitution Technique, 17) Transposition Technique, and 18) Variation Technique (Molina & Albir, 2002).

However, translation is not only a linguistic process but also an ideological one. This is especially relevant in audiovisual translation, such as films, where techniques like subtitling and dubbing must be balanced on linguistic accuracy, technical constraints, and cultural representation. As audiovisual content becomes increasingly prominent in today's globalized world, examining the interplay between translation techniques and ideologies becomes essential for understanding how messages are conveyed effectively across languages. Ideology generally refers to a certain worldview, philosophy, and thinking. In translation, ideology represents the mindset that a translator adopts when translating. It significantly influences every translator's decision (Mowafy & Mohamed, 2023). The translator's approach to conveying a message from the source to the target language is greatly shaped by their ideological stance (Anshori, 2010). Hoed (2004) identifies two main translation ideologies: domestication and foreignization. Domestication emphasizes adapting the source language text to make it more accessible and understandable to the target audience. In contrast, foreignization involves retaining elements of the source language, requiring the reader to adapt to the translator's approach.

Translating a literary work presents numerous challenges, especially in preserving the original work's nuances, cultural context, and emotional depth (Karima & Lailiyah, 2023). For example, in domestication, the translator must be able to adapt terms or expressions that are specific to the cultural context of the target language so that the message remains effective and easy to understand (Asscher & Glikson, 2023). This often involves using idioms or local expressions that are more familiar to the target language reader. In contrast, foreignization requires the translator to retain the original nuances and structures of the source language, which can enrich the reader's experience with different cultural elements but may require more effort to understand. Through a translation theory approach, this study is expected to provide a deep understanding of how messages from the source language are translated into the target language, as well as how the translator's ideology influences translation decisions so as to ensure that the meaning and nuances of the original text are maintained in the translated version. Therefore, translators must possess a strong command of translation strategies and principles to effectively convey the meaning of the source text to the target audience (Dwipuspita & Wediyantoro, 2023).

By examining the various phenomena that occur during the creation of subtitles, the current study aims to analyze film subtitles through a translation theory framework, incorporating both translation techniques and ideologies. The subject of this research is *Tangled Ever After*, a short film produced by Walt Disney Animation Studios. Directed and written by Nathan Greno and Byron Howard and produced by Roy Conli, the film was released in the United States on January 13, 2012.

This six-minute short animated film serves as a continuation of the *Tangled* storyline, depicting the events surrounding the wedding celebration of Rapunzel and Flynn Rider (Eugene Fitzherbert). Everything goes smoothly until Maximus and Pascal accidentally cause the wedding rings to go missing. With all eyes on the bride and groom, Maximus and Pascal race against time to find and return the rings before the ceremony concludes. By examining the subtitling of *Tangled Ever After* through the lens of translation theory, this study aims to explore how techniques and ideologies influence the translation process. The findings are expected to provide insights into the strategies used to convey meaning, preserve cultural elements, and address technical challenges in audiovisual translation.

2. Method

This research employed a descriptive qualitative approach. According to Sutopo (2006), the data in this study consisted of phrases, words, and sentences. Qualitative research underscores the need for researchers to use detailed, comprehensive, and in-depth notes to represent the situation and support data presentation accurately. *Tangled Ever After* was chosen as the subject of this research due to its rich and dynamic use of language, cultural nuances, and the diverse range of translation challenges it presents. Its subtitles offered a valuable opportunity to explore the application of various translation techniques in addressing linguistic and cultural complexities within audiovisual media. The primary data for this study were collected through a detailed and systematic document analysis of the English transcript and its corresponding Indonesian subtitles from the short film *Tangled Ever After* retrieved from YouTube by Walt Disney Official. The data collection process began with multiple viewings of the film to ensure a thorough understanding of the audiovisual content and its linguistic nuances. During this process, careful attention was given to identifying words, phrases, clauses, and sentences that demonstrated the use of specific translation techniques.

The data analysis process in this study was conducted systematically to examine the translation techniques and ideologies applied in the subtitles of *Tangled Ever After*. First, the collected data, which included words, phrases, clauses, and sentences from both the English transcript and the Indonesian subtitles, were carefully organized for analysis. The film was re-watched multiple times to ensure accuracy and identify any overlooked translation elements.

Next, the data were analyzed to identify the translation techniques used, following the framework proposed by Molina and Albir (2002). Each linguistic unit was carefully compared between the source language (English) and the target language (Indonesian) to determine the specific techniques applied, such as adaptation, borrowing, modulation, or transposition. Additionally, the ideological stance behind the translation—whether domestication or foreignization—was examined to understand the translator's approach to preserving or adapting cultural and linguistic elements.

Finally, the identified translation techniques and ideologies were categorized, and patterns or trends were analyzed to draw meaningful conclusions. This process involved evaluating how the techniques influenced the subtitles' accuracy, clarity, and cultural appropriateness of the subtitles. The findings were then synthesized to provide insights into the subtitling process, highlighting the translator's strategies in conveying the intended meaning to the target audience.

After viewing, the subtitles in the source language (English) and the target language (Indonesian) were carefully examined. This involved a detailed comparison of the two language versions to observe how the translation was rendered. Relevant linguistic units were transcribed or extracted from both the English and Indonesian subtitles to form a comprehensive dataset. The systematic collection of these linguistic elements allowed for an in-depth analysis of the translation techniques and ideologies applied in the subtitling process.

3. Results and discussion

3.1. Translation Techniques

The analysis revealed that 10 of the 18 translation techniques proposed by Molina and Albir (2002) were identified in the subtitles of *Tangled Ever After*. These techniques include: (1) literal translation, (2) compensation, (3) modulation, (4) transposition, (5) borrowing, (6) amplification, (7) description, (8) discursive creation, (9) generalization, and (10) reduction. A detailed breakdown of the application of these techniques in the subtitles is presented in Table 1.

Table 1. Techniques for translating the subtitles of *Tangled Ever After*

No.	Translation Techniques	Σ Data	Percentage (%)
1	Literal translation	5	20,83
2	Compensation technique	4	16,6
3	Modulation technique	3	12,5
4	Transposition technique	3	12,5
5	Borrowing technique	2	8,33
6	Amplification technique	2	8,33
7	Description technique	2	8,33
8	Discursive creation technique	1	4,16
9	Generalization technique	1	4,16
10	Reduction technique	1	4,16
	Total	24	100

The analysis of the *Tangled Ever After* subtitles reveals a preference for certain translation techniques. The most frequently used technique was literal translation (20.83%), reflecting the translators' emphasis on maintaining the original meaning and structure. Compensation (16.6%) was also commonly applied to preserve cultural nuances or contextual meanings when direct translation was not possible. Modulation and transposition were used equally (12.5% each) to adjust the message's perspective or grammatical structure, ensuring it fit the target language's conventions. Borrowing, amplification, and description (around 8%) addressed challenges in conveying specific cultural references, adding information, or explaining terms without direct equivalents. Finally, the less frequent techniques—discursive creation, generalization, and reduction (4.16%)—served to create new expressions, use broader terms, or simplify content to meet space and time constraints. Overall, the translators employed various strategies to ensure linguistic accuracy, cultural appropriateness, and the preservation of the original film's essence. The following section presents a detailed analysis of the trans-

lation techniques employed in the subtitles of *Tangled Ever After*, highlighting the frequency and application of each technique in relation to the overall translation process.

1) **Literal translation**

Literal translation refers to a method of translation done word for word (Molina & Albir, 2002). This technique is the most frequently used, accounting for 20.83% of the translations. This high usage indicates that numerous phrases are translated directly, maintaining the original sentence structure and providing a more exact translation with little interpretation. An example of this technique in the subtitles of *Tangled Ever After* includes the following instances:

BSu: “This is the story of how my life ended.”

BSa: “Ini adalah cerita saat kehidupanku berakhir.”

BSu: “It was a magical day, and everything went according to plan.”

BSa: “Itu adalah hari yang ajaib, dan semuanya berjalan sesuai rencana.”

BSu: “I now pronounce you husband and wife... And live happily ever after.”

BSa: “Aku akan menyatakan kalian sebagai Suami dan Istri.... Dan hidup bahagia selamanya.”

BSu: “Those are my grandmother’s wedding rings! The kingdom is doomed!”

BSa: “Itu adalah cincin pernikahan nenekku! Kerajaan ini runtuh!”

BSu: “I now pronounce you husband and wife, you may kiss.”

BSa: “Sekarang aku menyatakan kalian Suami dan Istri, kalian boleh berciuman.”

The provided translation examples translate each word in the sentences individually. This method is carried out precisely and can be understood in the target language.

2) **Compensation technique**

The compensation technique (16.6%) often compensates for elements lost in literal translation by other means, ensuring the same message is conveyed. An instance of this technique applied to translating the subtitles of *Tangled Ever After* is illustrated as follows:

BSu: “Everything was perfect, just like we’ve always dreamed.”

BSa: “Semuanya sempurna seperti yang selalu kami mimpikan.”

BSu: “May I have the rings?”

BSa: “Boleh kuminta cincinnya?”

BSu: “That’s the sign, release the doves. / That’s the sign, release the lanterns.”

BSa: “Itu tandanya, lepaskan merpatinya. / Itu merpatinya, lepaskan lenteranya.”

BSu: “Happily ever after... May I have the rings?”

BSa: “Bahagia selamanya... Boleh aku minta cincinnya?”

This technique is essential in translation because it helps to maintain the nuances and subtleties of the original text, which may be lost if translated literally. By using different linguistic or cultural elements, translators can preserve the original message's intent, tone, and impact, making the translation more accurate and resonant with the target audience. Additionally, the compensation technique can address cultural references, idiomatic expressions, and contextual meanings that may not have direct equivalents in the target language, thereby enhancing the overall quality and readability of the translation.

3) *Modulation technique*

The modulation technique entails changing the perspective, focus, and cognitive categories associated with the source language text in terms of vocabulary and structure (Molina & Albir, 2002). An instance of this technique being used in the translation of the *Tangled Ever After Movie* subtitles is as follows:

BSu: "I'm kidding! This is the happiest day of my life, our wedding day."

BSa: "Aku bercanda! Ini adalah hari paling bahagia dalam hidupku, hari pernikahan kami."

BSu: "Come on, they still can't get my nose, right?"

BSa: "Ayolah, mereka masih tak bisa melukis hidungku dengan benar?"

BSu: "Happy birthday!"

BSa: "Selamat ulang tahun!"

In the provided example text, a modulation technique is applied. The source language contains a temporal discrepancy that undergoes a shift in focus when translated into the target language. In the source language, the term emphasizes a specific moment in time. However, this emphasis changes upon translation into the target language, reflecting a different temporal focus.

4) *Transposition technique*

The transposition technique involves modifying the order of words or their categories and linguistic units within a sentence (Molina & Albir, 2002). According to Hariyanto (2003), transposition is crucial, as, without it, the intended meaning in the source language cannot be adequately communicated. An instance of this technique applied in the subtitles of the *Tangled Ever After Movie* is as follows:

BSu: "The biggest celebration the kingdom has ever seen."

BSa: "Perayaan terbesar yang pernah di laksanakan di kerajaan selama ini."

BSu: "Well, almost..."

BSa: "Ya, hampir..."

BSu: "Now, who wants to eat the wedding cake?"

BSa: "Sekarang, siapa yang mau makan kue pernikahannya?"

In these instances, the transposition technique modifies the word order, ensuring the target language's meaning and readability are maintained. This rearrangement guarantees that the translated text accurately conveys the original meaning while appearing natural to the target audience. The significance of this technique lies in its ability to adapt the syntactical structure of the source language to match the grammatical norms of the target language. Languages often have different rules for word order, and what sounds natural in one language may seem awkward or confusing in another. For instance, some languages follow a subject-verb-object order, while others might use a subject-object-verb structure. Transposition allows the translator to adjust these structures, making the translation grammatically correct and coherent

5) **Borrowing technique**

The borrowing technique entails incorporating words or expressions directly from another language (Molina & Albir, 2002). This method can be divided into two types: pure borrowing, where the word is taken without any changes, and borrowing with adjustments, also known as naturalization, where the word is adapted to fit the phonetic and grammatical norms of the target language. An example of this technique in the subtitles of the *Tangled Ever After Movie* is as follows:

BSu: “Eugene!”

BSa: “Eugene!”

BSu: “Tangled Ever After”

BSa: “Tangled Ever After”

In these examples, the names “Eugene” and the title “*Tangled Ever After*” are borrowed directly from the source language without any modifications. This technique, known as pure borrowing, is particularly effective for names, titles, and specific terms already well-known or culturally significant in their original form. Using pure borrowing, translators preserve the original content's authenticity and recognizability. This is crucial for maintaining the integrity of proper nouns, brand names, or culturally specific references that might lose their intended meaning or impact if translated or altered. For instance, changing “Eugene” to a different name might disconnect the character from its original identity and context, essential for the audience's understanding and emotional connection.

6) **Amplification technique**

The amplification technique enhances the translation by incorporating additional details not present in the original text (Molina & Albir, 2002). An illustration of this technique in translating the *Tangled Ever After Movie* is as follows:

BSu: “Today we gather to celebrate the beauty of the princess's wedding...”

BSa: “Hari ini kita berkumpul untuk merayakan keindahan pernikahan sang putri...”

BSu: “...United them... It is the love and friendship and the kindness you give.”

BSa: “...Telah mempertemukan mereka... Ialah cinta dan persahabatan juga kasih sayang yang kalian berikan.”

In these examples, additional details are incorporated in the target language to provide a more comprehensive understanding and to capture the nuances of the original text. For instance, “the kindness you give” is added to emphasize the attributes that unite the characters, which helps maintain the audience’s emotional impact and clarity.

7) Description technique

The description technique in translation entails adding specific details or explanations to ensure the meaning and context are clear for the target audience. This method is particularly useful when dealing with cultural references, idiomatic expressions, or unique terms in the source language that lack direct counterparts in the target language. An illustration of this technique in translating the *Tangled Ever After Movie* is as follows:

BSu: “DRESS, SHOES, COSMETICS, HATS, JUST MARRIED”

BSa: “GAUN, SEPATU, KOSMETIK, TOPI, BARU MENIKAH”

BSu: “TARTAR FACTORY”

BSa: “PABRIK TARTAR”

In these examples, the translation directly adapts the original words to the target language while ensuring that the context and meaning remain clear and understandable to the audience. The description technique helps bridge the gap between languages, making the translation more accessible and meaningful.

8) Discursive creation technique

The discursive creation technique entails crafting new expressions or phrases in the target language to convey the source text’s meaning accurately. This approach is particularly valuable in creative contexts, like literary translations, where a direct translation might fail to capture the original’s nuance, tone, or stylistic features. An example of using this technique in the translation of the *Tangled Ever After Movie* is as follows:

BSu: “Frying pans! FRYING PANS’ COTTAGE!”

BSa: “Wajan penggorengan! RUMAH WAJAN PENGGORENGAN!”

In these examples, the discursive creation technique is used to invent new expressions that maintain the original meaning and emotional impact, ensuring that the translated text resonates with the audience in the same way the original does. This approach allows for greater flexibility and creativity, especially in literary and artistic translations.

9) Generalization technique

The generalization technique in translation involves replacing a specific term in the source language with a more general or broader term in the target language. This approach is particularly

useful when the specific term in the source language does not have a direct equivalent or is too narrowly defined in the target language. Using a more general term, the translator ensures that the overall meaning is conveyed accurately and understandable to the target audience. An example of using this technique in the translation of the *Tangled Ever After Movie* is as follows:

BSu: “Happily ever after.”

BSa: “Bahagia selamanya.”

The specific and culturally nuanced phrase “Happily ever after...” is generalized to “*Bahagia selamanya...*” in the target language. This broader term retains the essence of the original phrase, ensuring that the target audience accurately conveys and easily understands the overall meaning. Utilizing the generalization technique, translators can effectively bridge cultural and linguistic gaps, making the text more accessible and comprehensible to a wider audience. This method is particularly beneficial when a direct translation might not be as clear or meaningful in the target language.

10) Reduction technique

The reduction technique in translation entails simplifying or omitting parts of the source text to make the translation more concise and focused. This method is typically employed when the original text includes redundant details or is not crucial for conveying the main message in the target language. The translator enhances clarity and readability by eliminating these elements while preserving the core meaning. An example of using this technique in the translation of the *Tangled Ever After* is as follows:

BSu: “Everyone came to see our wedding.”

BSa: “*Semuanya datang untuk menghadiri pernikahan kami.*”

In this example, the detailed phrase “to see” is simplified to “*untuk menghadiri,*” which maintains the core message while making the translation more concise. The reduction technique helps streamline the text, ensuring it is clear and easily understood by the target audience.

The analysis of *Tangled Ever After* subtitles reveals a strategic application of translation techniques, with literal translation being the most frequently used (20.83%) to preserve the original text’s meaning and structure. Compensation (16.6%), modulation (12.5%), and transposition (12.5%) address cultural nuances, adjust perspectives, and align syntax to the target language. Borrowing and generalization balance authenticity and clarity, while amplification and description enhance understanding of culturally specific or complex terms. Techniques like discursive creation and reduction ensure emotional resonance and brevity, critical for subtitling within spatial and temporal constraints. This varied approach reflects the translators’ ability to adapt strategies based on linguistic, cultural, and technical needs.

These findings underscore the complexities of audiovisual translation, where maintaining fidelity to the source material must be balanced with audience engagement and readability. Techniques such as amplification and modulation help bridge cultural gaps, while reduction and transposition

cater to subtitling's practical limitations. Overall, the strategic use of these methods demonstrates how translators navigate linguistic and cultural challenges to create accessible and engaging translations, emphasizing the importance of context, creativity, and cultural awareness in audiovisual translation practices.

3.2 Translation ideology

In the context of translation ideology, there are two primary directions: one that favours the source language and another that favours the target language. Translators often face the challenge of choosing between preserving the cultural and structural aspects of the source language or adapting the text better to fit the culture and structure of the target language. Research on the translation techniques utilized in the subtitles of *Tangled Ever After* shows a clear preference for domestication. The employed translation techniques prioritize the target language, making the translated text more accessible and comprehensible to the target audience (Tian, 2023). This involves selecting words and phrases that align closely with the target language to ensure cultural elements from the source language are effectively conveyed.

In adopting the domestication approach, translators adapt cultural references, idiomatic expressions, and other culturally specific elements to the target audience's context (Burke, 2023). This ensures the translation is relevant and easy to understand, enhancing the viewing experience. Focusing on the target language creates a smoother, more natural flow, often requiring rephrasing to fit the linguistic norms of the target language. Domestication considers the preferences and expectations of the target audience, ensuring they fully engage with and appreciate the content, especially in entertainment and literary contexts. While beneficial, this approach also presents challenges as translators must balance preserving the original meaning and cultural elements with making the text accessible to the target audience. This balance requires deep knowledge of both languages and cultures. The domestication ideology influences how cultural elements from the source language are perceived and integrated into the target culture, fostering richer cultural exchange and promoting intercultural understanding and appreciation.

The translator effectively bridges the cultural gap between the source and target audiences by employing domestication in translating *Tangled Ever After*. This approach ensures the translation is faithful to the original text while engaging the target readers, creating a smoother, more immersive viewing experience. Ultimately, domestication in translation emphasizes readability and audience engagement, prioritizing the target language's cultural context while retaining the original material's essence, showcasing careful and skilled translation.

4. Conclusion

Based on the data provided, it is clear that literal translation techniques were used most frequently, with a percentage of 20.83%. Compensation techniques followed with a percentage of 16.6%, which serve to preserve the original message by compensating for elements lost in literal translation through other means. Modulation and transposition techniques were used at 12.5% each, aiming to change perspective or sentence structure so that the translation sounds more natural in the target

language. Borrowing, amplification, and description techniques were used at 8.33% each, reflecting the need to provide additional context or use specific terminology from the source language. Meanwhile, discursive creation, generalization, and reduction techniques were used at only 4.16% each, indicating that significant changes to structure or content from the source language to the target language did not occur frequently.

This analysis highlights the dominance of literal translation techniques, indicating a preference for precision. However, other techniques were also applied to ensure that the translation remained clear and natural for the target audience. Overall, this analysis shows that translation efforts balance precision with clarity and naturalness through the use of a variety of techniques. The ideology used by the translator in subtitling *Tangled Ever After* Movie is domestication. This approach is characterized by translation results that are more oriented towards the target language, allowing the audience to better understand the film and ensuring that the subtitles are well-received by the target audience. It is recommended that the literal translation technique be the primary method, given its high effectiveness in maintaining accuracy and precision. However, it is equally important to integrate other techniques, such as compensation, modulation, and transposition, to maintain the naturalness and clarity of the translation so that the target audience can well receive it. Balancing these methods will help create a precise and engaging translation.

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