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The Analysis Of Translation Techniques And Methods By Movie Tinker Bell The Pirate Fairy Subtitles

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Abstrak

Tujuan dari penelitian ini dilakukan untuk mengetahui teknik dan metode penerjemahan apa yang digunakan oleh penerjemah dalam film tersebut dan mengumpulkan data bahwa penulis mengambil seluruh subtitle dan membuat transkrip subtitle tersebut. Penulis menganalisis satu per satu kalimat ke dalam teknik penerjemahan atau metode penerjemahan sehingga diperoleh hasil. Setelah dianalisis penulis menemukan 7 teknik penerjemahan dan 4 metode penerjemahan dalam film Tinkerbell the Pirate Fairy yang merupakan teknik penerjemahan yang penulis temukan 7 teknik penerjemahan dan 4 metode penerjemahan dalam film Tinkerbell the Pirate Fairy yang merupakan Teknik penerjemahan yang penulis temukan adalah terjemahan kompensasi ditemukan 2 kali (1%), terjemahan literal ditemukan 85 kali (61%), modulasi ditemukan 4 kali (3%), reduksi ditemukan 7 kali (6%), amplifikasi ditemukan 31 kali (22). %, variasi ditemukan 2 kali (1%) dan calque ditemukan 7 kali (6%). Dan metode penerjemahan yang penulis temukan adalah penerjemahan kata demi kata ditemukan sebanyak 66 kali (53,70%), Terjemahan Bebas ditemukan sebanyak 31 kali (22%), Terjemahan Setia ditemukan sebanyak 26 kali (19%) dan Terjemahan Idiomatik ditemukan sebanyak 15 kali (11). %).

Kata Kunci : metode penerjemahan, teknik penerjemahan

Abstract

The aims of this research was conducted to know what translation techniques and methods are used by the translator in the movie and collect the data that the writer take all of subtitle and make the transcript of the subtitle. The writer analyzes one by one sentences into translation technique or translation methods so that get the result. After analyzing the writer found here are 7 translation techniques and 4 methods of translation in the movie of Tinkerbell the pirate fairy which is the translation techniques that writer found 7 translation techniques and 4 methods of translation in the movie of Tinkerbell the pirate fairy which are the translation techniques that writer found is compensation translation found 2 times (1%), Literal translation found 85 times (61%), Modulation found 4 times (3%), Reduction found 7 times (6%), amplification found 31 times (22%), variation found 2 times (1%) and calque found 7 times (6%). And the methods of translation that writer found is word for word translation found 66 times (53,70%), Free translation found 31 times (22%), Faithfull translation found 26 times (19%) and Idiomatic translation found 15 times (11%).

Keywords : *translation method, translation techniques*

INTRODUCTION

The translation technique is a process of evaluating and classifying how translation equivalence operates at the level of text microunits (words, sentences, phrases) is known as translation methods. Translation techniques that assess and classify translation outcomes in order to account for micro-units of text are required for research and teaching. The difference between translation techniques and method according to the writer that is, translation techniques is to isolate the concept of technique from other related notions (translation strategy, method and error) to include only procedures that are characteristic of the translation of texts and not those related to the comparison of languages, to maintain the notion that translation techniques are functional, our definitions do not evaluate whether a technique is appropriate or correct, as this always depends on its situation in text and context and the translation method that has been chosen, in relation to the terminology, to maintain the most commonly used terms and to formulate new techniques to explain mechanisms that have not yet been described. While the translation methods are called free translation.

This study chose this movie as a research source because, based on preliminary observations made by the researcher and the researcher's view of the script that is in the movie, the researcher discovered that there is one sentence in the script that, when translated, produces different results than the way we use Google Translate. The example of the sentence that is *"Purple equals fast-flying talent!"* if the researcher translates the sentences, then the meaning is *"Ungu sama dengan bakat terbang cepat!"*. So, the researcher was piqued by this one example of a script. In addition, there are a lot of people who are interested in viewing the movie since the subtitles allow people to hear the dialogue as well as the things that are presented in the movie. The researcher is also curious on how the person watching the movie employs the methodology and method translation of watching the movie. According to the researcher, the goal of developing this video was to boost the imagination of the audience who viewed it, particularly the imagination of youngsters.

Review Literature

Translation refers to the process of turning something written or spoken into another language. However, there are various definitions of "translation," such as the one provided by the Oxford Dictionary, which explains that "translation" refers to the process of conveying messages from one language to another. Translation is the process of translating meaning from one language to another. Newmark (1988:5) argues that translation is rendering the meaning of a text into another language in the way that the author intended the text. According to Yessy and Sinambela (2018:4) argues that process that alters a text in the source language is referred to as translation. Translation is the process of translating one language into another, i.e., from a source language to a target language, rather than translating meaning, form, message, and it concludes that it is to translate languages. Ideas are integrated in the source language and target language. Thus we can not only understand the meaning but also the message conveyed from the source language to the target language when we translate the words and texts we read or write. The essence of translation is that translators may not change the meaning of the original message.

Translation Techniques

Techniques of translation is about a practical skill, method, or art applied to a particular task. (Engineering is a method, a skill or practical art for which the task is applied to a particular task). There are two things what is important in the definition are: 1) technique as a matter of nature practical and 2) techniques applied to certain tasks; and in this case translation translation tasks that are directly related to the problem and solution. Meanwhile Molina and Albir (2002: 509) defines technique translation as a procedure for analyzing and clarifying how the comparability of translations takes place and can be applied to various lingual units. According to Molina and Albir (2002:498-512), translation technique has eighteen types, as follows:

1. Adaptation is technique translation about replaces cultural elements of types in SL (source language) with cultural elements present in TL (target language).
2. Amplification (Addition technique) translation is about adds information that basically does not exist in the source sentence. The presence of additional information in the target sentence is intended to further clarify the concept conveyed the original authors to the readers. This technique is only the information that is used to assist in delivering the message to the readers.
3. Borrowing is technique of translation about uses words or phrases when translates the source language into the target language. Borrowing can be a pure borrowing, borrowing without making any changes, for example, the word "setting", or in the form of a natural borrowing (naturalized borrowing), where the words of the SL were matched with the spelling of the TL, as the word "panic" which comes from the word "panik".
4. Calque is technique of translation about the literal translation of a word or phrase when translating from a source language to a target language.
5. Compensation technique of translation about replaces item information or position effects in SL in other parts of TL, as compensation cannot be achieved in the same section of SL.

6. Description is about technique of translation that replaces the term in the source language with the portrayal in the objective language. This procedure is utilized when a term in the source language doesn't have a term in the objective language.
7. Discursive Creation is technique translation about uses of identical interpretation procedures while away from their unique setting. These procedures frequently show up in the interpretation of titles of films, books, and books.
8. Established Equivalence is technique translation about deciphers terms in the source language term that is as of now predominant in the objective language. The term in the source language is for the most part founded on a word reference or expression everyday.
9. Generalization is technique of translation about deciphers a term with the term that is now notable in broad daylight and known to the more extensive local area. This method is utilized when a term in the source language alludes to a particular segment, which matches in the objective language that doesn't exist and alludes to a similar segment.
10. Linguistics Amplification is technique of translation about To add phonetic components. This is much of the time utilized in continuous deciphering and naming. Etymological enhancement is contrary to semantic pressure.
11. Linguistics Compression is technique of translation about To orchestrate semantic components in the objective text, this is many times utilized in concurrent deciphering and in sub-plowing. This method is contrary to phonetic enhancement.
12. Literal Translation is technique of translation about translates an expression in SL in the word of words into the TL.
13. Modulation is technique of translation about replaces focus the point of view or the cognitive aspect that exists in the SL, either lexical or structural.
14. Particularization uses terms that are more concrete and specific. The technique contrasts with the technique of generalization.
15. Reduction is technique of translation about condenses the information contained in the source language into the target language. Compacting of information should not alter the text of the message in the source language.

16. Substitution is technique of translation about replaces the linguistic elements into paralinguistic (such as intonation and gesture) or vice versa. Example: nodding head in Indonesia translated "Yes!"
17. Transposition is technique of translation about replaces the grammatical categories of the source language into the target language, for example, replacing the words to become phrases. This technique is usually used because of a different grammar between SL (Source Language) and TL (Target Language).
18. Variation is technique of translation about replaces linguistic elements or paralinguistic which influence the linguistic variable. For example, a textual change of tone, style, geographical dialect, dialect and social.

Translation of Methods

Translation of methods is a specific approach to following through with something. Base on the definition above, doing interpretation, the interpreter ought to have specific a way to accomplish very much deciphered text. Molina and Albir (2002: 507-508) expressed that, Translation method refers to the way of a particular translation process that is carried out in terms of the translator's objective, a global option that Affects the whole texts. From In this reference that the technique for interpretation is more engaged a strategy utilized by interpreters in the translation cycle as needs be with its motivation, so the translation technique enormously impacts the outcomes Decipher. This indicates that the method of translation used by the interpreter directly for the purpose determines the outcome of the text translation, and the interpreter will also have an impact on the outcome. Basically, Newark (1988) give opinion that emphasis two groups of translation method. First is the source text-oriented or ideology of foreignization the last is target text-oriented or ideology of domestication. More explanation about translation methods and both groups can be seen in the following figure which familiar with v diagram. This chapter presents the showcase of writing and related clarifications. To provide an explanation for some of the concepts brought to the attention of researchers, explanation theory is required. For the purpose of analysis, the research objectives, this basic concept study must be clear from the beginning.

More explanation about translation methods and both groups can be seen in the following figure which familiar with v diagram.

Translation Techniques VS Translation Methods

Translation techniques and translation methods are two methods used by every translator in translating a text or other language. Translation techniques are methods used to divert messages from SL to TL, applied at the level of words, phrases, clauses or sentences. According to Molina and Albir (2002), translation techniques have five characteristics: Translation techniques affect the translation results, Techniques are classified by comparison to BSu texts, Techniques are at the micro level, Techniques are not related to each other but are based on a certain context and Technique is functional. In terms of diversity, of course this is positive, but on the other hand related to research it will cause difficulties in determining the term for a particular technique. Therefore, in this case the author uses 18 translation techniques proposed by Molina and Albir. Apart from uniformity, the technique proposed by Molina and Albir has gone through complex research by referring to and comparing it with existing translation techniques from previous translation experts.

Literally, the method of translation means the regular way used to carry out a job so that it is achieved as desired; a systematic way of working to facilitate the implementation of an activity in order to achieve the specified goals. Regarding translation, method means a plan and a systematic way of translating. A translator must have a clear translation method, namely carrying out the translation according to what has been planned. For example, when translating a text for children, the translator has planned whether or not to omit difficult terms that might cause difficulties for the target readers. Of course, the selection of a method is accompanied by careful considerations regarding the target reader, the type of text, the wishes and intentions of the author of the text, and the purpose of translating the text. "While translation methods relate to whole texts, translation procedures are used for sentences and the smaller units of language. As for the determination of the method can be seen from the trends that arise from the techniques used.

Process of Translation

Process of translation is the movement of redirecting messages from the source language into the objective language. At the hour of this movement occurred until the stage the end is the consequence of the interpretation cycle that happens in the interpreter's mind so he can deliver interpretations. process is meant with the interpretation cycle. The course of translation is mental because abstract and apparent, just the interpreter himself knows. The translation interaction is a progression of stages that should be passed by interpreters to show up at the eventual outcome (Machali, 2000: 9). Holmes (in Mansouri: 2005) see the course of interpretation as a cycle with a few phases as follows. I have recommended that really the interpretation interaction is a multi-process level. While we are deciphering sentences, we have a guide of the first message to us and a similar time a guide of the kind of message we need to create in the objective language. Besides, Newmark (1988: 144) indicates the stages in the interpretation interaction into three phases, specifically:

1. Interpret and investigate source language texts.
2. Choose the comparable at word level to sentence in the message target language.
3. Rearrange the text as per the goal of the writer, the assumptions for the Peruser target language texts, as well as target language standards.

Nida in Hatim and Munday (2002:45) offer viewpoint about the interpreter: (1)Analyses the SL message into its easiest and primarily clearesr structures or bits. (2)Transfers the message at this portion level. (3) Rebuilds the message in the TL(Target Language) to the level which is generally proper for the crowd tended to. Bit examination is consequently a critical stage during the time spent moving from ST (Source Text) to TT(Target Text). This is with regards to the fundamental universalists speculation to which Nida buys in: dialects „agree undeniably favoring the level of the parts than fair and square of the more intricate structures“ (Nida and Taber in Hatim and Munday 2004:46).

Tinker Bell and The Pirate Fairy Movie

The Pirate Fairy (initially named as Tinker Bell and the Stream of Destruction) or on the other hand Tinker Ringer and the Privateer Pixie is a 2014 American 3D PC energized dream movie coordinated by Peggy Holmes. Movie of Tinkerbelle the privateer pixie subtitle is the film which composed by Jeffrey M. Howard and Kate Kondell. which is in the scriptwriter

helped by John Lasseter, Peggy Holmes, Sways Gannaway, Jeffrey M. Howard, Lorna Cook and Craig Gerber. It is the fifth full length energized film at Disney Toon Studios' Handyman Ringer, in view of the Handyman Chime character from J.M. Barrie. The film includes the voice of Mae Whitman, repeating her job from Tinker Ringer, Christina Hendricks as a residue keeping pixie named Zarina, and Tom Hiddleston as the a lot more youthful James Snare.

This movie tells about Zarina, an inquisitive fairy, is amazed by the magic behind pixie dust and is determined to learn more. She secretly experiments with blue pixie dust, creating variants; however, experiments with the pink variant grow wildly out of control, causing an accident in Pixie Hollow. Her supervisor, Fairy Gary, prohibits her from working with pixie dust. In sorrow, Zarina takes her experiments and runs away. As the pirates sail towards the Second Star, the fairies return and use their switched talents to defeat the pirates and turn the ship. Zarina attempts to retrieve the blue pixie dust from Hook, who chases after her. Zarina gains a speck of blue pixie dust which she throws at Hook, who starts flying crazily as the two kinds of pixie dust react to each other. Vb As the fairies fly away, Hook swears revenge on them and is attacked by the baby crocodile. Zarina returns the blue pixie dust to Tink and her friends, before preparing to leave. Tinker Bell offers her a chance to return to Pixie Hollow and she accepts, helping her friends sail the ship back. The other fairies wake up with no recollection of what happened. Zarina is about to promise not to tamper with pixie dust again, but Tink convinces her to show off her abilities, restoring Tink and his friends' original fairy talents and allowing them to put on a beautiful Festival performance. Everyone congratulates them, and Zarina's alchemy talent is finally accepted.

METHOD

The research design that used in this study was the descriptive qualitative research with a descriptive approach. Because the result of this study found the techniques and

methods of translation by identifying the techniques and method of translation in the movie Tinkerbell the Pirate Fairy. The qualitative research is used to describe the two aspects in translation. They are techniques of translation and methods of translation. The method of this research included the development of a subject Movie and a procedure of data collecting, data analysis, and researcher interpretation of the result. There were various research methods according to the researcher, namely, using techniques of searching, collecting, classifying, and analysing the data, interpreting, and making conclusion. Descriptive qualitative method as the research design because a qualitative method is a method to analyze the qualitative data, which is the data consist of words, not numerical patterns.

Technique of Collecting Data

The data for this study will be obtained by conducting an in-depth analysis of the Tinker Bell and The Pirate Fairy movie and providing supporting evidence to support the findings. The data collection technique utilized for this study can be outlined as follows:

- 1) The writer download the movie Tinker Bell the Pirate First from the pahe.li website.
- 2) The writer watches the movie several times.
- 3) The writer collecting the data from First 20 minutes of subtitles of the film.
- 4) The writer classify the data into two kinds of translation that is techniques and methods of translation.

Technique of Analyzing Data

The data will be analyzed by using these following steps:

- 1) The writer classify the data in two translation that is techniques and methods.
- 2) The writer analyze the data in two translation that is techniques and methods.
- 3) The writer make the conclusion of the data that the writer had been done.

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

After the data had been analyze, the writer found the type of translation techniques that used by the translator in translating the subtitle movie :

1. Compensation Translation is a translation technique that introduces elements of information or stylistic influences of the source language text into the target language.

Data

SL : If I could reach the top of the world Be all I am It'd be so beautiful, If only I could be brave and I could be strong, I would know where I belong, If only I wanna feel free to be who I am What I'm about is more than I've been Ready to show the world who I am.

TL : Jika aku bisa mencapai puncak dunia, Jadilah diriku yang sebenarnya Itu akan sangat indah, Kalau saja aku bisa menjadi berani dan aku bisa menjadi kuat, Aku akan tahu di mana aku berada, Kalau saja aku mau merasa bebas menjadi diriku yang sebenarnya. Apa yang saya tentang adalah lebih dari yang pernah saya alami. Siap menunjukkan kepada dunia siapa saya.

Analysis Data

The compensation technique in the data 1 above prioritizes rhyme to make it seem more poetic.

2. Literal Translation is to divert an expression word for word but the structure already follows the rules in the target language.

Data

ST: Out of pixie dust again, sug? You know me, Rosetta.

TT : Kehabisan debu peri lagi, sug? Kamu kenal aku, Rosetta.

Analysis Data 1

Data sentence 1 above was translated u

sing literal translation techniques because the source language is directly translated into the target language with slight adjustments to the language structure.

3. Modulation is a translation technique that changes the point of view, focus, or cognitive categories in their relationship in the SL text, either at the lexical or structural level.

Data

SL : I could *give you some tips on conserving your supply*. I may just take you up on that, Dessa.

TT : Saya dapat memberi Anda beberapa tip untuk menghemat persediaan Anda. Saya mungkin akan menjelaskannya kepada Anda, Dessa.

Analysis Data

In data 1, the translation modulation the word 'I could give you' to 'saya dapat memberi kamu' and changes the point of view 'I may just take you up on that' to 'saya mungkin akan menjelaskannya'.

4. Reduction is the opposite of the amplification technique. This technique suppresses/condenses the information contained in the SL into the TL. This technique is almost similar to omission but there are slight differences.

Data

ST : Right there. Nice. Okay.

TT : Disana. Bagus. Oke.

Analysis Data

The analysis of the data 1 above is translated use reduction, because in The TT there is two word translated into one word and there is a reduction in the sentence "Right there", if it is translated then the is "disana".

5. Amplification is introducing / adding detailed information that is not contained in SL, namely explicit paraphrasing.

Data

ST : But thanks, Fawn. Nice wind, Vidia.

TT : tapi terima kasih fawn. Angin bagus, vidia.

Analysis Data

The analysis of the data above is translated use amplification, because in TL there is one word translated into two words and there is an addition in the word "Thanks", if it is translated then the result is "Terima kasih".

6. Variation translation is a technique for changing linguistic or paralinguistic elements that affect linguistic variations: changes in textual tone, language style, social dialect, and also geographical dialect.

Data

ST : And yet, we sprinkle dust on top of something, and it floats. Well, that's just how pixie dust works.

TT : *Namun*, kita menaburkan debu di atas sesuatu, dan benda itu mengapung. *Ya, begitulah* cara kerja debu peri.

Analysis data

The analysis data translated use variation translation in the data

7. Calque is a technique of literally translating a word or phrase from SL to TL. This translation technique can be done lexically or structurally.

Data 1

ST : *Oh! Hey*, Zarina! - What brings you... - ...here?

TT : oh! Hai Zarina! Apa yang membawamu...disini?

Analysis Data

In data 1 above there is a calque translation technique where the ST structure still appears in the TT structure. In the third sentence there is the word "oh! hey!" which is translated as "oh! Hi" From the data above there is no change in the ST or TT structure.

After the data had been analyze, the writer found the types of translation methods that used by the translator in translating the subtitle movie :

1. Word-for Word Translation usually the TT words are placed directly under the ST version or it is called interlinear translation. This translation method is very tied to the level of words, so that the word order is very much maintained. In carrying out its duties, the translator only looks for the equivalent of SL words in TL. The word order in the translated sentence is exactly the same as the word order in the SL sentence.

Data

SL : Oh! A little bit of sun.

TL : Oh! Sedikit sinar matahari.

Analysis Data

The word-for word translation in the data 1 above is tells about The sentences in data are translated one word at a time.

2. Free Translation method prioritizes the content of the ST rather than its structural form. Freedom in this method is still limited to being free to express the meaning of the TT, so

it is still limited to the meaning or content of the TT even though the form of the TT text is no longer reappeared.

Data

ST : Yes, thank you. - Wow.- Careful, now!.

TT : Ya terima kasih. - Wow. - Hati-hati, sekarang!.

Data Analysis

From the data above, the data translated with free translation, and the result of the translated structure will be same with the ST.

3. Faithfull Translation maintains the SL form, resulting in a TL that is not common in TL culture.

Data

ST : Hmm. No result. No result. No result. No result. Ugh!Huh? Hmm. Two parts sunflower seed, a dash of moonflower. Huh.It worked!

TT : Hmm.Tidak ada hasil. Tidak ada hasil. Tidak ada hasil. Tidak ada hasil. Ugh! Hah?Hmm.Dua bagian biji bunga matahari, sejumput bunga bulan. Hah.Itu berhasil!

Analysis Data

From the Data above it can be seen that the translator is trying to maintain the ST form into TT to the point of using the punctuation marks. Then, loyalty to the SL form will have a negative effect on the translation of children's novels. The resulting translation becomes stiff or not beautiful so that it is unnatural in TT culture. The beauty of ST is taken into account in translating so it is interesting to read. In addition, the TT form used is adapted to the readers, namely children.

4. Idiomatic Translation uses natural forms in its TL text, according to its grammatical construction and lexical choices. A truly idiomatic translation doesn't look like a translation. The results of the translation are as if they were written directly from native speakers.

Data

ST : indeed, *my bugling buddy*.

TT : memang benar, temanku yang suka mengganggu.

Analysis Of Idiomatic translation

The analysis of the data above, in this technique just translated about idiom that are in sentence

Research Findings

The use translation technique were found in doa bapa kami text. The finding of this research is answering the problem of the study of this research. Therefore the research findings of this research can be seen from the table below

No	Translation techniques	Frequency	Percentage
1	Compensation	2	1%
2	Literal translation	85	61%
3	Amplification	31	22%
4	Reduction	7	6%
5	Modulation	4	3%
6.	Variation	2	1%
7.	Calque	7	6%
Total		138	100%

From the table above the writer makes that there are 7 techniques translations with total data are 138 that is Literal translation, Amplification, reduction, compensation, modulation, variation and calque.

No	Translation Method	Frequency	Percentage
1.	Word-for word Translation	66	48%
2.	Free translation	31	22%
3.	Faithfull translation	26	19%

4.	Idiomatic translation	15	11%
Total		138	100%

From the table above the writer makes that there are 4 methods of translation with total data are 138 that is word-for word translation , free translation, Faithfull translation and idiomatic translation.

Research Discussion

Based on the finding and explanation in the analysis, some discussions can be with drawn as follows this study is entitled *"The Impact of Translation Method and Shift on Translation Quality at Bilingual Textbooks of Phsics, Mathematics, and History"* by Kammer Tuahman Sipayung (2020). The purpose of his study to explain about translation method, translation shift, translation quality and bilingual textbooks. The research has goal of the research like to figure out translation methods and shift, the impact of translation methods and shift which dominant view, translation quality point of view. And then, this research used a descriptive qualitative research method with a questionnaire, depth-interview, and observation on a pair of translation to collect data. This study tried to analyze the translation techniques and methods that used by the translator in translating subtitle movie tinkerbell the pirate fairy. After analyzing the writer found here are 7 translation techniques and 4 Methods of Translation in the movie of tinkerbell the pirate fairy. Which is the translation techniques that writer found is Compensation translation found 2 times (1%), Literal translation found 85 times (61%), Modulation found 4 times (3%), Reduction found 7 times (6%), amplification found 31 times (22%), variation found 2 times (1%) and calque found 7 times (6%). And the methods of translation that writer found is word for word translation found 66 times (53,70%), Free transalation found 31 times (22%), Faithfull translation found 26 times (19%) and Idiomatic translation found 15 times (11%).

CONCLUSION

This chapter explained some conclusions and suggestions based on the study finding and discussions in the previous chapter conclusion means answering the study of the problem. Based on the result of the study, it can be concluded that the analysis of translation technique and method on the movie of Tinkerbell the pirate fairy subtitle, it was proved as follow:

1. There are 7 translation techniques and 4 Methods of Translation in the movie of tinkerbell the pirate fairy. Which is the translation techniques that writer found is found here are 7 translation techniques and 4 Methods of Translation in the movie of tinkerbell the pirate fairy. Which is the translation techniques that writer found is Compensation translation found 2 times (1%), Literal translation found 85 times (61%), Modulation found 4 times (3%), Reduction found 7 times (6%), amplification found 31 times (22%), variation found 2 times (1%) and calque found 7 times (6%). And the methods of translation that writer found is word for word translation found 66 times (53,70%), Free translation found 31 times (22%), Faithfull translation found 26 times (19%) and Idiomatic translation found 15 times (11%).
2. Based on the data above, it can be concluded that the dominant type of translation methods use ion the movie of Tinkerbell the pirate fairy subtitle is word for word translation because data from the method of the translation is more than the other data. The dominant type of translation technique use on the movie of Tinkerbell the pirate fairy subtitle is Modulation because Modulation technique appear more often.

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