



English Interjections and Their Translation in The Subtitles of My Little Pony Movie

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Journal History

Submitted 7th June 2023

Revised 20th June 2023

Accepted 10th July 2023

Published 30th July 2023

Keywords:

Functions of interjections; Translation strategies of interjections; My Little Pony Movie



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ABSTRACT

The study focused on identifying the functions of interjections and translation strategies of interjections were found in the subtitle of My Little Pony movie. The data were collected by observation method and analyzed in descriptive qualitative method. The research used two theories, namely the categories of interjections proposed by Ameka (1992) and translation strategies of interjections proposed by Cuenca (2006). It is found that four functions of interjections applied, there are, 26 data of emotive interjection, 2 data of cognitive interjection, 14 data of conative interjection, and 7 data of phatic interjection. Furthermore, there were five translation strategies of interjections found in this research. There were 28 data of literal translation, 3 data of translation by using an interjection with different form but expressing the same meaning, 4 data of translation by an interjection with different meaning, 12 data of omission strategies, and 2 data of addition strategies. Literal translation was the most frequent strategy applied because the translator transferred the message from the source language into target language with the same meaning or expression and did not change the form of interjection.

* How to Cite

Dinata, I. K. A., Jayantini, I. G. A. S. R., & Juniarta, I. W. (2023). English Interjections and Their Translation in The Subtitles of My Little Pony Movie. *Journal of Language and Applied Linguistics*, 4(2), 235-243. <https://doi.org/10.22334/traverse.v4i2.89>

1. INTRODUCTION

Translation has become as the bridge of worldwide communication. The process of transferring the message is not only about finding the translated version but it deals with meaning. Newmark (1988:5) stated “the translation of a text from the source language into the target language cannot be exact equivalent”. This statement occurred since every language has its own identity or differences in cultural background and structures.

Every spoken or written in each language commonly consists of words and sentences. Sentences includes a few words fall into the nine part of speech. Wren & Martin (1935) stated “the words are divided into different kind of classes, it called part of speech”. These included nouns, pronouns, verbs, adjectives adverbs, prepositions, determines or article and interjections. In the part of speech interjections is a words which is so ambiguous. This is a peculiar word class. According to Ameka (1992) and Cuenca (2006), argue that this class is peripheral to language and actually show nonlinguistic characteristic, it is like gestures and vocal paralinguistic device. Emphasis on the linguistic features of interjections and argue that interjections have been often collapsed with other phenomena like exclamations, discourse makers or inserts. Therefore, interjections are naturally a very controversial word class.

Interjections can be found in novels daily conversation and movie. An anger, sadness, joys, emotions, and others can be shown trough interjections words. Interjections are used to express the feeling of the speaker in every conversation or dialog. Their emotions in expressing feeling cannot be expressed easily in common sentences. Interjections are used to give a different meaning in various situations and it are quite important to discuss.

Some studies have been conducted by researchers in identifying the interjections. The first research written by Yuliana (2013) that analyzed focused on the functions of interjections that related with semiotic and pragmatic study found in the comic Scooby-Doo where are you. Second, written by Yuniarty (2018) that focused on the types and functions of interjections in student conversation that taken from eleventh grade students of SMA Piksi Ganesha Bandung. The last, written by Wati (2018) that identified the types and meaning of interjections in *The Hate U Give* novel. In previous studies, the researchers only identified the interjections in terms of types, function and meaning. Meanwhile this study focused on analyzed the functions of interjections and their translation strategies. The data source in this study were taken in the movie entitled *My Little Pony*. It took the data in the form of conversation between characters in the movie. It was analyzed the functions of interjections and translation strategies used by the translator to translate the interjection in the movie.

2. METHODS

The analysis of the data was done in identifying the functions of interjections and translation strategies used by translator to translate interjections were taken in the movie entitled “*My Little Pony*”. This movie was chosen as the data source in the study

because it is a children movie where the frequent of interjections is commonly occurred in the conversations. Aijimer (2004) stated young people can be assumed to use interjections that are not found in the spoken language of adults or not used as frequently. Furthermore, the research was used observation and note talking method in collecting the data, there are: (1) watching and reading the subtitle of *My Little Pony* movie (2) finding and note taking the interjections sentence that utterance by the characters in the movie. (3) identifying the functions and translation strategies of interjections. The result was presented by formal and informal methods. In formal method showed the percentage of the function and translation strategies of interjections and in informal method, clear explanation was made by organized sentences in paragraph.

3. RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

Result

According to Ameka (1992), the functions of interjections are divided into four classifications, there are emotive, cognitive, conative and phatic interjections. Meanwhile the translation strategies proposed by Cuenca (2006) is divided into six strategies There are, literal translation, translation by using an interjection with different form but expressing the same meaning, translation by using a non-interjective but similar meaning, translation by an interjection with different meaning, omission and addition. Each functions and translation strategies of interjections was calculated in following table below:

Table 1. Functions of Interjections found in My Little Pony movie.

No.	Functions of Interjections	Occurrence	Percentage
1.	Emotive Interjection	26	53%
2.	Cognitive Interjection	2	4%
3.	Conative Interjection	14	29%
4.	Phatic Interjection	7	14%
TOTAL		49	100%

Referring to the table above there is a total 49 data of interjections occurred in My Little Pony movie. Those interjections are, 26 (53%) data of emotive interjection, 2 (4%) data of cognitive interjection, 14 (29%) data of conative interjection and 7 (14%) data of phatic interjection.

Table 2. Translation strategies of interjections

No.	Translation of Interjections	Occurrence	Percentage
1.	Literal Translation	28	57%
2.	Translation by Using an Interjection with Different Form but Expressing the Same Meaning	3	6%
3.	Translation by an Interjection with Different Meaning	4	8%
4.	Omission	12	25%
5.	Addition	2	4%
TOTAL		49	100%

Taken from the table above, it was found that five translation strategies of interjections occurred in the subtitles of the movie. Those are 28 (57,1%) data of literal translation, 3 (6,1%) data of translation by using an interjection with different form but expressing the same meaning, 4 (8,2%) data of translation by an interjection with different meaning, 12 (25%) data of omission and (4,1%) data of addition.

Discussion

The analysis was done by explaining the data descriptively. According to the theory proposed by Ameka (1992) to identified the functions of interjections and to analyze the translation strategies of interjections was used theory proposed by Cuenca (2006). Below are the interjections words and it explanation found in My Little Pony movie.

Literal Translation

This strategy means transferring the message from source language into target language with the same meaning or expression and did not change the form of interjection.

Data 1

SL : **Whoa**, You used to be pirates?

TL : **Wow**, kalian dulu pernah menjadi... pembajak?

Analysis:

The context of utterance above occurred on the airboat. When the ponies get stranded, they are scared and hide because the airboat they were riding owned by Captain Celaeno. In this story, Captain Celaena is the subordinate of Storm King. Then, when they get caught hiding, the captain takes pity on them and treats them well. Subsequently, Pinkie surrounded the airboat and found the pirate flag. she was surprised because the crews on this airboat used to be pirates and used interjection **Whoa!** to express her feeling of being surprised. Based on the function of interjection, the word **Whoa!** is included in emotive interjection because expresses the speaker's current state of sensations.

The utterance above is translated using literal translation strategy. In this case the interjection **Whoa** is translated into **Wow** in the target language. The word **Wow** in Indonesian is identified as exclamation to express a sense of surprise and excitement (KBBI, 2018). In this context, the speaker expresses the feeling of being surprise and used interjection **Whoa** after found the pirate flag. Here, it can be seen that the translator put interjection **Wow** in the target language to replaced surprise expression in the source language. This is categorized as literal translation because translated with the same expression and not even changed the form of interjection.

Translation by Using an Interjection with Different Form but Expressing the Same Meaning

The translation strategy, by using an interjection with a different style but has similar meaning purpose. This strategy is intended to find and identify an interjection that has the same meaning, but it has change form of interjections. It means translating the primary into secondary interjections or vice versa.

Data 2

SL : **Well**, we still need to come up with a plan to get back.

TL : **Yah**, kita masih perlu buat rencana untuk pulang.

Analysis:

This utterance is happened when Queen Nouvo refused to help the ponies who were held by Storm King. Then, Princess Skystar asked the ponies to stay here and they are agreed to her invitation and Pinkie Pie used interjection **well** to respond an invitation from the princess because they needed to make a plan to get back and defeat Storm king kingdom. Here, it can be seen that the function of interjection **well** is conative interjection because it expresses a response of the auditor.

Translation by using an interjection with dissimilar form but expressing the same meaning applied in the data above. The utterance **Well, we still need to come up with a plan to get back** is translated into *Yah, kita masih perlu buat rencana untuk pulang*. It can be seen that the interjection **well** is secondary interjection replaced by interjection *yah* as primary interjection. The interjection *yah* is classified as primary interjection because this word is only used as an interjection and cannot be found in other word classes. In this context, the speaker used the interjection **well** to give a response to the princess. The feeling expression is strengthened and naturalized by using the interjection *yah* in the target language. because the interjection *yah* in Indonesian is commonly used to give a response of the auditor. (KBBI, 2018).

Translation by an Interjection with Different Meaning

This strategy is used by translators for certain purpose, where there are no equivalent words at all of the target language or translator has a different point of view to express.

Data 3

SL : **My god!** Best idea, you can stay with us forever!

TL : **Ya ampun!** ide yang bagus Kalian bisa tinggal bersama kami selamanya

Analysis:

The context of the situation above is happened when the ponies are confused about what they will do after the queen rejected a request to save the ponies who have been kidnapped by Storm King, because the queen has a responsibility to protect her kingdom. Then, Applejack asks their friends to stay here for a while and think about the next plan and Princess Skystar is surprised about the good idea from Applejack to stay in her kingdom and use interjection **My god!** to express the feeling of being surprise by saying **My god! Best idea, you can stay with us forever!**. Based on explanation, the function of interjection above is identified as emotive interjection because it expresses the feeling in the current mind.

The translation strategies above demonstrated translation by an interjection with different meaning. The interjection **My god!** in the source language translated into *ya ampun* in target language. basically those expressions have different meaning. **My god!** means the person name while *Ya ampun!* means begging for forgiveness. But, if the translator translated into *Tuhanku!* in target language the sounds it not strengthened by the speaker to replaced expressing surprise in the source language. Therefore, translator prefer used translation by an interjection with different meaning to purpose natural expression in the target language.

Omission Strategy

The omission strategy means that words or other expressions from the SL text are not translated into TL and the translator believes it has no effect on the meaning.

Data 4

SL : **Hoo**. I don't think it's the balloon that's out of control, Pinkie Pie!

TL : Aku pikir bukan balonnya yang salah Pinkie Pie.

Analysis:

The utterance of the word **Hoo** is occurred when Pinkie chasing the balloon that flew out of control. Then, she scattering the other ponies who are practicing singing and Fluttershy think is not the balloon that is of control but the pinkie by uttering **Hoo**. **I don't think it's the balloon that's out of control, Pinkie Pie!**. Here, it can be assumed that the interjection **Hoo** is cognitive interjection because it is related to the speaker current state of thought.

According to the definition of the omission process, which is the translator omit the interjection in the target language. In this case, it happened with interjection **Hoo** in SL utterance there was no any interjection stated, as long as the meaning was not damaged, this process was permitted, in addition, the interjection **Hoo** has been supported by other statement or utterance afterwards.

Addition Strategy

The translator adds some elements to the meaning of an interjection to make an equivalent or natural expression.

Data 5

SL : **Awesome!** That sounds lovely darling.

TL : **Oh fantastis!** itu kedengarannya menyenangkan sayang.

Analysis:

This utterance occurred when Princess Skystar invited the ponies to do many things if they were stay in her kingdom such as, make friendship bracelets out of shells,

photo frames and decorative waste baskets out of shells. Then, Rarity used interjection **awesome** to express her feeling of being admiration in current mind about what Princess Skystar said. Based on the function, the interjection **awesome** can be included in emotive interjection because express the speaker current state of sensations.

The applied translation strategy showed that the translator used addition strategy to translated the interjection. The utterance **Awesome! That sounds lovely darling**, translated into *Oh fantastis! itu kedengarannya mengasyikan sayang*. The translator decided to added interjection *oh* before the word *fantastis* to gives an emphasize that the speaker expresses the feeling of being admiration.

4. CONCLUSION

As conclusion of this research, emotive interjection is frequently used by the characters of the movie entitled *My Little Pony* followed by conative interjection, phatic interjection and the last cognitive interjection. It means that the speakers commonly used the interjections with vocal gesture which is describe their mental emotions or sensations current mind. Meanwhile, the translation strategies found in this research are, literal translation, translation by using an interjection with different form but expressing the same meaning, translation by an interjection with different meaning, omission and addition. Literal translation is the most strategy applied in this research because *My Little Pony* movie is children's movie, the translator tries translate in the same meaning without adding, subtracting the meaning and not even changing the sentence structure then, the readers, especially children, can understand the meaning easily.

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