

Subtitling strategies of imperative sentence from English into Indonesian in the Divergent Series: Insurgent movie

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ABSTRACT

The topic of this research is subtitling strategies of imperative sentence in The Divergent Series: Insurgent movie. The aim of this research is to find out different kinds of subtitling strategies in the movie. This research used a descriptive method. The source data for this research are English subtitle and Indonesian subtitle from The Divergent Series: Insurgent movie. The data in this research is the dialogue in the movie. The researcher used the theory from Gottlieb (1992). The result of this research is that there are 8 kind of subtitling strategies, there are 73 data classified as Paraphrase, 32 data classified as Transfer, 13 data classified as Expansion, 21 data classified as Imitation, 4 data classified as Condensation, 5 data classified as Decimation, 12 data classified as Deletion, and 5 data classified as Resignation. The most subtitling strategy that used in this research is Paraphrase strategy because there are 73 data classified as Paraphrase strategy.

Keywords: movie, subtitling strategies, Gottlieb, Imperative sentences.

INTRODUCTION

Movie is a work of images that comes to life so as to produce the illusion of motion and sound. One of the purposes of making a movie is for entertainment. Beside, movie is one of the media that can be used to learn many things. Movies can help to learn languages, cultures, and other things from other countries. One of the media used by translators in improving their ability to translate and most importantly in subtitling is a movie because subtitling is a crucial aspect of the movie.

One type of audiovisual translation is subtitling. Subtitling is necessary in the film because it has made numerous contributions. They're typically found toward the bottom of the screen. The audience of a foreign film can enjoy it simply reading the translated text at the bottom of the screen without having to worry did not understand it. Subtitles are translations of a film's foreign dialogue.

Empirically, translation is a process of transferring the meaning from one language to another language with the closest natural equivalent (Larson, 1998; Nida & Taber, 2003). “Audiovisual language transfer indicates the process by which a film or television program is made comprehensible to a target audience that is unfamiliar with the original’s source language” (Luyken, 1991) Audiovisual translation is majoring into dubbing and subtitling. O’Connell (2007, p.169) defines subtitling as ‘supplementing the original voice sound track by adding written text on the screen’. Bogucki (n.d.) stated that, “Subtitling is much more complex as a cross-medium activity (spoken to written)”. It has some constraints in formal or quantitative, and textual or qualitative (Gottlieb, 1992).

METHOD

Research design was important for analyzing data. This research used a descriptive qualitative method. Qualitative research is deductive based on already known theory we developed hypotheses, which we then try to prove or disprove in the course of our empirical investigation (Litosseliti, 2010, p.52).

According to Marshall and Rossman (1995:111) “Qualitative data analysis is a search for general statements about relationships among categories of data.” The writer used a descriptive qualitative method and the techniques used were collected the data, analyze data and got the conclusion to classify it. This research focus to analyzed and identified to the category of the subtitling strategies of imperative sentence in subtitle of *The Divergent Series: Insurgent* movie.

RESULT AND DISCUSSTION

The result in this research that had been analysed the subtitling strategy that used theory Gottlieb. The variations of subtitling strategy found and used in this study is 8 subtitling strategy that adjusted in this research such as Paraphrase, Transfer, Imitation, Expansion, Condensation, Decimation, Deletion and Resignation. The data will explained as follow:

Paraphrase

Data 1

SL: This way.

TL: *Sebelah sini!*

From the data above, the translator used a paraphrase strategy. Paraphrase is a when the target language cannot be structured in the same sequence as the source language. The word **This way** is translated into *sebelah sini*. If it is translated literally to the target language, it would be *jalan sini*. So the translator used paraphrased strategy and paraphrased it into *sebelah sini* so that the audience will more easily understand.

Transfer

Data 7

SL: **Higher!**

TL: *Lebih tinggi!*

The data above is a transfer strategy. Transfer strategy is complete and accurate translation from the source language to the target language. The translator doesn't add anything, change anything, or shorten anything in the target language. The translator translated the word **Higher** into *lebih tinggi* in the target language.

Imitation

Data 13

SL: Tell **Jeanine** we got it.

TL: *Beri tahu **Jeanine** kita menemukannya.*

From the data above the translator used an imitation strategy. Imitation is used to keep the same form, especially for self-names or place names. As observed in this case, in the source language there is a name **Jeanine** and in the target language the translator translated it into **Jeanine**. So the translator used an imitation strategy because **Jeanine** is the name of the one character in the film.

Expansion

Data 20

SL: My office. Now.

TL: *Ke kantorku! Sekarang!*

Expansion is used when the target language needs more details. From the data above, we can see that the sentence in source language **My office. Now** and the translator translated in target language *ke kantorku! Sekarang!* If it is translated literally to the target language, it would be *kantor saya. Sekarang* but the translator added a word *ke* that was not consist in the source language.

Condensation

Data 26

SL: Come on, I need your help. We have to open this.

TL: *Kemarilah, aku perlu bantuanmu membukanya.*

In the data above **Come on, I need your help. We have to open this**, shortened by the translator to *kemarilah, aku perlu bantuanmu membukanya*. The meaning is shortened

in the target language but remains the same as in the source language. In the source language consists of 11 words and is reduced by the translator to 5 words in the target language but still has the same meaning.

Decimation

Data 30

SL: Come on, keep moving.

TL: *Lari!*

The data above is decimation strategy. Decimation is used to cut the extreme parts due to the past tempo. In the data above, in source language **Come on, keep moving** the translator translated into ***lari***.

Deletion

Data 33

SL: Help us. Please help us. **Please**.

TL: *Tolong kami! Kumohon, Tolong kami!*

The data above used a deletion strategy. Deletion refers to the total elimination of parts of a text. In the data above **Help us. Please help us. Please** the translator translated into ***Tolong kami! Kumohon, Tolong kami!*** The last word **please** is not translated because it still has the same meaning.

Resignation

Data 36

SL: All planters, report to the dome.

TL: - (no translation)

Resignation is used when no translation solution can be found and meaning is inevitably lost. If the source language **All planters, report to the dome** is translated literally to the target language, it would be *semua pekebun, lapor ke kubah*. However, the translator does not provide the meaning of the source language so there is no translation is processed into the target language.

CONCLUSION

The result in this research that had been analysed the subtitling strategy that used theory Gottlieb. The variations of subtitling strategy found and used in this study is 8 subtitling strategy that adjusted in this research such as Paraphrase, Transfer, Imitation, Expansion, Condensation, Decimation, Deletion and Resignation. There are 73 data classified as Paraphrase, 32 data classified as Transfer, 13 data classified as Expansion, 21 data classified as Imitation, 4 data classified as Condensation, 5 data classified as Decimation, 12 data classified as Deletion, and 5 data classified as Resignation. The most subtitling strategy that used in this research is Paraphrase strategy because there are 73 data classified as Paraphrase strategy.

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