

## **CHAPTER IV**

### **FINDINGS AND DISCUSSION**

This chapter presents the research findings and discussion. In this chapter, the presentation of findings is in line with the formulated research questions, they are: kinds of subtitling strategies are found in the movie entitled *The Hobbit an Unexpected Journey* and the influence of subtitling strategies used toward the meaning of Indonesian subtitle in the movie. The discussion section is globally explained after presenting the data based on Henrik Gottlieb (1992:166).

#### **A. Findings**

This section presents findings derived from research problems. The first question concerns with kinds of subtitling strategies found in the movie entitled *The Hobbit an Unexpected Journey*. The second research question concerned with the influence of subtitling strategies used toward Indonesian subtitle meaning in the movie.

##### **1. The kinds of subtitling strategies found in *The Hobbit an Unexpected Journey* movie**

After observe *The Hobbit an Unexpected Journey* for several times then analyzed dialogue transcript in English and Indonesian subtitle of the movie by using Henrik Gottlieb theory (1992:166) about subtitling strategy, nine subtitling strategies found in the movie. They are transfer, paraphrase, imitation, dislocation, deletion, expansion, transcription, condensation, and decimation. In the following are some explanation about each kind of subtitling strategies found in the movie which is

followed by four examples for each strategy, except dislocation and transcription strategy which is provided with one example only. The words or sentences which are represented the strategy used are typed in bold italic. There are some abbreviations in the explanation like SL for Source language and TL for Target Language. The explanation of the findings is bellow:

### 1) **Transfer**

It is referred to a strategy of translating the source text completely and accurately from source language to target language. There is no addition, deleted information, modifying of view structures which are change, because the subtitler translates the dialogue by literal word. In addition, the usage of this strategy also maintains the structure of the original text. Here are some examples of Transfer strategy taken from the movie:

#### **Datum number 12:**

***SL: Peaceful and prosperous.***

***TL: Damai dan makmur.***

The strategy used to translate the dialogue is transfer strategy. It can be seen from all of the words from source dialogue which are completely and perfectly translated into TL without adding or deleting any words. In addition, the subtitler does not change the structure or the form of the sentence in the dialogue.

**Datum number 110:**

**SL:** *He looks more like a grocer than a burglar.*

**TL:** *Dia lebih tampak seperti pedagang ketimbang pencuri.*

Transfer strategy is used to translate the source language “He looks more like a grocer than a burglar,” into, “dia lebih tampak seperti pedagang ketimbang pencuri.” The subtitler translates the dialogue without adding or deleting some words in source language. Each word was completely translated in target language.

**Datum number 124:**

**SL:** *The Lonely Mountain.*

**TL:** *Gunung Sunyi.*

Transfer strategy is used in here, because the sentence above is completely translated into TL. There is no added or deleted. The term “The Lonely Mountain” in here is a name of a mountain where the Dwarves lived long years ago until The Dragon Smaug come and claim the mountain. Although it is a name of a place, the subtitler chooses to use transfer strategy to translate the term into “Gunung Sunyi” which is makes it more understandable for people in SL.

**Datum number 401:**

**SL:** *Your pride will be your downfall.*

**TL:** *Rasa banggamu akan menjadi kejatuhanmu.*

The strategy used in the dialogue is transfer. The dialogue “Your pride will be your downfall” is completely translated into “Rasa banggamu akan menjadi kejatuhanmu,” without adding or deleting an words. The structure from the SL to TL is not change and every word is precisely translated into TL.

In conclusion, the transfer strategy is kind of strategy which gives priority in translating each word perfectly (word to word) without deleting or adding any word. It is mostly occurs in a dialogue that does not includes name of people, place or particular term that has no equivalent term in TL such as dialogue that contains information about action and others. However, this strategy can be used to translate name of something, people or place if the term of word had official translation of the terms, such as the term “Elf” in the movie that is translated into “Peri” or the term “Dwarf” into “Kurcaci” although those term was a name of race. This kind of translation similar with how “United States of America” translated into Bahasa Indonesia then became “Amerika Serikat.”

## **2) Paraphrase**

Paraphrase is used when the subtitler does not use the same syntactical rules in subtitling the dialogue but not change the message. It commonly happened to cases where there are some phrases or sentences in the original language which cannot be reconstructed in the same syntactic way in the target language. However, this strategies can

be used when the subtitler in order to make subtitle easier to understand and readable by the audience by change the structure.

**Datum number 71:**

**SL:** Gandalf? Not Gandalf, the wandering Wizard, *who made such excellent fireworks?*

**TL:** Gandalf? Bukan Gandalf ahli sihir pengelana *yang pintar buat kembang api itu?*

The strategy used in the dialogue above is paraphrase strategy. In the sentence “...*who made such excellent fireworks?*” which is translated into “...*yang pintar buat kembang api itu?*” has different syntactical form. In the dialogue cut, the subtitler changes some structures. In the phrase “...*excellent fireworks?*” from the SL, it means that *the fireworks is excellent*. The word *excellent* in here is a kind of adjective word to explain the noun ‘fireworks’. However, in the TL, the subtitler changes the word into “*yang pintar buat kembang api?*” The change is occur in the adjective word “*pintar*” that is used to explain the word “*penyihir*” in the front before, but not explain about the noun “fireworks” like what occurred in the SL.

**Datum number 92:**

**SL:** He *is here*.

**TL:** Dia *datang*.

From the sentence above, “...*is here*” is translated into “*datang*,” which makes it belong to paraphrase strategy. In the SL, “*is here*” belong to adverb that direct about place. However, in the TL, the meaning changes into “*datang*” (‘come’ in English) that belong to verb. In TL, word “here” means “di sini” that direct about someone or something that is in the same place with the speaker.

**Datum number 181:**

**SL:** He’s *hardly* burglar material.

**TL:** Dia *tak cocok* sebagai pencuri.

In the sentence above, the word “*hardly*” is translated into “*tak cocok*” in the TL. The word “*hardly*” is belong to adverb while in the TL it change into “*tak cocok*” that belong to adjective. The paraphrase strategy is used here because the adverbial phrase changes into adjective in target language. The word “*hardly*” cannot be translated because it means “*dengan susah*” which refers to *something impossible, certainly not or almost not*. This kind of word is hard to be translated precisely in the same syntactic way without losing the meaning. That is why the subtitler must reconstruct the word in other syntactic way.

**Datum number 552:**

**SL:** *I’m not though, am I?*

**TL:** *Tapi aku bukan bagian dari kalian.*

Paraphrase strategy is used in the dialogue above. For a glance, it can be seen easily that the structure of the sentence between SL and TL is different. In the SL, the sentence is in the form of interrogative by using question tag “..., *am I?*” in the end of the sentence. However, in the TL, the structure is different by using declarative form, not in the same interrogative form.

Different with transfer strategy, which is prioritized to translate sentence or dialogue word by word, paraphrase strategy does not depend on it. Paraphrase strategy used different syntactical rule, change part of speech of the word used, and sometimes change the form of the sentence in order to make the translation in target language clear and easy to understand by the viewer. Therefore, paraphrase commonly used to overcome some word in SL that cannot be expressed properly in TL without changing the true meaning. It also occurs when the culture of the SL has big different with TL in rule and the way of culture using language.

### **3) Imitation**

Imitation maintains the same forms, typically with names of people and places. This kind of strategy is used because there is no equivalent translation proper to translate the source language. Therefore, the term in source language was not translated, but use the original term of source language.

**Datum number 9:**

**SL :** There was the city of *Dale*.

**TL :** Ada sebuah kota bernama *Dale*.

In the sentence above, the term: “Dale” is translated into “Dale” by using imitation strategy because there is no equivalent translation that can be replace the term in TL that belong to the name of place. The word “Dale” also can be replaced by using word valley because the word *dale* means valley in other word (synonym) and it can be translated as “lembah” in TL. However, the subtitler chooses to use the original term in the SL because the term “Dale” is represented name of a place.

**Datum number 26:**

**SL: . . .** The *Arkenstone*.

**TL: . . .** *Arkenstone*.

The strategy used in the dialogue cut above is imitation strategy. The term “Arkenstone” is translated precisely without any changes from the original. The term refers to a name of stone, which is found in the heart of the mountain where the Dwarves live. The story goes that the King of Dwarves deemed the stone as a sign of his power.

**Datum number 39:**

**SL: *Thranduil*** would not risk the lives of his kin against the wrath of the dragon.



**TL:** *Thranduil* tak mau bahayakan nyawa kerabatnya dari kemurkaan naga itu.

Imitation is strategy used in here because the word “Thranduil” is precisely translated into “Thranduil,” or does not change from the original term. The word “Thranduil” refers to the name of people in the movie and there is no equivalent term in TL to translate the word, so that the subtitler keep using the term by using imitation strategy.

**Datum number 410:**

**SL:** *Cirth Ithil*. (411) Moon runes, of course. An easy thing to miss.

**TL:** *Cirth Ithil*. (411) Simbol di bawah sinar bulan, tentu saja. Sesuatu yang mudah untuk terlewat.

The strategy used in the term which is type in bold and italic above is imitation. The term ‘*Cirth Ithil*’ is precisely translated into TL without change anything from the original term. The term ‘*Cirth Ithil*’ as quotes in the next dialogue, was a moon runes or symbol that only can be read if the symbol is illuminated by the same moon light when the symbol was wrote. The term means also cannot be found in the dictionary, because it is only fiction name the movie that makes the term has no equivalent translation in target language. Therefore, the subtitler uses imitation strategy in this dialogue to translate the term.

In conclusion, imitation strategy is used where there are name of people or place in the dialogue, which has no equivalent translation in the target language. Because of the reason, the subtitler chooses to do not change and simply transfers the term or particular word into target language as it is. Imitation strategy sometimes is not used when a particular term has equivalent translation or official translation in the target language although it is name of people or place. Such as what stated before about name of country “United States of America” that not precisely transfer into Bahasa Indonesia and becomes “United States of America” too, but it becomes “Amerika Serikat.”

The case is same with the word term “Elf” in the movie which is translated into “Peri” and the term “Dwarf” which is translated into “Kurcaci” as explained before (in explanation about transfer strategy). Although in the story they are belonging to a name of race, they are not translated into target language using imitation strategy. It may occur because the target language is more familiar with the term “Peri” and “Kurcaci” or term “Elf” and “Dwarf.”

#### **4) Dislocation**

It is adopted when the original employs some sort of special effect like a silly song in a cartoon film where the translation of the effect is more important than the content. This strategy facilitating the change of a particular SL message into acceptable TL expression so that the translation will produce the same effect on the target audience.

**Datum number 667:**

**SL:** Voiceless it *cries*, wingless *flutters*, toothless bites, mouthless *mutters*.

**TL:** Tanpa suara dia *menangis*. (i)

Tanpa sayap dia *terbang*. (a)

Meski tak bergigi tapi *menggigit*. (i)

Meski tak bermulut dia *menggumam*. (a)

Dislocation strategy is applied in this dialogue cut. The dialogue was taken from a scene where Bilbo Baggins (main protagonist) and a Gollum named Smeagol were playing riddles by giving a description about something, then the opponent must guessed what it name of thing described. The dialogue said by Smeagol to Bilbo. In this game, the description given by Smeagol sounds like a poem, which has rhyme in the end of the verse. Then, the subtitler translates it by choosing words that give a rhyme to the translation in the end of the verse. This make the translation not only conveyed the same meaning with the original, but also give the similar effect in sound.

Transcription strategy is commonly used for a silly song in cartoon movie. However, it also can be used for any dialogue, which needs similar effect on target audience such as poem, traditional poetry or lyric of a song. The effect when the target audience read it is considered as the most important part in here.

### 5) Deletion

Deletion refers to the total elimination of parts of a text. It is deliberate exclusion of part of the whole SL message, especially less important aspects or carries less semantic meaning, such as those having no verbal content, leaving the most important message to be expressed. This strategies deals with the total elimination of the parts of a text, such as repetition, filler words and question tags.

#### **Datum number 55:**

**SL:** *Now*, I don't imagine anyone west of Bree would have much interest in adventures.

**TL:** Kurasa tak ada orang di sebelah barat Bree yang tertarik akan petualangan.

The subtitler translates the dialogue using deletion strategy. The strategy used to delete the word "now," in the SL. In the original dialogue "*Now*, I don't imagine anyone west of Bree would have much interest in adventures," the speaker want to emphasize that *nowadays* or, there is anyone in west of Bree that interest in adventure. However, the word is not displayed in the TL because the subtitler considers that the word is not necessary to be translated and the sentence after it is more important to be expressed.

#### **Datum number 64:**

**SL:** You've changed, and not *entirely* for the better, Bilbo Baggins.

**TL:** Kau telah berubah, dan bukan menjadi lebih baik, Bilbo Baggins.

The subtitler translates the dialogue above using deletion strategy. The strategy used in deleting the word “entirely” from the original dialogue “You’ve changed, and not *entirely* for the better, Bilbo Baggins.” In the TL, the word “entirely” does not appear in the TL “Kau telah berubah, dan bukan menjadi lebih baik, Bilbo Baggins.” It seem that the word deleted is not necessary to be translated, and the viewer still can understand what the message want to deliver by the speaker/actor.

**Datum number 179:**

**SL:** Me? No, ***no, no, no, no***. I’m not a burglar; I’ve never stolen anything in my life.

**TL:** Aku? Bukan. Aku bukan pencuri. Aku belum pernah mencuri apapun selama hidupku.

The words

The subtitling strategy used in the dialogue above is deletion strategy. In can be seen from the dialogue that the word in the SL, which is typed in bold italic were deleted and not displayed in the TL. The words “...no,” is spoken five times by the speaker or Bilbo Baggins to emphasizes his rejection to Gandalf, the wizard. However, not like the SL, in the TL, they only displayed once. It is because the word “no” after the first one is only repeated

and can be represented by the first “no” without translating the others in the SL.

**Datum number 185:**

**SL:** Enough! If I say Bilbo Baggins is a burglar, *then* a burglar he is.

**TL:** Cukup! Jika kukatakan Bilbo Baggins pencuri, dia adalah pencuri.

The subtitling strategy used in the dialogue is deletion strategy. The word deleted is “then...” in the dialogue “If I say Bilbo Baggins is a burglar, *then* a burglar he is,” that is translated into “Jika kukatakan Bilbo Baggins pencuri, dia adalah pencuri.” The dialogue was spoken by Gandalf the Wizard that chooses an Hobbit named Bilbo as a burglar in Thorin Oakenshield’s company, but everyone still hesitates whether Bilbo is compatible to the job or not because what they need is a burglar. Then, Gandalf said the dialogue above. In the dialogue spoken by Gandalf, he wants to emphasize that what he said or chooses is not wrong. However, in the TL, the word “then” is not displayed because the subtitle considers that without the word “then” the message can be understood properly by the viewer.

Deletion strategy is used when there are some words, which have less semantic meaning and less verbal content in a dialogue or sentence. Those parts are entirely deleted and left only important information of

the sentences. Because carry less semantic meaning, it does not change the information of the sentence or dialogue even though those words are not displayed in the TL. Such as repetition, which can be partly deleted and left a word translated to represent the other words which are deleted.

#### 6) Expansion

This strategy used when the original text requires an explanation because of some cultural nuance not retrievable in the target language. Sometimes, the explanation will put in the bracket or giving addition on the top of screen.

#### Datum number 228:

**SL:** You are also a Took.

**TL:** Kau juga *keturunan* Took.

The strategy used in the dialogue above is expansion. The dialogue “You are also a Took,” was translated into “Kau juga *keturunan* Took.” The expansion strategy appear from the term “Took” which is translated into “*keturunan* Took” in SL by adding more information in it. Took is refer to a name of family in Hobbit race that was become Bilbo Baggins’ ancestor. Subtitler added the additional information “*keturunan*” because it may become ambiguous one if the additional information did not add. Bilbo’s family name Baggins, but the speaker (Gandalf) said that Bilbo

also a Took. Therefore, the subtitler adds the additional information in the TL.

**Datum number 277:**

**SL:** The greatest of our order is Saruman, the White.

**TL:** Yang paling hebat di kelompok kami adalah Saruman sang *Penyihir Putih*.

The dialogue above is using expansion strategy to translate the dialogue. It can be seen from phrase, “...*the White*” that is translated into “...*sang Penyihir Putih*.” Literally, “The White” should be translated into “Sang Putih” only. However, in this dialogue, the subtitler added additional information “Penyihir” to explain that the term is used as a title for wizard only.

**Datum number 770:**

**SL:** The halfling?

**TL:** Halfling (*Bilbo*)?

The term “Halfling” is translated into “Halfling” in TL. The explanation or addition in the bracket is purposively added to clarify that the term Halfling in the conversation refer to Bilbo that classified as a hobbit or some other race call it as Halfling.

**Datum number 771:**

**SL:** You! What were you doing?

**TL:** Kau! Apa yang kau lakukan *tadi*?



The subtitling strategy used in here is expansion, because the added of additional information related to the time, that is "tadi". In the dialogue "You! What were you doing?" There is no information about time when the hearer or 'you' doing something. However, the subtitler added the additional information about time in the TL.

In conclusion, expansion strategy is chosen when there are some words, terms and dialogue in which require an additional explanation in translation. It can be because of the different cultural nuances between SL and TL or the dialogue is understandable because of ambiguous word and other. Sometimes, the addition information is attached in a bracket behind the dialogue or after the word which need to be explain or simply add some word and in which can harmonize with the sentence. However, it also can be attach on the top of the screen with smaller font if the additional information is too long to be attach in the dialogue.

#### **7) Transcription**

Transcription is used in those cases where a term is unusual even in the source text. It is used when facing irregular speech, such as nonstandard speech, dialect or a pronunciation with a specific emphasis on a syllable, and unusual speech even in the source text, like the use of third language or nonsense language. The subtitler attempts

to convey an acceptable rendering of the source text-contents in the target text.

**Datum number 150:**

**SL:** *Shazara!*

**TL:** *Sudahlah.*

The transcription strategy is used in the dialogue above. The sentence “**Shazara!**” is translated into “Sudahlah!” In the movie, the sentence yelled by Thorin Oakenshield to all of the Dwarves in the room that start to be noisy and debate each other uncontrollably. When Thorin yelled the word, the other Dwarves in the room were silent directly at the time. This word also does not translated in English subtitle, since in the movie always provided with subtitle on the top of the screen when the characters said something in other language such as Elven language. It makes the subtitler only can translated the word based on the condition or context when the word is said, the context makes the word “**Shazara!**” translated into “Sudahlah!” or we also can translate it into “Diamlah!”

Based on the data, transcription strategy in used when there are some sentences, terms or words, that are cannot to be translated, not because it name of people, place or particular term, but rather because the term or language itself is uncommon in the SL. In this kind of

situation, the subtitler chooses to translate it by looking the the context and transfer into acceptable or understandable translation in TL.

#### 8) **Condensation**

This kind of strategy would seem to be the typical strategy used by shortening of the text in the least obtrusive way possible. The strategy only reduces the text without reducing the meaningful content or message, so that the original content will not lose. The part of the can be deleted or simply change the word into another form that represent the original part.

#### **Datum number 263:**

**SL:** *Ohh. All this horse hair, I'm having a reaction.*

**TL:** *Itu karena rambut kuda. Alergiku kambuh.*

Condensation strategy is used to translate the dialogue above. Literally, if the original dialogue translated into target language, they will become "Ohh, semua rambut kuda ini, aku mempunyai reaksi," which may make the dialogue in target language longer. Therefore, the subtitler makes it briefer and understandable easily by the audience by choosing briefer words which are applied in the subtitle.

#### **Datum number 323:**

**SL:** *He wouldn't make more than a mouthful,* not when he's skinned and boned!

**TL:** *Dia hanya satu suapan,* dia cuma kulit dan tulang.

The strategy used in the dialogue above is condensation strategy. Some words in dialogue part “He wouldn’t make more than a mouthful” is not entirely displayed and only translated into “Dia hanya satu suapan” which makes it briefer. Even though some part of the dialogue is deleted, the meaning is still conveyed properly and the message can be represented in other words.

**Datum number 428:**

**SL :** *Then, and* only then, can the door be opened.

**TL :** *Hanya saat itulah* pintu bisa terbuka.

The dialogue above is translated by using condensation strategy that can be seen from some word which is deleted or reduced in purpose. such as the word “then, and...,” at the beginning of the dialogue. By reducing the word in the TL, the sentence becomes briefer without change the meaning because the the other word can represent the deleted word.

**Datum number 748:**

**SL:** He’s thought of nothing but his soft bed and his warm hearth *since first he stepped out of his door!*

**TL:** Yang dia pikirkan hanya kasur lembut dan perapian hangat *sejak berangkat.*

The strategy used in the dialogue above is condensation strategy. It seems that the dialogue is reduced in some parts and the subtitler uses different kind of word to make the translation briefer.

If the original dialogue translate precisely, it may become “Dia tidak memikirkan apa pun selain kasur empuk dan perapian hangatnya sejak dia pertama kali menginjakkan kaki keluar pintu (rumahnya).” It seems too long to translate the TL to be like that. Therefore, the subtitler chooses to change some word to reduce the length of the TL without change the the main information that want to be delivered by the speaker.

Summary, condensation strategy is used when there are some unnecessary words without reduce the information of the sentence or dialogue. Reducing the word unnecessary is done in order to make the sentence in the target language briefer and the deleted words are represented by the other words in the sentence of target language. So that, although there is no translation of a particular word in the dialogue, the meaning still attach in it. In order to make the translation briefer, sometimes the subtitler chooses to use term or word in the target language that is shorter but has the same meaning or conveyed same meaning.

#### **9) Decimation**

Decimation is an extreme form of condensation where perhaps for reasons of discourse speed, even potentially important elements are omitted. It is commonly used when the actor speak in very fast. The subtitler omitting some important element that considered as an element that will confusing the audiences.

**Datum number 290:**

**SL:** *I have told you already*, I will not go near that place.

**TL:** Aku tak mau mendekati tempat itu.

The strategy used in the dialogue above is condensation strategy. In the translation, the sentence “*I have told you already*,” does not translate into target language to make the translation briefer and by missing the unnecessary utterance from the original dialogue. Therefore, even though there some part was reduce, the content and the purpose of the dialogue still conveyed.

**Datum number 452:**

**SL:** This is *true*, my lady.

**TL:** *Benar*.

The strategy used in the dialogue is Decimation. It can be seen from the dialogue “This is true, my lady” which is translated into “Benar” only, by omitting almost all of the part in the original dialogue. Yet, the meaning and the purpose of the original dialogue still conveyed but in extremely briefer form.

**Datum number 547:**

**SL:** *Where do you* think you’re *going*?

**TL:** *Mau ke mana kau?*

Decimation strategy is used in the dialogue above. It can be seen from the original dialogue “Where do you think you’re going?” that is translated into “mau ke mana kau?” which is shorter

and briefer. If the original dialogue translated precisely, it be like “Kau pikir kemana kau sedang pergi?” that needed more time to be read by the viewer to read word by word.

**Datum number 565:**

**SL:** *I wish you all the luck in the world.*

**TL:** *Kuharap kau beruntung.*

The strategy used in the dialogue above is decimation strategy. The dialogue “I wish you all the luck in the world,” is translated into “Kuharap kau beruntung,” which is shorter than the original dialogue. If the original dialogue translated into TL precisely, it may become “Kuharap seluruh keberuntungan di dunia (menyertaimu),” which is too long to be read although the translation is covering all of the information in the original dialogue. Therefore, the subtitler used decimation strategy in this dialogue because it is too long if translated fully into TL.

Decimation strategy has similar utility with condensation strategy to translate dialogue. Both of them are used to make the sentence or dialogue in the target language briefer and easy to be read by audience. In contrary, they used in different condition, where condensation is used to make the translation briefer, while decimation is the extreme form of it and commonly used when the speaker or actor said the dialogue very fast. This strategy also has chance or may very potentially in omitting even the important elements of the original

dialogue. In addition, it also used when there are some elements in SL which are considered as a part that will confuse the audience.

The explanation above provides the reason why a certain dialogue is categorized in a particular strategy by giving example from the data. Below here is a table which is provided to strengthen the explanation above. The table contains the frequencies of the data analyzed from the The Hobbit an Unexpected Journey movie. The number in the column is the factual number that is taken from the data source.

**Table 1. Frequency of subtitling strategy**

<b>No.</b>	<b>Subtitling Strategy</b>	<b>Frequencies</b>
1.	Transfer	379
2.	Paraphrase	89
3.	Imitation	154
4.	Dislocation	3
5.	Deletion	78
6.	Expansion	55
7.	Transcription	1
8.	Condensation	16
9.	Decimation	16
10.	Resignation	-
<b>Total:</b>		<b>791</b>



From the table of frequencies above, it can be seen that transfer strategy was the most frequently appears in the movie. Then, followed by imitation, paraphrase, deletion, expansion, condensation and decimation, dislocation, and the last one is transcription which only appears once in the movie.

## **2. The influence of subtitling strategy used toward the meaning of Indonesian subtitle in *The Hobbit an Unexpected Journey* movie**

Another objective of this research is to investigate the influences of subtitling strategies used in the movie toward the meaning of Indonesian subtitle. In order to achieve the objective, the researcher makes some comparisons based on a theory stated by Larson (1998: 534) about testing the result of translation, which has been explained in the previous chapter.

It has to be noted that the comparison done between Indonesian subtitle and translation from Google translate first, to find what the differences between translation of subtitle and translation in common without consider any of constraints like subtitle. Then, the result of it compared again with the original dialogue to find whether the meaning has changed or not. The explanation below included the comparison between two translations of the dialogue, and then the analysis of some aspects in good translation toward the original dialogue. The findings of the analyzing are below:

## 1) Transfer

Indonesian subtitle and translation from Google translate has no big difference in this kind of strategy. Because transfer is a strategy, which is prevent all of the words completely without adding or deleting some words. The differences only occur in the word choosing in the translation.

### a) Accuracy

- From the comparison above, both of the translation fulfilled the accuracy aspects because each translation conveyed the message of the original text without adding or deleting any information.

### b) Clarity

- In this point, the Indonesian subtitle is better in in make the content or message easy to be understood by the reader. It is because the choice of the words are fluent each other. Such as, when there are a text used word “it”, Indonesian subtitle transfers the word into person or action that refer to the word “it” so that the reader does not confused and asking “Who/what is “it” referred to?”
- The used of transfer strategy also make some term clearer. Such as, “*Elvenking*” (datum number 30 in appendix 1) which is translated as “*Elvenking*” by using imitation strategy by Google translate, while Indonesian subtitle of the movie

translate it as ***“Raja Peri”***. For people who does not know much about English or even if he/she never learn English, it will be confused because the term “-king” in “Elvenking” means ***“Raja.”***

c) Naturalness

- Indonesian subtitle of the movie also better in this point, which is fluent, has appropriate style and more acceptable for the native speaker of the target language. The naturalness can be seen from the using of person reference ***“I”*** or ***“you”*** which is translated into ***“aku”*** and ***“kau,”*** while the translation from Google translate using ***“Saya”*** and ***“Anda.”*** The choice of the word of person reference is very important because it influences the impression of the dialogue or communication.

From the explanation above, it is clear that transfer strategy does not give any influence toward meaning. It does not change, add or delete the information from original dialogue.

**2) Paraphrase**

The differences between the two of translations are in the form of sentence arrangement or the syntactical form used in target language to make the subtitle easier to be understood by the viewer because it is limited by time appearing on the screen, while the common translation does not limit by such constraint.

## a) Accuracy

- Both of them has enough accuracy in conveying the meaning carried by the original dialogue. The translation from Indonesian subtitle conveying the important message from the original dialogue, but merely use different structure and word class that different with the original one. While the translation from Google translate using same syntactical structure and and translate the dialogue literally. However, there are some sentences or utterances in the original dialogue that only can be conveyed by changing the structure.
- It is true that the strategy used in Indonesian subtitle was good enough in conveying the figurative language. However, the dialogue that is conveyed in different way of syntactical rules also count as paraphrase strategy. Related to this problem, there is a dialogue that consider as not accurate translation from Indonesian subtitle. The dialogue “Not Gandalf, the wandering Wizard, *who made such excellent fireworks?*” (datum number 72 in appendix 1) is translated into “Bukan Gandalf ahli sihir pengelana *yang pintar buat kembang api itu?*” In this dialogue (which is typed in bold italic), the meaning has changed. The original dialogue wanted to say that *the fireworks which is made by Gandalf was excellent*. However, in the target

dialogue, the meaning changed become *Gandalf who is excellent in making fireworks.*

b) Clarity

- The translation from goggle translate was clear enough even though there are some words that difficult to understand. In other hand, the Indonesian subtitle of the movie was very easy to understand because the translator considered more about the context and translates the dialogue based on it.

c) Naturalness

- In term of naturalness, Indonesian subtitle seems more natural in conveying the message than Google translate including dialogue in which some figurative languages appear.
- However, there are some translations from Google translate that failed to gain naturalness. For example the dialogue: *“Musn’t ask us!”* (datum number 737 in appendix 1) which is said by Smeagol the Gollum to Bilbo. It is translated into *“Tidak boleh bertanya pada kami,”* which is the accurate form in translating the original text. However, it is not too natural to say it in that kind of situation. While in Indonesian subtitle, it is translated into *“Jangan tanya pada kami!”* The translation here feels more natural for the target language audience and makes it easy to understand.

In summary, there is no influence that is caused by paraphrase strategy toward the meaning of the Indonesian subtitle of the movie. Because, the meaning or information intended to be conveyed by original dialogue was represented in Indonesian subtitle. The difference is only the fact that this strategy used different structures, words class or terms in conveying the message from original dialogue. The strategy used also makes the meaning clearer especially for the dialogue that cannot be translated into the same syntactical way. Make it easy to be understood.

### 3) **Imitation**

There are no big differences in both of the translation. Either Indonesian subtitle or the translation from Google translate are used the same method by imitating the words contain name.

#### a) Accuracy,

- Both of the translation was accurate in translating the name of people, place or something from original dialogue in the movie and both of them used imitation for translating the term that related to the name of people, place or something.

#### b) Clarity

- For clarity aspect, we have to say that the Indonesian subtitle is more clear and understandable because it is consistence by only imitating words, which contain name only. For example, the word "***Iron Hills***", (datum number 115 in appendix 1) which

still translated into *“Iron Hills”* in Indonesian subtitle although it can be translated into *“Bukit Besi”* as done by the other one. The other example is the translation of a term *“Azog the Defiler”* (datum number 598 in appendix 1) which is only imitates the term “Azog” but not the word “the Defiler” still transferred properly into target language. it also goes in term *“Pale Orc”* (datum number 601 in appendix 1) which is only imitates the the term *“Orc”* and translated word Pale into *“Pucat”* because it is not included as a particular name.

c) Naturalness

- Both of them have naturalness in translating particular name.

This kind of subtitling strategy does not give any influence to the meaning of Indonesian subtitle of the movie. It is because, the strategy simply adopt the term considered as a name of people, place or something by using the original term itself to keep the original meaning.

**4) Dislocation**

The big differences clear between them are word choices. There are some dialogues that spoken n written like a poem, and they have different effect with dialogue in daily activities. The dialogue, which is translated by using dislocation strategy something like poem or verse that has rhyme in the end or in some part of the dialogue. Therefore, the big differences between the two of translations are word choices to

conveying such effect in the target language. The Indonesian subtitle has conveying those effects by choosing word that similar in the meaning but also has similar rhyme in the end of the syllables. While, the translation from Google translate was translated it properly and precisely without conveying such effect of the original dialogues.

a) Accuracy

- Both of the translations were accurate enough in conveying message from the original dialogue. However, in the original dialogue, they carry some poetic effects that reveal in the rhyme and word choices. From those point of view, it can be seen that the translation from Google translate failed to translate such poetic lines into sentences that has the same effect with the original one.

b) Clarity

- From the clarity aspect, Indonesian subtitle of the movie is more understandable than the other one. It may because the word choices in the original dialogue itself has poetic effect that cannot translated as what it is (word to word). Therefore, when it translated literally to target language, it lost meaning and failed to get clarity.

c) Naturalness

- Indonesian subtitle of the movie gain more naturalness. It is because the arrangement and word choices can be accept as



kind of verse (riddles which is has verse and rhyme) for audiences in target language (such as datum 678 in appendix 1). The meaning does not influenced by dislocation strategy. It still prevented and conveyed the same message from the original dialogue. In addition, the strategy gives advantages in conveying effects carried by the original dialogues.

### 5) Deletion

The difference between the two of the translations is the fact that Indonesian subtitle deleted some unimportant words to translate into target language. While the translations from Google translate transfers the original dialogue completely without deleting any words.

#### a) Accuracy

- From perspective of accuracy in conveying message, both of them have enough accuracy, even though the translation from Google translate is more accurate in the term of content. It is because there are no parts of the original dialogue which eliminated, even though those parts do not give any contribution toward the meaning. In other hand, Indonesian subtitle which is used deletion strategy in translating the dialogue has been eliminating some parts that do not give any contribution toward the dialogue such as repetition, unimportant adverb like word “*well*” in the beginning of the

dialogue. The words which are eliminated had completely lost too.

b) Clarity

- The deletion strategy used in Indonesian subtitle of the movie makes the translation easily to understand. Especially for the dialogue which continuously repeats some filler words, it make the translation more understandable and not confusing.

c) Naturalness

- The translation from Indonesian subtitle gain more naturalness. It because, the strategy used in the subtitle usually delete repetition words or incomplete words such as “No! No, *no, no. I wa*—I want to play,” (datum number 656 in appendix 1). In this dialogue, the translation from Indonesian subtitle directly translated it by deleting repetition words like “No!” that occur four times in the original one and only translated two times in the subtitle. It also deleted the word “I wa—” which is the unfinished repetition of the word after it.

The deletion strategy used in Indonesian subtitle of the movie does not influence the meaning want to be conveyed from the original dialogue. It is because the words deleted in Indonesian subtitle give less contribution to the meaning of dialogue itself. Therefore, by deleting some words in the dialogue that give less meaning such as repetition

and others, it makes the most important meaning can be conveyed more properly.

## 6) Expansion

The big difference between the two of translation is the fact that Indonesian subtitle gives some additional information in its translation. While the other one, does not adding any information in transferring the dialogue. The additional information added in the translation is purposed to give some explanations to the words or terms which consider as the parts that make the dialogue not clear enough.

### a) Accuracy

- The translation from Google translate is gain more accuracy in transferring the information without adding or deleting some parts of the dialogue. However, the translation from Indonesian subtitle is accurate too, because even though the translation is added with additional information, they do not much influence the meaning in the target dialogue.

### b) Clarity

- From the perspective of clarity, both of them have fulfilled this aspect. However, because there some dialogue that consider to not clear from the original dialogue itself, the translation from Indonesian subtitle give some additional information to explain what the dialogue intended to conveyed. For example in the dialogue "*Why the Halfling?*" (datum number 538 in appendix

1) that is translated into “*Kenapa memilih Halfling (Hobbit)?*”

The term “Halfling” was never to be said before this dialogue and the audience may did not know what “Halfling” is. Therefore, in Indonesian subtitle there is a word in the bracket, which gives clue or information about what “Halfling” is. It makes Indonesian subtitle clearer and understandable. The other additional information added is for this purpose.

c) Naturalness

- The translation from Indonesian subtitle gain more naturalness in translating the original dialogue than the other one. For example, the original dialogue “*Voiceless it cries, wingless flutters, toothless bites, mouthless mutters,*” which is translated as “*Tanpa suara dia menangis. Tanpa sayap dia terbang. Meski tak bergigi tapi menggigit. Meski tak bermulut dia menggumam,*” (datum 678 in appendix 1). There are some addition words in Indonesian subtitle which make the translation sounds fluent and natural for audience of target language.

For conclusion, in here, the expansion strategy used does not give any influence toward the meaning because the translation in Indonesian subtitle completely conveyed the meaning or information intended to be delivered by the original dialogue. However, in the same time, it also give influence, in positive way, because the meaning that is not

explicitly revealed in the original dialogue, was conveyed in the subtitle by giving such additional information which makes the meaning clearer. In addition, the additional information added in Indonesian subtitle is purposed to make the meaning clearer and help the audience to understand the meaning intended to conveyed by the original dialogue.

## 7) **Transcription**

The two of translations have difference in translating the only one dialogue in the movie. The difference is the fact that the translations from Google translate simply imitating the original word or term from the original dialogue, while the Indonesian subtitle of the movie translates the term based on the context and situation in the movie.

### a) Accuracy

- Both of them have accuracy in translating the term although used different way in translating.

### b) Clarity

- However, in perspective of clarity, the translations from Google translate does not fulfill this aspect. The translations may be accurate, but it is not clear whether “Shazara” (datum 151 in appendix 1) is a name of people, place or something or whether it is another term that means something, because it does not explain what “*Shazara*” is. In the dialogue, the term “*Shazara!*” was an utterance in Dwarvish. However, this term does not

write in the subtitle of the movie (the movie always provided with subtitle on the top of the screen when the characters said something in other language such as Elven language).

c) Naturalness

- Indonesian subtitle fulfill the naturalness aspect, since the translation is more acceptable in target language. In contrary, the translation from the other one was not acceptable in target language because the term was not familiar.

Toward the meaning, the strategy used give influence in making the subtitle From the context of the situation in the scene where the dialogue said, the meaning conveyed from the translation was proper enough and can be understand by the audience of target language.

**8) Condensation**

The difference between Indonesian subtitle and translations from Google translate is the length of the dialogue in target language. Condensation strategy used in Indonesian subtitle allows eliminating some parts of the dialogue to make it briefer by keeping the important message as can as possible and not decrease the meaning in target language. Although there are some parts deleted, the meaning of those parts is represented in another form of word.

a) Accuracy

- The translation from Google translate is gain more accuracy in transferring the information accurately without adding or

deleting some parts of the dialogue and precisely translate the words. However, the translation from Indonesian subtitle can be said as accurate too. It may less in length in wording, but it still conveying the message properly because the message is represented in another form and by using briefer utterance in the target dialogue.

b) Clarity

- In the term of clarity, the translation Indonesian subtitle is clearer in conveying the information. It because the condensation strategy used in the subtitle makes the translation briefer and it is not confusing the target audiences with long dialogue and still keeping the original message in the target dialogue at the same time. In other hand, the translations from Google translate keep all the words like what it is, without deleting, adding or changing the words. The dialogue from the original language sometimes may become longer if it translated into target dialogue, and makes the audiences need more time to understand the content.

c) Naturalness

- From the perspective of naturalness, there are some translations from Google translate that fulfill this aspect. Even though, there are some of them which do not gain naturalness in translating the dialogue. For example, the dialogue *“He lives a solitary*

*life,*” (datum number 488 in appendix 1) which is translated into “*Dia menjalani kehidupan yang menyendiri,*” by Google translate, while Indonesian subtitle translates it into “*Dia hidup menyendiri,*” which sounds more fluent in target language audience than the other one that sounds foreign.

The subtitling strategy used in here does not give an influence toward the meaning of Indonesian subtitle. Indeed, that condensation strategy was kind of strategy that deleted some parts of the dialogue to make it briefer. However, the meaning still prevent because the words or parts eliminated are represented by the other words in another form. In short, this strategy use briefer sentence or utterance to translate the dialogue, but still conveyed the same meaning as the original one. That is why the meaning is not influenced by this strategy.

#### 9) Decimation

Since decimation is kind of strategy that omits or reduces a huge part of original text, the big difference between two of translations is lied in the length of the sentence used in both of translation. Indonesian subtitle that using decimation strategy is extremely brief, while the translation from Google translates is rather long because it translates all of the words from original dialogue completely.

##### a) Accuracy

- In the term of accuracy the translations from Google translate has more accurate than the translation from Indonesian subtitle



of the movie. Because the decimation strategy itself is kind of strategy which eliminates a huge part of the original sentence and make it shorter of briefer, sometimes there are some important part that will make its accuracy less.

b) Clarity

- For the clarity, each translation has weakness and goodness. In Indonesian subtitle, the words used were very brief and directed into the main message of the dialogue. However, it is lack meaning in some way. For example, the dialogue *“Too many bones Precious!”* (datum number 606 in appendix 1) is translated into *“terlalu banyak tulangnya”* only. In the original dialogue, the speaker is talk with someone he called *“Precious”* but unfortunately, it did not translated into Indonesian subtitle. Translation from Google translate is in other hand, which still prevent all of the meaning so that can make the reader understand he (Smeagol) actually tries to talk with someone other than Bilbo.

c) Naturalness

- From naturalness aspect, Indonesian subtitle of the movie are more natural than the translations from Google translate. For example, the dialogue *“Where do you think you’re going?”* (datum number 549 in appendix 1) is translated into *“Menurut Anda, ke mana Anda akan pergi?”* which is the accurate form

of the dialogue or it can be translated as “*Kau pikir kemana kau akan pergi?*” However, if we look at the condition where the dialogue was expressed, to say such a long utterance was too odd. The dialogue was said when a member of Thorin Company saw Bilbo Baggins sneaking around and seem want to separate himself from the company. Then, the member of the company who saw him said the dialogue in urgent and fast.

From the explanation and comparison above, it can be seen that the strategy used in Indonesian subtitle only reduces the amount of the words in target dialogue without reduce the most important meaning of the original dialogue intended to convey. However, this strategy commonly used to translate long and fast dialogue. There are some cases where the using of this strategy would delete even the important meaning or information of the original dialogue.

## **B. Discussion**

In this part, the researcher fully reviews the result of research dealing with the the findings of analysis explained before. Based on the statement in previous chapter, the objective of this research is to describe kinds of subtitling strategies are found in the movie entitled *The Hobbit an Unexpected Journey*. The researcher began to collect the data by observing the movie for several times then analyzed dialogue transcript in English and Indonesia subtitle of the movie. Here, the result of the analysis, found that the subtitling strategy used in the movie are **transfer, paraphrase, imitation, dislocation,**

**deletion, expansion, transcription, condensation**, and the last one is **decimation**. The only one strategy which is not found in the movie is resignation. Those findings is based on the theory proposed by Gottlieb (1992) that stated about ten subtitling strategy used in the movie. In this research, it only found nine from ten strategies in *The Hobbit an Unexpected Journey* movie.

The second objective of this research is to investigate the influences of subtitling strategies used in the movie toward the meaning of Indonesian subtitle. In order to achieve the objective, the researcher makes some comparisons based on theory stated by Larson (1998: 534) about testing the result of translation. From the results of analysis, it is found that the subtitling strategies used in the movie mainly do not give any influence directly toward the meaning in Indonesian subtitle of the movie. However, a strategy has possibility to influence or change the meaning. The strategy is decimation strategy. The other one is expansion strategy that gives some influence toward the meaning, but in positive way.

Indeed, decimation strategy reduce the amount of the words in target dialogue without reduce the important meaning of the original dialogue intended to convey. However, this strategy commonly used to translate long and fast dialogue. There are some cases where the using of this strategy would delete even the important meaning or information of the original dialogue. Compared with the other strategy that used similar way by reducing or deleting some parts of the dialogue, decimation strategy sometimes would

eliminate some important parts and has possibility to change the meaning intended to convey to adjust the dialogue with time and screen space.

The next strategy is expansion strategy that influence the meaning but in positive way. It called as positive way because the additional information adding in Indonesian subtitle make the meaning that is not explicitly appears in the original dialogue is conveyed in Indonesian subtitle of the movie. There are some dialogues that if they are translated into target language completely and literally, the actual meaning from the original dialogue cannot be delivered properly and has possibility in making the audience confuse. In here, to explain what the dialogue really wanted to convey, the additional information that is added based on the context where the dialogue appear is needed to be added to make them clear.

The last strategy is paraphrase strategy. Actually, in common, this strategy does not change the meaning of target language. However, from the analysis, the researcher was found a datum that categorized as a dialogue translated by using paraphrase strategy, which is the meaning of target dialogue has changed (datum number 71 from appendix 1). Even so, it has to be noted that this strategy is kind of strategy was proposed in order to make the audiences easier to understand the content.

Dealing the findings of the research, Putri (2016) also conducted a research about kinds of strategy used in *Nightcrawler* movie, which the movie itself is belong to thriller movie. In the research, the researcher explained that

there are seven kinds of strategies appeared in the movie. They are transfer, paraphrase, imitation, deletion, expansion, condensation, and decimation.

The other research is conducted by Avelin (2015) which also investigating the kinds of strategies used in a movie entitled *Maleficent*. The research shown six from ten kinds of strategy found in the movie. They are transfer, paraphrase, imitation, deletion, condensation and decimation.

The next research conducted by Rohmah (2015) about subtitling strategy of English slang expression in the Indonesian subtitle of TV Series: *Hannah Montana Season 4* showed that eight from ten strategies proposed by Gottlieb was used in the subtitle. They are transfer, paraphrase, imitation, dislocation, deletion, expansion, transcription, and condensation. Slang expression is the aspect that is analyzed, means that she does not analyzed all of the sentences appear in the series, but only take the sentences contain slang expression.

Based on the findings of three previous studies above, they have same thing that resignation strategy is the only one strategy which is not found in Indonesian subtitle of the movie. It is because, the subtitle appear and disappear coinciding in time with the corresponding portion of the original dialogue. Therefore, it would become odd if there is no subtitle when the actor or actress said the dialogue. The research also showed that transfer strategy is the most often strategy used to translate dialogue into target language.

Furthermore, this research also showed that the subtitling strategies used in the movie mainly do not give any influences toward the meaning of

the translation result if we look it from accuracy aspect, because they do not change the actual meaning of the original dialogue. If there are influences caused by the using of the strategies, the influence occur in positive term that is the strategies make the meaning of the dialogue clearer. However, the most part influences by them is the length of sentence in the subtitle, especially for deletion, condensation and decimation strategies, which makes the subtitle shorter than it should be and make it easier to be understood by the viewer, but not change the meaning.