A SUBTITLING ANALYSIS ON DELETION STRATEGY IN *JUST GO WITH IT* MOVIE

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A SUBTITLING ANALYSIS ON DELETION STRATEGY IN
JUST GO WITH IT MOVIE

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ABSTRACT

The objectives of this study are (1) to describe the linguistic forms of deletion strategy in subtitling of Just Go with It, and (2) to describe the number of subtitlings which are equivalent and non equivalent after using deletion in subtitling of Just Go with It. In collecting of the data, the writer uses documentation method. The techniques for collecting the data are reading and selecting the data which can be categorized as deletions, classifying the linguistics form of deletion strategy, arranging the subtitling which is equivalent and non equivalent, and drawing conclusion. The collected data are analyzed by using Nida’s equivalences and part of speech theory. Based on the data analysis, the writer finds the linguistic forms in Just Go with It Movie and its Subtitle. They are verb, noun, adjective, adverb, pronoun, preposition, conjunction, and interjection. The writer finds that from 150 data, there are 141 or 94% data belong to equivalent subtitle although there are strategy of deletion but the message of the SL and TL is not different contextually. And there are 9 or 6 data belong to non equivalent. So it means that the translation of Just Go with It movie and its Subtitle is good translation because there are almost 150 data belong to equivalent translation.

Key Words: Subtitling, Deletion, Linguistic Form, Equivalence, Just Go With It Subtitle
1. Introduction

**Background of the Study:** As an international language, English often becomes the object of research, particularly in the field of translation. Many Indonesian researchers are mainly concentrated on the translation between English and Indonesian. Translation is one of the ways to learn and understand English. The important thing in translation is that the translation must be natural without changing the meaning or the ideas. This translation becomes an effective tool to transfer technology and knowledge among nations in the world. It can be taken from translating a message from a source language into target language.

There are a large number of translated sources that have been produced by many translators. Those have been rendered into Indonesian by translator from different background knowledge in fact, the higher the translator’s background knowledge, the better the translation quality.

In getting knowledge, people have some media as facilitation. They are textbook, television, radio, and film. Especially in film, translation does the function in subtitling to make easy the audience to get the message. The audience will interpret the meaning of the language used by the actor to analyze the characters and the plot of film. But the interpretation process will be a problem if it can not be interpreted well in order to get a good understanding.

Szakorkowska (2010) in her translation journal states that:

> Films can be a tremendously influential and extremely powerful vehicle for transferring values, ideas and information. Different cultures are presented not only verbally but also visually and aurally, as film is a polysemiotic medium that transfers meaning through several channels, such as picture, dialogue and music. Items which used to be culture-specific tend to spread and encroach upon other cultures. (Szarkowska, 2010)

Films have more influences for human being and invite the people to learn or receive another culture. On balance, there is no universal and good-for-all mode of translating films. As stated above, the methods are dependent upon
various factors, such as history, tradition of translating films in a given country, various audience-related factors, the type of film to be rendered, as well as financial resources available. What the primary importance here is the mutual relationship between the source and target cultures, as it will also profoundly influence the translating process.

The position of interpreters becomes very important in film industries. Not all the people understand with the conversation from the actor or the content of the film. The requirement a film can tell how interesting story and the message of the story are from subtitling which made by subtitler. But to become a subtitler, they will find some problems such as making subtitling readable and understandable although the subtitler has not known the background of the film. From this case, the writer wants to analyze the deleting strategy of the subtitler in interpreting the subtitling of a film.

Subtitle is sometimes added to films when they are released in a country with different language to that used in film. It has to be done in order to broaden the selling market of the film. Subtitle is also used in a variety of other films when some dialogues are spoken in a foreign language, the subtitles are often placed on the screen to enable the viewers understand what is said.

For making movie subtitle, interpreter has some strategies. There are condensation, expansion, paraphrase, transcription, imitation, dislocation, transfer, decimation, and deletion. From the strategies, interpreter can help the audience to catch the message. Because of that, the culture of the source language, idiom, and words are important thing by interpreter (Ghaemi and Benyamin, 2010).

Concerning to the fact above, the writer wants to analyze the deleting strategy of the interpreter to get understanding the subtitling of a film. Deletion is one of the subtitling strategies which are used by some words in the utterance.
The subtitler tries to produce brief subtitle for making easier the audience in dividing their attention between the image of film and the meaning of the language. If the subtitling is accepted by the audience, it will make the audience feels enjoy watching the film and feels comfort in understanding the film. Based on the reason above, it is interesting to analyze *A Subtitling Analysis on Deletion in Just Go with It Movie*.

**Previous Study** related to the research paper is coming from, the first is Setyawan (*UMS, 2010*) who conducted the study entitled *A Subtitling Analysis of Swearing Words in 48 Hours Movie* and, the second research was done by Wahyuni (*UMS, 2009*) with her research entitled *An Analysis Variations of Demonstration Pronoun in Ms Wiz Goes Live A Story Book by Terence Blacker and Its Indonesian Translation*.

**Problem Statement** of this research is, “Knowing that the problem is the most important part of research, the writer proposes the problem (1) What are the linguistic forms of deletion strategies in the subtitling of *Just Go with It* movie? (2)What are the equivalent and non equivalent after using deletion?.

**Objective of the Study** are (1) to describe the linguistic forms of deletion strategy in subtitling of *Just Go with It* and, (2) to describe the number of subtitlings which are equivalent and non equivalent.

**Limitation of the Study** is the translation analysis of deletion strategy in subtitling of *Just Go with It* movie. The researcher focuses analysis only on

the deletion strategy applied by the translator in translating subtitling of the *Just Go with It* movie. This limitation is done in order to get best result with sufficient energy, time and finding.

2. **Underlying Theory**
   a. **Notion of Translation**

There are some definitions describing translation. Every expert has own opinion dealing with the translation. Nida and Taber (1969:12)
stated that” Translating consists in reproducing in the receptor language. The closest natural equivalence of the source language message, first in terms of meaning and secondly in the terms of style”.

b. Process of Translation

Translation process consists of three steps. This was stated by Nida and Taber (1969:33). Those are: analyzing, transferring, and restructuring. (1) Analyzing in which the surface structures are an in term of (A) the grammatical relationship and (B) the meaning of the word and combination of word,(2) Transferring in which the analyzed material is transferred in mind of the translator from language A to language B,(3) Restructuring in which the transferred material is restructured in order to make the final message fully acceptable in the receptive language.

c. Principles of Translation

(Nida and Taber, 1969:12-14) proposes some principles of translation as follows: (1) Reproducing the message, (2) Equivalence rather than Identity, (3) A Natural Equivalent, (4) The Closest Equivalent, (5) The Priority of Meaning, (6) The Significance of Style.

d. Translation Equivalence

In the process of translating the foreign language, equivalence may appear in different level, such as in the word level or the grammatical level. Baker (1992:5) defines four kinds of equivalence, the equivalence that can appear at word level and above word level, when translating from one language into another. Grammatical equivalence, when referring to the diversity of grammatical categories across languages. Textual equivalence when referring to the equivalence between a SL text and a TL text in terms of information and cohesion. Pragmatic equivalence, when referring to imprimatur and strategies of avoidance during the translation process.
House (1977) argues that ST and TT should match one another in function. If the ST and TT differ substantially on situational features, then they are not functionally equivalent, and the translation is not of a high quality. Dealing with the equivalence Nida and Taber in Nord (1997:7) also state that “translating consist in reproducing in the receptor language the closest natural equivalent of the source language message”.

Nida in Nababan (2004:36) suggests formal and dynamic or functional equivalence. Formal equivalence focuses attention on the message itself, in both form and contain. It requires that “the message in the target language should match as closely as possible the different elements in the source language”. Dynamic equivalence is based on “the principle of equivalent effect, where the relationship between the receptor and message should be substantially the same as that which existed between the original receptor and the message”.

e. **Subtitling**

Subtitling is the written translation of the spoken language (source language) of a television program or film into the language of the viewing audience (the target language) the translated text usually appears in two lines at the foot of the screen (Hassanpuor, 2008).

f. **Subtitling Strategy**


g. **Deletion Strategy**

Deletion is one of ten subtitling strategies commonly used by the subtitler-interpreter.
If the meaning conveyed by a particular item or expression is not vital enough to the development of the text to justify distracting the reader with lengthy explanations, translator can and often do simply omit translating the word or expression in question (Baker, 1992:40).

From the statement above, deletion may also refer to pieces of content rather than restructuring for grammatical purposes. Such a deletion of expression or information is debatable in relation to the translation of academic texts. For examples someone who writes an academic text will not include unimportant information in his or her writing. Similarly, someone who reads such a text should consider that all information in the text is important. Translators also should have ability read the text as the original readers or non-translator reader read it. So, the notion of information deletion should not be used as ‘an excuse’ to hide the inability of translators to understand and transfer message of the original text. We can find it in every film’subtitling which uses the deletion’s strategy (Nababan, 2004:42).

h. Linguistic Form

English language divides word into some classes depends on function in the sentences. It is called part of speech. These types of words each have specific purposes and are used to make up proper sentences. The following is a brief overview of all eight words (Lingga, 2006:2).

1) Verb

A verb is a word that relays what a particular subject is or does. It is a descriptive word. Some examples of verbs include run, sing, and plays. The verb considered the “king” of English grammar because it can be used to make a single–word sentence such as “Run!” No other type of word (such as a noun or adjective) can produce a one-word sentence (Lingga, 2006:4).

2) Noun

A noun is a person, place, or thing. For example, awriter, library, and novel are all nouns (Lingga, 2006:2)
3) **Adjective**

An adjective compliments the noun in a sentence. It does so by telling us more about the noun. Note this rule is also applicable to noun phrases and pronouns. Essentially the adjective modifies the noun. For example, in the sentence “I ride a small horse,” the adjective is small (Lingga, 2006:3).

4) **Adverb**

Much like an adjective, and adverb also tell us more about a word. Theis time, the rules applies to verbs. An example of an adverb in action can be found the sentence :I type fast.” Fast is the adverb in the sentence as it modifies the verb (Lingga, 2006:5)

5) **Pronoun**

Pronouns are simply short words that replace a noun. Pronouns can be used in lieu of nouns. Each, some, themselves, you, she, are all examples of pronouns (Lingga, 2003:4).

6) **Preposition**

The preposition generally precedes a noun or pronoun. It is used to express a relation to another element or word. Before is preposition in the following sentence: “He arrived after breakfast.” (Lingga, 2006:6).

7) **Conjunction**

Conjunctions are used to join two parts of a sentence. Common conjunctions include and, or, nor, for, but, since, unless, and although (Lingga, 2006:7).

8) **Interjection**

Interjections are also small words. They are essentially short exclamation like well!, okay! They have no real grammatical value but we use them quite often, usually more in speaking than writing. When interjections are inserted into a sentence, they have no grammatical connection to the sentence, such as “Well, what did he say?” (Lingga, 2006:7).
3. Research Method

In this research, the writer uses descriptive qualitative research. Seliger and Shohamy (1989:118) state that “qualitative research attempted to present the data from the perspective of the subjects or observed group, so that the cultural intellectual.” The steps to conduct this research are (1) determining the type of the study, (2) determining object of study, (3) determining data and data source, (4) determining technique of data collection, and (5) determining technique of data analysis. The object of this research is deletion of sentences in subtitling of *Just Go with It* film.

The data source of this research are the manuscript and subtitling of *Just Go with It*. The data are all the sentences of deletion strategy in the *Just Go With It* movie and its subtitle.

The technique of data collection is documentation method, the steps are: Looking the manuscript, looking for the subtitling text of Just Go with It film, typing the manuscript and the subtitling of Just Go with It, and coding the data. The technique used in analyzing the data is comparing method. There are some techniques that researcher uses to analyze the data are reading and selecting the data which can be categorized as deletions, classifying the linguistics form of deletion strategy, analyzing the subtitling which is equivalent and non equivalent, and drawing conclusion.

4. Research Finding

a. The Linguistic Form of Deletion Strategies in Subtitling *Just Go With It*.

1) Verb

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002/JGWI/SL001/TL001

SL   : You look beautiful. Doesn’t she?
TL   : Kamu cantik, ya kan?
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From this subtitling, the words *look* is deleted by the subtitler. In the source language *look* has function as predicate of *you*. The purpose is
to simplify the sentence without changing the meaning. It was done in order to make readable, simplify the compound sentence to be a simple sentence and gets a better understanding. The subtitling should be *Kamu kelihatan cantik, ya kan?*

2) **Noun**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>097/JGWI/SL032/TL036</th>
<th>097/JGWI/SL032/TL036</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>SL</strong> : <em>A bottle, a bottle.</em></td>
<td><strong>TL</strong> : <em>Satu botol.</em></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

In the analysis of the source language, the word that is deleted by the subtitler is *a bottle*. Because two words have same meaning, so the lost of one word does not decrease message of the source language. The noun marker of sentence above is article of *a*. The real subtitling should be *Satu botol, satu botol*. Losing word makes the dialogue more readable.

3) **Adjective**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>110/JGWI/ SL037/TL042</th>
<th>110/JGWI/ SL037/TL042</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>SL</strong> : <em>I filled a long, long time ago.</em></td>
<td><strong>TL</strong> : <em>Ini sudah lama sekali.</em></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

In the analysis of the source language, the word that is deleted by the subtitler is *long*. Because two words have same meaning, so the lost of one word does not decrease message of the source language. Here, the adjective *long* modifies the noun *time* and the noun phrase *long time* is the direct object of verb *filled*. The real subtitling should be *Ini sudah lama, lama sekali*. Losing word makes the dialogue more readable.

4) **Adverb**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>049/JGWI/ SL019/TL022</th>
<th>049/JGWI/ SL019/TL022</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>SL</strong> : <em>Your prettiness basically pushed him down the stairs.</em></td>
<td><strong>TL</strong> : <em>Kecantikanmu yang mendorongnya jatuh dari tangga.</em></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

From this subtitling, the words *basically* are deleted by the subtitler. The word *basically* are formed by noun and adding-*ly*. The adverb *basically* describes the verb *pushed*. The purpose is to simplify the sentence without changing the meaning. The subtitling should be *Pada dasarnya kecantikanmu yang mendorongnya jatuh dari tangga?*.

5) **Pronoun**
I’m not sure I’ll be able to make it this evening.

Aku tidak yakin bisa datang sore nanti.

In the target language, the subtitler does not translate into the target language fully. The word that is deleted by the subtitler is I. The pronoun I refers to I in the sentence before. The deletion of I simplifies the compound sentence to be a simple sentence. The loss of one word does not decrease the message of the source language. The real caption should be Aku tidak yakin aku bisa datang sore nanti.

6) Preposition

When were you planning on telling me about this children?

Kapan kamu berencana untuk mengabariku soal anak-anak itu?

From this analysis, it can be seen from the source language which is not fully translated into the target language. One word is deleted is on. The full translation can be Kapan kamu berencana untuk mengabariku soal anak-anak itu? The preposition on are bound by predicative head. It is clearly prove that the target language is shorter than the source language after it is deleted. In this deletion process, there is no change in the form of the sentence. Both sentences are in the form of interrogative sentence.

7) Conjunction

Our mom doesn’t know that you took us today.

Ibuku tidak tahu kamu mengajakku.

From this subtitling, the words that are deleted by the subtitler. The subordinating conjunction "that" introduces the dependent clause "that you took us today." The purpose is to simplify the sentence without changing the meaning. It was done in order to make readable and get a better understanding. The subtitling should be Ibuku tidak tahu bahwa kamu mengajakku.

8) Interjection

Well, that’s why we’re getting a divorce!

Karena itulah kita bercerai.
In the analysis of the source language, the word that is deleted by the subtitler is **well**. In the source language **well** has no grammatically related to other part of the sentence. Interjection marker of sentence above is followed by exclamation mark. The lost of one word does not decrease message of the source language. The real subtitling should be *Baiklah, karena itulah kita bercerai*.

b. The Equivalence of the Sentence Found in the *Just Go with It* Movie and its Subtitle

1) **Equivalent Subtitle**

Equivalent subtitle is identified by the appropriate content or message being translated to the source language. The equivalent subtitle is readable and understandable.

083/JGWI/ SL028/TL031  
SL : *Nice to see you, kids.*  
TL : *Senang bertemu kalian.*

The target language of the datum above is equivalent. It is because the source language is translated correctly into the target language. The source language **nice** is translated into **senang** and **to see you, kids** is translated into **bertemu kalian**. Therefore the target language **Senang bertemu kalian** is considered as equivalent subtitle.

2) **Non Equivalent Subtitle**

The inappropriate or unequal message being transferred from the first language to the second language is known as non-equivalent subtitle.

031/JGWI/ SL013/TL015  
SL : *Look, I don’t know who you’re seeing.*  
TL : *Aku tak tahu kamu berpacaran dengan siapa.*

The target language of the datum above is non-equivalent. It is because the source language is not translated correctly into the target language. The source language **Look, I don’t know** is translated into **Aku tak tahu, who you’re seeing** is translated into **kamu berpacaran dengan siapa**. Therefore the target language **Aku tak tahu kamu berpacaran dengan siapa** is
considered as non-equivalent subtitle. The target language should be "Perhatikan, Aku tak tahu yang sedang kamu lihat."

5. Conclusion

From the previous analysis, the writer draws the following conclusions. These conclusions answer the problem statements of this research.

a. There are eight types of linguistic form found in *Just go with it* movie, namely; verb, noun, adjective, adverb, pronoun, preposition, conjunction, and interjection.

   From 150 data, there are 26 or 17.33% data belong to verb, 17 or 11.33% data of noun, 12 or 8% data belong to adjective, 24 or 16% data of adverb, 27 or 18% data of pronoun, 20 or 13.33% of preposition, 6 or 4% data of conjunction and 18 or 12% data belong to interjection. The preceded percentages shows that pronoun is the most dominant.

b. The equivalence of the data is divided into two, they are; equivalent subtitle and non-equivalent subtitle.

   From 150 analyzed data, there are 141 or 94% equivalent subtitles and 9 or 6% non-equivalent subtitle. From the preceded percentages, it can be concluded that the translation of the sentences found in *Just go with it* movie and its subtitle is an equivalent translation.

   In this research, the writer only analyzed the linguistic form and equivalence of the subtitle found in *Just go with it* movie. There are a lot of aspects that can be analyzed from the subtitle of the same movie. It is suggested to those who are interested in translation analysis to analyze the other aspects of this subtitle, such as; the other sentence types, the phrases, or the lexical.
REFERENCES


VIRTUAL REFERENCES


