

**A SUBTITLING ANALYSIS ON EXPRESSIVE UTTERANCES ON *THE  
MIRROR MIRROR MOVIE***



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**by**

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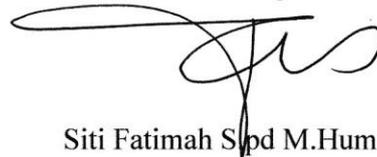
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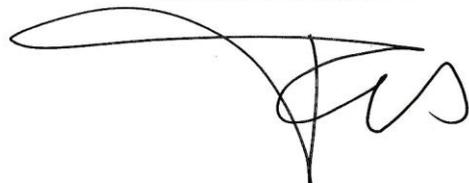
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**A SUBTITLING ANALYSIS ON EXPRESSIVE UTTERANCES ON *THE MIRROR MIRROR MOVIE***

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Abstract

*This research studies about the subtitling strategy analysis of expressive utterances in Mirror Mirror movie. The objectives of the study are to describe the kind of expressive utterances and to identify the types of subtitling strategies in its subtitle.*

*This research applies descriptive qualitative research. By applying this method, the researcher uses the subtitle of Mirror Mirror movie as the data source, while the data of the research are expressive utterances. As the comparison, there are also data taken from manuscript in English and Indonesian. The method of collecting data is document and interviewing the viewers of the movie to get their opinion of the movie. The technique of analysis applied in this study is descriptive analysis.*

*First, the results of the research show that 63 data of expressive utterances, the researcher finds seventeen kinds of expressive utterances, they are: happiness, apologizing, affront, dislike, proud, anger, disagreeing, threatening, hoping, thanking, permission, denying, afraid, pleasure, praise, requesting, and greeting. Second, from 63 data, the researcher finds 5 types of subtitling strategy, they are: 7 data or 11.1% translated using paraphrase, 46 data or 73.01% using transfer, 8 data or 12.7% using condensation, 1 data or 1.6% using decimilation, and 1 data or 1.6% using deletion.*

*Key words: subtitling. expressive utterance. subtitling strategy.*

## A. INTRODUCTION

Communication is a way to interact with others. Communication can be done in various ways, such as by speaking, gestures, translation, subtitle and others. Subtitle is a form of communication in which transfer one language to another. So that the audience knows the meaning and delivered subtitler.

With the world growing more and more foreign film played on television, theaters and cinemas, as well as on video, subtitling is an important instrument in the development of today's communications. Now at the time, no significant difficulties to interact with others. Film is a medium appropriate to interact with others in a variety of state as their language learning materials, acts, and their culture. The film includes several sayings like firmly utterance, directive utterance, commissive utterance, declarative and expressive utterances.

Expressives have the null or empty direction of fit, since there is no question of success or failure of fit. Their point is only to express the speaker's propositional attitude to the state of affairs represented by the propositional content. Paradigm cases include, for instance, 'thanking', 'apologizing', and 'welcoming'.

In this research, the writer presents the previous study which related with expressive utterance. The first conducted by: Lini (2009) with her research entitled *A Subtitling Analisis on Expressive Utterance on the Man in The Iron Mask movie and its subtitling*. She analyzes subtitling using subtitling strategy in the analysis of expressive utterance. She concludes that there are six subtitling strategies that often be used. In the subtitling, from 51 data they are: paraphrase contain of 6 data, transfer 20, condensation 18, taming 1 and resignation 6 data. She got accuracy and inaccuracy in percentages of her research, from 51 data, there are 42 data accurate and 9 data inaccurate.

The second research was conducted by Janatin (2009) with her research entitled *an analysis of expressive acts in harry potter and the goblet of fire film*.

In her research, she describes the forms of expressive acts in Harry Potter and the Goblet of Fire. In her research, she concludes that there are 65 expressive acts that consist of 9 kinds of linguistic form and 15 kinds of function of expressive act. She found linguistic form which consist of word, phrase, and sentence. There are 23 words or about 35%, phrases or about 24%, and 26 sentences or about 41% in her research of expressive act in the movie *Harry Potter and the Goblet of Fire* film.

From two previous researchers above, there is similarity to this research, they use expressive utterance or act. From this research the writer will take subtitling strategy on expressive utterance used in *Mirror Mirror* Movie.

The problem statements of the research are (1) What are the kinds of expressive utterances and their subtitle found in the *Mirror Mirror* movie? (2) What are the types of subtitling strategies in the *Mirror Mirror* movie?

The objectives of the study are (1) To describe the kinds of expressive utterances and their subtitle found in *Mirror Mirror* movie. (2) To identify the types of subtitling strategies in the *Mirror Mirror* movie.

## **B. UNDERLYING THEORY**

In this research, the writer needs the theory from the experts related to this research paper that are involves the underlying theory that are used in analyzing the data. The theories are as follows :

### **A. Translation**

In this chapter, the researcher presents translation that consist of notion of translation, translation process, and equivalence of translation.

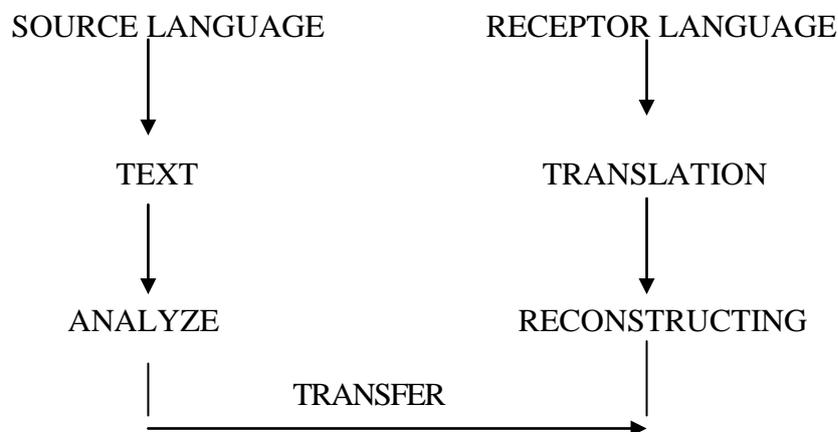
#### **1. Notion of Translation**

There are many definitions of translation from many experts. According to Mc Guire in Sutopo (2001:1), he says that Translation is the rendering of a source language (SL) text into the target language (TL) so as to ensure that (1) the surface of meaning the two will be approximately similar, and (2) the structure of the SL will be preserved as closely as possible but no so closely that the TL structures will be seriously distorted.

Translation is studying the lexicon, grammatical structure, communication situation, and cultural context of the source language text, analyzing it in order to determine its meaning, and then reconstructing this same meaning using lexicon and grammatical structure which are appropriate in the receptor language and its cultural context. (larson, 1984:3).

## 2. Translation Process

According to Nida (in Sutopo 2001:9) there are three steps of translation process. Those steps are: (1) analyzing, (2) transferring, and (3) restructuring. This translation process, then, followed and used by the other experts of translation or linguist. For discussing more, let us see the following diagram:



Translation Process According to Nida (in Sutopo 2001:9)

The explanation of the diagram above are as follows:

### 1. Analysis

The translator has to try to get the meaning of the new vocabularies, strange words, correlation of each sentence grammatically. The translator also looks for the meaning of words in lexical, grammatical, situational, textual or contextual meaning. In this steps, the translator should pay attention on semantics, morphology, syntactic or phonemics point of view attentively.

## 2. Transferring

In transferring process, the translator must be careful in having equivalent meaning. The translator develops his fieldstone into the grammatical sentences that have the same meaning as the original text. It means that in transferring the data or messages from the source language into the target language, the translator has to be careful.

## 3. Reconstructing

Sadnoto 1985 in Sutopo (2001:10) adds that after transferring the message from the source language (SL) into the target language (TL), the translator should recheck his translation work again. He should consider about the form of language, variety of language, the style of language, the important component in target language, the technical used for producing the best translation result as well as the methodology of writing.

### **3. Equivalence in Translation**

Snell-Hornby 1988 in Fawcett (1997:53) suggests that equivalence is unsuitable as a basic concept in translation theory because it is imprecise and ill defined (even after a heated debate of over twenty years). According to Catford 1965 in Fawcett (1997:54) he describes equivalence as a key term, and tell us that

The central problem of translation practice is that of finding TL [target language] translation equivalents. A central problem of translation theory is that of defining the nature and conditions of translation equivalence.

Equivalent effect is the desirable result, rather than the aim of any translation, bearing in mind that it is an unlikely result in two cases: (a) if the purpose of the SL (Source Language) text is to affect and the TL (Target Language) translation is to inform. (b) if there is a pronounced cultural gap between the SL and the TL text. Newmark (1988:48).

From the explanation above, it can be concluded that equivalence is unsuitable a basic concept of translation where defining of target language as an informing (TL) as a central problem.

## **B. Subtitling**

Subtitle can be said to be a text existed at the bottom of the film. Subtitling is the written translation of the spoken language (source language) of a televisions program with the narration in the source language.

### **1. Notion of Subtitling**

The concept of subtitling is defined in Shuttleworth and Cowie's Dictionary of Translation Studies (1997:161) as "the process of providing synchronized captions for film and television dialogue. It would be misleading not to mention that 'captions' is also a term used to refer to subtitles". According Bartoll 2004 in Julia Morris (2009:4) stays that:

subtitles can be intralingual, interlingual or multilingual: intralingual subtitles are usually of the closed caption type, in the same language as that which is being titled, and are usually for hard of hearing viewers. Interlingual subtitles, on the other hand, are those which allow a foreign audience to understand the dialogue of a film; they are a form of language transfer and they are also usually written for adults or children without hearing impairments.

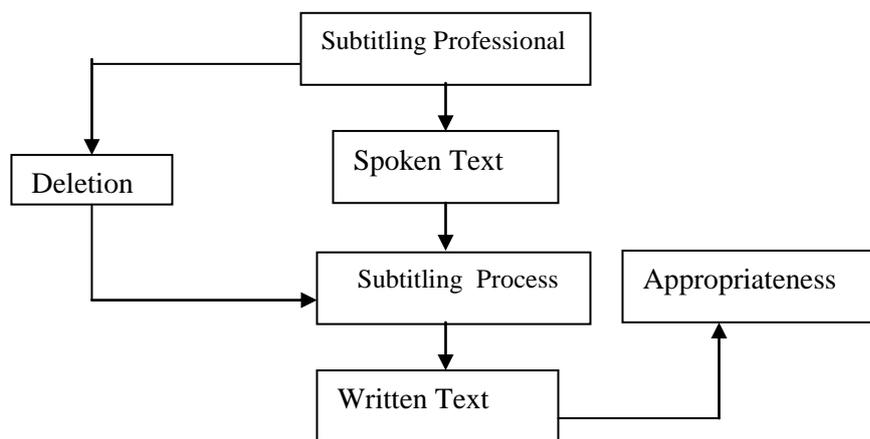
From the explanation above, it can be conclude that subtitle is process of providing information in intralingual, interlingual or multilingual subtitles from the foreign information or language to understand the transfer of form and language.

### **2. The Process of Subtitling**

The process of subtitling should be done by the subtitling professional who applies subtitling strategy to get the appropriateness between SL and TL.

According to Ali Hajmohammadi 2004, in Fitriyani (2009:14) the process of subtitling should be done are: at the first, a subtitler reads the subtitles and decodes the subtitles.

The decoding involves the syntactic and semantic content of the subtitles. Then, watching the image flow and deciphering the visual information. The text connecting each segment of the image flow. Finally, listening to the sound guessing and remembering what has already happened. Based on explanation above the writer takes a diagram of the subtitling process.



Process of Subtitling (Ali Hajmohammadi 2004( in Fitriyani, 2009:14))

From the schema above in a subtitling process, a professional subtitler makes a deletion to adjust the equivalent between the oral text which are expressed by the film actors/actresses and the written texts which are created by a subtitling professional. It should be done because the structure of the source language sentences and the structure of the target language sentences are different. Sometimes the oral texts are translated in full screen that make difficulties on the target reader about the meaning of the translation text. Hence, a subtitling professional take careful to get the appropriate choices of equivalent vocabularies to limit the film screen.

### **3. Types of Subtitling**

According to Gottlieb 1997 in Orero (2004:53) he classifies the different types of subtitling from a linguistic and technical perspective:

Linguistically:

1. Intralingual subtitling, within the same language, both the subtitling of local programmes, subtitled in the same language for the deaf and hard of hearing, and subtitles for people learning languages fall within this group.
2. Interlingual subtitling, between two languages.

Technically:

1. Open subtitles, which go with the original film or the television version. According to Gottlieb, all film subtitling belongs within this category as “Even today, electronic subtitling is limited to television and video”.
2. Closed subtitles, which can be voluntarily added; both to teletext and satellite channels, which offer various subtitles versions to different frequencies”.

### **4. Subtitling Strategy**

According to Gottlieb 1992 in Ghaemi (2010:42) translation strategies for subtitling films are as follows:

1. Expansion is used when the original text requires an explanation because of some cultural nuance not retrievable in the target language.
2. Paraphrase is resorted to in cases where the phraseology of the original cannot be reconstructed in the same syntactic way in the target language.
3. Transfer refers to the strategy of translating the source text completely and accurately.
4. Imitation maintains the same forms, typically with names of people and places.
5. Transcription is used in those cases where a term is unusual even in the source text, for example, the use of a third language or nonsense language.
6. Dislocation is adopted when the original employs some sort of special effect, e.g., a silly song in a cartoon film where the translation of the effect is more important than the content.

7. Condensation would seem to be the typical strategy used, that is, the shortening of the text in the least obtrusive way possible.
8. Decimation is an extreme form of condensation where perhaps for reasons of discourse speed, even potentially important elements are omitted.
9. Deletion refers to the total elimination of parts of a text.
10. Resignation describes the strategy adopted when no translation solution can be found and meaning is inevitably lost.

### C. Expressive Utterance

According to Beijer (2003:9) the terms emotional/ expressive utterances refers to any utterance in which the speaker in questions is emotionally involved, and in which this involvement is linguistically expressed by means of intonation or by the use of performative expressions.

According to Rini, Arifin, Martutik 2006 in Fitriyani (2009:21) expressive language to delivery the expression message from the sender to receiver. It is used to express emotion, desirability, or the sender's feeling. Expressive function is used to apologize, to beg, to express glad feeling and the other expressions.

For example:

- a. Ouch.... I get headache!
- b. Oh... how happy I am!
- c. I'm really sorry.
- d. Oh, Yes, great, mmm... ssahh!

Those examples above are the expressive function to show plaint soreness (a), happy (b), regret (c), and pleasure (d).

Based on the statement above, it can be concluded that expressive utterance shows the speaker's feeling toward something happened to him/her. Such as: happiness, pleasure, regret, apologies, sympathy and others.

### D. Mirror Mirror Movie

*Mirror Mirror* is a 2012 comedy fantasy film based on the fairy tale "Snow White" by the Brothers Grimm. It is directed by Tarsem Singh and stars Lily

Collins, Julia Roberts, Armie Hammer, Nathan Lane, and Sean Bean. The *Mirror Mirror* movie tells about the little girls, after a beloved King vanishes, his ruthless wife seizes control of the kingdom and keeps her beautiful 18-year-old stepdaughter, Snow White, hidden away in the palace. But when the princess attracts the attention of a charming and wealthy visiting prince, the jealous Queen banishes the girl to a nearby forest. Taken in by a band of rebellious but kindhearted dwarfs, Snow White blossoms into a brave young woman determined to save her country from the Queen. With the support of her new friends, she roars into action to reclaim her birthright and win back her Prince in this magical adventure comedy that will capture the hearts and imaginations of audiences the world over.

### **C. RESEARCH METHOD**

In doing his research, the writer uses descriptive qualitative research. Qualitative research means any kind of research procedure finding not arrived by means of statistical procedures or other mean of qualification. The writer takes qualitative research because the writer intends to identify the kind and types of subtitles using of expressive utterances in *Mirror Mirror* movie. The object of the research is expressive utterances in *Mirror Mirror* movie. The data are expressive utterances, taken from the *Mirror Mirror* movie. The data source of this research is *Mirror Mirror* movie.

The steps of collecting the data are as follows: (1) Watching the *Mirror Mirror* movie, (2) Reading the *Mirror Mirror* movie manuscript, (3) Rewriting the expressive utterances in the *Mirror Mirror* movie subtitle, (4) Comparing and making checklist of the expressive utterances, (5) Gathering the data of expressive utterances, (6) coding the data. The procedure of analyzing data are as follows: (1) Collecting the data which can be categorized as expressive utterances, (2) Explaining the subtitling strategy of the expressive utterances in the *Mirror*

*Mirror* movie subtitle, (3) Counting the percentage of each category to know the dominant expressive utterance and subtitling strategy. (4) Drawing the conclusion and suggestion based on the data analysis.

## **D. RESEARCH RESULT AND DISCUSSION**

In this research, the research result are divided into expressive utterances and subtitling strategy.

### **1. Kind of Expressive on Utterances and Their Subtitle Found in *Mirror Mirror* Movie and Its Subtitle.**

In this analysis, the finds the expression found in *Mirror Mirror* movie. In this case, the writer classifies into the sixty-three data in this research based on the kind of expressives found in the *Mirror Mirror* movie. There are seventeen kinds of expressive utterances found on *Mirror Mirror* movie subtitle, the researcher finds some utterances like: happiness, apologyzing, affront, dislike, proud, anger, disagreeing, threatening, hoping, thanking, permission, denying, afraid, pleasure, praise, requesting, and greeting. The writer gives some examples of the analysis kind of expressive utterances, and the analysis are as follows :

#### **a. Happiness on 3 data**

**49/MM/2012**

SL : I feel amazing! Much lighter!  
TL : *Aku merasa senang! Lebih ringan!*

The expression above is happiness. Here, the speaker shows this emotion because the speaker (The Queen) feels that she had killed her rival (Snow white) by having subordinates and take Snow White into the woods to be a beast of prey. From the source language, the word “amazing” is as an indicator that the utterance

shows happiness. While target language “*Aku merasa senang! Lebih ringan!*” also expresses **happiness** by the word “senang”.

**01/MM/2012**

SL : I would be so very grateful  
 TL : *aku sangat bersyukur*

It is happiness utterance. In this movie, the speaker (Queen) is so happy caused of her assistant that makes the queen smiling by his utterance. In the source language, the indicator of the utterance is by the words “very grateful”. Then from the target language, it can be seen by the words “*sangat bersyukur*”. From both classifications, the utterance expresses **happiness**.

**53/MM/2012**

SL : Glory!  
 TL : *Kemenangan!*

The expression above shows happiness. The speaker (Queen) Feels that she has been killed the snow white by her assistant. Therefore, she expresses her feeling by saying “Glory”. While from the target language, “*kemenangan*” shows the expression. From the analysis, the expression above is clear that it **happiness**.

Below is the table of data finding for the expressive utterances.

**Table 1**  
**Kind of Expressive Utterance**

No	Kind of Expressive	Amount of data	Precentage
1	Happiness	3	4.7 %

2	Apologizing	6	9.5%
3	Affront	1	1.6%
4	Dislike	15	23.8%
5	Proud	6	9.5%
6	Anger	2	3.7%
7	Disagreeing	7	11.1%
8	Threatening	1	1.6%
9	Hoping	4	6.3%
10	Thanking	1	1.6%
11	Permission	3	4.7%
12	Denying	1	1.6%
13	Afraid	1	1.6%
14	Pleasure	3	4.7%
15	Praise	3	4.7%
16	Requesting	5	7.9%
17	Greeting	1	1.6%
		<b>63</b>	<b>100%</b>

## 2. Types of Subtitling Strategy Found in *Mirror Mirror* Movie and Its Subtitle.

In this data analysis, the writer classifies the sixty-three data in this research based on the types of subtitling which is used in the *Mirror Mirror movie*. The writer gives some examples of data analysis at the following :

### 1. Paraphrase

Paraphrase is subtitling strategy that gives more explanation to the viewer, based on the subtitler knowledge. The subtitler adds the target text with more explanation to make the target language easy to be understood by the viewer. Based on the analysis, the data that uses paraphrase strategy are as follows:

#### 12/MM/2012

- SL : Young Lady, if you be so kind to help myself and my honorable Prince.  
 TL : *Nona, maukah Anda menolong aku dan Pangeran.*

The utterance above can be described as hoping utterance. It is expressed by the word “help” that is indicated as hope expression. The subtitler uses paraphrase strategy. It’s shown by the source language into the target language that the subtitler changes the structure of the subtitle in order to make it easier to be understand and readable by the viewers.

**29/MM/2012**

SL : Oh My Goodness, Someone tells me you've had quite a day!  
 TL : *Oh Tuhan, seseorang mendapat hari yang besar!*

The utterance above is a pleasure utterance. The utterance is signed by the utterance “you’ve had quite a day”. From the utterance, the subtitler applies paraphrase strategy in transferring the message the subtitler shorten text to be easier to understand and readable for the audience. If the subtitler doesn’t apply this strategy, the message should be “oh ya tuhan, seseorang berkata padaku, kamu mendapatkan hari yang besar”.

**Table 2**

**Types of Subtitling Strategy**

No	Types of Subtitling Strategy	Amount of Data	Precentage
1	Expansion	-	-
2	Paraphrase	7	11.1%
3	Transfer	46	73.01%
4	Imitation	-	-
5	Transcription	-	-
6	Dislocation	-	-
7	Condensatiom	8	12.7%
8	Decimilation	1	1.6%
9	Deletion	1	1.6%
10	Resignation	-	
		<b>63</b>	<b>100%</b>

The table above shows that the subtitler only applies five types of subtitling strategies in translating the source language, they are : paraphrase, transfer, condensation, decimiliation and deletion. There are also several types of subtitling strategy that are not used in translating of the data, they are: expansion, imitating, transcription, dislocation, and resignation. They are not suitable to translate the data of the research paper.

## **E. CONCLUSION AND SUGGESTION**

In this chapter, the writer concludes the result of the research. This chapter is divided two parts. They are as follows:

### **1. Conclusion**

1. There are seventeen kinds of expressive utterance from 63 data, which are found in *Mirror Mirror* movie, they are: happiness, apologizing, affront, dislike, greeting, proud, anger, disagreeing, threatening, hoping, thanking, permission, denying, afraid, pleasure, praise, requesting, and dislike. From the analysis, the writer finds 3 data or 4.7% from happiness, 5 data or 7.9% of apologizing, 1 datum or 1.6% of affront, 16 data or 25.4% of dislike, 6 data or 9.5% of proud, 2 data or 3.7% of anger, 7 data or 11.1% of disagreeing, 1 datum or 1.6% threatening, 4 data or 6.3% of hoping, 1 datum or 1.6% of thanking, 3 data or 4.7% of permission, 1 datum or 1.6% of denying, 1 datum or 1.6% of afraid, 3 data or 4.7% of pleasure, 3 data or 4.7% of praise, 5 data or 7.9% of requesting, and 1 datum or 1.6% of greeting.

2. There are five types of subtitling strategies from 63 data, which are applied in *Mirror Mirror* movie, they are: paraphrase, transfer, condensation, decimilation, and deletion. Based on the analysis, the writer finds 7 data or 11.1% of paraphrase, 46 data or 73.01% of transfer, 8 data or 12.7% of condensation, 1 datum or 1.6% of decimilation, and 1 datum or 1.6% of deletion.

In this subtitling, there are subtitling strategies that are not used by The subtitler in subtitled. These are expansion, imitation, transcription, dislocation, and resignation. The subtitler should be accurate when he decided what the subtitling strategy in transferring the message in its subtitling.

## **B. Suggestion**

Based on the result of the research analysis, the writer has some suggestions are as follows:

1. For the subtitler

The writer hopes subtitlers to result a good subtitling in translating of source text. The subtitlers should be more conscious to the different systems of source language and target language. The important thing of subtitling is transferring of message of the source text into the target language for the viewers.

2. For the English learners

The writer wishes that the English learners could apply the research as addition information in studying translation especially in subtitling. Here, the learners can read the theories related with the research to improve their knowledge.

3. For the other researchers

This research find out what kind of subtitling strategy used in its subtitling and the expressive utterance of *Mirror Mirror* movie and its subtitling. The writer hopes, there are other researchers that are interested in studying of subtitling.

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