AN ANALYSIS ON DELETING STRATEGY IN ACHIEVING
THE EQUIVALENCE IN SUBTITLING OF THE LORD OF
THE RINGS; THE RETURN OF THE KING FILM

RESEARCH PAPER
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CHAPTER I
INTRODUCTION

A. Background of the Study

In communication, there are spoken and written languages. While communicating, people involve two kinds of those languages. In spoken language, the communication is held orally. In daily life, human beings get used to find it in television, daily conversation, radio, meeting, and etc. By getting information from the spoken language, people will understand the message easier because it is directly. But, it will be so awful if the information that people got is from the foreign language. Before understanding the information, people should interpret the meaning first. The interpretation process is a problem if it can’t be interpreted well in order to get a good understanding.

From television, in some movies, there is subtitling which is made by subtitler. Subtitling is words that translate what is said in a film/movie into a different language and appear on the screen at the bottom of the television. There are some problems which can be faced by the subtitler, such as making the subtitling readable although the subtitler hasn’t known the background of the movie itself. From this case, the writer wants to analyze the deletion strategy in subtitling of a film/movie.

The understandable and readable subtitling can be achieved by some strategies that used by the subtitler. The strategies are condensation, expansion, paraphrase, transcription, imitation, dislocation, transfer, decimation, deletion.
These strategies are used by the subtitler so that it can make people easier to get the message. So, as an subtitler, it is an important for him to know culture of the source language, idioms and words expression that usually appears.

In this following example, the subtitler uses deletion strategy to get the understanding subtitling. Deletion is one of the subtitling strategies which is used by the subtitler to shorten the source language into the target language, by deleting some words in the utterance. For the source data the writer chooses *The Lord of the Rings; the Return of the King* film. The samples of text deletion are as follows:

1. Source language: “...Well, let’s just have his head and be done with it.”
   Target language: “...*kita penggal saja dan selesaikan.*”

   In this subtitling, the interpreter tries to simplify the words or to make the source language shorten without changing the meaning. It was done in order to get a better understanding and to make us easy to get the message from the author in the film’s manuscript. While, in this case the interpreter deletes some words, such as: *well* and *his head*. Actually, in subtitling it can be *baiklah, kita penggal saja kepalanya dan selesaikan*.

2. Source language: “...trees will come back to live here. Young trees, wild trees.”
   Target language: “...*pohon-pohon muda liar akan hidup disini.*”

   People can see clearly that there are some words lost from source language but it does not influence the meaning. In this case the interpreter uses the deletion strategy to make people understand clearly.
Mostly subtitlers use one of those strategies in order to overcome the problems of interpretation that can be unreadable. The good subtitling can also influence the succeeded of the film. If the subtitling is accepted by the viewers, it will make the viewers interest more to the film and can make them comfort in understanding the film. To show the roles of deletion’s strategy, this research analyzes The Deleting Strategy in Achieving the Equivalence in Subtitling of the Lord of the Rings: the Return of the King.

B. Previous Study

To prove the originality of the study, the researcher presents the previous research. First is Zakiah (2006) with her research entitled “Analysis of Taming Sarcasm Words in Subtitling Bad Boys Film.” She analyzed the subtitling by using taming strategy. The research findings are there are some sarcasm words that changed by the interpreter from the source language into the target language, and she analyzed those changes. The findings show that the subtitler used taming strategy in making subtitling, the writer knew the audience’s acceptability, and the writer knew the reasons of the subtitler used taming strategy.

The second analysis of subtitling has ever been conducted by Windarta (2008) with her research entitled “An Analysis of Condensation Strategy in Subtitling of Pirates of the Caribbean: the Curse of the Black Pearl Film”. She describes the form of condensation strategy in subtitling. The research findings are there are some texts that to be shortened and be changed by the interpreter
from the source language into the target language and she analyzed those changes. The finding shows that the subtitler used condensation strategy in making subtitling, the writer knew the reasons of the subtitler used condensation strategy, knew that there are some condensation sentences which is non-equivalence, and the writer knew the form of condensation

The similarity between two researches above from the writer’s research is about subtitling. However, in this research, the writer wants to analyze the deletion’s strategy in subtitling because there are some different amounts of the words from source language into target language.

C. Limitation of the Study

There are some strategies in subtitling that the subtitler uses to get a good understanding of source language. Those strategies are deletion, expansion, transfer, paraphrase, imitation, dislocation, transcription, condensation, taming, recognition, and decimation.

In this research, the writer only analyzes the deletion’s strategy that was used by the subtitler in subtitling of The Lord of the Rings: the Return of the King film. There are some conversations which had already subtitled into the short written texts. The writer chooses deletion because of some reason: (1) deletion’s strategy has not been analyzed by any researcher yet; (2) the researcher wants to analyze deeply about the subtitling if there is change of message in interpreting.
D. Problem Statement

Based on the background, identification, and the limitation above, the writer states the problems as follows:

1. What are the forms of deletion strategy in subtitling of *The Lord of the Rings: the Return of the King*?
2. What are the reasons of using deletion strategy in subtitling of *The Lord of the Rings: the Return of the King*?
3. Is that the target language in the subtitling equivalence after using deletion?

E. Objective of the Study

In the relation to the above problem statement, the writer formulates the following research objectives

1. To describe the deletion strategy in subtitling of *The Lord of the Rings: the Return of the King* film.
2. To describe the reasons of the subtitler in using deletion’s strategy.
3. To describe whether the target language is equivalent or not.

F. Benefit of the Study

The writer hopes this research has academic and practical benefits.

1. Academic Benefit
   a. This research gives contribution in interpreting study especially in subtitling.
b. This research enriches the theories of subtitling films, especially from English film into Indonesian subtitle.

2. Practical Benefit

a. The research result gives benefit to film subtitling professionals in order to improve their subtitles.

b. The result of the research can be used to add the reference for other researcher in studying subtitle.

G. Research Paper Organization

Chapter I is introduction, it consists of background of the study, previous study, problem statements, objective of the study, limitation of the study, and the benefit of the study.

Chapter II is underlying theory. It presents to notion of translation, film subtitle, subtitling strategies, deletion strategy, *the Lord of the Rings; the Return of the King*, readability, and equivalence.

Chapter III is research method. It presents of type of the research, object of the research, data and source data, method of data collecting, and method of analyzing the data.

Chapter IV is data analysis and discussion. It discusses analysis of deletion sentence in subtitling and discussion finding.

Chapter V is closing. It covers conclusion and suggestion.