SUBTITLING ANALYSIS OF ENGLISH *DIVERGENT* MOVIE INTO INDONESIAN BY PEIN AKATSUKI

PUBLICATION ARTICLE

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APPROVAL

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Surakarta, April 2016

The writer

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Penelitian ini difokuskan pada strategi dan kualitas penerjemahan film Divergent oleh Pein Akatsuki. Tujuan dari penelitian ini adalah: untuk mendeskripsikan strategi penerjemahan yang ditemukan di film Divergent dan mendeskripsikan kualitas penerjemahan film Divergent oleh Pein Akatsuki. Tipe penelitian ini adalah deskriptif kualitatif. Peneliti menggunakan terjemahan film Divergent oleh Pein Akatsuki sebagai sumber data. Data dari penelitian ini adalah ungkapan-ungkapan yang berisi strategi penerjemahan dan kualitas penerjemahan film yang dikumpulkan dari sumber data. Metode pengumpulan data adalah dokumentasi. Teknik analisis digunakan pada penelitian deskripsi analisis. Sumber data utama pada penelitian ini diambil dari film yang berjudul Divergent dan sumber data tambahan adalah semua ungkapan-ungkapan yang mana berhubungan dengan analisis penerjemahan film yang diambil dari bahan cetakan penerjemahan film ini. Penulis mengambil 1315 data dari strategi penerjemahan yang ditemukan dalam film ini. Hasil penelitian ini menunjukkan: 1478 data dari strategi penerjemahan. Data dari strategi menunjukkan: 502 data untuk transfer, 155 data untuk ekspansi, 130 data untuk paraphrase, 413 data untuk penghapusan, 75 data untuk pengunduran, 130 data untuk imitasi, 46 data untuk kondensasi, 10 data untuk transkripsi, dan 17 data untuk penipisan. Tidak ada strategi dislokasi. Jadi, transfer lebih mendominasi daripada yang lainnya. Dari 1315 total penghitungan dari data ada 1305 data atau 99.2 % akurat, 7 data atau 0.5 % kurang akurat, dan 3 data atau 0.3 % tidak akurat. Dari 1315 total penghitungan dari data ada 1011 data atau 76.9 % keberterimaan, 299 data atau 22.7 % kurang berterima, dan 5 data atau 0.4 % tidak berterima. dari 1315 total penghitungan dari data ada 1210 data atau 92.0 % level keterbacaan tinggi, 98 data atau 7.5 % level keterbacaan sedang, dan 7 data atau 0.5 % level keterbacaan rendah.

Kata kunci: Divergent, Kualitas, Strategi Penerjemahan

This research focuses on subtitling strategy used by the subtitler of Divergent movie by Pein Akatsuki and subtitling quality Divergent movie by Pein Akatsuki. The purposes of this research are: to describe the subtitling strategies found in the Divergent movie by Pein Akatsuki and to describe the subtitling quality of Divergent movie by Pein Akatsuki. The type of this research is descriptive qualitative. The researcher uses the subtitle of Divergent movie by Pein Akatsuki as the data source. The data of this research are utterances containing subtitling strategies and subtitling quality collected from the data source. The methods of collecting data are documentation, questioner, and interview. The technique of analysis applied in this study is descriptive analysis. The primary data source of this research is took from a movie entitled Divergent and the secondary data source is all utterances which deal with subtitling analysis taken from printed materials of this movie’s subtitle. The writer takes 1315 data of subtitling strategies which found in this movie. The result of the research shows: 1478 strategies of data. Strategies of the data shows: 502 data to transfer strategy, 155 data to expansion strategy, 130 data to expansion paraphrase strategy, 413 data to deletion strategy, 75 data to resignation strategy, 130 data to imitation strategy, 46 data to condensation strategy, 10 data to transcription strategy, and 17 data to decimation strategy. There is no dislocation strategy. So, transfer is more dominate than the other. From 1.315 total counts of data there are 1305 data or 99.2 % accurately, 7 data or 0.5 % less accurately, and 3 data or 0.3 % inaccurately. From 1315 total counts of data there are 1011 data or 76.9 % acceptability, 299 data or 22.7 % less acceptability, and 5 data or 0.4 % unacceptability. From 1315 total counts of data there are 1210 data or 92.0 % high readability level, 98 data or 7.5 % moderate readability level, and 7 data or 0.5 % low readability level.

Key/words: Divergent, Quality, Subtitling Strategies
1. Introduction

Translation is the communication of the meaning of a source-language text by means of an equivalent target-language text. Translation is the replacement of textual material in one language (SL) by equivalent textual material in another language (TL), Catford (1965: 7). Translation is the process of transferring meaning from one text into another text, from the source language (SL) into the target language (TL). Translation is rendering the meaning of a text into another language in the way that the author intended the text, Newmark in Machali (2000: 5).

With respect to use of English in producing and communicating many kinds of information, the effort to get those information easier can be done by subtitling the spoken into the writer. Through subtitling, it will be easier for viewer to understand the content of the information given in English, especially for those who do not master English well.

Considering the function of the subtitling in conveying certain information to the readers, it can be seen that subtitling is not an easy task because it deals with transferring thought and ideal from one language to another. These thought and ideas have to be conveyed accurately so that the contents of the message or information are understandable for the target readers. That is why the important thing for a subtitler is to find the best way to make his subtitling accurate, acceptable, and readable.

Another thing which makes subtitling becomes a complex task because subtitling always involves two languages, the source and the target languages, which must have so many differences. The most possible thing found in two different languages is the difference of system. The different linguistic system can cause some problems for a subtitler. The problems faced by subtitler in subtitling process can eventually cause the inaccurate, unacceptable or unreadable subtitling.

Subtitling is textual versions of the dialogue which is not only in films only, but also in television programs. Subtitling is very important in the film, because subtitling has given many contributions. They are usually displayed at the bottom of the screen. Through subtitling, the audience of the foreign film can enjoy the film by reading the translated text on the bottom of screen without ambiguous thinking. Subtitles are translation of foreign dialogue of a movie.

Subtitles are the written versions of the conversation or dialog which occur in the movie. The conversation or dialog that has been translated into the target language usually appears in the foot of the screen. Subtitling is the written translation of the spoken language of a television program or film into the language of the viewing audience. In subtitling, a subtitler should translate every utterance in full and show it on the screen synchronically with the spoken language.

Translating subtitle texts, utterances or conversation in a movie appeared on screen is not an easy task for the translators. Subtitling is one of two possible methods for providing the translation of a movie dialogue, where the original dialogue soundtrack is left in place and the translation is printed along the bottom of the film.

Film as one of the communication instruments, as one of the entertainment, as one of the transferring idea instruments, and as one of the information sources, has extended influence. Nowadays, foreign film has big control in the film. If foreign film dominates, whereas the audience cannot understand what the message is, misunderstanding and misinformation will cover them. Therefore, we need the film to be translated in target language.

Subtitling is very important in the film, because subtitling has given many contributions. Through subtitling, the audience of the foreign film can enjoy the film by reading the translated text on the bottom of screen without ambiguous thinking. One might say that subtitling is more authentic, since it does not hide the original sound. As the major methods of translating films, subtitling involves the least interference with the original. In the other words, it is the most neutral, minimally mediated method. Therefore, it contributes to experience the flavor of the foreign language.

Subtitle (titling) is an explanatory or alternate title of a book, play, film, musical work, etc., in addition to its main title. Subtitle is made and translated by translators to audience in understanding the language spoken in the film. The subtitle is based on the interpretation of the on-screen dialogue displayed as text and overlaid on the video. There are so many kinds subtitles which written in many languages, such as Arabic, English,
Indonesia, Malay, Vietnamese, Danish, etc. Subtitle is an art form and the style of the translated text can be in various ways.

We can find English-Indonesian subtitling strategy in *Divergent* movie. In these movies, we can find an interesting case. Let us see these examples:

**Sample Data 1:**

Source Language: Push your bodies to the breaking point and you'll master the methods of combat.

Target Language: *Memaksa tubuh kalian semaksimal mungkin* dan kalian akan menguasai metode pertarungan.

The paraphrase strategy is used to translate *breaking point* into *semaksimal mungkin*. If the source language is translated literally, it says *menghentikan nilai*. On the other hand, the phrase *semaksimal mungkin* means to represent the meaning of *breaking point* the source language.

**Sample Data 2:**

Source Language: They know everything.

Target Language: *Mereka mengetahui segalanya*.

This subtitling uses transfer strategy. There is no addition or deletion in that phrase. The subtitler translates the dialogue literally. *They know everything* which was translated. *Mereka mengetahui segalanya* and was very similar in the syntax and meaning. Transfer strategy was used in this translation process because all the words were translated.

The subber of *Divergent* movie, Pein Akatsuki was a popular subber in Indonesia. He was a best translator of subtitle. He updated withnew movies. The movies areusually worked are movies of 2011 upwards.

Action movietitled *Divergent* tells the story of an adult human beings divided into fivetypes according to their respective characteristics. These fivetypes of categories are *Candor* (honest), *Erudite* (genius), *Amity* (pacifist), *Dauntless* (the brave) and *Abnegation* (selfless helper).

The author tries to make the equivalent of English into Indonesian which has a different system. Someone who wishes to use linguistic theory will benefit from learning more about how language works. Of course, this means that attention must be to helping the students apply the principles that are taught. It is intended as an additional teaching aid to the reader. From the phenomena mentioned, he writer is interested in conducting a research which analyzes the subtitling strategies found in *Divergent* script, taken from [http://www.opensubtitles.org/en/search/sublanguageid-eng/id/movie-172366](http://www.opensubtitles.org/en/search/sublanguageid-eng/id/movie-172366) and its subtitle taken from [http://sebuah-dongeng.blogspot.com](http://sebuah-dongeng.blogspot.com), under the titles “SUBTITLING ANALYSIS OF ENGLISH DIVERGENT MOVIE INTO INDONESIAN BY PEIN AKATSUKI”.

The problem statement of this research are “What kind of subtitling strategies were found in the movie entitled *Divergent* by Pein Akatsuki?” and “How is the quality of the subtitling *Divergent* movie by Pein Akatsuki?”

The objective of the study is to describe the subtitling strategies found in the *Divergent* movie by Pein Akatsuki and to describe the subtitling quality of *Divergent* movie by Pein Akatsuki.

There are some researchers who have conducted subtitling strategies. The first research was conducted by previous is Simanjuntak (UDINUS: 2013) of the previous researcher, entitled “Subtitling Strategies in Real Steel Movie”. The results of this research show that not all of parts subtitling strategies are used. There are some subtitling strategies unused: dislocation strategy, condensation strategy, decimation strategy, and resignation strategy. There are only six strategies out of ten strategies applied by the translator in translating subtitle in the Real Steel movie. There are many differences utterances between the source language and the target language, also there are useless words in the source language which are not to be translated into the target language. The second highest subtitling strategies used by the translator are expansion. It is often used because the strategy is supposed to make the subtitles readable and natural in the target audience. The second research was conducted by Damayanti (UMS, 2015) of the previous researcher, entitled “Subtitling Analysis of Directive Utterances in the *Hobbit: Desolation of Smaug* Movie”. The results of her research show that
the readability of subtitling is divided into three levels. Namely: high readability, medium readability and low readability. In The Hobbit: Desolation of Smaug movie is readable. The third research was conducted by Subtitling Analysis of Swearing Word in 48 Hours Movie. The results of his research showed 1) the type of subtitling strategy come into four; deletion, paraphrase, transfer, and condensation. 2) deletion and paraphrase common as the strategy who have many data than the other; 3) the accuracy of subtitling swearing word in 48 Hours movie is an accurate level. The accuracy of those strategies proves that the subtitling in 48 Hours movie is accurate.

Nababan (2012: 44-51) said that there are three aspects for good quality that translation should fulfill: accuracy, acceptability, and readability. Nababan (2012: 44) Term evaluation of the accuracy of the translation is often used to express the extent to which the translation according to the source language. This accuracy can be considered as the suitability or accuracy of the messages conveyed between the source language and the target language. The concept of equivalence aims to the similarity of content or messages between the source language and the target language. Nababan (2012: 44-45) Acceptance term refers to whether a translation has been disclosed in accordance with the rules, norms and the prevailing culture in the target language or not. Readability aspect according to Nababan (2003: 63) is bear with how easily written translation can be read and understood by the reader.

Therefore, efforts to reduce or add to the content or message source language in the target language should be avoided. Nababan (2012: 50)
The criteria of accurate subtitling:
Accurate: the meaning of words, technical terms, phrases, clauses, sentences or the source language accurately transferred into the target language absolutely no distortion of meaning.
Less accurate: most of the meaning of words, technical terms, phrases, clauses, sentences the source language has been transferred accurately into the target language. However, there is meaning eliminated, which interfere with the integrity of the message.
Inaccurate: the meaning of the words, a technical terms, phrases, clauses, sentences or source language inaccurately transferred into the target language or omitted (deleted).

Nababan (2012: 44-45) unlike the accuracy which focuses on the accuracy of the message, the acceptance is more related to fairness. Acceptance term refers to whether a translation has been disclosed in accordance with the rules, norms and the prevailing culture in the target language or not. The concept of acceptance is very important because even if a translation is accurate in terms of content or the message, the translations will be rejected by the target audience if the mode of expression contrary to the rules, norms and culture of the target language. The acceptability consists of three levels as shown below. Nababan (2012: 51)
The acceptability consists of three levels as shown below. Nababan (2012: 51)
The criteria of acceptable subtitling:
Acceptable: translation feels natural; the technical term commonly used and familiar to the reader; phrases, clauses and sentences that are used are in accordance with the rules of Indonesian.
Less Acceptable: in general, the translation already feels natural; but there is little problem with the use of technical terms or grammatical errors occurred slightly.
Unacceptable: translation is not natural or feels like the work of translation; technical terms used are not commonly used and familiar to the reader; phrases, clauses and sentences that are used do not conform to the rules of Indonesian.

Readability aspect according to Nababan (2003: 63) is bear with how easily written translation can be read and understood by the reader. Readability is the sum total (including the ons) of all those elements within a given piece of printed material that affects the success a group of readers have with it. At first the term readability only associated with the act of reading. Later, the term readability it is also used in the field of translation for each activity translating cannot be separated from the act of reading. In the context of translation, the term readability it essentially concerns not only the source language readability but also the target language readability. This is in accordance with the nature of any translation process that is always involves two languages at once. The readability consists of three levels as shown below. Nababan (2012: 51)
The readability consists of three levels as shown below. Nababan (2012: 51)
The criteria of acceptable subtitling:

High Readability Level: words, technical terms, phrases, clauses, sentences or text translations can easily be understood by the reader.

Moderate Readability Level: in general, the translation can be understood by the reader; but there are certain parts that should be read more than once to understand the translation.

Low Readability Level: translation is difficult to be understood by the reader.

In the research, the writer limits her research in using subtitling strategy in *Hansel and Gretel Witch Hunter* movie. The translator is Jack and The Wilee. This movie will be analyzed by using subtitling strategies.

The writer uses a theory from Henrik Gottlieb 1994. Henrik Gottlieb is known for the theory of subtitling strategy. The problem statements of this research are “What are the subtitling strategy used by the subtitler of *Hansel and Gretel Witch Hunter* movie by Jack and the Wilee?” and “How is the subtitling quality of *Hansel and Gretel Witch Hunter* movie by Jack and the Wilee?”. The objectives of this research are to describe the subtitling strategies used by the subtitler of *Hansel and Gretel Witch Hunter* movie by Jack and the Wilee and to describe the subtitling quality of *Hansel and Gretel Witch Hunter* movie by Jack and the Wilee.

In translating text, the translator follows the series of steps that constitute a process of translation. Nida in *Sutopo* (2004: 149) states that there are three steps of translation process. Those are analyzing, transferring and restructuring.

There are some principles of translation, as follows: (1) producting the message, (2) equivalent rather than identity, (3) natural equivalent, (4) closest equivalent, (5) priority of meaning, and (6) significance of style.

A more cogent analysis of the subtitling process is found in Henrik Gottlieb’s idea of “diagonal translation”. (Gilbert, 2009: 92)

Linguistic form is divided into two. There are English linguistic form and Indonesian linguistic form. English linguistic forms anymeaningfulunitof a word, a phrase, a clause, a sentence, and paragraph (David, 2000: 25-26). Indonesian linguistic form consists of word, phrase, clause, and sentence.

The first thing to remember is that translation is the transfer of meaning from one language to another. It is not the transfer of words from language to language. We must translate the meaning of what is being said, rather than do it word to word.
a. Producing the Message
b. Equivalent rather than Identity
c. Natural equivalent
d. Closest equivalent
e. Priority Meaning
f. Significance of Style

Subtitling is the most common among all translation activities. Outside English-speaking countries, subtitles are encountered almost daily—whenever people turn on their television or go to a Hollywood cinema, they are sure to see subtitles coming at them from the screen (Gilbert, 2009: 91). Many insist that subtitles violate the picture on the screen Gottlieb in Gilbert (2009: 40). Subtitling is one of the methods of language transfer in translating type of mass audiovisual communication such as film and television. Subtitling can be defined as condensing translations of original dialogue, which appear as lines of text usually positioned towards the bottom of the screen.

Subtitle (titling) is an explanatory or alternate title of a book, play, film, musical work, etc., in addition to its main title. Subtitle is made and translated by translators to audience in understanding the language spoken in the film. The subtitle is based on the interpretation of the on-screen dialogue displayed as text and overlaid on the video. Subtitles are graphically extrinsic to the visual track, something that has been lagged on at the bottom of the pictures (Gilbert, 2009: 40). Subtitling is the translation of the spoken language (source language) of a television program or film into target language. An operation performed on language: a process of substituting a text in one language for a text in another Catford (1965: 1). The style is depending to the translators and the need of the society. In the previous point mentioned that the movie is related to cultures and history. In sum, the subtitle (text) is also related to the cultures and history. Translators need to have a deep understanding in both languages, including the cultures and history. The quality of the subtitle or subtitling depends to the translator’s ability.

The publication can be used as a textbook by teachers as well as individuals wishing to master the fundamentals of subtitling on their own, and it offers a wealth of examples and different approaches to recurring subtitling issues that are of interest to professionals in the field. In addition, Subtitling raises a number of fundamental research questions and looks at some of the unresolved challenges of this very specific form of translation (Cintaz, Diaz, 2007: 1).

In linguistic form there are English Linguistic form and Indonesian linguistic form. In English linguistic form have four units; there are word, phrase, clause, and sentence. The largest or highest on the rank scale is the sentence. The smallest or the lowest on the rank scale is the word. Linguistic form is divided into two. There are English linguistic form and Indonesian linguistic form. English linguistic forms anymeaningfulunitofaword,aphrase, aclause,asentence,andparagraph.(David, 2000: 25-26).Indonesian linguistic form consists of word, phrase, clause, and sentence.

This movie in a futuristic dystopian Chicago, the society is divided into five factions: Abnegation (the selfless), Amity (the peaceful), Candor (the honest), Dauntless (the brave), and Erudite (the intellectual). The remaining populations are the Faction less, who have no status or privilege in this society. When children reach the age of 16, they undergo a serum-induced psychological test which indicates their best-suited faction, and then are allowed to choose any faction as their permanent group at the subsequent Choosing Ceremony.

2. Research Method

In this research the writer uses the descriptive qualitative research because it will explain the translation strategies used by translator of Divergent movie and to describe the subtitling quality of Divergent movie by Pein Akatsuki. The objects of this research are utterance containing subtitling strategy which can be found in the subtitling of Divergent movie by Pein Akatsuki. The data of this research are utterance containing subtitling strategies (transfer, expansion, paraphrase, condensation, decimation, imitation, transcription, dislocation, deletion, and resignation) collected from the data source. The data source is subtitling of Divergent movie by Pein Akatsuki. The method of collecting data used by the written are documentation, questioner (if
that needs information, than uses interview), and interview. Validation of data is a measure, which shows the levels of validity of an instrument. Testing the validity of the content of the instrument is to ensure the stability and accuracy of data that has been dug up, collected, recorded in the selected research activities and determined the proper ways to develop the validity of the data obtained. This study used the technique of triangulation. In analyzing data, the writer does the following techniques: (1) Comparing subtitling strategies (2) Identifying type of subtitling strategies, (3) Deciding of the subtitling quality. The informant of accuracy is Dr. Dwi Haryanti, M.Hum. The informant of acceptability is Yunus Sulistyono, S.S., M. A. The informant of readability is Triasmi Anggrieni. (4) Describing the percentage of subtitling quality, (5) Concluding the data analysis.

3. Research Finding

The research finding will elaborate the subtitling of Divergent movie by Pein Akatsuki and the subtitling quality of Divergent movie by Pein Akatsuki.

a. Transfer

Transfer is full expression, adequate content (slow, unmarked speech).

0006/DSL6/DTL6/TRF

Source Language : They know everything.
Target Language : Mereka mengetahui segalanya.

Based on the example above, this subtitling used transfer strategy. In the source language, the sentence of They know everything is translated into Mereka mengetahui segalanya was very similar in meaning. There was no addition or deletion in that sentence. Transfer strategy was used in this translation process because all the words are translated. So, there was no shift message from the source language into target language.

b. Expansion

Expansion is expanded expression, adequate rendering (culture specific references).

0557/DSL557/DTL557/EXP

Source Language : It's like Capture the Flag.
Target Language : Kalian hanya perlu merebut bendera lawan.

This subtitling used expansion strategy. In the source language, the sentence of It's like Capture the Flag was translated into Kalian hanya perlu merebut bendera lawan. Although, there was no explanation in the source language about the phrase of hanya perlu, so in the target language, the phrase hanya perlu was added gave the clearer meaning. So, there was no shift message from the source language into target language.

c. Paraphrase

Paraphrase is altered expression, adequate content (non-visualised language-specific items).

0372/DSL372/DTL372/PHS

Source Language: Keep tension here.
Target Language: Pusatkan tenagamu di sini.

In the source language, the phrase of Keep tension was translated into pusatkan tenagamu. In the dictionary, the phrase of Keep tension meant jaga ketegangan. It was used paraphrase strategy. It was completely different from the meaning of that word. The word of the source language was different to the target language sentence. But, according to the story of the Divergent movie, the difference between the source language sentence and the target sentence can still convey the message of the source language sentence. It made easier to understand and readable by the audience. So, there was no shift message from the source language into the target language.

d. Condensation

Condensation is condensed expression, concise rendering (mid-tempo speech with some redundancy).

0310/DSL310/DTL310/CDS

Source Language: A brave man never surrenders the rules when we fought.
Target Language: Orang pemberani tak pernah menyerah.
This subtitling used condensation strategy. If the phrase *of surrenders the rules when we fought* was translated into word to word the sentence structure in target language, the meaning was same as the source language. It was not translated word to word because it is represented by *A brave man never surrenders* which in target language, could be translated *Orang pemberani tak pernah menyerah*. So, there is no shift message from the source language into the target language.

e. **Decimation**
Decimation is abridged expression, reduced content (fast speech; low redundancy speech).
0420/DSL420/DTL420/DCM
Source Language: Well, go get it!
Target Language: *Cepat kau ambil!*

This subtitling used decimation strategy. The imperative of *Well, go get it!* was translated into *Cepat kau ambil!* It was translated into word to word the target language; the meaning was the same as the source language. It was used to translate when the actors are quarrelling with fast speaking. So, it was also condensing the utterance because the utterances have difficulty absorbing unstructured written text quickly. So, there was no shift message from the source language into the target language.

f. **Imitation**
Imitation is usually used to deal with the name of person, place, etc.
0435/DSL435/DTL435/IMT
Source Language: Oh, come on, *Four.*
Target Language: *Oh, ayolah, Four.*

This subtitling used imitation strategy. Imitation strategy was used to translate the word of *Four* which was the name of actor in that film. The subtitler just rewrites the word from the source language into the target language. There was no changing which can differentiate the meaning of the target language. So, there was no shift message from the source language into the target language.

g. **Transcription**
Transcription is non-standard expression, adequate rendering (dialects; intended speech defects).
0640/DSL640/DTL640/TRC
Source Language: Whoo!
Target Language: *Whoo!*

Transcription strategy was used in translating the dialogue. The subtitler just rewrites the word from the source language into the target language. So, there was no shift message from the source language into the target language.

h. **Dislocation**
Dislocation is differing expression, adjusted content (musical/visualized language-specific items).

i. **Deletion**
Deletion is omitted expression, no verbal content (fast speech with high redundancy). It is refers to the elimination of parts of a text.
0690/DSL690/DTL690/DLT
Source Language: *God,* you’re so strong and beautiful.
Target Language: *Kau begitu kuat dan cantik.*

This subtitling used deletion strategy. The word of *God* was not translated into the target language. Therefore, it could be deleted without changing the information to audience. So, there was no shift message from the source language into target language.

j. **Resignation**
Resignation is deviant expression, distorted content (incomprehensible or ‘untranslatable’ speech).
0832/DSL832/DTL832/RSG
Source Language: Maybe I can go back to *Abnegation.*
Target Language: *Mungkin aku bisa kembali ke Abnegation.*
Resignation was used to translate the source language into the target language. The word of Abnegation was not translated into target language. The word of Abnegation means pengingkaran diri, but it was not translated. So, there was no shift message from the source language into target language.

2. The Subtitling Quality of Divergent Movie by Pein Akatsuki.

This research is focused on the subtitling quality used in the subtitling of Divergent movie. Nababan (2003: 63) said that there are three aspects for good quality of translation that should be fulfilled by accuracy, acceptability, and readability. These three aspects are described below.

a. Accuracy is a term used in translation evaluation to refer to the extent to which a translation matches its original, while it is usually refers to preservation of the information content of ST in TT, with an accurate translation being generally literal then free, its actual meaning in the content of a given translation must depend on the type of equivalence. Accuracy is an evaluation of accuracy of the translation is intended to find out whether the content of the source language are accurately translated into target language. Nababan (2012: 50)

The accuracy consists of three levels as shown below.

Table 1

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Scale</th>
<th>Classification</th>
<th>Total</th>
<th>Percentage</th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>Accurate</td>
<td>1305</td>
<td>99.2%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>Less Accurate</td>
<td>7</td>
<td>0.5%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>Inaccurate</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>0.3%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>TOTAL</td>
<td></td>
<td>1315</td>
<td>100%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

1) Accuracy

The meaning of words, technical terms, phrases, clauses, sentences or the source language accurately transferred into the target language absolutely no distortion of meaning.

1239/DSL1239/DTL1239/RSG

Source Language: Every minute we waste, another Abnegation dies and another Dauntless becomes a murderer.

Target Language: Semakin kita membuang waktu, semakin banyak Abnegation mati dan semakin banyak Dauntless menjadi pembunuh.

In the subtitle above, it has been translated accurately into the target language. it has been fulfilled the rules of standard grammar in Indonesian language. the sentence Every minute we waste, another Abnegation dies and another Dauntless becomes a murderer which is translated into Semakin kita membuang waktu, semakin banyak Abnegation mati dan semakin banyak Dauntless menjadi pembunuh. The subtitler translates the dialogue contextually. Transfer strategy was used in this translation process because the subtitler translates all word of sentence. It makes subtitling result more communicative so that it more natural.

2) Less Accurate

The content of the source is accurately conveyed to the target sentence. The translated sentence can be clearly understood by the evaluator, but some rewriting and some change in the word order are needed. Most of the meaning of words, technical terms, phrases, clauses, sentences the source language has been transferred accurately into the target language. However, there is meaning eliminated, which interfere with the integrity of the message.
0200/DSL200/DTL200/CDS
Source Language: Do you understand me?
Target Language: Kau paham?

The subtitler conveyed the message less accurately into the target language. In the source language, the sentence of Do you understand me was translated into Aku paham. The words of do and me were not translated into the target language. Therefore, it can be deleted without changing the information to the audience. The phrase of you understand me was translated kau paham. But in the contextual, the sentence of you understand me means kau memahamiku. Therefore, it could be deleted without changing the information to the audience.

3) Inaccurate
The meaning of the word, a technical term, phrase, clause, sentence or source language inaccurately transferred into the target language or omitted (deleted).

0533/DSL533/DTL533/TRC
Source Language: Whoa…
Target Language: -

The information in the source language was inaccurate in target language. The utterance of Whoa was not translated into the target language. The utterance of Whoa was deletion. The subtitler was not translated the dialogue contextually. There was deletion in that phrase. Transcription strategy was used in this translation process because non-standard expression, adequate rendering (dialects; intended speech defects). It made subtitling result more communicative so that it more easy. Utterance in target language not translated. But, it was influence in the subtitling.

b. Acceptability
Acceptability is associated with naturalness of a translated text, it means that the translated text should feel natural for the target readers and acceptable based on the culture in target language. Acceptability in translation means that the translation fulfills the requirement of ‘reading as an original’ written in target language and sounds natural for the target reader rather than that of ‘reading as the original’. It can be assumed that to make the translation acceptable for the target reader as target culture, a translator does not only have to translate whatever in the ST, but also has to reconstruct, adapt, or even rewrite it.

Table 2
Acceptability

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Scale</th>
<th>Classification</th>
<th>Total</th>
<th>Percentage</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>Acceptable</td>
<td>1011</td>
<td>76.9 %</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>Less acceptability</td>
<td>299</td>
<td>22.7 %</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>Unacceptability</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>0.4 %</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>TOTAL</td>
<td></td>
<td>1315</td>
<td>100 %</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

1) Acceptable
Translation feels natural; the technical term commonly used and familiar to the reader; phrases, clauses and sentences that are used are in accordance with the rules of Indonesian.

0024/DSL24/DTL24/TRF
Source Language: Everyone knows where they belong.
Target Language: Semua orang tahu di mana tempat mereka.

The message translated acceptability in the target language by subtitler. It us natural because there is no strange word or unnatural word found. It can be seen that the sentence of Everyone knows where they
belong is translated into *Semua orang tahu di mana tempat tmereka*. The subtitler translates the dialogue contextually. There was no addition or deletion in that phrase. Deletion strategy was used in this translation because all the words were translated context. It made subtitling result more communicative so that it more natural.

2) Less acceptable

In general, the translation already feels natural; but there is little problem with the use of technical terms or grammatical errors occurred slightly.

0020/DSL20/DTL20/TRF
Source Language: We even feed the Factionless, the ones who don't fit in anywhere.
Target Language: Kami bahkan menampung Non-Faksi, orang yang tak sesuai di faksi manapun.

The sentence of *We even feed the Factionless, the ones who don't fit in anywhere.* was translated into *Kami bahkan menampung Non-Faksi, orang yang tak sesuai di faksi manapun.* It made subtitling result could be transfer without changing the information to the audience and so that it more natural. The conclusion in the source language was translated less acceptable in the target language by the subtitler.

3) Unacceptability

Translation is not natural or feels like the work of translation; technical terms used are not commonly used and familiar to the reader; phrases, clauses and sentences that are used do not conform to the rules of Indonesian.

0041/DSL41/DTL41/CDS
Source Language: But I'm even more scared that it will tell me to stay.
Target Language: *Tapi aku lebih takut jika berhasil.*

The quality strategy in this sentence shows the source language was translated unacceptability in the target language. It could be seen that the sentence *But I'm even more scared that it will tell me to stay.* was translated into *Tapi aku lebih takut jika berhasil.* In this datum the subtitler does not translated into the correct one.

c. Readability

Readability is the sum total (including the ons) of all those elements within a given piece of printed material that affects the success a group of readers have with it. Readability aspect is bear with how easily written translation can be read and understood by the reader.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Scale</th>
<th>Classification</th>
<th>Total</th>
<th>Percentage</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>High Readability Level</td>
<td>1210</td>
<td>92.0 %</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>Moderate Readability Level</td>
<td>98</td>
<td>7.5 %</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>Low Readability Level</td>
<td>7</td>
<td>0.5 %</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>TOTAL</td>
<td></td>
<td>1315</td>
<td>100 %</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

1) High readability level

Readability is the sum total (including the ons) of all those elements within a given piece of printed material that affects the success a group of readers have with it. Readability aspect is bear with how easily written translation can be read and understood by the reader.
Source Language: We even feed the Factionless, the ones who don't fit in anywhere.

Target Language: Kami bahkan menampung Non-Faksi, orang yang tak sesuai di faksi manapun.

The quality strategy shows high readability level in target language. It can be seen that the sentence of We even feed the Factionless, the ones who don't fit in anywhere is translated into Kami bahkan menampung Non-Faksi, orang yang tak sesuai di faksi manapun. It is very easy to read and there is no difficult words found. The utterance is not too long and easy to understand. It makes subtitling result more communicative so that it more natural.

2) Moderate readability level

Moderate readability level can be understood by the reader; but there are certain parts that should be read more than once to understand the translation.

Source Language: You say the first thing that comes into your head.

Target Language: Kau mengutarakan semua pikiranmu.

The quality strategy in this process was moderate readability level. It could be seen that the sentence You say the first thing that comes into your head. is translated into Kau mengutarakan semua pikiranmu. The word of the first, thing, that, and comes were not translated into the target language. Therefore, it could be deleted without changing the information to the audience. The next strategy was paraphrase. Paraphrase strategy was used in the phrase of your head is translated into pikiranmu. In the dictionary, the phrase of your head means kepalamu. The subtitler used his own sentence. It was completely different from meaning of that word. It made easier to understand and readable by the audience. It made subtitling result more communicative so that it more natural.

3) Low readability level

Translation is difficult to be understood by the reader.

Source Language: But I didn't have any reason to be and neither do you.

Target Language: Tak ada alas an untuk takut, begitu pula dengannya.

In the sentence shown of the source language was translated low readability level in the target language by the subtitler. The subtitler used the wrong words or unfamiliar word to be applied in subtitling result. It could be seen that the sentence of But I didn't have any reason to be and neither do you. is translated into Tak ada alas an untuk takut, begitu pula dengannya. Deletion strategy was used in But I was not translated. In the dictionary, the words of But I means Tetapi aksu. The subtitler not translates it, because it made easier the reader.

4. Discussion

After analyzing the data above, the researcher presents some founding's. The researcher analyzes the subtitling strategy and subtitling quality of Divergent movie by Pein Akatsuki. After analyzing the data above, the researcher finds that nine strategies are transfer, expansion, paraphrase, condensation, decimation, imitation, transcription, deletion, and resignation. In Divergent movie, there was no dislocation strategy. In this movie, accuracy is more dominate than the other. From 1.315 total counts of data there are 1305 data or 99.2 % belongs to accurate subtitle, 7 data or 0.5 % belongs to less accurate subtitle, and 3 data or 0.3 % belongs to inaccurate subtitle. In this movie, acceptability is more dominate than the other. From 1315 total counts of data there are 1011 data or 76.9 % belongs to acceptability subtitle, 299 data or 22.7 % belongs to less acceptability subtitle, and 5 data or 0.4 % belongs to unacceptability subtitle. In this movie, high readability level is more dominate than the other. From 1315 total counts of data there are 1210 data or 92.0 % belongs to high readability level, 98 data or 7.5 % belongs to moderate readability level subtitle, and 7 data or 0.5 % belongs to low readability level subtitle. The researcher uses the theory from subtitling strategy involve any of the ten strategies (Gottlieb in Gunilla, 1999: 201). The subtitling strategies may involve: transfer, expansion, paraphrase, condensation, decimation, imitation, transcription, dislocation, deletion, and resignation. The
researcher also uses the theory of Nababan (2012: 44-51). Nababan said that there are three aspects for good quality that subtitling should be fulfilled by accurately, acceptability, and readability.

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