

**A SUBTITLING ANALYSIS OF SIMPLE SENTENCE IN *THE FAULT IN
OUR STARS* INTO *SALAHKAN BINTANG-BINTANG***



**Submitted as a Formal Fulfillment of the Requirement
for Getting the Bachelor Degree of Education
in English Department**

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PUBLICATION ARTICLE

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A SUBTITLING ANALYSIS OF SIMPLE SENTENCE IN *THE FAULT IN OUR STARS* INTO *SALAHKAN BINTANG-BINTANG*

ABSTRAK

Penelitian ini berfokus pada analisis subtitling kalimat sederhana dalam *The Fault in Our Stars* menjadi *Salahkan Bintang-Bintang* dengan menggunakan teori Hendrik Gottlieb tentang strategi *subtitling* dan teori Nababan tentang Kualitas Terjemahan. Tujuan dari penelitian ini adalah (1) mengidentifikasi strategi subtitling variasi *subtitling* dari kalimat sederhana yang ditemukan di *The Fault in Our Stars* menjadi *Salahkan Bintang-Bintang* dan (2) untuk menggambarkan kualitas *subtitling* dari kalimat sederhana yang ditemukan dalam *The Fault in Our Stars* menjadi *Salahkan Bintang-Bintang*. Penelitian ini menggunakan penelitian deskriptif kualitatif. Objek penelitian ini adalah skrip film dari *The Fault in Our Stars* menjadi *Salahkan Bintang-Bintang* yang diterjemahkan oleh Lebah Ganteng. Peneliti menggunakan teknik dokumentasi dan pengklasifikasian untuk mengumpulkan data. Peneliti menggunakan teknik triangulasi data untuk membuktikan keabsahan penelitian dimana sumber data berasal dari film dan penilai.

Peneliti memperoleh 1555 data yang menggunakan strategi subtitling dalam *The Fault in Our Stars* menjadi *Salahkan Bintang-Bintang*. Ada 9 dari 10 strategi subtitling yang digunakan dalam subtitle film *The Fault In Our Stars*. Ada Expansion 0,51%, Paraphrase 2,32%, Transfer 78,39%, Imitation 5,02%, Transcription 1,22%, Condensation 2,83%, Decimation 0,32%, Deletion 8,10%, dan Resignation 1,29%. Strategi subtitling yang paling banyak digunakan adalah Transfer, karena subtitler menerjemahkan teks sumber secara lengkap dan akurat. Selain itu, kualitas terjemahan dibagi menjadi tingkat akurasi, akseptabilitas, dan keterbacaan. Akurasi hasil terjemahan adalah terdapat 1448 data yang memiliki nilai 3 point level yang akurat (93%), 107 data memiliki nilai 2 point atau kurang akurat (7%), dan 0 data memiliki nilai 1 poin atau level tidak akurat (0%). Hasil akseptabilitas adalah 1519 data yang memiliki nilai 3 poin atau level dapat diterima (98%), 36 data memiliki nilai 2 poin atau level kurang dapat diterima (2%), dan 1 data memiliki nilai 1 poin atau level tidak akurat (0%). Hasil keterbacaan adalah terdapat 1519 data yang memiliki nilai 3 poin atau tingkat keterbacaan tinggi (98%), 35 data memiliki nilai 2 poin atau kurang terbaca (2%), dan 0 data memiliki nilai 1 poin atau level terbaca rendah. Dapat disimpulkan bahwa *The Fault in Our Stars* skrip film oleh Lebah Ganteng memiliki terjemahan bahasa Inggris-Bahasa Indonesia yang baik karena skrip filmnya didominasi oleh terjemahan yang akurat, dapat diterima, dan mudah dibaca.

Kata kunci: Film *The Fault in Our Stars*, strategi subtitling, kualitas terjemahan

ABSTRACT

This research focuses on the subtitling analysis of simple sentence in *The Fault in Our Stars* into *Salahkan Bintang-Bintang* using Hendrik Gottlieb's theory

about subtitling strategy and Nababan's theory about Translation Quality. The objectives of this research are (1) to identify subtitling strategies of subtitling variations of simple sentence found in *The Fault in Our Stars* into *Salahkan Bintang-Bintang* subtitle and (2) to describe the subtitling quality of simple sentence found in *The Fault in Our Stars* into *Salahkan Bintang-Bintang* subtitle. This research used descriptive qualitative research. The object of this research is *The Fault in Our Stars* into *Salahkan Bintang-Bintang* subtitle by *Lebah Ganteng*. The researcher uses documentation and clasifying technique to collect the data. The researcher uses triangulation to prove the validity of the research where the data sources are from movie and rater.

The researcher obtains 1555 data which use subtitling strategies in *The Fault in Our Stars* into *Salahkan Bintang-Bintang* subtitle. There are 9 of 10 subtitling strategies used in *The Fault In Our Stars* movie subtitle. There are Expansion 0,51%, Paraphrase 2,32%, Transfer 78,39%, Imitation 5,02%, Transcription 1,22%, Condensation 2,83%, Decimation 0,32%, Deletion 8,10%, and Resignation 1,29%. The most subtitling strategy used is Transfer, because the subtitler translates the source text completely and accurately. Also, the translation quality divided into accuracy, acceptability, and readability level. Accuracy of translation results is the data has 1448 data scored 3 point accurate level (93%), 107 data scored 2 point or less accurate level (7%), and 0 data scored 1 point or inaccurate level (0%) . Acceptability results is 1519 data scored 3 point or acceptable level (98%), 36 scored 2 point or less acceptable level (2%), and 1 data scored 1 point or inaccurate level (0%). Readability results is the data has 1519 data scored 3 point or readable level (98%), 35 data scored 2 point or less readable level(2%), and 0 data scored 1 point or low readable level. It canbe concluded that *The Fault in Our Stars* subtitle by *Lebah Ganteng* has good translation of English-Bahasa because the subtitle dominated by accurate, acceptable, and readable level of translation.

Keywords: *The Fault in Our Stars* movie, subtitling strategies, translation quality

1. INTRODUCTION

Movie in this time is very popular in the world. Everyone may have watch the movie. Sometime people watch the other country's movie. When watching movie from other country we listen to other language from the movie origin. It can be difficult to understand the other country language. One of the best solutions is a movie that contains subtitle with translation. According to Larson (1984: 3) believes that 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 reconstructing this same meaning using lexicon and grammatical structure which are appropriate in the

receptor language and its cultural context. It means in order to translate a text, a translator needs to understand about the lexicon and grammatical from Target Language and Source Language. Then, According to Catford (1965: 10) expresses that translation is the replacement of textual material in one language (SL) by equivalent textual material in another language (TL). Translating needs analysis to produce a good translation. Main purpose of analyzing is understanding what the source language is about by reading text, understand the environment (people, culture, social, etc) and learning the stylistic scale (the degree of language).

Subtitle is the words in the movie, video, or other audio visual program when the actors/actrees say which translate from Source Language (SL) to Target Language (TL). Subtitle usually place on the bottom of screen. It makes people easy to understand about the dialogue in the movie. According to Gottlieb in (Ghaemi and Benyamin, 2010:41) shows that subtitling is defined as the rendering of the verbal message in filmic media in a different language, in the shape of one or more lines of written text, which are presented on the screen of movie in synch with the original verbal message. It means that subtitling is the activity translate the subtitle from the Source Language into Target Language which is the suitable with dialogues in the movie. It was support by Lever (1996) believes that subtitles can be defined as 'transcriptions of film or TV dialogue, presented simultaneously on the screen.

In subtitle translation, the content in TL (Target Language) should have the same degree as in SL (Source Language). Subtiter should make the content of TL easy and readable to the reader. So, the subtitler used the subtitling strategies when translate subtitle to make it easily readable. According to Henrik Gottlieb (in Ghaemi and Benyamin 2010: 42) lists that subtitling strategies has classifications there are: 1. Expansion; 2. Paraphrase; 3. Transfer; 4. Imitation; 5. Transcription; 6. Dislocation; 7. Condensation; 8. Decimation; 9. Deletion; 10. Resignation. All of this subtitling strategies can be used to translate the subtitle into TL. But, some of them usually more often used than the others adjust with the SL itself.

So, the researcher is interested in analysis about the subtitling strategies and the analysis of the simple sentence in subtitle. In the object that will be analyzed about

subtitling strategies especially in process used subtitling strategies in simple sentences and also the readability of the simple sentence in the subtitle. The researcher will give some samples of analyses:

Source Language: **This is the truth.**

Target Language: *Ini adalah kenyataan.*

Based on sample above, the source language **This is the truth** is an English simple sentence. The target language *Ini adalah kenyataan* is also an Indonesian simple sentence. It used the Subtitling Strategy's Deletion in word "the" because in Bahasa the word "The" can not be translate ,so the translator delete "The" in the translation to make the the TL(Target Language) more readable. Also, the sentence *ini adalah kenyataan* has the high readability to the reader because it can easily understanding in Bahasa.

Source Language: **She's depressed.**

Target Language: *Dia sedang depresi.*

Based on the second sample, the source language **She's depressed** is an English simple sentence. The target language *Dia sedang depresi* is also an Indonesian simple sentence. The sample above is using Transfer in the subtitling strategies because the sentence directly tranfer from English to Bahasa in word "depressed" and in bahasa "depresi". The target language is complete and accurate, so it is equivalent and the sample has high readability level because it can be easily understanding in Bahasa.

Based on the phenomena and analysis above, the researcher is interested in analyzing the subtitling strategies of simple sentence and the subtitling readability and writes it as study entitled *A Subtitling Analysis of Simple Sentence in the fault in our stars by Lebah ganteng.*

2. RESEARCH METHOD

The researcher uses the descriptive qualitative approach. Researcher aims to describe the Subtitling Strategies which used subtitle in *The Fault In Our Star* and also to describe the Translation Quality. The object of this study is translation analysis based on the simple sentences used in subtitle of *The Fault In Our Star* movie script. The data sources of this study are document of script film from 20th Century Fox production and for the subtitle/movie script in Bahasa translated by *Lebah Ganteng*. The data validity uses triangulations of the data source and technique of the collecting data. the researcher uses some procedures such as reading *The Fault In Our Star* movie script by comparing the English script and Indonesian script from *Lebah Ganteng*, classifying the Subtitling Strategies and Translation Quality, analyzing the data of simple sentence of Subtitling Strategies and Translation Quality based on the interview of rater, drawing conclusion about simple sentence Subtitling Strategies and Translation Quality.

3. RESEARCH FINDINGS AND DISCUSSION

The researcher shows about research finding and discussion about the analysis of simple sentence in *The Fault in Our Star* subtitle in this chapter. The research focused in analyze the Subtitling Strategies and Translation Quality that consist of Accuracy, Acceptability, and Readability. The researcher found 1555 data in *The Fault in Our Star* subtitle. The distribution table of data findings can be seen as follow:

Table 1. The Percentage of Subtitling Strategies

No.	Subtitling Strategies	Data	Percentage
1	Expansion	8	0,51%
2	Paraphrase	36	2,32%
3	Transfer	1218	78,39%
4	Imitation	79	5,02%
5	Transcription	19	1,22%
6	Condensation	47	2,83%
7	Decimation	2	0,32%

8	Deletion	126	8,10%
9	Resignation	20	1,29%
Total		1555	100%

Tabel 2. Percentage of Accuracy level

No	Scale	Number of data	Percentage
1	Accurate	1448	93%
2	Less accurate	107	7%
3	Inaccurate	0	0 %
Total		1555	100%

Tabel 3. Percentage of Acceptability level

No	Scale	Number of data	Percentage
1	Acceptable	1519	98%
2	Less acceptable	35	2%
3	Inacceptable	1	0 %
Total		1555	100%

Tabel 4. Percentage of Readability level

No	Scale	Number of data	Percentage
1	Readable	1519	98%
2	Less readable	36	2%
3	Low readable	0	0 %
Total		1555	100%

3.1 Subtitling Strategy of Simple Sentence

There are 1555 data of subtitling strategies, the researcher uses the subtitling strategies based on Gotlieb's theory. There are 9 of 10 subtitling strategies used in *The Fault In Our Stars* movie subtitle. There are Expansion 0,51%, Paraphrase 2,32%, Transfer 78,39%, Imitation 5,02%, Transcription 1,22%, Condensation 2,83%, Decimation 0,32%, Deletion 8,10%, and Resignation 1,29%.

The focus of the researcher is only the data with simple sentence form. The data with simple sentence form is only in 6 strategies, those are: Expansion, Paraphrase, Transfer, Imitation, Condensation, and Deletion.

Expansion strategy is used in the target text which the source text requires an explanation. It adds a longer text or explanation in the target text because some cultural reference from source text does not exist in the target text.

Expansion

0705/FOS1/SB1

Source Language: **Hello, Lancasters.**

Target Language: *Halo, keluarga Lancasters.*

Based on datum above, **Lancasters** is the name of family. The subtitler uses the expansion strategy to translate it into target language. The target text *Halo, keluarga Lancasters* is an Indonesian sentence. The word *s* in *Lancasters* shows the name of family in Western but in Indonesia do not used this kind of word. In Indonesia, *Lancasters* must be added word *keluarga* which is mean family in order to the target text is clearly delivered. The Expansion strategy make the real meaning of the source text clearly delivered.

Paraphrase strategy is often used when the phraseology of the source text can reconstruct the target text in the other syntactic way. It conveys the same function with significantly changed form.

Paraphrase

0072/FOS1/SB1

Source Language: **It's not like you're gonna do anything.**

Target Language: *Ibu di sini cuma diam saja.*

Based on the datum above, the source text **It's not like you're gonna do anything** is an English simple sentence. The simple sentence form of the source text is S+P+C. **It** is a subject, **Is not** is a predicate, and **Like you're gonna do anything** is a complement. The target text *Ibu di sini cuma diam saja* is the result

of paraphrase strategy on it. Literally, the target text must be *Ini tidak seperti kau akan melakukan apapun*. The target word **It** become *Ibu* replaces *kau*. The target word *disini cuma diam saja* comes from *ini tidak seperti akan melakukan apapun* which actually the real meaning of **It's not like gonna do anything**. The subtitler uses paraphrase strategy in order to reconstruct the target text in other syntactic way. The paraphrase strategy used to make it easy to understand. The real meaning of the source text is delivered well by using paraphrase strategy.

Transfer is strategy of subtitling or translating the source text completely and accurately. It is neutral in discourse and in the slow speech. It transfers the full source text expression into the target text.

Transfer

0004/FOS1/SB1

Source Language: **I am not depressed, Mom.**

Target Language: *Aku tidak depresi, Bu.*

Based on the datum above, the source text **I am not depressed, Mom** is an English simple sentence. The simple sentence form of the source text is S+P+C. **I** is a subject, **am not** is a predicate, **depressed** is compliment. The target text *Aku tidak depresi, Bu* are translated complete and accurate. **I** is translated as *Aku*, **am not** is translated as *tidak*, **depressed** is translated as *depresi*, **mom** is translated into *bu*. The analysis of the subtitle uses transfer strategy to make source sentences are perfectly translated into target sentences.

Imitation produces an identical expression in the target text. Imitation can be only applied to proper nouns or greetings. It is typically with names of people and places.

Imitation

0014/FOS1/SB1

Source Language: **I'm like the Keith Richards of cancer kids.**

Target Language: *Aku seperti Keith Richards yang kena kanker.*

Based on the datum above, the source text is an English simple sentence. The simple sentence form of the source text S+P+O+C. **I** is a subject, **am like** is a predicate, **the Keith Richards** is an object, and **of cancer kids** is compliment. The word **Keith Richards** is the name of famous person. The subtitler uses the imitation strategy and does not change the word **Keith Richards** because it is not possible to make explanation with Expansion strategy and it will annoy the spectators watching this movie because it will be too long. So, the subtitler does not change the word because it can change the meaning of the sentence. The imitation strategy makes the meaning delivered well.

Condensation is used to shortening the target text in the least obstrusive way possible. If there is over-lengthly source text and the content of the over-lengthly source text is not necessary to be translated so shortening the target text is needed to increase coherence for the spectators.

Condensation

0191/FOS1/SB1

Source Language: **You can let go, sweetie.**

Target Language: *Lepaskan, Sayang.*

Based on the datum above, the source text is also an English simple sentence. The simple sentence form of the source text is S+P+C. **You** is a subject, **can** is a predicate, and **let go** is a complement. The target text is shorten as *Lepaskan, Sayang*. All over the source text when translated into *Kamu dapat lepaskan, Sayang* but the subtitler uses the condensation strategy to make the sentence to be simple. The word *lepaskan, Sayang* is actually the translation of the word **let go, Sweetie**. So, the subtitler deletes the word *kamu dapat* or in the source language is **You can**. In this case, there is nothing to change the meaning which delivered to the readers.

Deletion is used to delete word when translate from source language into target language. Agree with the name of strategy, Deletion is used to eliminate the part of a text, it may omits full element.

Deletion

0086/FOS1/SB1

Source Language: **I'm sorry.**

Target Language: *Maaf*

Based on the datum above, the source text is also an English simple sentence. The simple sentence form of the source text S+P+C. **I** is a subject, **am** is a predicate, **sorry** is a complement. The source text has a word which is eliminated to the target text. The word **I'm** is not translated. The subtitler translates the word **sorry** to *maaf*. The real meaning is still perfectly delivered.

3.2 Translation Quality

The subtitling quality is categorized to 3 categorize: 1. Accuracy, 2. Acceptability, 3 Readability. The objective of the study is research the subtitling quality of simple sentence in *The Fault in Our Stars* movie script.

Accuracy is to identify the translation whether the message is equal or not between source language and target language. There are several techniques can be used to solve the problem in translation, two of them are deletion and addition. It intended to produce acceptable translation and easy to understand by target language. There are three categories of accuracy : accurate, less accurate, and inaccurate.

Accurate translation

The meaning, technical term, phrase, clause, sentence or text from source language translated accurately into target language; it doesn't occur distortion meaning.

0007/FOS1/SB1

Source Language: **I'm not depressed.**

Target Language: *Aku tak depresi.*

The datum above belongs to accurate level of the accuracy. There is no deletion or addition from source language into target language. The sentence of the

source language **I'm not depressed** is translated into target language *Aku tak depresi* without change the meaning of the sentence. This data has scored 3 point.

Less accurate translation

Majority of meaning, technical term, phrase, clause, sentence or text from source language translated accurately into target language. But it occur distortion or deletion which interferes the integrity of message.

0150/FOS1/SB1

Source Language: **I like it when you say it first.**

Target Language: *Aku suka kau duluan.*

The datum above shows less accurate of the translation. There is paraphrase of the translation. The source language **I like it when you say it first** should be translated accurately into *Saya menyukainya ketika kamu mengucapkannya pertama* but the translator translates it into *Aku suka kau duluan.* the paraphrase of the translation makes the translation less accurate. The data has scored 2 point.

Acceptability refers to translation that transferred based on rules, norms, and prevailing culture in target language, either in micro or macro level. The acceptability is important because the translation can be rejected by the target audience if the way of transferring meaning contrary to the rules, norms, and culture of the culture language.

Acceptable translation

0029/FOS1/SB1

Source Language: **I have acute myeloid leukemia.**

Target Language: *Aku mengidap Leukemia Myeloid akut.*

The datum above is acceptable level of translation. the target sentence *Aku mengidap Leukemia Myeloid akut* in bahasa is very acceptable and easy to understand. The target language includes rules, norm, and grammar is accept in Bahasa. The score for this data is 3 point.

Less acceptable translation

0001/FOS1/SB1

Source Language: **The fault in our stars.**

Target Language: *Salahkan bintang-bintang.*

The datum above is less acceptable in translation because the grammatical is change when it translates from source language into target language. The source language **The fault in our stars** is based from Subject+ Verb+ Compliment but the subtitler translates it into *Salahkan bintang-bintang* which based from Verb+ Object. The changing of grammatical context makes the translation less acceptable. The score for this data is 2 point.

Readability In the context of translation the term readability was not only concerned on the readability of the text but also in source language text and the target language. Any translation process is always involves two language at once. A good understanding of the concept readability, it would be helpful for interpreters in performing its duties.

Readable translation

0966/FOS1/SB1

Source language: **I do not want your pity!**

Target language: *Aku tidak butuh belas kasihanmu!*

The datum above belongs to the high level readability. The source language **I do not want your pity!** is simple sentence in English which subtitler perfectly translates into target language *Aku tidak butuh belas kasihanmu!* that also the simple sentence in Bahasa Indonesia. It is easy to understand by the reader because it readable in Bahasa Indonesia. The data has score 3 point.

Less readable translation

0366/FOS1/SB1

Source language: **You die in the middle of a sentence.**

Target language: *Kau mati di tengah kalimat.*

The datum above shows the less readable in readability. The target language *Kau mati di tengah kalimat* is very difficult to understand and must be read more

than one to understand. The reader has to be understand the context before the source language to understand it. The data has score 2 point.

4. CONCLUSION

The result shows that there are Expansion 8 data (0,51%), Paraphrase 36 data (2,32%), Transfer 1218 data (78,39%), Imitation 79 data (5,02%), Transcription 19 data (1,22%), Condensation 47 data (2,83%), Decimation 2 data (0,32%), Deletion 126 data (8,10%), and Resignation 20 data (1,29%). The most subtitling strategies used is Transfer strategy. There are 1 subtitling strategies which does not found in *The Fault in Our Stars* movie script is Dislocation strategy. Accuracy of translation results is the data has score 3 point of 1448 accurate level of translation (93%), 2 point in 107 less accurate level of translation (7%), and does not found the inaccurate level of translation. Meanwhile, Acceptability of the translation result is the data has score 3 point of 1519 acceptable level (98%), 2 point of 36 less acceptable level (2%), and also has score 1 point of 1 inaccurate level (0%).in the last of translation quality, Readability of translation results is the data has score 3 point of 1519 readable level (98%), 2 point of 35 less readable level or 2%, and there is no data low readable level. It canbe concluded that *The Fault in Our Stars* subtitle has good translation of English-Bahasa because the subtitle dominated by accurate, acceptable, and readable level of translation. The researcher suggests for the next researchers who would like to analyze subtitling strategies, it's good to use specific data in order to easier and faster in the research.

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