

**GRAMMATICAL EQUIVALENCE IN THE INDONESIAN
SUBTITLE OF MOVIE *MURDER ON THE ORIENT EXPRESS***



Submitted as a Partial Fulfillment
of the Requirements for Getting Bachelor Degree
In Department of English Education

By:

KUN FARIDA

A320160111

**DEPARTMENT OF ENGLISH EDUCATION
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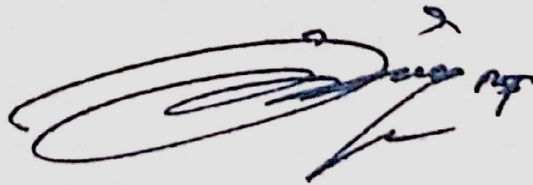
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Dra. Muamaroh, M.Hum., Ph.D

NIDN. 0610056803

ACCEPTANCE

GRAMMATICAL EQUIVALENCE IN THE INDONESIAN SUBTITLE OF MOVIE *MURDER ON THE ORIENT EXPRESS*

By:

KUN FARIDA

A320160111

Accepted and Approved by Broad of Examiner

School of Teacher Training and Education

Muhammadiyah University of Surakarta

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Team of Examiner:

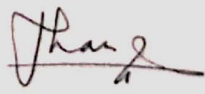
(1) Dra. Muamaroh, M.Hum., Ph.D
(Head of the Examiner)

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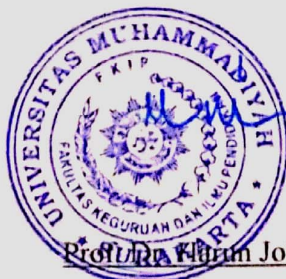
(2) Dr. Anam Sutopo, M.Hum
(First Examiner)

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(3) Dr. Dwi Haryanti, M.Hum
(Second Examiner)

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Dean,



Prof. Dr. H. Joko Prayitno, M.Hum

NIP. 19650428 199303 1 001

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Surakarta, 04th August 2020

The Researcher



Kun Farida

A320160111

GRAMMATICAL EQUIVALENCE IN THE INDONESIAN SUBTITLE OF *MURDER ON THE ORIENT EXPRESS*

Abstrak

Penelitian ini bertujuan untuk 1) Mengetahui variasi kesepadanan grammatikal dalam subtitle film *Murder on the Orient Express*, dan 2) Mengetahui kesepadanan makna dari 5 kategori kesepadanan grammatikal. Jenis penelitian ini adalah deskriptif kualitatif. Data penelitian ini berupa kata dan ujaran yang termasuk kesepadanan grammatikal menurut Baker (2018) dalam bahasa Inggris, Indonesia, Jerman dan Prancis yang didapat dari subtitle film berjudul *Murder on the Orient Express*. Data dalam penelitian ini dikumpulkan dengan teknik dokumentasi dan analisis. Data dalam penelitian ini dianalisis menggunakan teori Baker (2018). Berdasarkan analisis yang telah dilakukan, ditemukan bahwa terdapat 235 data yang termasuk dalam kesepadanan grammatikal. Dari 235 data tersebut, peneliti mengklasifikasikan data menjadi 5 kategori; *Number*, *Person*, *Gender*, *Tense/Aspect*, dan *Voice*. *Number* adalah kategori yang paling banyak muncul dengan 60 data (25.5%), *Person* dengan 50 data (21.3%), *Gender* dengan 35 data (14.9%), *Tense/Aspect* dengan 40 data (17%), dan *Voice* dengan 50 data (21.3%). Berdasarkan analisis kesepadanan makna, peneliti menemukan bahwa ketidaksepadanan makna ditemukan dalam kategori *Number* dengan total 14 data (5.96%) dan kesepadanan data ditemukan dalam kategori *Number*, *Person*, *Gender*, *Tense/Aspect*, dan *Voice* dengan total 221 data (94.04%).

Kata Kunci: kesepadanan grammatikal, subtitle, murder on the orient express

Abstract

The objectives of this research are 1) To identify the variations of grammatical equivalence in the subtitle of movie entitled *Murder on the Orient Express*, and 2) To examines the equivalent of meaning of grammatical equivalence contained in the subtitle of *Murder on the Orient Express*. This research was analyzed qualitatively using descriptive statistics. The data of this research are in the form of words and utterances of grammatical equivalence in English, Indonesian, French, and German language contained in the subtitle of *Murder on the Orient Express*. In order to collect the data, the researcher used documentation technique. The data was analyzed using Baker (2018) theory of grammatical equivalence. The result shows that there are 235 data found from source language and target language of *Murder on the Orient Express*. The data was divided into five types; *Number*, *Person*, *Gender*, *Tense/Aspect*, and *Voice*. *Number* with 60 data (25.5%), *Person* 50 data (21.3%), 35 data found in *Gender* (14.9%), 40 data in *Tense/Aspect* (17%), and the last one *Voice* with 50 data (21.3%). Based on the findings of equivalent of meaning, the researcher found the non-equivalence in the number category with 14 data (5.96%) and equivalence found in number, person, gender, tense/aspect, and voice with 221 data (94.04%).

Keywords: grammatical equivalence, subtitle, murder on the orient express

1. INTRODUCTION

Baker (2018) stated that there are six types of translation equivalences, they are: equivalence at word level, equivalence above word level, grammatical equivalence, textual equivalence, and pragmatic equivalence. Baker (2018) defines that grammatical equivalence deals with grammatical category in every language. Those categories are: (1) Number, (2) Person, (3) Gender, (4) Tense/Aspect, (5) Voice.

Number category deals with singular and plural of a noun. For instance, English use suffix *-s/es* to indicate that there is more than one noun. Meanwhile, Indonesian use *dwilingga* (repetition), or additional information such as *para* (refers to a lot of people). Person category refers to the use of pronouns (First Person, Second Person, and Third Person). Person category was also dealing with singular and plural forms. Indonesian language and English language have pretty much the same pronoun but according to Catford (1965) Indonesian language is more diverse because the word “We” in English language could be translated into *Kami* or *Kita* according to the inclusion/exclusion of the person. Gender category deals with Femininity and Masculinity of a word. For example, French language used word like *Mademoiselle* and *Madame* to refers someone who is female according to their marriage

Murder on the Orient Express was released in 2017, it was based on the novel of the same name by Agatha Christie in 1934. Gottlieb (1994) stated that there are two types of subtitling: diagonal and vertical. Diagonal subtitling occurs when the translator translates the speech from source language to text in target language. In contrast, vertical subtitling occurs when the translator translates the speech from source language to text in source language. Subtitle is important not only for those who do not understand target language but also for those who have difficulty in hearing.

There were some studies related to subtitle that studied different topic. Frumuselu et al (2015) analyzed the use of subtitle in television series as a tool to learn informal language such as slang and phrasal verbs. The participant of the

study was 40 Spanish college students. The result shows that after watching the TV series using subtitle, the participants have better understanding under intralingual mode than under interlingual mode. A study by Romero-Fresco (2016) was done to analyze the quality of the live TV subtitle in UK for deaf people. The data was from 5 different TV channel, they are: BBC, Channel 4, Channel 5, ITV, and Sky. The result shows that the accuracy of the subtitle from live TV in UK are acceptable with 98.3% accuracy percentage. Azmina (2015) analyzed the grammatical and textual equivalence of the translation in “Inheritance”. The result shows that grammatical equivalence in “Inheritance” are consist of 25 data of number, 27 data of gender, 38 data of person, 12 data of tense/aspect, and 12 data of voice. On the other hand, the textual equivalence consist of 35 data of conjunction and 17 data of lexical cohesion. Nurhidayah & Basari (2014) analyzed the translation equivalence of directive illocutionary acts from the subtitle of “Frozen” movie. The result shows that out of 241 data analyzed, there were 25 data of directive illocutionary. Despite the fact that there has been another research regarding subtitle, there has been not many researches focusing on grammatical gender or femininity and masculinity on subtitle of *Murder on the Orient Express*.

The present study focuses on the variations of grammatical equivalence in the subtitle of *Murder on the Orient Express* and the equivalent of meaning between the source language and the target language. The data was in the form of word and utterance from the subtitle of *Murder on the Orient Express*. The researcher hopes that this research will give more information about grammatical equivalence for the reader and further research.

2. METHOD

This research was analyzed qualitatively using descriptive statistics. The object of this research is the grammatical equivalence that exists in the subtitle of *Murder on the Orient Express*. The data of this research are in the form of words and utterances. The source of the data was from subtitle of the source language and subtitle of the target language. In order to collect the data, the

researcher used documentation. In order to test the validity of the data, the researcher used triangulation with the help of experts who mastered Indonesian language. The researcher used Baker (2018) theory of grammatical equivalence.

3. FINDING AND DISCUSSION

The researcher found that there are 235 data of grammatical equivalence that existed in the subtitle of *Murder on the Orient Express*. The data could be classified into 5 types: Number, Person, Gender, Tense/Aspect, and Voice.

3.1 The Variations of Grammatical Equivalence

Based on the result, the researcher found that there is a total of 235 data. Number with 60 data (25.5%), Person 50 data (21.3%), 35 data found in Gender (14.9%), 40 data in Tense/Aspect (17%), and the last one Voice with 50 data (21.3%).

3.1.1 Number Category

The researcher found that from 60 data of number, 29 of them are singular (48.3%), plural forms dominated the number category with a total of 31 data (51.7%).

3.1.2 Person Category

The researcher found that from 50 data of person, Second Person Singular dominates the data with 16 data (32%), followed with Third Person Singular with 12 data (24%), First Person Plural with 8 data (16%), First Person Singular with 7 data (14%), Second Person Plural with 5 data (10%), and the most rare types that appear in *Murder on the Orient Express* is Third Person Plural with 2 data (4%).

3.1.3 Gender Category

The researcher found that from 35 data of gender, femininity is the most frequent types with 20 data (57.1%), followed with masculinity with 13 data (37.1%) and the least frequent types in *Murder on the Orient Express* is femininity-masculinity with 2 data (5.7%).

3.1.4 Tense/Aspect Category

The researcher found that from 40 data of tense/aspect, 18 of them are Simple Past Tense with percentage of 45%, Simple Present Tense with 7 data (17.5%), Simple Future Tense, Past Continuous Tense and Present Perfect Tense with 3 data each, Present Perfect Continuous Tense with 2 data, and then 1 datum of each Past Perfect Tense, Future Perfect Tense, Past Future Perfect Tense, and Present Continuous Tense.

3.1.5 Voice Category

The researcher found that from 50 data of voice, 49 of them are Active Voice with percentage of 98%, and then followed with Passive Voice with 1 datum (2%).

3.2 Equivalent of Meaning

3.2.1 Number category

Number category in *Murder on the Orient Express* is the most dominant category with a total of 60 data. Out of 60 data, 14 of them are non-equivalent and 46 of them are equivalent.

a. 20/MOTOE/N

Source language: I regret I have an appointment with the director of the train.

Target language: Maaf aku sudah ada janji dengan Direktur kereta.

The object in the source language indicates that the subject is having one appointment because there is article “an” on it. Which means that the object is in a singular form. It was then translated into “*Aku sudah ada janji*”, there is no change in meaning even though the target language missed the article part. The viewers would still have the idea that it was singular because there is no additional number information or repetition of word in the object. The utterances are equivalent because both have the same context and written in an acceptable and readable sentence. According to first rater, the utterances are equivalent because objects in

each sentence is singular. Second rater thought that it was equivalent because the target language does not use repetition word.

3.2.2 Person Category

There are 50 data of person category in *Murder on the Orient Express*.

a. 26/MOTOE/P

Source language: I'm always awake at night.

Target language: Aku selalu terjaga di malam hari.

Both of the utterances used first person as the subject, in the source language there is an existence of to be “am” which indicates that the subject is singular. In the target language, the existence of to be “am” is nowhere to be found. Despite the non-existence of to be “am”, the context in target language is equivalent with the source language. Both raters agreed that the utterances are equivalent because each of them delivered the same context.

3.2.3 Gender Category

The researcher found that there are 35 data of gender category.

a. 21/MOTOE/G

Source language: He had an American wife and his child was kidnapped and murdered.

Target language: Istrinya wanita Amerika dan anaknya diculik lalu dibunuh.

The context of the utterance in source language is about a man who had a wife and a child who got kidnapped. It is clear that the gender in the utterance is masculine and the existence of “had” indicates that the utterance tells about something from the past. It was translated into “*Istrinya wanita Amerika dan anaknya diculik lalu dibunuh*” the subject in source language was translated into “-nya”. Despite not having specific gender in it, the viewers still understand that “-nya” refers to a

man because the context was about someone who has a wife and a child. The utterances are equivalent because there is no change in the meaning even though the utterance in target language did not mention the subject's gender. First rater agreed that the utterances are equivalent because “-nya” is a variation of “*dia*” and it can be both feminine and masculine. Second rater has different reason, she agreed that the utterances are equivalent because “*istri*” or wife is always associated with “*suami*” or husband. Therefore, this comparison is considered to be equivalent.

3.2.4 Tense/Aspect Category

The researcher found that there are 40 data of tense/aspect category.

a. 09/MOTOE/TA

Source language: I would have seen if someone came. It's impossible.

Target language: Jika ada yang masuk, aku pasti melihatnya. Itu mustahil.

The utterance in source language is past future perfect tense with the existence of “would have + v3”. The utterance was translated into “*Jika ada yang masuk, aku pasti melihatnya*”. Despite not having tenses in Indonesian language, the context in source language is still there and can be understood that the event is in the past. According to both raters, the utterances above are not equivalent, because Indonesian language does not have tenses category. The researcher thought that it is equivalent because the translation is acceptable, readable, and deliver the context accurately. Therefore, this comparison is considered to be equivalent.

3.2.5 Voice Category

The researcher found that there are 50 data of voice category.

a. 25/MOTOE/V

Source language: They drugged him so he could not use this.

Target language: Dia diberi obat supaya tidak menggunakan pistol.

The utterance in source language is an active voice with “They” as the actor who performed the actions. But in the target language, it was translated into “*Dia diberi obat supaya tidak menggunakan pistol*” the object in source language becomes the one who got to perform the action. According to first rater, the utterances above are not equivalent because in target language, the object acts as the actor who perform the actions. Second rater thought the same because the utterance in target language used “*di-*” which indicates that the object performs the actions. The researcher disagreed with the conclusion of both raters and thought that the utterances above are equivalent because the context is still the same even though it was written in different form of voice. Therefore, this comparison is considered to be equivalent. Based on the equivalent of meaning, the researcher found that in number category, out of 60 data, 43 of them are equivalent (71.7%), and 17 of them are non-equivalent (28.3%). In person category, all of the data are 100% equivalent (50 data). In gender category, out of 35 data, 20 data or 57.1% of them are equivalent, and 15 or 42.9% of them are non-equivalent. In tense/aspect category, the data are 100% non-equivalent because Indonesian language do not have tenses category (40 data). In voice category, out of 50 data, 49 or 98% of them are equivalent, and 1 or 2% of them is non-equivalent.

4. CONCLUSION

Based on the analysis of grammatical equivalence variations, the researcher found 235 data of grammatical equivalence. Number category dominates the category with 60 data (25.5%), followed with person and voice category with 50 data each (21.3%), 40 data in tense/aspect, and gender with 35 data (14.9%). Based on the equivalent of meaning in *Murder on the Orient Express*, the researcher found that out of 235 data, 221 of them are equivalent as the utterance in target language having the same context as the utterance in source language despite having different wording, structure, and form. The information in the

source language may get reduced or added with more information in target language to meet the equivalence in the context so that it would be acceptable, readable and accurate. In the other hand, the researcher found that there are 14 data (5.96%) which are non-equivalent, caused by the lack of information and the fact that it does not meet the context in source language. The researcher hopes that this research is useful for the reader and could give more information about grammatical equivalence.

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