CHAPTER IV

FINDINGS AND DISCUSSION

This chapter presents the research findings and discussion. In this chapter, the presentation of findings is in line with the formulated research questions, they are: kind of subtitling strategy found in The Martian movie and kind of strategies mostly occurred in The Martian movie. The discussion section is globally explained after presenting the data based on Gottlieb checklist (1992: 166).

A. Findings

This section presents the findings derived from research problems. In which the first question concerns with kind of subtitles strategies found in The Martian movie. The second research question concerns with what kind of strategies mostly occurred in The Martian movie.

1. The kinds of subtitling strategy that found in The Martian Movie.

The researcher observed "The Martian " movie several times to write down the Indonesian subtitle, the researcher only collected the dialogues that were said by all characters in "The Martian" movie, there are 19 characters in this movie. In other to get the real dialogue, the researcher browsed in internet to find movie script in (The Martian film's website). Then the researcher read and compared the dialogue on film scripts with Indonesian subtitles of the film (see appendix 1). The researcher also checked on dictionary, lie idiom dictionary. The last, the researcher collected relevant theories from internet and library that related to analysis for supporting the primary data.

Subtitling strategy found in The Martian movie,

a. **Paraphrase**

Paraphrase is used when the phrase in the SL cannot be reconstructed in the same syntactic way in the TL, in other words, the translation in the TL syntactically different from the SL but the meaning is still maintained by the audience.

Excerpt 1 (00:02:05,843)

SL: All right team, *stay in sight of each other.*

TL: Baik Tim, *jangan saling berjauhan.*

The paraphrase strategy is used to translate the clause *stay in sight of each other* into *jangan saling berjauhan*. If the source language translated literally, it says *tetap dalam pandangan satu sama lain*. On the other hand, the clause *jangan saling berjauhan* means to represent the meaning of *tetap dalam pandangan satu sama lain* in the source language.

Excerpt 1019 (01:53:01,625)

SL: *Not a damn thing.*

TL: *Tidak banyak.*

The paraphrase strategy is used to translate the clause *Not a damn thing* into *Tidak banyak*. If the source language translated literally, it says *bukan sebuah masalah*. On the other hand, the clause *tidak banyak* means to represent the meaning of *bukan sebuah masalah* in the source language.

Excerpt 1023 (01:54:49,934)

SL: Fuel pressure, *green.*

TL: Tekanan bahan bakar *stabil.*

The translator used paraphrase strategy to translate sentence above from the source language to the target language. The source language "Fuel pressure, *green.*" Has literally meaning as "Tekanan bahan bakar, *hijau.*". Instead, this meaning is not congruent with the context of situation on the scene.

When this sentence appears, the actor is checking the condition of the fuel pressure that is the indicator on green color which mean is the fuel pressure is stable. Paraphrase strategy is used by translator to make the meaning in the target language become "Tekanan bahan bakar *stabil.*". It is suitable with the context from the scene.

Paraphrase strategy is applied when any change of one part of speech for another without changing the meaning of the story. The change occurred in order to make the translation clearly understandable by the viewer. The translator used more expressive words to overcome the problem in translation by using this strategy. Paraphrase also occurs because the culture of the source language differs from the target language.

b. **Transfer**

Transfer refers to the strategy of translating the SL completely and correctly into the TL.

Excerpt 2 (00:02:08,079)

SL: Let's make NASA proud today.

TL: Mari kita buat NASA bangga hari ini.

Transfer strategy is used to translate the source language "Let's make NASA proud today" into target language "Mari kita buat NASA bangga hari ini". The translator used transfer strategy without adding or deleting some words. Structurally, the sentence of the source language does not change, it can be seen that the meaning does not change from the source language into the target language. The sentence "Let's make NASA proud today" in the source language and the sentence "Mari kita buat NASA bangga hari ini" in the target language have the same positive form.

Excerpt 475 (00:55:06,353)

SL: We haven't told the crew you are alive yet.

TL: Kami belum memberi tahu awak kau masih hidup.

The dialogue in this scene used transfer strategy to translate "We haven't told the crew you are alive yet." In the source language into "Kami belum memberi tahu awak kau masih hidup." in the target language. The translator translated it literally without adding or deleting some words from the source language into target language.

Excerpt 1261 (02:13:57,848)

SL: This time, of course, we hope to bring all the astronauts back at the same time.

TL: Kali ini, tentu saja kami berharap untuk membawa semua astronot pulang pada saat bersamaan.

From the sentence in this scene, it can be seen that the source and target language used transfer strategy. The sentence "This time, of

course, we hope to bring all the astronauts back at the same time." In the source language is translated into "Kali ini, tentu saja kami berharap untuk membawa semua astronot pulang pada saat bersamaan." In the target language without adding or deleting some words. The translator translated it literally.

Different from paraphrase strategy that applied when any change of one part of speech for another without changing the meaning of the story, transfer strategy was used in translation process because all the words were translated literally. There is no change of the word is the source language to the target language here. It can be seen from samples, both source dialogue and Indonesian subtitle refer to the same meaning and consist of similar lexical items.

c. **Imitation**

Imitation is used to translate the proper noun like names, places, country, products brand.

Excerpt 8 (00:02:29,867)

SL: Sorry, what are you doing today, *Martinez*?

TL: Kau kerja apa hari ini, *Martinez*?

Exerpt 95 (00:06:35,513)

SL: *Watney*!

TL: *Watney*!

Excerpt 320 (00:37:31,299)

SL: Bad news, it involves me digging up the *Radioisotope*

Thermoelectric Generator.

TL: Kabar buruknya, aku harus menggali *Radioisotope*

Thermoelectric Generator (RTG)

The imitation strategy can be found in *"Martinez"* and *"Watney"* from the SL in the example above, because they were the name of character in the movie. The words *"Radioisotope Thermoelectric Generator"* were also not translate to TL, because they were name of electrical generator in the movie. Therefore, this strategy was chosen because the translator did not have to translate it.

In the conclusion, the imitation strategy was chosen by the translator when there was a name of person, product brand, place found in the source dialogue. The translator was not translated them to Indonesian form and used the same form with the source language of the dialogue in Indonesian subtitle.

d. **Condensation**

Condensation strategy is applied to shorten the text to avoid miss understanding. Although the translation become shorter, it does not lose the meaning. Sometimes pragmatic effect can be lost by using this strategy. Therefore, the real aim of the text must be conveyed.

Excerpt 127 (00:07:44,914)

SL: That's right.

TL: Benar.

Excerpt 235 (00:30:50,099)

SL: Okay, consider this.

TL: Pertimbangkan ini.

Excerpt 447 (00:49:56,645)

SL: That's way too narrow.

TL: Terlalu sempit.

In these examples above, translator did not translate the phrase *"that's", "okay",* and *"that's way"* to Indonesian, because the translator taught that those phrase did not need to be translated into Indonesian. Although it was not translated, the subtitle still conveyed the meaning of the source language.

In summary, condensation strategy was chosen because the translator wanted to make the subtitle brief by missing unnecessary words or phrases in the source dialogue. Those unnecessary utterances can be deleted without changing the meaning of the source dialogue, the real aim of the story must be conveyed.

e. **Decimation**

Decimation is omitting important element that are confusing the audience and some taboo words.

Excerpt 253 (00:32:48,984)

SL: You've got to be *shitting me.*

TL: Yang benar saja?

Excerpt 280 00:33:46,574)

SL: Do you realize the *shit storm* that is about to hit us?

TL: Maksudku, sadarkah kalian itu akan menyerang kita?

The translator used decimation strategy to translate the phrase *"shitting me"* and *"shit storm"*. In target language, the word *"shitting"* and *"shit"* were not found, because they were included into taboo word and it does not corrupt the meaning and it is readable by the target audience.

f. **Deletion**

Deletion refers to deals with the total elimination of the parts of a text, such as repetition, filter words and question tags.

Excerpt 177 (00:23:39,268)

SL: *Johanssen,* Jesus.

TL: Astaga.

The translator used deletion strategy in translating this sentence. This strategy is used to delete the word *"Johanssen"* in the source language "*Johanssen*, Jesus" into the target language "Astaga". The word *"Johanssen"* is not displayed and not translated by translator because it is not necessary to translate and display and also without translated the word *"Johanssen"* the interluctor in the scene where the utterance appears understand what the actor said. Besides, deleting the word *"Johanssen"* does not corrupt the meaning and it is readable by the target language audience.

Excerpt 621 (01:13:52,578)

SL: *All right,* let's ask the very, *very* expensive question.

TL: Ada pertanyaan yang sangat penting.

The translator used deletion strategy to translate the phrase *"All right"* and *"very"* to the target language. The strategy deletes this two phrases to make the target language simpler.

In the conclusion, this strategy is used to delete some word which carry less semantic meaning. Although it was not translated into target language, it still makes the meaning of the source dialogue clearer to the audience.

2. Kind of strategies mostly occurred in The Martian Movie.

In this stage, the researcher presents the frequencies of each strategies and to know what kind of subtitle strategies mostly occurred in The Martian movie. The result of the counting was transformed into percentage.

In this stage the researcher used the pattern as follow:

$$P = \frac{F}{N} \times 100\%$$

P: Percentage.

F: Frequency of each subtitling strategy.

N: Overall number of subtitling.

Table 4.1 Frequency of subtitle strategy in The Martian movie

No	Subtitle Strategy	F	%
1	Expansion	0	0%
2	Paraphrase	152	11.96%
3	Transfer	950	74.74%
4	Imitation	134	10.54%
5	Transcription	0	0%
6	Dislocation	0	0%
7	Condensation	25	1.97%
8	Decimation	4	0.31%
9	Deletion	6	0.47%
10	Resignation	0	0%
	N	1271	100%

From the table 4.1, it can be seen that there are six Gottlieb's subtitling strategies being applied in the subtitle of The Martian movie, they are paraphrase, transfer, imitation, condensation, decimation, and deletion. The strategy which frequently occurred in the subtitle of this movie is transfer. The description of each strategy are described below.

1. Subtitle by using paraphrase strategy; there are 152 samples dialogues of 1271 data. It means that there are 11.96% of 100% dialogues used paraphrase to translate the English subtitle into Indonesian subtitle. The percentage indicates that the translator used this strategy 152 times in making the subtitle.

2. Subtitle by using transfer strategy; there are 950 samples dialogues of 1271 data. It means that there are 74.74% of 100% dialogues used translate strategy ti translate the English into Indonesian subtitle. The percentage indicates that this strategy occurred in this study for 950 times by that translator in subtitling the movie. As the researcher mentioned above, this is the most strategy used in translate this movie subtitle.

3. Subtitle by using imitation strategy; there are 134 samples dialogues of 1271 data. It means that there are 10.54% of 100% dialogues used imitation strategy to translate the English subtitle into Indonesian subtitle. The percentage indicates this strategy occurred in this study for 134 times by the translator in subtitling the movie.

4. Subtitle by using condensation strategy; there are 25 samples dialogues of 1271 data. It means that there are 1.97% of 100% dialogues used paraphrase to translate the English subtitle into Indonesian subtitle. The percentage indicates that the translator used this strategy 25 times in making the subtitle. This strategy was used because the translator wanted to make the subtitle brief by missing unnecessary words or phrases in the source language. Those unnecessary utterances can be deleted without changing the meaning of the source dialogue, because the real aim of the story must be conveyed.

5. Subtitle by using decimation strategy; there are 4 samples dialogues of 1271 data. It means there are 0.31% of 100% dialogues used

decimation to translate the English subtitle into Indonesian subtitle. The percentage indicates that the translator used this strategy 4 times in making the subtitle.

6. Subtitle by using deletion strategy; there are 6 samples dialogues of 1271 data. It means that there are 0.47% of 100% dialogues used deletion to translate the English subtitle into Indonesian subtitle. The percentage indicates that the translator used this strategy 6 times in making the subtitle. This strategy used because the translator wanted to eliminate the part of a text which has less semantic meaning.

B. Discussion

In discussion, the researcher describes the reasons of finding about the answers of research problems. The first research problem focused on with kinds of subtitling strategy found in The Martian movie. The researcher found six kinds of subtitle strategy in The Martian movie. There are 152 dialogue used paraphrase strategy, 950 dialogue used transfer strategy, 134 used imitation strategy, 25 used condensation strategy, 4 used decimation strategy, and 6 used deletion strategy. The translator cannot find the dialogue that using expansion, dislocation, resignation, and transcription strategy. That findings of research is related with the theory of Henrik Gottlieb (1992) in his book entitled *Subtitling. "A New University Discipline". In Dollerup & Loddegaard (eds). Teaching Translation and Interpreting: Training, talent and experience* presented that any ten kinds of subtitle strategy to make subtitle in movie, in this research the translator us used six kinds of subtitle strategy in The Martian movie.

The second problem in this study is "Which strategies mostly occurred in the subtitling The Martian movie?". To answer this question, the researcher counted the frequency of each subtitle strategy in The Marian movie script. Transfer strategy is used 950 times (74.74%). The percentage indicates that this strategy occurred in this study for 950 times by the translator to translate the English subtitle into Indonesia subtitle in subtitling movie. Paraphrase strategy is used 152 times (11.96%). The percentage indicates that this strategy occurred in this study for 152 times by the translator to translate the English subtitle into Indonesia subtitle in subtitling movie. Imitation strategy is used 134 times (10.54%). The percentage indicates that this strategy occurred in this study for 133 times by the translator to translate the English subtitle into Indonesia subtitle in subtitling movie. Condensation strategy is used 25 times (1.97%). The percentage indicates that this strategy occurred in this study for 25 times by the translator to translate the English subtitle into Indonesia subtitle in subtitling movie. Deletion strategy is used 6 times (0.47%). The percentage indicates that this strategy occurred in this study for 6 times by the translator to translate the English subtitle into Indonesia subtitle in subtitling movie. Decimation strategy is used 4 times (0.31%). The percentage indicates that this strategy occurred in this study for 4 times by the translator to translate the English subtitle into Indonesia subtitle in subtitling movie.

The most used frequency types of subtitle strategy is transfer strategy, it is indicate that the translator has shown his or her efforts to make the translation as equivalent as the original by using transfer strategy. While,

paraphrase strategy is number 2, in this strategy, the sentences in the source language is reconstructed by the translator to make correlate with the target language. However, deletion and decimation strategy are less frequent than others.

Putri (2016) in her research entitled *An Analysis of Subtitling Strategies Used in Nightcrawler Movie*, found seven kinds of subtitle strategies there are: transfer, paraphrase, imitation, expansion, condensation, decimation, and deletion.

Other researcher Munawaroh (2008) conducted research entitled *Subtitling Strategies of Translation in Babel Film*. This research found seven kinds of subtitle strategy there are: transfer, deletion, paraphrase, expansion, imitation, transcription, and resignation.

The next research is conducted by Simanjutak (2013) entitled *Subtitling Strategies in Real Steel Movie*, there are found six kinds of subtitling strategy. They are deletion, expansion, paraphrase, transfer, imitation, and transcription.

Based on the three previous studies above, they have same findings with this research that dislocation strategy is only one strategy which is not found in Indonesian subtitle of the movie. The differences between this research and two previous studies above are the research method. Researches that are conducted by Munawaroh (2008) and Simanjutak (2013) are qualitative descriptive. This researcher used quantitative research as the research method in conducting this research. The other differences is the subtitle strategy that used mostly in the research, Munawaroh (2008) and

Simanjutak (2013) found that the most used subtitle strategy in translating movie subtitle is deletion, but the researcher found that transfer is the most used subtitle strategy in translating movie.