

CHAPTER III

PRESENTATION DATA AND ANALYSIS

Before discussing about the analysis, it is necessary to us understand the process of translating in subtitling on television. In this process, a subtitler transfers spoken language which occurs in the film to written language and then to be broadcast on television. In subtitling process, a subtitler at the first time observes the dialogue or monologue on the video and then she/he translates the materials directly into writing form. While the English written texts are only function as reference or comparing text if she/he obtains any difficulties in hearing the dialogue or monologue which happen in source language. So, transferring process from source language to target language that is, through direct translation - spoken language to written language.

We know that spoken language has different feature from the written one. The spoken language is usually used in daily conversation and in formal meeting. It is accustomed to be influenced by speaker 's dialect and being used uncompleted sentences. For formal situation such as, conference usually uses more complete sentences, that is, the sentence consist of subject and predicate. In speech act is supported by certain stress, tone, juncture, intonation and rhythm. These aspects are able to clarify

the meaning and purpose of speech act(S. Effendi, 1995:6).

Written language, however, is used in either formal and informal writing. In written language, a writer has to use complete and grammatical sentence, but in informal writing isn't either. A writer must use complete and grammatical sentence exactly, in order to clarify his idea or purpose. It is caused that written language can not describe the stress, tone, juncture, intonation and rhythm in which they are able to help spoken language(S Effendi, 1995:7).

Based on phenomena above, the writer wants to discuss the adjustment which is the subtitlers used in doing their work. We know that written language has many limitations of expression to state the ideas from spoken language and this case has been realized by subtitlers.

If we observe the whole corpus, generally they have used true expression to state the ideas in the film but if we observe more intensively, there are many uncommon Indonesian expression which appear ludicrous and even strange for us. The writer says that it is grammatical Indonesian sentence, because according to S Effendi (1995:6) the grammatical Indonesian is the language which is used appropriate to standard Indonesian rules. And The subtitlers have used it appropriately. But they don't use

appropriate Indonesian (bahasa Indonesia yang baik) in applying Indonesian from English. In his book, S Effendi (1995:6) stated that the appropriate Indonesian is language which is used appropriate to the norm in society. As Indonesian people, we might disagree with subtitling which is displayed on our television nevertheless we can enjoy the film presentation.

There are some expressions that look inappropriate to common Indonesian. The following expressions are:

III.1. Uncommon usage of pronouns

Example 1:

A: Aku tak tahu di mana Peter Burn, tapi aku tahu ia tak lari dari tuduhan palsu itu.

A: Look. Detective. I don't know whwere Peter Burn is. But I do know he didn't run away from those trumped-up murder charge.....

The dialogue is between a detective and an officer named Amanda in an office. In these conversation, Amanda uses pronoun to himself as aku and calls his partner as kau. This pronoun, however, doesn't present exact application. The usage of aku and kau in Indonesia shows equal relationship between the speaker and listener or in

other words, the speaker has similar level toward the partner. But in this discourse aku and kau is used for the participants whose status should be unequal rank. In reality, the individuals who speak with others in different rank should conventionally use formal language like in formal situation. Pronoun aku and kau in this context is considered as impolite term (J.S Badudu, 1993:41). In this case, Trudgill (1974:105) stated as social context, that is , the context of the person spoken to, and in particular the role relationship and relatives status of the participants in discourse.

Example 2

D : Aku akan menghubungi mu Nn Woodward

D : I'll be talking with you Ms. Woodward

This example is similar to example 1, both are inappropriate application of pronoun. Here, Aku indicates detective and mu is Ms Woodward, that is, new comer in this discourse. Based on this situation, the subtitler should show different intimacy of both participant whom they do not know each other yet. But the writer use pronoun mu to state the single second person in which in Indonesian term is considered generally as impolite form.

Example 3

K : Sebagai dokter pengganti, aku senang bekerja dengan kalian semua

K :As interim doctor. I've enjoyed working with all of you....

The speech above occurs in Willobridge institute, in a meeting between a doctor and his staff. It tells about a doctor who shifts another doctor when he is absent. And the dialogue above is an introduction speech as a new comer in his job. In early speech, the doctor mentions himself by aku and his staff by kalian semua. According to Indonesian, term used here is inappropriate to common Indonesian usage because aku and kalian semua are applied to individuals whose relationship is not close or each of individuals doesn't have equal rank in the context of speaking.

Example 4

M : Masuklah , Tn Carver, kutemui kau sebentar lagi

M : Alright-Mr Carver go. I'll just be with you in just one minute. okay?

In this case, the subtitler uses pronoun in inappropriate situation. He utilizes kau to mention his partner. In effect, the partner is someone whose position is as visitor in this discourse. As Indonesian context,

this occurrence is considered as uncommon usage and in general, Indonesian people certainly will not agree with it. Here, a subtitler doesn't see the context of speaking of participants, that is, to whom, where and what the speaker spoken to. Moreover, he doesn't use the good Indonesian (bahasa Indonesia yang baik) as S Effendi (1995:6) stated that appropriate Indonesian is the language which is used suitable to social norms.

III.2 Uncommon Indonesian structures

Example 1:

B : Sebenarnya ia ingin aku melakukan apa?

B : Yeah...you're right. What exactly does he want me to do?

The sentence above, really indicates true Indonesian structurally, that is, each words has been positioned in the right place, nevertheless, the usage of question word is uncommon being used in Indonesian term. Question word is sometimes placed in initial or in final interrogative sentence. The sencece above is similar structure to sentence, for example, kamu ingin makan apa (what do you want to eat?), its question word is written in final sentence but both sentence is different frequency of

usage. The second sentence is more used in daily Indonesian speech but the first one isn't so. Such sentence will be more commonly used if it being changed to be sebenarnya apa yang ia ingin aku lakukan?

Example 2

P : Aku tak suka menggertak, suster, kurasa kau juga tidak.

P : I don't like bullies Nurse. And I don't think you do either ..one little favor...

In example 2, the subtitler transfers sentence structure from source language to target language literally. The original elliptic structure is translated into Indonesian without adapting it to appropriate Indonesian structure. In general Indonesian usage, this structure is uncommonly used by Indonesian people because it will confuse the reader. The lack of predicate in second sentence will not make clear the ideas or purpose of speaker and will force the audience repeat to read the first sentence, in order to find the main idea of the sentence.

Example 3

A : Kimberly bohong padamu. Sesuatu terjadi dan kau tahu itu.

A : Kimberly lied to you. Michael, something's going on and you know it.

As in example 2, example 3 also causes the sentence to be strange to the reader. In Indonesian structure we never use it as a structure of sentence which is spoken in daily conversation commonly. the sentence will become common to Indonesian structure if it is being combined as follows: sebenarnya kamu teolah tahu khan sesuatu telah terjadi (really, you know something happen) .

Example 4

Do : Sepertinya Jerry mengalami radang selaput sumsum tulang belakang. Begitu juga kau.

Do : We were able to do a spinal tap on Jerry. it looks like spinal meningitis.....

In this case, English structure is still dominating form of the sentence above. Indonesian speaker never uses it as speech act in daily speech. If we pay it more attention, the sentence is Indonesian-English structure, that is, Indonesian structure which has the form of English. The sentences will not be odd if both sentence are joined into single idea Jerry mengalami radang selaput sumsum tulang belakang seperti kamu

Example 5

NB : Dokter, tak bisa kutemukan Tn. Peters. Kau pindahkan dia?

NB : Doctor, I can't locate Mr Peters. Did you have him move?

Seeing the sentence as if Peters has function as thing. As audience, in effect, we find something is odd in kutemukan Tn Peters. The sentence is uncommon because the usage of suffix kan. Suffix kan here means that someone attempt to get Tn Peter that is missing, whereas what the text means is someone can't see Tn Peter. So that the sentence should be changed to be dokter, aku tak bisa menemui Tn Peters (Doctor, I can't see Mr Peters).

Example 6

J : Kini aku tak punya perasaan apa pun pada Jake. Dan sejujurnya juga tidak padamu.

J : Right now I feel nothing for Jake. And frankly, I don't feel a helluva lot for you, either.

Repetition of negative form in second sentence generates unclarity of message. For the audience, the second structure will confuse them because they have to consider the first sentence as a main idea of speech. So

that it is necessary to erase the second negative form and to join them into single sentence. The sentence now becomes kini aku tak punya perasaan apa pun pada Jake dan sejujurnya juga padamu.

Example 7

A : Berdansalah denganku.

A : Dance with me.

The sentence reveals inappropriate placement of article. Indonesian articles, such as, lah, kah, tah and pun is utilized as stressing in a sentence. In such sentence, article is used as permission to do something. Here, someone permit to be allowed go dancing with himself. So that the usage of article is useless to present speaker's message to audience. The subtitler should use term mari orayo berdansa denganku (let's dance with me).

III.3 Unappropriate usage of dictions

Example 1:

J: Mungkin secara legal salah, tapi secara moral benar

J: To kill Richard may be legally wrong, but it's morally right.

In this example, the subtitler utilizes term *legal* to state what it means by *law* in Indonesian term. The sentence above, is true because it uses Indonesian rule grammatically. Nevertheless as Indonesian people, we become odd toward the sentence itself. Why they don't apply Indonesian term that I think it has equivalent meaning to English. And it is more representative than the original one. So the sentence becomes mungkin secara hukum salah, tapi secara moral benar.

Example 2:

B: Pendapat eks pecandu alkohol tak begitu. Buruknya,
ke restoran dan dikenali orang.....

B: A recovering alcoholic doesn't see it that way. Worse,
I took her to a schmoozy restaurant where everybody
knew my name......

The usage of the word buruknya in such sentence is considered as inappropriate to the whole sentence meanings. In Indonesian, suffix -nya shows possessive pronoun and then if we interpret it, the word means whose bad. The word is derived from worse means lebih buruk and the being interpreted buruknya. This pattern is really influenced by Javanese pattern which has function as stressing like in article in Indonesian. Based on this phenomenon, the word pattern above is also function as stressing. So it means

betapa buruknya. It becomes Betapa buruknya ke restoran dan dikenali orang.

Example 3:

K:..... Berapa sering kau tangkap pembunuh?

K:How often have you had murderers on the loose?

Seeing the sentence above, we know that the subtitler transfers a word from source language to target language literally. The term above is derived from question word how often. It is then translated into Indonesian by means berapa sering. In Indonesian never uses that term to ask frequency level of something but it is used term berapa kali. And the sentence becomes berapa kali kau tangkap pembunuh?

Example 4:

A:..... Ayolah, ini tak rumit dan kau tak melanggar hukum.

A:.....Come on, itwon't be complicated and you are not breaking any labor laws.....

The usage of term rumit in this sentence is derived from interpretation of word complicated. Both the sentences are equivalent from source language to target

language. In this context, the term *rumit* is seldom used in daily speech and Indonesian tend to use term sulit to express it.

Example 5:

A: Cukup berdansanya, baik?

A: All right. enough dancing. okay?

Placement of word baik really doesn't demonstrate appropriate Indonesian pattern, because it will confuse the sentence meaning. Okay in source language has function as stressing and it should be in target language. Okay can function as like in source language, if first, it is translated into Indonesian to be ya, so it becomes cukup berdansanya. ya ?. Secondly, it isn't translated, so it becomes cukup berdansanya. okay ?. The usage of word, "okay" is more popular than "ya" generally.

III.4. Uneffective and ambiguous sentences

Example 1:

S: Itu sebabnya jika kau membunuh dengan berdarah dingin, mendapat hukuman mati

S: That's why when you kill someone in cold blood. you get

the death penalty.

The sentence above will generate two meanings, first, the sentence means a killer uses a tool named berdarah dingin. Secondly, a killer kills cold bloodly. The first refers to a tool and the second refers to how to do something. To avoid this case, it is necessary to change the sentence pattern as jika kau pembunuh berdarah dingin maka akan mendapat hukuman mati.

Example 2:

B: Semua yang disukai wanita pada diriku, aku berusaha membuatnya senang

B: Everything the woman can't stand about me. I managed to run her nose in

The sentence will not reach a single meaning. It will be separated into two meanings " semua yang disukai wanita pada diriku" and " aku berusaha membuatnya senang". This case is caused by unclearness of subject. It is a complex sentence which consists of some subjects in one sentence. To clarify the sentence, subject of the sentence must be single. So, it becomes "aku berusaha membuat semua wanita senang pada diriku".

Example 3:

Z: Tidak, mereka pasien gila yang melarikan diri. Yang

pirang tak tampak gila bagiku.

Z: No. these are escaped mental patients. The blonde doesn't look crazy to me.

In this sentence, a subtitler doesn't distinguish "tidak" from "bukan" in translating no. Tidak and bukan is a negative form. In Indonesian they have the same meaning but different usage in some contexts. In this sentence, it is closer to "bukan" if connected with the second sentence, "yang pirang..." The second sentence is uncommon sentence because its structure is inappropriate. The two sentence become appropriate if it is changed to be "bukan, mereka pasien gila yang melarikan diri. Yang pirang tampaknya tidak gila."

Example 4:

M: Apa kurasaan perasaan bertentangan di sini ?

M: Am I sensing some ambivalence here?

The sentence confuses the reader because of placement of word perasaan in the sentence. If we read the sentence, we can catch nothing from it. A subject asks to himself about himself. To clarify it, it is necessary to change it, to be apa terasa ada yang bertentangan padaku di sini.

CHAPTER IV

CONCLUSION