

# CHAPTER 1

## INTRODUCTION

### A. Background of the Study

Nowadays, English is a language that is in great demand by the people of Indonesia, because now is the age of globalization. English takes a lead in this globalization era and so it becomes a common language that is spoken by billions of people all over the world.

It is really important to master English nowadays because it becomes a lingua franca or known as working language that is used in many fields such as business, politics, and science technology. It is undeniable that people throughout the world, especially in Indonesia, are very interested in learning English, there are difficulties to understand English. There are so many ways that can be used to learn and understand English. One of them is to use translation process to understand the foreign language.

According to Larson (1984:3). "translation is basically a change of form. When the form of the language, is spoken, it refers to the actual words, phrases, clauses, sentences and paragraphs, which are spoken or written. These forms are referred to as the surface structure of a language. It is the structural part of language which is actually seen in print or heard in speech. In translation the form of source language is replaced by the form of the receptor (target) language". Translation is an activity in which a meaning of given linguistic discourse is rendered from one language to another language. It is the act of displacing the linguistic unit from one

language into their equivalents in another language. (Foster, 1958:1). Translation is an act through which the content of a text is transferred from the source language into the target language. The language to be translated is called the Source Language (SL), whereas the language to be translated into or arrived at is called the target language (TL).

Translation has two forms; they are electronic media and printed media (Aveline, 2015). Translation in Electronic Media is named as AVT (Audiovisual Translation). “Audiovisual language transfer indicates the process by which a film or television program is made comprehensible to a target audience that is unfamiliar with the original source language” (Luyken, 1991), Meanwhile, as far as language transfer of audiovisual material is apprehensive, (Diaz-Cintaz and Orero, 2010:41) differentiate between two fundamental approaches: revoicing and subtitling. The term “revoicing” can be used as synonym for dubbing, the term includes all dubbing types (dubbing properly, partial dubbing, narration and voice-over), dubber will utter and fit all sentences into the mouth of the original source actors and actresses of the film. Whereas subtitling is supplementing the original voice soundtrack by adding written text on screen (O’Connell, 2007:169).

Subtitle is the very important method of translation that helps the audience to understand the movie easily although the movie use another language. Subtitle will help the people who want to learn a new language. Especially in improving reading and listening comprehension, word comprehension, decoding skills, motivation and vocabulary acquisition (Ebrahim, 2016:117). Subtitle is commonly placed at the bottom of the movie when the movie is playing, subtitles will appear

when the actors speak or having interaction with interlocutors and become written mode consisting of only two lines. From the explanation above it is concluded that dubbing is the activity of changing audio or sound performed by voice of actors which is usually called dubber from the source language into the target language while the subtitle is the delivery of dialogue between artists in the form of text in films or television shows that people often watched, usually placed at the bottom of screen and is a form of written translation from the source language into the target language. Jakobson (in Spanakaki's , 2007:7) divided subtitling into two types; they are intralingual subtitling and interlingual subtitling. According to Gottlieb (in Baker's, 1998:247), intralingual subtitling involves taking speech down in writing, changing its mode but not its language. It is used when target language is the same as source language. Meanwhile, interlingual subtitling is diagonal, in the sense that the subtitler crosses over from speech in one language to writing in another, thus there is the changing in mode and the language.

Every translator that translates a person's pronunciation into a text becomes subtitle has a different strategy. There are many problems in the process of translation such as the different language system in word levels, grammatical system and linguistic levels. It means that each language has it's differences in structure, vocabulary and grammar. (Gottlieb, 1994:294) proposed ten strategies which are commonly used by the translator he classifies as expansion, paraphrase, transfer, imitation, transcription, dislocation, condensation, decimation, deletion, and resignation. Gottlieb says in Spanakaki's that there are some constraints of subtitle that must be obeyed by subtitle translator. Gottlieb discusses it in two

different terminologies, which are the formal (quantitative) and textual (qualitative) constraint of subtitling. Textual constraints are those imposed on the subtitles by the visual context of the film, whereas formal constraint are space factor (a maximum of two lines are allowed, with approximately 35 characters per line) and the time factor. The time factor in particular, plays a pivotal role in the decisions translators have to make, although traditionally five to six seconds have been considered to be sufficient for reading a two-line sentence.

This study is specifically designed to explore the translating strategies which are used in the subtitle of “Divergent” movie . This study uses descriptive method to collect the data.

## **B. The Problem of the Study**

The study aims to provide answers to the following questions :

1. What kinds of subtitling strategies are found in the movie entitled Divergent from English into Indonesian?
2. How is the translation strategies used in Divergent Movie from English into Indonesian?

## **C. The Objective of the Study**

There are two major purposes by which the researcher expected to find out as the answers to the problems mentioned earlier :

1. To find out the kinds of the subtitling strategies found in the Divergent movie script from English into Indonesian.

2. To explain the way of the translation strategies used by translator in Divergent Movie from English into Indonesian.

#### **D. Scope of the Study**

This research focuses on analyzing the translating strategies on Divergent movie. The analysis focuses on the strategies which are used in Indonesian subtitling in English movie. The theory of subtitle strategies is proposed by Gottlieb (in Ghaemi and Benyamin's 2010:42). Gottlieb has devised ten strategies which are classified as expansion, paraphrase, transfer, imitation, transcription, dislocation, condensation, decimation, deletion, and resignation.

#### **E. Significance of the Study**

This research is significant theoretically and practically. Theoretically, this research is expected to provide a clear explanation about translation strategies which are used in Divergent movie subtitles. Practically, this thesis may also to enlarge the knowledge of translation strategies to the readers or the students of English Department. Subtitle is one of the important roles in learning translation by watching the movie, knowing the theory of strategy in subtitling to understand more about how to translate the words more accurately and naturally.