TRANSLATION TECHNIQUES AND NATURALNESS LEVEL OF THE
SUBTITLES OF THE SPEECH ACT OF COMPLAINT IN THE
MOVIE A MAN APART SHOWN ON TV AND IN CD

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Abstrak
Penelitian ini mengkaji tentang perbandingan subtitle tindak tutur keluhan dalam film A Man Apart tayangan TV dan CD. Tujuan penelitian ini adalah (1) mendeskripsikan teknik penerjemahan yang digunakan oleh penerjemah TV dan CD dalam menerjemahkan tindak tutur keluhan, dan (2) mendeskripsikan tingkat kewajaran subtitle tindak tutur keluhan dalam film A Man Apart. Teori yang digunakan dalam menganalisis teknik penerjemahan adalah teori Molina dan Albir (2002:509) dan teori Larson (1984: 497) dalam menganalisis tingkat kewajaran. Penelitian ini merupakan penelitian kualitatif deskriptif. Data dalam penelitian ini adalah ujaran yang mengandung tindak tutur keluhan berbahasa Inggris dan subtitle bahasa Indonesia dalam film A Man Apart tayangan televisi dan CD. Ujaran tersebut berupa kata, frasa, klausa dan kalimat. Hasil penelitian menunjukkan bahwa dari 50 data tayangan TV, teknik harafiah menempati urutan pertama (45,25%), reduksi (17,88%), penambahan (10,06%), adaptasi budaya (5,59%), padanan lazim (5,03%), transposisi (4,47%), kreasi diskursif (2,79%), kompresi linguistik (2,23%), amplifikasi (1,68%), peminjaman murni (1,68%), modulasi (1,68%), peminjaman alamiah (1,12%), dan urutan terakhir adalah penghilangan (0,56%). Di sisi lain, dari 50 data tayangan CD, teknik harafiah menempati urutan pertama berjumlah (46,43%), reduksi (17,86%), penambahan (8,33%), kreasi diskursif (7,14%), padanan lazim (4,17%), adaptasi budaya (4,17%), transposisi (3,57%), penghilangan (2,38%), modulasi (1,79%), peminjaman murni (1,19%), peminjaman alamiah (1,19%) serta disusul kemudian dengan urutan terakhir yaitu generalisasi, kompresi linguistik dan amplifikasi masing-masing (0,60%). Berdasarkan hasil analisis pada tingkat kewajaran yang merujuk pada subtitle yang dikomunikasikan dengan akurat dan menggunakan bahasa yang alami ke dalam bahasa sasaran menunjukkan bahwa dari 50 data tayangan TV, 32 data (64%) diterjemahkan secara wajar, 13 data (26%) diterjemahkan dengan kurang wajar, dan 5 data (10%) diterjemahkan dengan tidak wajar. Di sisi lain, dari 50 data tayangan CD, 12 data (24%) diterjemahkan secara wajar, 22 data (44%) diterjemahkan dengan kurang wajar, dan 16 data (32%) diterjemahkan dengan tidak wajar. Subtitle TV lebih wajar dibandingkan subtitle CD. Hal ini disebabkan karena makna subtitle TV lebih akurat dan penerjemah TV menggunakan bahasa yang lebih lazim bagi penonton atau masyarakat bahasa.

Kata Kunci: Tindak tutur keluhan, teknik penerjemahan, dan tingkat kewajaran
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Abstract

This study focuses on comparing the subtitles of speech act of complaint in the movie A Man Apart shown on TV and in CD. The objectives of this study are (1) to describe the translation techniques used by the TV dan CD subtitler in translating the speech act of complaint, and (2) to describe the naturalness level of the subtitles of speech act of complaint in the movie A Man Apart. The theory used to analyze the translation techniques is the theory of Molina Albir (2000:509) dan Larson (1984: 497) to analyze the naturalness level. This is a descriptive qualitative study. The data are the speeches containing the speech act of complaint in English and the Indonesian subtitles in the movie A Man Apart shown on Global TV and in CD. The data are that words, phrases, clauses and sentences. The findings show in terms of translation techniques used by the subtitler TV that from 50 data, the literal translation has the highest percentage (45,25%), reduction (17,88%), addition (10,06%), cultural adaptation (5,59%), established equivalent (5,03%), transposition (4,47%), discursive creation (2,79%), linguistic compression (2,23%), naturalized borrowing (1,12%) and the lowest percentage is deletion (0,56%). On the other hand, in terms of translation techniques used by the subtitler CD from 50 data show that literal translation has the highest percentage (46,43%), reduction (17,86%), addition (8,33%), discursive creation (7,14%), established equivalent (4,17%), cultural adaptation (4,17%), transposition (3,57%), omission (2,38%), modulation (1,79%), pure borrowing (1,19%), naturalized borrowing (1,19%), and the lowest percentage are generalization, linguistic compression and amplification respectively (0,60%). Based on the analysis conducted on naturalness level referring to the subtitles communicated accurately and use common and familiar language for the viewer of the speakers of the target language from 50 data shown in TV show that 32 data (64%) are natural, 13 data (26%) are less natural, and 5 data(10%) are unnatural. On the other hand, from 50 data shown in CD, 12 data (24%) are natural, 22 data (44%) are less natural, 16 data (32%) are unnatural. The conclusion is that TV subtitles are more natural than that are CD because subtitles TV are more accurate and TV subtitler uses common and familiar language for the viewer of the speakers of the target language.

Key words: Speech act of complaint, translation techniques, and naturalness level

INTRODUCTION

Today, technology is growing more rapidly and affect every aspect of human life. The exchange of knowledge, culture, and other social activities are done more easily. The technology advances also affect the film industry rapidly. Watching movies is one of the entertainment that is in demand in each country, including Indonesia. Outstanding films are very diverse, either local or foreign films. No doubt that the majority of foreign films uses English. The problem is not all Indonesian people understand English. How they understand the film they are watching if they do not understand every word that is presented in the film. Thus, in this case, the presence of translation in the film industry is needed very much.

There are two types of film translation such as subtitling and dubbing. Shuttleworth and Cowie (1997: 161) states that subtitling is the process of providing
synchronized captions for films and television dialogue (and more recently for a live opera). This is in line with the opinion of O'Connell (2007: 169) who explains that the subtitling is defined as supplementing the original voice soundtrack by adding written text. From the two opinions, it can be concluded that the subtitling is the transfer of messages from the source language (spoken language) into the target language in the form of writing/text. Dubbing definition is proposed by Shuttleworth and Cowie (1997: 45) as follows:

Dubbing is the process in which the foreign dialogue is adjusted to the mouth movement of the actor in the film and which is designed to give the impression that the actors whom the audiences see are actually the speaking in TL.

The above quote explains that dubbing is the transfer of messages from the source language (SL) into the target language (TL) in the form of sound involving two languages to convey the message that is equivalent of the source language (SL) into the target language (TL). Larson (1984: 17) says that translation is the transfer of a message from the source language into the target language by using natural grammatical and lexical forms of target language. Therefore, it takes translator's competence so that the message is conveyed accurately and naturally in the culture of target language.

Making subtitle of film is basically not easy task to do because it is limited by two factors: media and time. Media factor means that the subtitles will be displayed on the screen with much narrower space than a book or a novel. Time factor means that the subtitles should be displayed at the time of movie dialogue spoken. In making subtitle, the subtitler does not only translate the message from the source language into the target language, but the subtitler must bridge two different cultures so that a subtitler must understand the context of the film (Tobing, 2012: 18).

Since the subtitles should be read in a few seconds, a good subtitler should be able to help the audience to enjoy and understand the movie, not make them too busy to read long subtitles. Therefore, a subtitler must be able to ensure that the subtitles can be read and understood easily. It is frequently found that the movie is translated by more than one subtitlers. A movie that has the same title has a different subtitle, for example, the film shown on television (TV) has a different subtitle than that in compact disk (CD). This happen because the movie is translated by a different subtitler that will produce a different subtitle. subtitlers are human beings who have different thoughts. The translation process is done by the subtitler cognitively, a process that occurs in the brain of the subtitler. The cognitive process is also called black box or subtitler's black box because the process can not be observed and seen directly by the human eye (Nababan, 2007: 16). Each subtitler has different experiences when translating a source language (SL) into the target language (TL), for example, the obstacles encountered and the appropriate techniques to solve problems. The translation difference can also be caused by the competence of different subtitler.

A movie is a manifestation or reflection of real life. Each movie contains speeches/utterances delivered by characters who played in it. Each word, phrase, clause and sentence delivered by the characters realizes the desire, intent, and emotions of the characters, such as when they are angry, happy, sad, complain, ask, deny, request and others. The speeches of the characters are called speech act. Basically the speech act is derived from two words, namely speech and act. Speech act is the action performed via utterances (Yule, 1996: 47). The words were delivered by the speaker do not only have the literal meaning but also contains an action. For example, in the sentence do you have some money? This sentence is not only as an interrogative sentence (request
information) which asks the addressee if he has money at the time, but the speaker may intend to borrow money (borrowing something) to the addressee. A speaker’s utterances can contain a different purpose depending on the accompanying context. It is explained previously that the movie is a reflection of real life that the film contains a lot of speech acts. One of them is the speech act of complaint. The definition of the speech act of complaint presented by Trosborg (1995: 311) as follows:

Speech act of complaint as an illocutionary act in which the speaker (the complainer) express his or her disapproval, negative feeling, etc, toward the state of affairs described in the proportion (the complainable) and for which he or she holds the hearer (the complainee) responsible, either directly or indirectly.

The above quote explains that the speech act of complaint is defined as an illocutionary act, the speaker expresses their disapproval, negative feelings to others (addresse) or to a thing. The speaker assumes that the addressee is responsible for the incident complained. The speakers can complain directly or indirectly. In the speech act of complaint, the speaker expresses negative expression which is often found harsh and impolite words. Because there are many of medias that can show a movie, The subtitles produced also have a different level of courtesy and decency. As mentioned before that each subtitler has a different translation techniques in the translation process.

It has been explained previously that the expression of the speech act of complaint is negative expression which is often found harsh and impolite words so that the researcher is very interested in analyzing on the translation techniques and the naturalness level of the speech act of complaint shown on television and in CD subtitles. It is also caused by both consumed by many people of all ages, children, teenagers, adults and elderly.

Here are some differences of the speech act of complaint in the movie A Man Apart shown on television and in CD:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>English</th>
<th>My lawyer is gonna have field day with you Psycho fuck!</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Subtitle (TV)</td>
<td>Pengacaraku Akan berurusan denganmu psikopat! -</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>TT (TV)</td>
<td>Literal Literal Established equivalent Literal Naturalized Reduction</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Subtitle (CD)</td>
<td>Pengacarkan ada pengalaman menangka Maniak - macam kalian!</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>TT (CD)</td>
<td>Literal Reduction Discursive creation Reduction Discursive creation Reduction Addition</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The above table shows the difference of subtitles shown on TV and in CD. Literal technique used by subtitler in translating the clause my lawyer is gonna menjadi pengacaraku akan. Then, established equivalent is commonly used in translating the expression of have a field day into berurusan. TV subtitler uses naturalized borrowing in translating the word psycho becomes psikopat. Oxford Advanced Learners Dictionary (2000:1064) defines the word psycho is a person who is mentally ill and who behaves in a very strange violent way. Kamus Besar Bahasa Indonesia (2008:1109) defines psikopat as orang yang karena kelainan jiwa menunjukkan perilaku yang menyimpang sehingga
The word psycho is addressed to Sean considered as a crazy person by Hollywood Jack. The word fuck contained in the source language is reduced because it is only the emotional emphasis of the speaker.

Same as the TV subtitler, CD subtitler uses literal technique in translating the phrase of pengacaraku into my lawyer. However, the word is gonna contained in source language is reduced. Discursive creation technique is used in the CD subtitler in translating the phrase have field day into ada pengalaman menangani and the word psycho into maniak. Basically, the word of maniak is not equivalent with the word of psycho. According to Kamus Besar Bahasa Indonesia (2008: 874), “maniak adalah orang yg tergila-gila akan sesuatu atau orang yg sangat menyukai sesuatu.” People who are infatuated with something are very different with people who have psychiatric disorders or mental disorders. Just like the TV subtitler, reduction technique is used in reducing the word fuck contained in the source language. Additional technique is used in adding the phrase macam kalian into target language.

From the above example, it can be concluded that each subtitler will produce a different translation. This happens because the subtitler is a human being who has different ideas and competence. Each subtitler has different translation techniques (TT) that affect the translation. Therefore, it is necessary do a research on the level of naturalness between the two subtitles (television and CD). Whether the subtitles delivered naturally and reflect the culture of the speakers of the target language because this is very important thing captured by the viewers as the natural and understandable subtitles. If the subtitle produced well, the viewers will feel satisfied and not distracted, otherwise if it does not go well, it can bother the viewers, even they can not understand the displayed subtitles because the subtitles are not suitable with their language.

Based on the above explanation, this study will describe the translation techniques used by television and CD in translating the speech act of complaint and to describe the naturalness level of the speech act of complaint in the movie A Man Apart shown on TV and in CD by using the theory of translation techniques by Molina and Albir (2002: 509) as well as the assessments of the naturalness level by Larson (1984:497). Therefore, this study entitled Translation Techniques and Naturalness Level of the subtitles of the speech act of complaint in the movie A Man Apart shown on TV and in CD.

The Problems of the Study
The problems of the study are as the following:
1. What are the translation techniques used by the TV dan CD subtitler in translating the speech act of complaint?
2. How is the naturalness level of the subtitles of speech act of complaint in the movie A Man Apart?

The Objectives of the Study
The objectives of the study are as the following:
1. To describe the translation techniques used by the TV dan CD subtitler in translating the speech act of complaint.
2. To describe the naturalness level of the subtitles of speech act of complaint in the movie A Man Apart.
LITERATURE REVIEW

Translation Techniques

Molina dan Albir (2002: 509) defines translation technique is the way to analyze and classify the procedure how the equivalence translation can be applied to various lingual. The translation techniques by Molina and Albir (2002: 509-511) used in this reaseach can be seen from table 1:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Adaptation</th>
<th>A shift in cultural environment to express the message using a different situation</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>e.g. ST</td>
<td>Get out of here, knuckleded!</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>TT</td>
<td>Pergi dari sini, bodoh!</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(source: subtitle A Man Apart shown on TV)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Amplification</td>
<td>To introduce details that are not formulated in the ST: information, explicative paraphrasing.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>e.g. ST</td>
<td>What's up with all damn cars out here?</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>TT</td>
<td>Kenapa banyak mobil polisi narkotika diluar sana?</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(source: subtitle A Man Apart shown on TV)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Borrowing</td>
<td>To taking a word or expression straight from another language, or naturalizing it slightly to fit the orthographical rules of the target language.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>e.g. ST</td>
<td>My lawyer is gonna have field day with you psycho!</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>TT</td>
<td>Pengacaraku akan berurusan denganmu psikopat!</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(source: subtitle A Man Apart shown on TV)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Discursive creation</td>
<td>To establish a temporary equivalence that is totally unpredictable out of context.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>e.g. ST</td>
<td>We ain't got all night, man.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>TT</td>
<td>Waktu kita tidak banyak bung!</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(source: subtitle A Man Apart shown on CD)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Modulation</td>
<td>To for change the point of view, focus or cognitive category in relation to the ST, it can be lexical or structural. Abstract for concrete, cause for effect, means for result, apart for while, subject for object.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>e.g. ST</td>
<td>This ain't your car, you get away from here!</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>BSa</td>
<td>Ini bukan mobilmu, menjualah dari sini!</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(source: subtitle A Man Apart shown in CD)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Generalization
To translate a term for a more general one.

*e.g.*
BSu: They would scalp me and send my brain to my momma.
BSa: Mereka akan membunuhku dan mengirimkan otakku ke ibuku.
*(source: subtitle A Man Apart shown on CD)*

Established equivalent
This is accounts for the same situation using completely different phrase, e.g. translation of proverbs or idiomatic expression.

*e.g.*
ST: You gotta be kidding me, Frost.
TT: Kau pasti bercanda, Frost.
*(source: subtitle A Man Apart tayangan TV)*

Linguistic compression
Reducing linguistic elements.

*e.g.*
ST: Hey, wait a minute!! what you call yourself doing?
TT: Tunggu, apa yang kalian lakukan?
*(source: subtitle film A Man Apart shown on TV)*

Addition
The addition of information that basically does not exist in the source language. The presence of additional information in the target language is intended to clarify the message in the target language.

*e.g.*
ST: People could videotape this!
TT: Orang bisa saja merekam kejadian ini!
*(source: subtitle A Man Apart shown on TV)*

Deletion
This technique is similar to the reduction. Reduction is characterized by partial removal while deletion is characterized by the removal of overall information that makes the message not accurate.

*e.g.*
ST: You talk about the hospital, the nightmares, what would you if she died?
TT: Apa yang akan kau lakukan jika dia meninggal?
*(source: subtitle A Man Apart shown in CD)*

Naturalness

Larson (1984: 497) states that the natural translation must have some characteristics as the following:
1. The meaning of the source language must be communicated accurately.
2. The meaning communicated to the target language uses natural grammar and vocabulary.
3. The translation reflects the activity of communication which is prevalent in the context of and between the communicant in the target language.
Table 2.1 The aspects of naturalness level

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Explanation</th>
<th>Conclusion</th>
<th>Scale</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>• The meaning of the source language is communicated accurately.</td>
<td>Natural</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>• The meaning communicated to the target language uses natural grammar and vocabulary.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>• The translation reflects the activity of communication which is prevalent in the context of the communicant in the target language.</td>
<td>Less natural</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>• The meaning of the source language less communicated accurately.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>• The meaning communicated to the target language uses less natural grammar and vocabulary.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>• The translation less reflects the activity of communication which is prevalent in the context of communicant in the target language.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>• The meaning of the source language is not communicated accurately.</td>
<td>Unnatural</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>• The meaning communicated to the target language does not use natural grammar and vocabulary.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>• The translation does not reflect the activity of communication which is prevalent in the context of the communicant in the target language.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

METHODOLOGY

This is a qualitative descriptive study. Descriptive research is meant to describe a factual situation or population systematically (Danim, 2000: 41). This is consistent with qualitative research which understands the phenomena holistically (Danim, 2000: 33). The researcher uses qualitative research because the data collected in the form of words or pictures rather than numbers. The numbers are only as supporting point (Danim, 2000: 51). This study aims to describe clearly and comprehensively on translation techniques and naturalness level of the subtitles of speech act of complaint in the movie *A Man Apart* shown on TV and in CD.

Data and Data Source

Data

The data are the speeches containing the speech act of complaint in English and Indonesian subtitles in the movie *A Man Apart* shown on Global TV and in CD. The data are that words, phrases, clauses and sentences. There are 50 data which contain speech act of complaint. The data are categorized as direct speech act of complaint and indirect speech act of complaint.

Data Source

Sutopo (2006: 57-61) states that the source of data in qualitative research can be human; events or activities; place and location; objects, various photographs, and recordings; as well as documents and archives. In this study, the researcher uses one source of data:
Document

Moleong (2005: 216) states that document is any written materials or films. Document source in this study is the movie *A Man Apart* shown on TV and in CD. The movie *A Man Apart* is an action movie. This movie was produced in 2003 by Newline Cinema with a duration of 109 minutes. Gray F.Gary was a director who was able to make the film quite popular in 2004. This film was the third best-selling movie in the box office at the time and achieved a total profit of $44,350,926.

Purposive Sampling

This study uses a purposive sampling technique. Samples taken are adapted to the purpose of the study and determined based on the criteria. Sampling technique is chosen because this technique leads to the data source that is deemed to have important data and examined with regard to the study’s problems (Sutopo, 2006: 46).

Data Analysis

The main components of data analysis techniques in this study are data reduction, data display, conclusion drawing or verification (Miles & Huberman, 1994: 10-12). Data analysis model used is the interactive model of analysis. Interactive model of analysis is described as the following:

![Interactive Model of Analysis](image)

Picture 3.1. Interactive Model of Analysis (Miles dan Huberman, 1994:12)

1. Data reduction

Data reduction is a form of analysis that classify, direct, and even throw unnecessary things. The researcher only focuses on the data that support to the study and can be used in answering the problems of the study. Data that are not in accordance with the problems of the study are not used (discarded). The activity done at this stage is to identify the English speeches and Indonesian subtitles in the movie *A Man Apart* shown on Global TV in CD. Then, to find data containing the speech act of complaint. The data which does not contain speech act of complaint are not used (discarded) in this study. It aims to focus on analysis of the data according to the objectives of the study.

2. Data display

The second stage of the analysis activity is to display the data, collect information which contributes to drawing conclusions and take action. The activity done in this stage is to analyze the data that are the speeches containing the speech act of complaint in English and Indonesian subtitles in the movie *A Man Apart* shown on Global TV and in CD.
The data are that words, phrases, clauses and sentences. There are 50 data. Then, describe the translation techniques used by the TV dan CD subtitler in translating the speech act of complaint, and to describe the naturalness level of the subtitles of speech act of complaint in the movie *A Man Apart* clearly and systematically. After determining the naturalness, given the alternative translation for category of less natural translation and unnatural translation.

3. Conclusion drawing/verifying

The third analysis activity is conclusion drawing. At this stage, the interpretation of the description in accordance with the purpose of the study is done. The activity done is to draw conclusions from the analysis of translation techniques and naturalness level of the subtitles of speech act of complaint in the movie *A Man Apart* shown on TV and in CD.

FINDINGS & DISCUSSION

1. Translation Techniques of TV and CD

From the 50 data contained in the TV subtitle, it is identified that 9 data are translated by single technique, 20 data are translated by using couplet, 10 data are translated by using triplet, 9 data are translated by using quartet, 1 data is translated by using quintet, and 1 data is translated by using translation sekstet technique. In the CD subtitle, 8 data are translated by using a single technique, 24 the data are translated by using couplet, 10 data are translated by using triplet, 4 data are translated by using quartet, 4 the data are translated by using quintet technique.

2. Techniques of TV and CD

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Data 01/TTK-Lsg/TKM</th>
<th>English</th>
<th>We're clear</th>
<th>that</th>
<th>you wouldn't be going</th>
<th>in there</th>
<th>without us</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Subtitle (TV) Ya,</td>
<td>kami jelas</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>kau tak akan melakukan penangkapan</td>
<td>tanpa kami</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>TT (TV) addition</td>
<td>Literal</td>
<td>Reduction</td>
<td>Amplification</td>
<td>Reduction</td>
<td>Literal</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Subtitle (CD) Kami</td>
<td>jelas</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>kau tak akan ke sana masuk</td>
<td>tanpa kami</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>TT (CD) Literal</td>
<td>Reduction</td>
<td>Literal</td>
<td>Literal</td>
<td>Literal</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Ujaran *We're clear that you would not be going in there without us* contains indirect speech act of complaint uttered by Sean to a chief of police who leads the capture of Memo Lucero at night club guarded by guards. Memo is a Colombian who builds drug headquarters in Tijuana. During seven years of raiding, finally, police are able to find him. The chief of police says that all troops must prepare themselves to make an arrest of memo. The chief's words make Sean complain directly by saying that the commando will not participate in the very dangerous arrest.

Television subtitler uses quartet technique in translating the chief of police's sentences *We're clear that you would not be going in there without us* into Indonesian.
TV subtitler translates the sentence into \textit{Ya, kami jelas, kau tak akan melakukan penangkapan tanpa kami}. TV subtitler uses additional technique to add the word \textit{Ya} to the target language. Next, The subtitler reducts the word of that assuming the word is not important or it does not cause any distortion of meaning. Amplification technique is also used to make explicit to the implicit information in the source text (ST), which aims to clarify the message conveyed in the target language (TT). Would not be going there is translated into \textit{tak akan melakukan penangkapan}. The subtitler gives additional meaning to facilitate the viewers understanding the meaning of the utterance. This is consistent with the context and situation in the movie that the speech is uttered by Sean at the time they would be arresting Memo. Furthermore, the reduction technique is used to reduce the phares of \textit{in there} in the target language. The subtitler also uses literal technique by translating the phrase of \textit{without us} into tanpa kami.

CD subtitler uses couplet by translating \textit{We're clear that you would not be going in there without us} becomes \textit{Kami jelas, kau tak akan masuk ke sana tanpa kami}. Literal techniques is used to translate the clause of \textit{we're clear becomes kami jelas} and \textit{you would not be going without us becomes kau tak akan masuk ke sana tanpa kami}. Same as TV subtitler, reduction technique is used to reduce the word of \textit{that} and \textit{in there} in the target language.

Data 06/TTK-Lsg/TKM

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Bahasa Inggris</th>
<th>You're not getting paid to have fun!</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Subtitle (TV)</td>
<td>Kau dibayar bukan untuk bersenang-senang!</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>TP (TV)</td>
<td>Harafiah</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Subtitle (CD)</td>
<td>Dan</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>TP (CD)</td>
<td>Penambahan Modulasi</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

CD and TV subtitler use different translation technique in translating the above data. The utterance of \textit{You're not getting paid to have fun} is uttered by Frost, the chief of DEA (Drug Enforcement Administration), to his men when they are in operation to arrest Memo. His men are afraid of making the arrest that Frost got anger with them.

Drug Enforcement Administration (DEA) is a bureau under the Department of Justice which is in charge of enforcing the laws and rules regarding narcotics, marijuana, antidepressants, stimulants, and hallucinogenic drugs. The objectives are to reach all levels of the supply sources and inhibit the entry of illegal drugs before it reaches the user. To achieve its mission, the DEA has placed its agents who are trained highly in all the lanes of drug trafficking, both in the United States and and foreign countries (http://www.metro.polri.go.id/dea).

From the above table, it can be seen that the television subtitler uses a single technique. He only uses literal technique to translate \textit{You're not getting paid to have fun} becomes \textit{kau dibayar bukan untuk bersenang-senang}, while CD subtitler uses addition and modulation techniques. CD subtitler adds words and into the source language. Then, he changes the translation’s point of view. \textit{You're not getting paid to have fun} is translated into \textit{aku membayar kalian bukan untuk bersenang-senang}. The subtitler converts the translation’s point of view by emphasizing the speaker as a person who gives a salary to his men. It is not appropriate to the context in the film. DEA is bureau
under the Department of Justice. Therefore, their status are civil servants paid by the state.

**Data 38/TTK-Tslg/KM**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>English</th>
<th>Oh,</th>
<th>really? no,</th>
<th>shit!</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Subtitle (TV)</strong></td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>sial!</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>TT (TV)</td>
<td>Reduction</td>
<td>Reduction</td>
<td>Cultural adaptation</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Subtitle (CD)</strong></td>
<td>-</td>
<td>Benarkah? tidak,</td>
<td>sial!</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>TT (CD)</td>
<td>Reduction</td>
<td>Literal</td>
<td>Cultural adaptation</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The above utterance is uttered by Jack Hollywood, a drug dealer to Mexico. The speech occurred when Sean and Demetrius tried to find Jack’s fault. Sean said that he would put him in jail because he parked in the handicapped slot. Hollywood Jack does not accept the statement. He was angry and upset with Sean.

TV subtitler uses reduction and cultural adaptation technique. Reduction technique is used to reduce the expression Oh really? no into the target language. The phrase has no great significance because it only emphasizes the feelings of the speaker. If the expression is translated, it does not make any distortion of meaning because not all spoken utterances can be written in the subtitles. TV subtitler only translates the word shit in the target language. The word shit is slang and taboo to utter. Oxford Advanced Learners Dictionary 2000: 123) explains that shit is a swear word that many people find offensive, used to show that you are angry and annoyed. TV subtitler uses culture adaptation technique by translating the word shit into sial. Subtitler CD uses reduction, literal and cultural adaptation technique. CD translators does not translate or in other words reducing word of oh in the target language. Then, translate the phrase really? no literally into benarkah?tidak. Cultural adaptation technique is also used to translate the word shit into sial.

**Data 47/TTK-Lsg/TKM**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Bahasa Inggris</th>
<th>How could you turn your back on me?</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Subtitle (TV)</strong></td>
<td>Kenapa kau berpaling dariku?</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>TP (TV)</td>
<td>Padanan lazim</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Subtitle (CD)</strong></td>
<td>Bagaimana kau bisa mundur dariku?</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>TP (CD)</td>
<td>Kreasi diskursif</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

This complaint arises when Sean comes to Demetrius’ house. Sean asks Demetrius to take vengeance on all the drug dealers who killed his wife. However, Demetrius refuses to do it because he thinks that Sean is always careless in everything. Hearing Demetrius’ statement, Sean becomes very upset and he does not think that Demetrius will turn away from him because they are close friends. Sean complains by uttering **How could you turn your back on me?** to Demetrius.
In the TV subtitle, the expression How could you turn your back on me? is translated into Kenapa kau berpaling dariku?. TV subtitler chooses a common expression in the target language. The expression selected in accordance with the meaning of the expression contained in the source text because the word berpaling selected by the subtitler is addressed to Dametrius who does not want to join with him while they are closed friends. On the other hand, CD subtitler uses creation discursive technique in translating the expression of How could you turn your back on me? menjadi Bagaimana kau bisa mundur dariku. The expression selected by the CD subtitler is not in accordance with the meaning of the expression of source language.

Several translation techniques are applied to solve some problems in translation. From 50 data contained in the TV subtitle is found 13 kinds of translation techniques. To be more clear, overall usage of translation technique frequency applied by subtitler TV can be seen in picture 4.1 below.

![Picture 4.1 Frequency of Television Translation Techniques](image)

The above picture shows that in terms of translation techniques used by the subtitler TV that from 50 data, the literal translation has the highest percentage (45.25%), reduction (17.88%), addition (10.06%), cultural adaptation (5.95%), established equivalent (5.03%), transposition (4.47%), discursive creation (2.79%), linguistic compression (2.23%), naturalized borrowing (1.12%) and the lowest percentage is deletion (0.56%). Total translation techniques applied in the data are 179.

3. CD Translation Technique

From 50 data contained in CD subtitles, 8 data are translated by a single translation technique, 24 data are translated by using couplet, 10 data are translated by using triplet, 4 data are translated by using quartet, 4 data are translated by using quintet technique.

![Picture 4.2. Frequency of CD Translation Technique](image)
Table 4.2 shows in terms of translation techniques that 50 data, literal translation has the highest percentage (46.43%), reduction (17.86%), addition (8.33%), discursive creation (7.14%), established equivalent (4.17%), cultural adaptation (4.17%), transposition (3.57%), omission (2.38%), modulation (1.79%), pure borrowing (1.19%), naturalized borrowing (1.19%), and the lowest percentage are generalization, linguistic compression and amplification respectively (0.60%). Total translation techniques applied in the data are 168.

4. Naturalness Level of TV and CD

![Naturalness Level of TV](image)

Table 4.3 shows that from 50 contained in TV subtitles, 32 data (64%) are natural, 13 data (26%) are less natural, and 5 data (10%) are unnatural. 32 data (64%) are categorized as natural subtitles because the meaning of the source language is communicated accurately, the meaning communicated to the target language uses natural grammar and vocabulary and the translation reflects the activity of communication which is prevalent in the context of the communicant in the target language. 13 data (26%) are categorized as less natural subtitles because the meaning of the source language is less communicated accurately, the meaning communicated to the target language uses less natural grammar and vocabulary and the translation less reflects the activity of communication which is prevalent in the context of the communicant in the target language. 5 data (10%) are categorized as unnatural because the meaning of the source language is not communicated accurately, the meaning communicated to the target language does not use natural grammar and vocabulary and the translation does not reflect the activity of communication which is prevalent in the context of the communicant in the target language. Discursive creation and linguistic compression used by TV subtitler result in the source language message is transferred inaccurately in the target language. 4 data translated by using discursive creation are 05, 09, 21, 35, and 1 data translated by using compression linguistic is number 32.
Naturalness Level of CD

Table 4.4 shows from 50 data in CD, 12 data (24%) are natural, 22 data (44%) are less natural, 16 data (32%) are unnatural. 12 data (24%) are categorized as natural subtitles because the meaning in the source language (BSU) has been communicated accurately to the target language (BSA). 12 data (24%) are categorized as natural subtitles because the meaning of the source language is communicated accurately, the meaning communicated to the target language uses natural grammar and vocabulary and the translation reflects the activity of communication which is prevalent in the context of the communicant in the target language. 22 data (44%) are categorized as less natural subtitles because the meaning of the source language less communicated accurately, the meaning communicated to the target language uses less natural grammar and vocabulary and the translation less reflects the activity of communication which is prevalent in the context of the communicant in the target language. 16 data (32%) are categorized as unnatural because the meaning of the source language is not communicated accurately, the meaning communicated to the target language does not use natural grammar and vocabulary and the translation does not reflect the activity of communication which is prevalent in the context of the communicant in the target language. Discursive creation, modulation, and deletion used by CD subtitler resulted in message of the source language is transferred inaccurately into the target language. There are 10 data translated by using the discursive creations namely 05, 08, 12, 14, 18, 21, 30, 43, 44, 47, and 1 data is translated by using modulation that is 06, and 5 data are translated by using deletion that are number 11, 32, 41, 48, 49.

CONCLUSION

After analyzing the translation techniques and naturalness level of speech act of complaint in the movie A Man Apart, the conclusions of this study are as the following.

1. Data in this study are not only translated by using single technique, but also couplet, triplet, quartet, quintet and sekstet technique. From the 50 data contained in the TV subtitle, it is identified that 9 data are translated by single technique, 20 data are translated by using couplet, 10 data are translated by using triplet, 9 data are
translated by using quartet, 1 data is translated by using quintet, and 1 data is translated by using seksjet technique. In the CD subtitle, 8 data are translated by using a single technique, 24 the data are translated by using couplet, 10 data are translated by using triplet, 4 data are translated by using quartet, 4 the data are translated by using quintet technique. In terms of translation techniques used by the subtitler TV that from 50 data, the literal translation has the highest percentage (45,25%), reduction (17,88%), addition (10,06%), cultural adaptation (5,59%), established equivalent (5,03%), transposition (4,47%), discursive creation (2,79%), linguistic compression (2,23%), naturalized borrowing (1,12%) and the lowest percentage is deletion (0,56%). On the other hand, in terms of translation techniques used by the subtitler CD from 50 data show that literal translation has the highest percentage (46,43%), reduction (17,86%), addition (8,33%), discursive creation (7,14%), established equivalent (4,17%), cultural adaptation (4,17%), transposition (3,57%), omission (2,38%), modulation (1,79%), pure borrowing (1,19%), naturalized borrowing (1,19%), and the lowest percentage are generalization, linguistic compression and amplification respectively (0,6%).

2. From 50 data contain in TV, 32 data (64%) are natural, 13 data (26%) are less natural, and 5 data (10%) are unnatural. On the other hand, from 50 data shown in CD, 12 data (24%) are natural, 22 data (44%) are less natural, 16 data (32%) are unnatural. The conclusion is that TV subtitles are more natural than that are CD because subtitles TV are more accurate and TV subtitler uses common and familiar language for the viewer of the speakers of the target language.

BIBLIOGRAPHY


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